



# 2010

**Keith W. Flynn**  
Commissioner  
Department of Public Safety

**John G. Wood**  
Deputy Commissioner  
Department of Public Safety

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL



**CODE ENFORCEMENT**

**PUBLIC FIRE EDUCATION**

**INCIDENT INVESTIGATION**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

**FIRE SERVICE TRAINING**

Vermont Department of Public Safety

# ***DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY***

OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL, STATE FIRE ACADEMY & THE STATE HAZ-MAT RESPONSE TEAM

[WWW.VTFIRESAFETY.ORG](http://WWW.VTFIRESAFETY.ORG)



# DEDICATION



This fire marshals report is dedicated to

**Deputy Director**  
*Robert Howe*

Bob recently announced his retirement after serving for many years as chief fire prevention officer and deputy director of the division of fire safety.

Bob has dedicated his life to protecting Vermonters for 34 years through proactive code research, development and enforcement. Bob had an additional 7 years with AOT prior to working with the Fire Prevention Division giving him 41 years as a committed and dedicated employee with the State of Vermont.

Bob has been dependable, caring, and committed to his work; his knowledge, positive attitude, and connections with special interest groups, as well as the institutional knowledge has been the foundation of this division.

## In Memorandum



Fire Lieutenant  
**Steven N. Costello**  
Burlington Fire Department



WE HONOR ALL EMERGENCY RESPONDERS  
WHO SELFLESSLY GAVE THEIR LIVES IN 2010  
TO PROTECT THE CITIZENS OF THEIR COMMUNITIES.

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This report is also available in electronic format through the Division of Fire Safety web page, [www.vtfiresafety.org](http://www.vtfiresafety.org)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mission of the Division of Fire Safety is to save lives, reduce fire injuries, and protect property through efforts in code enforcement, fire service training, public education, hazardous material response and fire investigation.

The Division of Fire Safety publishes the Report of the State Fire Marshal annually. This report is made possible through the hard work and dedication of those participating fire departments. In 2010, 76% of Vermont fire departments reported 39,323 individual emergency incidents using the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). The participating departments cover approximately 86% of the Vermont population base.

In the past 6 years the fire fatality rate in Vermont declined approximately 50%. We contribute this success to passing legislation that includes fire standards for cigarettes, requiring photo electric smoke alarms, requiring carbon monoxide alarms, increased inspections and enforcement of the life safety code in residential occupancies, public education and encouraging local municipalities to enter into municipal inspection agreements.

## 2010 Statistic Overview

<b>Fire Deaths, Number of Fires and Emergency Response</b>				
<b>Fire Fatalities</b> 5	<b>Fires Reported</b> 3,089	<b>Individual Incidents</b> 39,323	<b>Hazardous Material Incidents</b> 136	
<b>Enforcement, Inspections and Public Education</b>				
<b>Admin Fines Issued</b> 211	<b>Fire Inspections</b> 8,760	<b>Electric Insp.</b> 6,670	<b>Plumbing Insp.</b> 830	<b>Safety Trailer Programs</b> 65
	<b>Fire Investigations</b> 143	<b>Arson Arrests</b> 18	<b>Plan Reviews</b> 2610	
<b>Fire Academy Training</b>				
<b>Fire Fighter 1 Classes</b> 184	<b>Fire Fighter 2 Classes</b> 83	<b>Haz Mat Operations</b> 488	<b>Fire Academy Attendees</b> 2686	

This past year the staff at the Fire Academy moved into a new classroom/administration building. The building has the most up to date technology for instruction and presentations to students. There has been an increase in the number of students attending classes and we anticipate more programs to meet the needs of the fire service throughout the State. The Vermont Technical College in Randolph completed construction of a new live burn building. The new burn building provides easy access for students who otherwise would have to travel to Pittsford. The Vermont Technical College recently constructed a fire science lab/classroom equipped with fire protection training props for hands on training. Students learn first hand why sprinkler systems, fire alarm systems, and fire pumps play such a critical role in our efforts to save lives.

The Hazardous Material Response Team (HMRT) responded to several unique Meth-Lab incidents and we continue to recognize potential hazards in the communities. The team continues to build cooperative relationships with local fire departments, neighboring response personnel and federal agencies by involving participants in monthly exercises while sharing valuable resources with fire departments. This cooperative approach allows an Incident Commander to recognize and trust the resource capability of the team prior to the emergency.

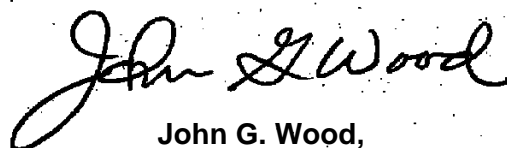
The Fire Academy is piloting for the first time an on-line fire fighter 1 class with 20 students. Although practical skill testing evolutions cannot be completed on-line, students have much more flexibility in completing academic portions of the class online. The Fire Academy is piloting for the first time a combination Fire Fighter 1 and 2 Class. This allows a student upon completion of the class to be certified in Fire Fighter 1 & 2. This pilot program reduces redundancy and offers a more effective and efficient way to train a new fire fighter.



In addition to the annual Report of the Fire Marshal we continue to communicate with the fire service through our monthly newsletter. Our newsletter is sent directly to each fire chief with hundreds of copies being sent out electronically to provide communication with the fire service and the regulated community. We continue to upgrade our web page and have seen success with it's use by the fire service, regulated community, general public and our staff. If you haven't checked it out go to [www.vtfiresafety.org](http://www.vtfiresafety.org)

Like other private and public sector businesses and organizations, the division is challenged by the economic environment posed by budgetary restraints. We will meet this challenge by staying focused on our mission, self-evaluating and peer evaluation of our programs and finding more efficient ways to complete day to day operations like providing field staff with lap top computers. The significant accomplishments we have made would not be possible without the support of our Commissioner, the Administration, Legislators and the dedicated employees of the division. On behalf of the staff, I would like to thank all of those involved who support the mission of the Division of Fire Safety.

We will continue to strive to make Vermont a safer place to live, work, and play through proactive code enforcement, training, education, hazardous material response and incident investigation.



**John G. Wood,  
Deputy Commissioner  
Department of Public Safety**



# CIVILIAN FIRE DEATHS AND INJURIES

## Fire Deaths -

Vermont has had a disproportionately high fire death rate based on population at different times over the past two decades. Because of the fluctuation in fire deaths that may occur from year to year, a multi-year time period is used in this report to evaluate fire data.

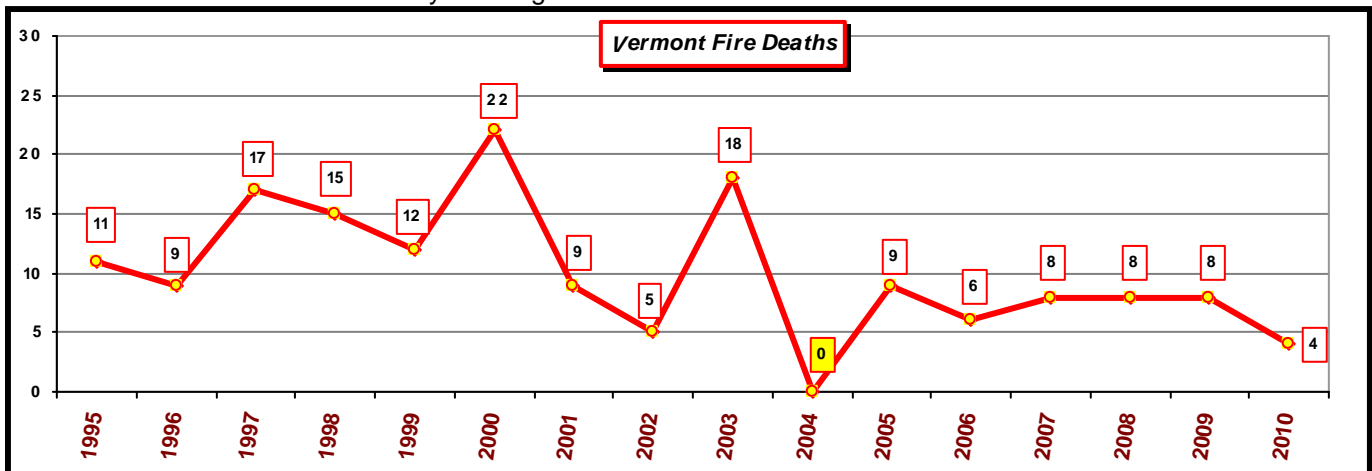
In 1982, Vermont had a fire death rate of 48 per million of population and in 1983 a fire death rate of 57 per million; both years were the worst in the nation. During the late 80's the average fire death rate dropped to 22 and then to 15 during the early 90's. In 2000, Vermont again had one of the worst fire death rates with 37. For the time period of 2006-2010, the number of fire fatalities in Vermont has dropped to an average of 7 fire deaths per year, with the fire death rate per million population dropping to 11. The fire death rate for Vermont has significantly improved with Vermont now ranked in the lower half of the states.

Factors contributing to the reduction in fire deaths in Vermont include new laws requiring fire standards for cigarettes, photoelectric smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms. There has been an increased emphasis on enforcement of the life safety code for residential occupancies, public education programs and coordinating code enforcement programs with municipalities. The potential for improved safety for Vermonters through public fire safety education is supported by the high level of education for Vermonters and the low poverty level compared to other states.

Some potential explanatory characteristics for fire loss in Vermont include the rural nature of the state with 61.8% Vermonters living in rural areas, effecting the response time for emergency rescue and fire suppression activities. Vermont has the second highest percentage of housing built before 1940 that translates into a need for codes and resources to update heating and electrical systems and ensure safe means of escape. Vermont ranks at the top in the percentage of people who use alcoholic beverages, a potential explanatory characteristic that lacks statistical data.

Civilian Fire Deaths Vermont											
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	10 year Total
Heating Equipment	1	2	6	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	14
Smoking Materials	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	11
Vehicle Collision	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Open Flame	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	7
Electrical	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	6
Cooking	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	5
Unintentional	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Explosion	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Undetermined	1	1	1	0	8	1	3	2	1	1	19
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>74</b>

Most civilian fire deaths in Vermont, and across the nation, occur in residential dwellings. In 2008, 83% of the fire deaths nationwide occurred in residential dwellings. During 2008 - 2010, 90% of fatal fires in Vermont occurred in residential dwellings. The fire deaths that occurred in single-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings during 1998- 2007, are consistent with national trends, with 61% of the fire deaths occurring in single-family dwellings and 24% of the fire deaths in multi-family dwellings.



Vermont Fire / CO Deaths 2010				
Incident Date	Age	Gender	Town	Cause of Death / Notes
Jan	50	M	Springfield	Smoke inhalation and thermal injuries - Single Family Home fire
Mar	73	M	St. Albans	Complications of thermal burns
Aug	24	M	Winooski	Smoke inhalation and thermal injuries- Apartment building fire
Nov	66	M	Burlington	Thermal injuries -
Dec	60	M	Killington	CO Poisoning -

**Fire and Burn Injuries** - Data on fire and burn injuries to civilians has been provided by the Vermont Department of Health, Hospital Discharge Data. The information has shown that around 1,000 people have been treated at hospital emergency departments each year for fire and burn injuries. Injuries to firefighters that required emergency department treatment are also counted in these statistics.

The breakdown of Hospital Discharge Data for 2008 indicates that there were 1018 people treated for fire and burn injuries at hospital emergency departments in Vermont. Slightly more males than females were treated for fire and burn injuries. People in the age group of 25-34 had the highest number of fire and burn injuries.

According to a study in 2003-2006 by the National Fire Protection Association, there was an annual average of 1190 burn injuries treated at hospital emergency departments due to fires associated with the use of home medical oxygen. The most common sources of ignition for these fires were ‘smoking materials’ with 73% of the fires and ‘cooking’ with 10% of the fires.



## PROPERTY LOSS

### **Dollar Loss From Fire - Fire Department and Insurance Company Reporting**

The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) provides a large amount of information on fires and other types of incidents that fire departments respond to, what causes fires, property loss, injuries and death. NFIRS provides the big picture, but to obtain more specific information on property loss the division again conducted a separate survey to collect data from insurance companies.

The NFIRS and insurance company data compiled in the table is for 2006 through 2010. Even though the reporting is incomplete, it shows the significant impact of the property loss for Vermont. What the figures don't show is the additional loss in wages to employees who are out of a job after a fire, the loss in tax revenues to municipalities when a building is burned, the loss of business in a community when a business is forced to close after a fire or the cost of health care for the treatment of fire and burn injuries.

Year	Fire Departments Reporting	Structure Fires Reported	Estimated Dollar Loss by Fire Departments	Insurance Companies Reporting/ Total	Fire Claims Reported	Reported Dollar Loss by Insurance Companies
2006	192	1,893	23,475,563	147	1073	38,216,856
2007	178	1,983	28,486,772	281	1246	55,063,943
2008	166	1,993	38,866,672	172	891	53,495,860
2009	177	1,884	16,435,531	550	1214	54,454,406
2010	175	1,956	18,504,174	---	---	---

# FIREFIGHTER DEATHS AND INJURIES

Firefighters work in varied and complex environments that increase their risk of on-the-job death and injury. A better understanding of how these fatalities, non-fatal injuries, and illnesses occur can help identify corrective actions which could help minimize the inherent risks.

## Injuries-

Based on survey data reported by fire departments, the NFPA estimates that 78,150 firefighter injuries occurred in the line of duty in 2009.

About two-fifths (41.2%) of the all firefighter injuries occurred during fireground operations. An estimated 17,590 occurred during other on-duty activities, while 15,455 occurred at non-fire emergency incidents. The leading type of injury received during fireground operations was strain, sprain or muscular pain (48.2%), followed by wound, cut, bleeding, bruise (13.2%). Regionally, the Northeast had the highest fireground injury rate.



Vermont's Emergency Services Memorial, Pittsford, VT

## Deaths-

In 2009, a total of 82 on-duty firefighter deaths occurred in the U.S. This is a sharp drop from the 105 on-duty deaths that occurred in the U.S. in 2008, and the lowest annual total since 79 deaths in 1993. The largest share of deaths occurred while firefighters were operating on the fire ground (27 deaths). Stress, exertion, and other medical-related issues, which usually result in heart attacks or other sudden cardiac events, continued to account for the largest number of fatalities. Of the 44 exertion or medical related fatalities in 2009, 35 were classified as sudden cardiac deaths and five were due to strokes.

As in most years, the number one cause of on-duty firefighter fatalities was sudden cardiac death. The number of such deaths has been trending downwards since the late 1970s, but they have leveled off at under 40 deaths while on-duty each year and continue to account for approximately 40 percent of the deaths annually.

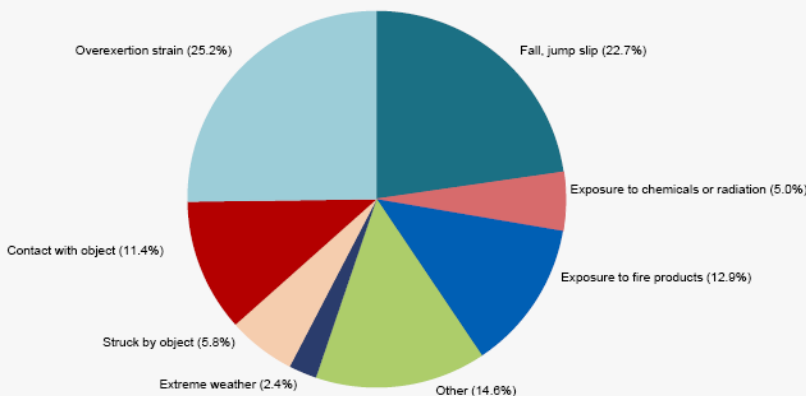
## NFPA Report: Firefighter Fatalities in the United States 2009

Rita F. Fahy, Paul R. LeBlanc, Joseph L. Molis  
Fire Analysis and Research Division  
National Fire Protection Association  
June 2010

## NFPA Report: U.S. FIREFIGHTER INJURIES - 2009

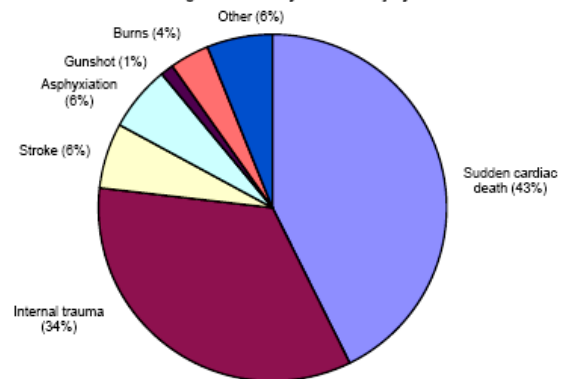
Michael J. Karter, Jr, Joseph L. Molis  
Fire Analysis and Research Division  
National Fire Protection Association  
October 2010

Fireground Injuries by Cause, 2009



Source: NFPA Annual Survey of Fire Departments for U.S. Fire Experience (2009)

Figure 4  
Firefighter Deaths by Nature of Injury -- 2009



The NFPA publishes several reports and standards, as well as a great deal of information related to firefighter safety issues.

Additional details can be found by visiting the research section at [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)





# PROGRAMS OF THE DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY

The Division of Fire Safety fulfills its mission to protect residents and guests of Vermont through a wide variety of fire service and building safety-related activities. These efforts cover all aspects of fire safety including fire, building, electrical, boiler, plumbing, elevator and access code enforcement, incident investigation, fire service training, promotion of public fire safety education, training for related professionals and response to hazardous materials incidents.

## *Plan Review, Inspection and Code Enforcement*

The Vermont Fire and Building Safety Code requirements are an essential element of building and fire safety, and are based on nationally-recognized standards. Code compliance begins with the review of building construction features in plan review, which protects the occupants and building from natural and man-made disasters.

The construction features of a building provide a sound foundation for slowing or limiting a fire's destructive power, providing a safe means of escape, ensuring exit features are maintained, limiting fire spread and preventing premature collapse of a building. Automatic fire sprinkler, automatic fire suppression, fire alarm, and commercial kitchen hood systems are also reviewed in detail.

Concern for safety in buildings has been recorded in the laws of some of the most ancient civilizations. The regulation of building construction in the United States dates from the early settlement of North America. Construction laws developed and became more complex as the surrounding cities grew and experienced the threats and consequences of disease, fire and structural collapses.



The fire codes and related standards enforced by the Division of Fire Safety apply to all public buildings, multi-family and rental dwellings. However, most codes do not apply to owner occupied single family dwellings, family residential day care facilities, accessory dwelling units and certain farm buildings on working farms. Separate laws require smoke detectors (alarms) and carbon monoxide detectors (alarms) in owner-occupied single family dwellings.

Enforcement is obtained through a system of construction permits, inspections during construction, inspections conducted at regular intervals, inspections due to special risks and a system of licensing and certification for people working in the trades regulated under these codes and standards.

Inspections scheduled at regular intervals are currently conducted for health care, correctional facilities and residential schools. Special inspections during peak operating times are conducted at nightclubs and similar facilities.

Private sector inspectors, licensed or certified by the Division of Fire Safety, conduct inspections of fire protection systems, boilers, pressure vessels, elevators and lifts, and report the results of the inspection to the division.

### IN 2010

**2,610 Plan Reviews**  
**8,760 Fire Inspections**  
**6,670 Electrical Inspections**  
**830 Plumbing Inspections**  
**13,300 Fire Protection Systems Inspections**  
**5,660 Boiler / Pressure Vessel Inspections**  
**2,450 Elevator Inspections**

## Licensing and Certification

The safety codes and standards adopted by the Division of Fire Safety, the Electricians' Licensing Board, the Elevator Safety Review Board and the Plumbers' Examining Board, cover a wide range of fire and building safety. People who work in the specialized trades covered by these codes and standards are licensed or certified by the division or one of the related boards.

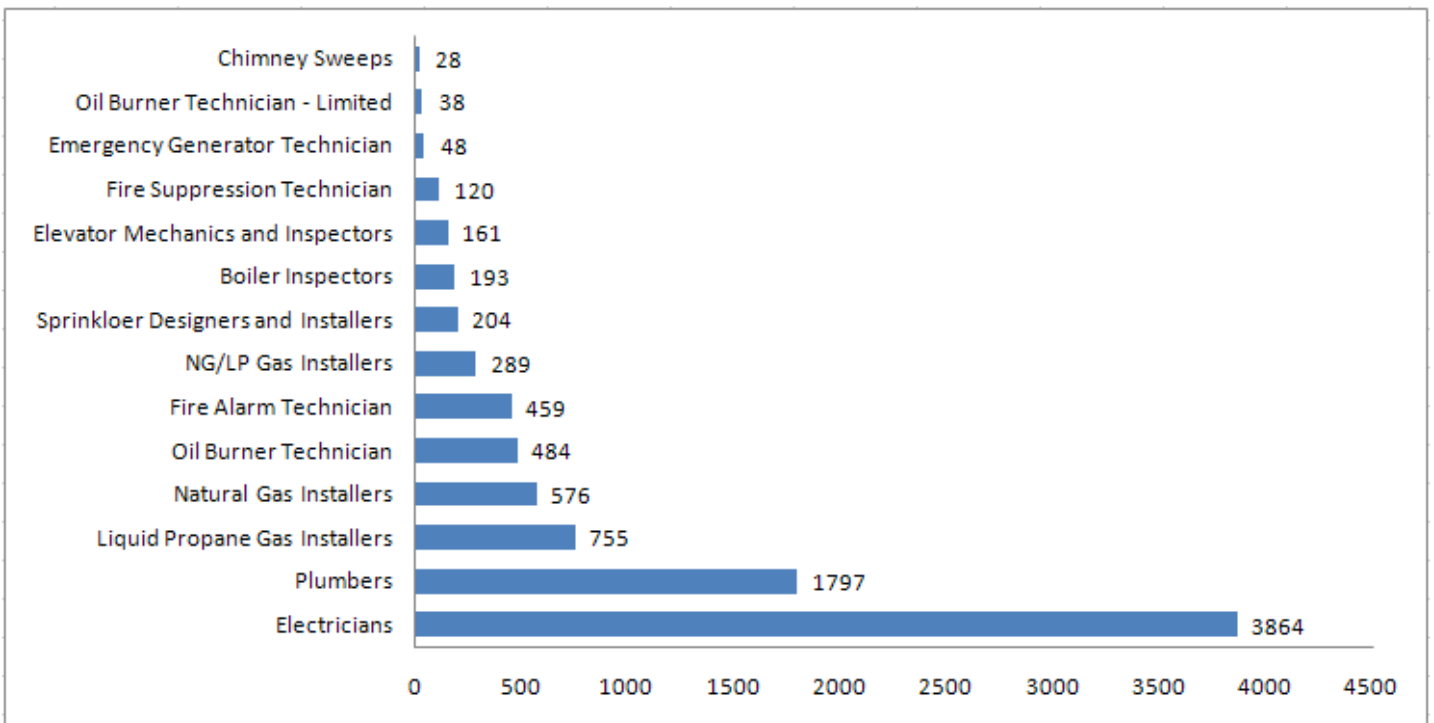


The various trades have different levels of training and experience needed to obtain a license or certification, but they have one thing in common; the people working in these trades make a significant contribution to public safety.

In addition to initial training and experience, most all of the licensing and certification programs require continuing education so that trades people are up to date on code changes and emerging technology.

The licensing and certification programs through the Division of Fire Safety are included below. The Vermont State Police currently licenses 194 people to use explosives in Vermont .

Active Licensed or Certified Trades People in Vermont



## *The State Fire Academy*



The primary mission of The Vermont Fire Academy is to provide quality education and training to the dedicated individuals of the Fire and Emergency Response Services, thereby reducing the loss of life and property, due to fire and other related emergencies in the State of Vermont. Through research, development and delivery, all avenues of fire service training and education are improved.

There are now close to 2,700 firefighters in the state certified as Firefighter Level I. Around 200 firefighters each year complete the Firefighter I training program while other firefighters train in separate courses or modules. Approximately one-half of the firefighters in the state attend Fire Academy programs each year.

The new administration / classroom building has been completed. The building is being used for firefighter training programs, meetings, seminars and also house the administrative offices of the Vermont Fire Academy staff. The Vermont fire service is proud to have a nice facility to visit to improve their fire safety and firefighting skills.

The live fire training burn building, at the Vermont Technical College in Randolph, has also been completed and was put into service during the spring of 2010. The metal and concrete structure provides an excellent venue for live fire training / technical rescue programs. The location is continuing to be used by Vermont's firefighters and students in the Fire Science degree program at the Vermont Technical College.



### IN 2010

**13 Firefighter 1 Training Programs were presented and 154 Firefighters Completed Firefighter 1 Program**  
**Currently 2687 firefighters are Certified Firefighter 1**  
**600 Certified Firefighter 2**  
**46 Certified Driver Operator**  
**128 Certified Fire Officer 1**  
**104 Total Certified Fire Officer 2**  
**194 Certified as Fire Instructors**

# Fire Safety Education and Information



The Fire Safety Education and Information section of the division is responsible for the fire prevention education, information, and outreach activities of the division. The section provides technical assistance, model programs and sample materials to local, state, private and public groups to collaboratively reduce fire losses, and serves as a statewide clearinghouse for fire prevention education programs and materials. The division continues to be committed to assisting the emergency services statewide in delivering fire prevention lessons to their local communities, as well as creating and maintaining programs that educate all Vermonters on how they can prevent fires and injuries.

## The Vermont Fire Safety House Program

In 2010 Fire Safety House T2 was present at 65 events around the state providing, safety information and educational materials to the general public and providing children and adults with a hands-on fire safety experience. As many of you know, we took our oldest trailer out of service because of its condition. During its 15 year life, trailer # 1 provided an essential tool to Vermont's fire departments and helped educate thousands of Vermonters of all ages about fire prevention and home hazards. With only one trailer in service, the division was not able to provide programs to everyone that requested programs. The division has placed an order for two new fire education mobile units, these new trailers should be available later in the summer but, until then, fire departments are encouraged to submit requests for a trailer as soon as possible.



## The Fire Safety Calendar Program

This year marks the 20<sup>th</sup> year the Fire Safety Poster Contest has been held. This past year children from all over the state participated, and the winners' artwork became the 2011 Fire Safety Calendar, with over 20,000 calendars delivered to Vermont's school children. The calendar project is primarily funded by donations from sponsors and Vermont's emergency service groups.



In 2010, the division also provided fire safety education classes, talks and demonstrations to administrators, business organizations, municipal and building officials, inspectors, real estate professionals, school teachers, and numerous other groups. In addition to providing specialized technical assistance and fire safety education training at conferences, regional fire schools as well as providing support to the fire science program at Vermont Technical College.

Another function of the Fire Safety Education and Information section is to serve as the media's point of contact. The Division provided press releases and information about current fire issues all year long, and responded to specific media requests for information helping to keep fire safety messages fresh in the minds of Vermonters.



### IN 2010

- 29 Fire Safety House programs at schools
- 36 Fire Safety House programs at public events
- 8 Events using other education equipment
- 20,000 Fire Safety Calendars distributed
- 16 Technical fire safety education programs to fire department personnel

For additional program information or to request assistance with a fire safety program or to reserve the VT Fire Safety House please contact:

**Michael D. Greenia - Fire Safety Education and Information Coordinator**  
1311 U.S. Route 302, Suite 600 Barre, VT 05641-2351  
Phone: 802-479-7587  
E-Mail: [mgreenia@dps.state.vt.us](mailto:mgreenia@dps.state.vt.us)



# Fire Incident Reporting

To understand the fire problem in Vermont, plan for the future, and develop strategies to address these issues, it is important to have complete, reliable data for all fire incidents in Vermont. The Division of Fire Safety maintains and manages the data collection for the Vermont portion of the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). The Vermont Fire Incident Reporting System (VFIRS) has been using NFIRS for over 30 years. The Vermont data is entered in to the national system to help develop a picture of the fire problems throughout the United States.



The Division of Fire Safety appreciates the efforts of the fire departments who submitted Fire Incident Reports in 2010. The reporting history of Vermont fire departments for 2010 are listed on pages 32-38. Details of the types of calls from the reporting departments are listed. Out of the 235 departments in the state 175 reported to the NFIRS system.

The Division of Fire Safety is continually working to assist fire departments in reporting so that data is received on all fires. The data from a small fire will contribute important information. This information is essential if we are to understand and effectively combat the fire problem in Vermont.

Many state and national organizations are now requiring fire departments to report using their state's reporting system as a condition to receive funding. A number of grants have been awarded to fire departments with the requirement that the departments report their incidents.

**Fire reporting is not only required by state law but it is also utilized in acquiring funding and a wide range of other fire service initiatives both in state and on a national level.**

Please remember it is best if you log into the system and enter reports monthly to keep up-to-date and to keep your account active. If you do not have any calls in the month you should file a no activity report by checking the box on the basic module., and use a incident # of 0000.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) United States Fire Administration (USFA) has recently made available a new National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) web-based data entry tool known as the Data Entry Browser Interface (DEBI).

The new DEBI enables total web-based data entry into NFIRS, eliminating the need to download and install client software on the NFIRS user's computer. DEBI will run using standard web browsers that will provide access to the application from any computer that has an Internet connection.

For more information on NFIRS web based tools, visit [www.usfa.dhs.gov/fireservice/nfirs/](http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/fireservice/nfirs/).

## State VFIRS Program Managers

### Contact Information:

**Micheal D. Greenia,**  
Phone: 800-640-2106 or 802-479-7587  
E-Mail: [mgreenia@dps.state.vt.us](mailto:mgreenia@dps.state.vt.us)

**Stanley Baranowski**  
Phone: 800-640-2106 or 802-479-7575  
E-Mail: [sbaranow@dps.state.vt.us](mailto:sbaranow@dps.state.vt.us)

### REQUESTS TO RESET AN ACCOUNT

Your VFIRS account will become inactive if you do not log in every 60 days. If this happens, please send an e-mail to [vfirs@dps.state.vt.us](mailto:vfirs@dps.state.vt.us) to get it reset

# Fighting Fire With Facts



FEMA



US Fire Administration



# Fire Investigation

The Fire Investigation Unit brings together the Division of Fire Safety and the Vermont State Police to determine a fire's origin and cause, and to address issues identified in the fire investigation.

It is still the Fire Chief's responsibility by law to investigate all fires. The Fire Chief should call for assistance when he/she cannot determine what started the fire or for help in determining origin and cause, there is an injury or death caused by the fire, or when arson is suspected. The Fire Investigation Unit is available to investigate fire and carbon monoxide emergencies 24/7. Calls to activate the unit should be to your local Vermont State Police barracks. Calls will be screened to determine urgency of the incident and whether an immediate or next day response is appropriate. We prefer that these calls be made right from the scene and while personnel are still maintaining the scene.

There have been occasions when a request for a fire investigation came in days after a fire incident, or well after the fire department had cleared the scene. Sometimes the initial determination by the fire department was thought to have been accidental. Subsequently, "red flags" signaled a potential arson fire, and a call was made to the unit. This jeopardizes arson cases due to loss of scene control, evidence collection and witnesses being more difficult to reach.

Only thorough scene examination and interviews can validate a fire origin and cause, and are critical in the prosecution of arson cases. Whenever a fire department is unable to make a clear determination or when you have a suspicious fire, please notify the unit as soon as possible, the earlier the better. Remember, people who set fires want us to think the fire was accidental and not arson.

If witnesses must leave the scene prior to our arrival, please obtain names and contact information. Focus on the "Red Flags of Arson" listed below.

- Property for sale
- Evidence of break-in
- Financial trouble
- Inventory too low or too high
- Insurance policy recently increased
- Property deteriorating
- Occupant is anxious to tell you how fire started
- Business known to be failing
- Items missing or stolen
- You can't identify an ignition source

The Fire Investigation Unit can provide training to your county organization, your department or neighboring departments. We prefer to train multiple departments at each session.

## IN 2010

**143 Total Fire Investigations**  
**36 Determined to be Arson**  
**61 Undetermined Fires**  
**18 Arrests Made**  
**12 Vehicle Fires**  
**4 Fire Fatalities Investigated**  
**2 Arson/Suicide Investigated**



**VERMONT ARSON TIP AWARD PROGRAM**

**We Want Your Information  
Not Your Name!!!**

**1-800-32-ARSON**  
(1-800-322-7766)



# The State Hazmat Team



The Vermont HAZMAT Response Team (VHMRT) continues to offer a high level of technical response and assistance to all fire departments dealing with hazardous materials incidents. Additionally, the HAZMAT Team continues to improve its capabilities both in terms of training and equipment.

The goal of the hazmat response system has always been to provide the appropriate level of response to cope with the magnitude of the incident and to do so rapidly. Previously, hazmat assets had been placed in twenty different departments strategically located to provide quick response for small to medium incidents. Additionally, the level of training statewide has increased in large part because of the minimum standards required to utilize the equipment. Recently, each of the departments with a decontamination trailer was provided with 4 Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPRs). This gives another option for respiratory protection when providing decontamination services on scene.

VHMRT continues to have a strong group of HAZMAT technicians located from Shaftsbury to South Hero to Brattleboro and Craftsbury. The twenty-eight members are lead by a Chief, a Deputy Chief and four Crew Chiefs. The team has a fleet of three HAZMAT Response Vehicles. These vehicles carry everything the team needs to perform including specialized protective suits, chemical sampling and identification instruments, spill and leak containment devices and communications.

In addition to being the response asset for terrorist events involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) the team is equipped and trained to perform plume tracking duties in the event of a radiological release at Vermont Yankee. In fact, as the Radiological Response Team for the State the team is trained and equipped to respond to and manage any radiological event in Vermont. VHMRT has received specialized 'Meth Lab' training and has purchased state of the art equipment to make the response to these an all HAZMAT call more effective and efficient.

The team's authorization comes from Vermont statute, V.S.A. § 2673 for the expressed purpose of assisting any fire department in the management of hazardous materials events. The Team Chief works for the Director of the Division of Fire Safety.

**To request the  
HAZ MAT TEAM  
for an emergency call  
1-800-641-5005**



If you have any questions please contact:

**Christopher Herrick**  
Vermont Haz-Mat Team Chief  
1311 U.S. Route 302, Suite 600 Barre, VT  
05641-2351

Phone: 802-479-7586.



## IN 2010

**136 Hazardous Material Incidents or consultations with FDs**  
**28 Haz-Mat Training Programs**  
**535 Students Attending Training**  
**4,203 Currently Certified Haz-Mat Awareness Level**  
**1,644 Certified Haz-Mat Operations Level**

# OVERVIEW OF DIVISION ACTIVITIES

	2006	2007	2008	2009	<b>2010</b>
Fire Inspections	6340	7750	9150	<b>8,850</b>	<b>8,760</b>
Electrical Inspections	6650	6500	6600	<b>5,970</b>	<b>6,670</b>
Plan Review	2870	2580	2460	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,610</b>
Plumbing Inspections	-	1700	1950	<b>1,300</b>	<b>830</b>
Fire Protection System Inspections*	11,260	12,400	12,350	<b>12,650</b>	<b>13,300</b>
Boiler/Pressure Vessel Inspections*	-	2700	4100	<b>4,240</b>	<b>5,660</b>
Elevator Inspections*	-	800	1400	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,450</b>
Firefighter 1 Training Programs	11	9	9	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>
Firefighter 2 Training Programs	-	-	-	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Firefighters Completing Firefighter 1	210	184	193	<b>171</b>	<b>154</b>
Certified Firefighter 1	1845	2092	2285	<b>2,503</b>	<b>2687</b>
Certified Firefighter 2	378	425	450	<b>517</b>	<b>600</b>
Certified Driver Operator	16	16	31	<b>31</b>	<b>46</b>
Certified Fire Officer I	104	104	104	<b>116</b>	<b>128</b>
Certified Fire Officer II	46	59	80	<b>95</b>	<b>104</b>
Certified Fire Instructor	62	137	152	<b>181</b>	<b>194</b>
Total Firefighters Attending Training	3768	3431	3034	<b>3,080</b>	<b>2686</b>
Fire Safety Trailer Programs	79	72	102	<b>73</b>	<b>65</b>
Fire Safety Calendars	25,000	25,500	20,500	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
Hazardous Material Incidents –State Team	127	130	130	<b>139</b>	<b>136</b>
Haz Mat Training Programs	37	35	35	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>
Haz Mat Training Students	729	578	613	<b>569</b>	<b>535</b>
Certified Haz Mat Awareness	3156	3523	3911	<b>4,047</b>	<b>4203</b>
Certified Haz Mat Operations	526	647	742	<b>1,156</b>	<b>1644</b>
Fire Investigations	202	231	295	<b>222</b>	<b>143</b>
Arson Determination	81	69	124	<b>53</b>	<b>36</b>
Arrested & Juvenile Arson	22	27	36	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>

\* = Performed by private licensed or certified inspectors

# THE ESSENTIALS OF FIRE PREVENTION

Preventing Fires in Vermont is everyone's job. Fire prevention is a year round job. In Vermont, self-reliance is the rule for many people. If you live in an area where the local fire department is more than a few minutes away, be sure you know what to do in a fire emergency.

One of the main goals of the Vermont Division of Fire Safety and the fire service is to minimize the risk of life and property loss from fire. We realize that not all fires can be prevented, but if people maintain their property in a fire-safe manner, the impact of a fire will be minimized.

Here are a few essential things you can do to help prevent a fire and reduce the chances of losing your home or someone you love.

## Prevention



- Maintain heating equipment and chimneys by having them cleaned and inspected annually by a qualified professional.
- Routinely perform a simple visual home safety inspection and repair any problems.
- Be careful when using candles or any open fire.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions and any code requirements for equipment and use the equipment properly. Check electrical cords for cracks, breaks, damage, or overheating. Repair or replace when needed.

## Detection



- Install photoelectric smoke alarms that are hard wired, with a battery back up, in every sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area, and on every level of the home, including the basement.
- Install carbon monoxide alarms close to where you sleep.
- Interconnect all smoke alarms throughout the home.
- Maintain alarms by regular testing, cleaning and replace the batteries twice a year.

## Escape



- Identify at least two ways out of every room, if possible. Make sure all doors and windows that lead outside open easily.
- Make a home escape plan. Draw a floor plan of each level of the home. Discuss and practice it with all members of your household.
- Have a plan for anyone who may need assistance in your home, such as young children, older adults and people with disabilities.

## Suppression



- For small fires keep a fire extinguisher handy and know how to use it.
- If you are building or remodeling your home, install a home fire sprinkler system.
- If you live in a rural area, locate the closest reliable water supplies like a dry hydrant, pond or river. Provide clear year-round access to water supplies that might be required for firefighting.

**PROTECT YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FROM FIRE**  
Remember, it is your personal responsibility.



Install. Inspect. **Protect.**  
*Smoke alarms save lives.*

U.S. Fire  
Administration



FEMA





# FIRE SAFETY ISSUES

## SMOKE ALARMS

Vermont law has required smoke detectors (alarms) to be installed in single-family dwellings since 1994. Smoke alarms have been required to be installed in multi-family and rental dwellings for more than 30 years. In spite of these requirements, and the general public's awareness about the value of smoke alarms, one common factor in most fatal fires is the lack of properly installed, and working, smoke alarms. Fire is fast. More than one smoke alarm is needed in most dwelling units to make sure that people can hear the alarm and have time to escape. Smoke alarms need to be properly installed, maintained and replaced when needed, and the type of smoke alarm is also important.



The current law requires that all newly installed smoke alarms in rental and multifamily dwellings be directly wired to a non-dedicated electrical branch circuit for the building and have a battery back-up for improved reliability. Smoke alarms are required in all sleeping rooms, outside of each sleeping area and on each level of the dwelling unit, including basements.

Newly installed smoke alarms are also required to be interconnected with other smoke alarms in the dwelling unit, to ensure that occupants can hear the alarm and have time to escape. The photoelectric type of smoke alarms are generally more responsive to smoldering fires which may go undetected for some time, and are less subject to false alarms.

### Photoelectric Smoke Alarms

Act 180 of the 2008 Legislative Session established requirements for photoelectric smoke alarms for single-family dwellings. The law specifies that beginning Jan 1, 2009 new owner occupied single-family dwellings, and dwellings that are sold or transferred, must have a photoelectric style alarm installed in the immediate vicinity of any bedrooms and on each level of the dwelling. New construction must have alarms that are electrically wired in with battery back up.

Photoelectric detectors limit the number of false alarms prompted by such things as smoke from stoves and steam from showers. Photoelectric smoke alarms are better than ionization alarm at detecting smoldering fires before they turn deadly.

The law allows the use of photoelectric and carbon monoxide combination alarms but it does not allow ionization / photoelectric combination alarms to be used.



If you do not see any symbols on the unit, most likely it is the ionization type. Those are usually marked with the letter "I" or other symbols. Photoelectric smoke detectors may have the word "PHOTOELECTRIC" printed on them, or the letter "P", or a "blue symbol".

**Working smoke alarms save lives and should be installed and maintained in every home.**

**If your smoke alarm was installed before 2001 it needs to be replaced.**

**No home should be without smoke alarms, and ionization alarms should continue to be used until a home can be equipped with new photoelectric alarms.**



# CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS



Requirements for carbon monoxide, or CO, detectors (alarms) went into effect in 2005 for all buildings where people sleep. Carbon monoxide (CO) is a deadly, colorless, odorless, poisonous gas. It can be produced by the incomplete burning of various fuels, especially when fuel burning appliances are not properly installed or maintained. Carbon monoxide poisoning can mimic flu symptoms such as headaches, dizziness, nausea and fatigue. Higher levels of exposure result in disorientation, drowsiness, unconsciousness and death.

Common sources of carbon monoxide include heating appliances, water heaters, clothes dryers, emergency generators, temporary cooking appliances or space heaters and motor vehicles running in attached garages or adjacent to a building. While it may be difficult to predict where carbon monoxide may occur or travel in a building, it is not difficult to determine that what people need to protect themselves from carbon monoxide poisoning is to have carbon monoxide alarms where they sleep.

In 2010, fire departments reported they responded to 1,047 CO alarm activations. 564 of these incidents were reported that involved a malfunctioning or unintentional carbon monoxide alarm.

Since carbon monoxide alarms were first required in 2005, through 2010, there has been one unintentional carbon monoxide death reported in Vermont. During 2001-2005, there were 8 unintentional carbon monoxide deaths reported. It appears that the public is more aware of exposure to carbon monoxide (CO) with the increased use of carbon monoxide (CO) alarms since 2005.

The Vermont Department of Health reported that carbon monoxide emergency department visits increased slightly from 2003 to 2007 (128 to 194). On average, there were 152 visits per year.

**Carbon Monoxide is an odorless, colorless gas that can cause sudden illness and death if inhaled. Never ignore an alarming CO alarm!**

- Install and maintain CO alarms inside your home to provide early warning of carbon monoxide
- CO alarms should be installed in a central location outside each separate sleeping area
- Have fuel-burning heating equipment (fireplaces, furnaces, water heaters, wood stoves, coal stoves, space heaters, and portable heaters) and chimneys inspected by a professional every year.
- If you need to warm a vehicle, remove it from the garage immediately after starting it. Never run a vehicle or other fueled engine or motor indoors, even if garage doors are open
- During and after a snowstorm, make sure vents for the dryer, furnace, stove, and fireplace are clear of snow build-up.

## Carbon Monoxide Facts

- U.S. fire departments responded to an average of seven calls per hour for non-fire carbon monoxide incidents in 2005. That's an 18% increase from 2003, most likely due to an increase in the use of CO detectors.
- In 2005, January and December were the peak months for non-fire carbon monoxide incidents in which CO was found.
- The peak time of day is between 6:00 p.m. and 9:59 p.m.
- Overall, 75 percent of non-fire CO incidents are reported between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 10:59 p.m.
- In 2003, 46 percent of all CO-related non-fire calls reported to fire departments were carbon monoxide incidents, in which carbon monoxide was found. Fifty-four percent of all CO-related non-fire calls reported to fire departments were false alarms, or no CO was found.

**An overview of a report by**



National Fire Protection Association  
Fire Analysis and Research Division

The NFPA publishes several reports, standards and a great deal of information related to various fire safety issues.

Additional details can be found by visiting the research section at [www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)

## FIRE SPRINKLER PROTECTION

Home fire sprinklers work along with smoke alarms in saving lives. Sprinklers and smoke alarms together cut the risk of dying in a home fire 82 percent compared with having neither smoke alarms nor sprinklers.



Time and time again in Vermont, we hear about lives and property that have been saved by the activation of properly installed and maintained fire sprinkler systems. Fire sprinkler systems have an incredibly strong record of property protection stretching back over 100 years. In Vermont, fire sprinkler systems are required in buildings where people are especially at risk because they may not be able to exit the building in time in the event of a fire, buildings such as nightclubs, theaters, nursing homes and hospitals. Sprinklers are also required in buildings that are especially large or tall, like high-rise buildings and shopping malls.

Because of the excellent record sprinklers have in protecting life and property (including Vermont's historic buildings), and for saving community resources and municipal services, a number of incentives for building owners or tenants to install fire sprinkler system have been established.

Installing a fire sprinkler system makes good business sense. Vermont fire and building codes provide incentives for a building owner to install a fire sprinkler system permitting the expanded use or adaptive reuse of a building and allowing the use of existing building materials. Statistics show us that a majority of businesses that have a fire and are not protected by sprinklers do not re-open, or if they do re-open, they go out of business in a short time.

Home fire sprinklers offer environmental benefits and reduce water infrastructure demand. Water usage for firefighting in homes without fire sprinkler systems is more than 12 times higher, according to Fire Protection Research Foundation report.

## RURAL WATER SUPPLIES

An approved water supply capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection is required for most buildings in Vermont. Reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, fire department tanker shuttles, or other approved systems capable of providing the fire flow will be required in locations where adequate municipal water systems are not provided.

NFPA 1141, Standard for Fire Protection in Planned Building Groups and NFPA 1142, Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting, serve as a reference for fire flow information and water supply. The authority having jurisdiction may waive water supply requirements when a structure is protected by an automatic sprinkler system that fully meets the requirements of NFPA 13, NFPA 13R, or NFPA 13D.

Dry hydrants have long been the preferred method of providing water for fire-fighting in areas where there is no municipal water system. A dry hydrant consists of a 6 to 8 inch pipe with a fitting to which a pumper truck can attach. The pipe connects to a water source (pond or stream) that can supply at least 30,000 gallons under drought conditions.



The Vermont Rural Fire Protection Task Force provides grants and technical assistance to fire departments who are trying to improve their rural water supply's by installing a dry hydrant.

If you have any questions about the dry hydrant program please visit

<http://www.nvtrcd.org> Or contact:

**Engineering Technician, Troy Dare**

at 802-828-4582 or by e mail at [dryhydrantguy@yahoo.com](mailto:dryhydrantguy@yahoo.com)

## FIREWORKS and SPARKLERS

**All fireworks, except sparklers and novelty devices, are illegal in Vermont except for permitted, supervised public fireworks displays.**

A permit for a display is obtained from the local fire chief after it is determined by the local fire and police chiefs that the fireworks display will be handled by a competent operator in a manner that will not be hazardous to people or property. The sale, possession, use and distribution of fireworks for the display is legal only after the permit is granted and is for that purpose only. Applications for a permit must be made at least 15 days in advance of the fireworks display. Information on the definitions, prohibitions, permits, seizure and penalties in Vermont law regarding sparklers and fireworks are located in 20 V.S.A. 3131, 3132 and 3135. A person who purchases fireworks before obtaining a permit for display is subject to fines and the confiscation of the fireworks by law enforcement authorities.

Sparklers less than 14 inches long with no more than 20 grams of pyrotechnic mixture and novelty sparkling items limited to snakes, party poppers, glow worms, smoke devices, string poppers, snappers, or drop pops with no more than 0.25 grains of explosive mixture, that are in compliance with United States Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations, are legal for sale and use in Vermont. However, even sparklers and smoke devices can be harmful if not used properly. Always make sure that everyone uses sparklers in a safe and responsible manner.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reports 7,000 fireworks/sparkler related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments in 2008. Two out of five (40%) of the people injured by fireworks/sparklers were under the age of 15. During 2003 to 2006, the Division of Fire Safety conducted a survey of injuries from fireworks/sparklers that were treated in hospital emergency departments in Vermont. These surveys indicated that sparklers, legal for use in Vermont, caused one half of the injuries. Nationwide, sparklers and novelty devices caused 29% of the hospital emergency department fireworks injuries in 2008.

In addition to the information on injuries, the NFPA study indicated that there were 22,500 reported fires, including 1,400 structure fires in 2008 caused by fireworks/sparklers. Over the last 10 years, Vermont has had an average of three structure fires a year caused by fireworks/sparklers.

*Leave Fireworks to the Professionals !*



## OPEN FLAME

In 2003-2007, U.S. fire departments responded to an average of 15,260 home structure fires started by candles. Homes include dwellings, duplexes, manufactured housing and apartments. These fires caused an annual average of 166 civilian fire deaths; 1,289 civilian fire injuries; and \$450 million in direct property damage.

### Factors Contributing to Fires

Candle fires start with a variety of items. A mattress or bedding was the item first ignited in 11% of the non-confined home candle fires and 23% of the home candle fire deaths. An unclassified type of furniture or utensil was the item first ignited in 12% of these incidents. Ten percent started when a curtain, blind or drapery ignited. Cabinetry was first ignited in 9% of these fires.

Thirteen percent of the home candle fires occurred in December, 1.6 times the monthly average of 8%. December candle fires often involve combustible seasonal decorations that would not have been present at other times of the year. In other words, the heightened candle fire risk around the winter holidays reflects a combination of increased candle use and more things that can burn in the area around the candles. The top five days for home candle fires were Christmas, Christmas Eve, New Year's Day, New Year's Eve, and Halloween.

Falling asleep was a factor in 12% percent of the home candle fires and 26% of the associated deaths.

**A candle is an open flame. It can easily ignite any combustibles nearby.**

**Keep a careful eye on candles.**

#### Basic Candle Safety:

- Keep candles at least 12 inches from anything that can burn.
- Use sturdy, safe candleholders.
- Never leave a burning candle unattended. Blow out candles when you leave a room.
- Don't use candles in bedrooms and sleeping areas.
- Use a flashlight, not a candle, for emergency lighting.



## FARM FIRES

A barn fire is a farmer's worst nightmare and often it brings significant emotional and economic damage to a farming community. There are a number of highly flammable or combustible materials in and around barns which if ignited can result in huge fires with major losses. In the last 5 years alone we have had 104 reported farm fires statewide. The most common causes of barn fires in Vermont are heating equipment, which includes portable heaters, heat lamps and chimney sparks from other buildings, burning bush is also a leading cause.

In 2008 the Vermont Rural Fire Protection Task Force created a sub-committee at the request of Senator Bernie Sanders in an effort to address this growing problem. The division of fire safety has been working with the Vermont Barn Fire Prevention Task Force to develop several educational resources to support the agricultural community and Vermont's farm families.

In 2010 the taskforce completed a package of information that provides various safety check lists and fire safety information sheets to help farmers and their workers to be fire safe on the farm.



**To download a free Farm Fire Safety Info Package in English or Spanish visit :**

<http://www.nvtrcd.org/Barn-Fire-Prevention-Task-Force.html>



# Possible Impairment by Alcohol or Drugs as a Contributing Factor in Home Fire Deaths

By NFPA Fire Analysis and Research Division - Marty Ahrens, November 2009

“Possibly impaired by alcohol” was identified as a contributing factor in an annual average of 350, or 12%, of home fire deaths from 2003 to 2006. “Possibly impaired by other drug or chemical” was a contributing factor in 150, or 5%, of the deaths. In some cases, both of these factors were cited. In all, a possible impairment by either alcohol or drugs was a factor in an average of 430, or 15%, of all home fire deaths.

The fire statistics in this analysis are national estimates of fire deaths. These estimates are projections derived from the U.S. Fire Administration’s National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and NFPA’s annual fire department experience survey. Determination of possible impairments were made by the fire service and were typically based on evidence at the scene or from interviews. Autopsy results were often unavailable when these reports were filed. Studies based on autopsy reports have typically found higher percentages of fire victims with alcohol impairment.

When possible drug or alcohol impairment was a factor contributing to home fire death, 71% of the victims were male. Men were more likely to be drinkers and to drink in larger quantities than women. Eighty-eight percent of these victims were between 15 and 64 years of age, inclusive. Older adults were less likely to be current drinkers or to drink heavily. In fire deaths in which alcohol or drug impairment was a possible factor, 45% of the deaths resulted from fires started by smoking materials (i.e., lighted tobacco products but not matches or lighters). Heating equipment was involved in 15% of these deaths, and cooking equipment in 14%. Ten percent of the victims died from fires that were intentionally set.

Upholstered furniture was first ignited in 28% of the deaths and mattresses or bedding in 14% of the fatalities when possible alcohol or drug impairment contributed to the fatal injury. These are the leading items first ignited in overall home deaths and, more specifically, in deaths resulting from fires started by smoking. In more than half (53%) of the upholstered furniture deaths with possible alcohol or drug impairment, the victim was involved in the ignition and in the area of origin when the fire started.

Twenty-eight percent of the deaths in which possible alcohol or drug impairment was a factor resulted from fires that started in the living room, family room, or den; 21% from fires that began in a bedroom; and 15% died from fires that started in the kitchen. When possible alcohol or drug impairment was a contributing factor, 41% of the people who died in home fires were fatally injured while they slept.



## Fire Safety

Properly installed and maintained smoke alarms are necessary to provide a warning of any fire to all occupants. Home fire sprinkler systems provide even greater protection. These systems respond quickly to reduce the heat, flames, and smoke from a fire.

An overview of a report by



National Fire Protection Association  
Fire Analysis and Research Division

The NFPA publishes several reports, standards and a great deal of information related to various fire safety issues.

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# FIRE SERVICE PUBLIC INFORMATION

Any fire, particularly a large fire or a fire where someone is injured, will automatically be news. During an incident or planned event, coordinated and timely public information and communication is critical to effectively help the community. Effective and accurate communication can save lives and property, and helps ensure credibility and public trust.

Many fire department officers avoid the media, but a media interview on the fire ground is an excellent opportunity to communicate life-saving fire safety and prevention information. It is important to answer a reporter's specific questions about the fire during an interview, but it's also important and appropriate for you as a community leader, to provide additional safety and prevention information during the interview.

**Here are some ways you can communicate prevention information during a media interview.**

***Mention safety and prevention tips and facts*** - Remind people about how to prevent fires from occurring and what they can do to lessen or avoid injury during a fire.

***Mention Smoke and CO Alarms and Home Fire Sprinkler Systems*** - Smoke, CO alarms and sprinklers save lives. But many homes do not have alarms or sprinkler systems. Others have alarms that do not work. Similar to news stories about motor vehicle crashes, which almost always mention whether riders were wearing their seatbelts, encourage reporters to mention whether the home had working smoke alarms or if a sprinkler system prevented further damage.

**Media interviews are opportunities to communicate life-saving fire safety and prevention information.**

**Do not pass up an opportunity to tell your community how to stay Fire Safe!**

***Give a "Call to Action"*** - People often think about their personal situation when they hear about another person's tragedy. They may want or need to do something, but may not know what to do or where to find information. You can empower people to protect themselves by providing clear, concrete action steps.

***Offer to serve as a resource for future safety and fire-related stories.***

Keep these basic interview tips in mind.

- **Be prepared**
- **Act in a professional manner**
- **Give the same story to all news stations**
- **Plan the points you want to make**
- **Avoid using slang words**
- **Choose your words carefully (Never say anything not for publication)**
- **Always project an image that brings credit to the department (Avoid criticizing other agencies)**
- **If you do not know, admit it**
- **Be available for follow-up questions**
- **Keep the interview on track**
- **Assign no blame**
- **Never say "no comment"**



Burlington Assistant Fire Marshal Tom Middleton talks to a news crew from Fox 44

# VERMONT'S OVERALL INCIDENT TOTALS

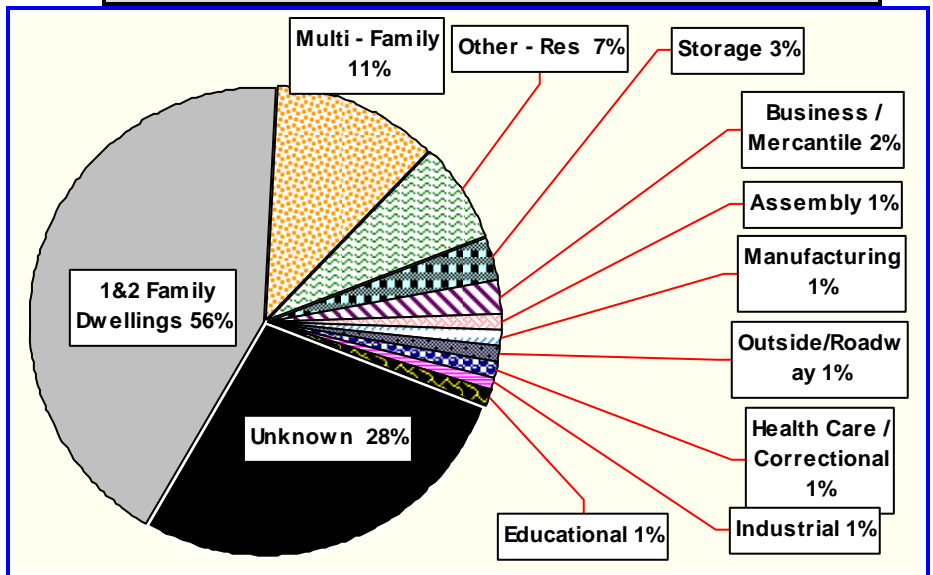
Fire departments in Vermont reported a total of 39,323 incidents in 2010. This represents a drop of nearly 4 percent from last year. More significantly, the number of EMS/Rescue incidents and service calls have increased steadily over the last few years, reflecting the continued evolution in the mission of the fire service. The local fire department is called to respond to all types of hazards from fires, motor vehicle accidents, hazardous materials incidents, floods, winter storms and search and technical rescue operations.

For the last 10 years, 13% of the fire department incidents reported have been classified as false alarms. False alarms classified as malicious accounted for only a small portion of the false alarms reported. More often the false alarm is an "unintentional" alarm given by a fire protection system that functions correctly, but detects an environmental condition similar to what might be created in a fire. For instance a smoke detector, might "see" steam the same way it would see real smoke, or a heat detector might detect heat from direct sunlight the same way it would detect heat from a fire. When designed and installed correctly fire protection systems normally do not have unintentional or "false" alarms, from predictable situations.

Malfunctions of fire protection system equipment also occur, but far less than unintentional alarms. Included in the category of false alarms are bomb and bio-hazard scares where no device or material is found. It is important for a building owner to properly maintain a fire protection system.

A fire protection system in a public building, including multi-family dwellings, is required to be inspected at least once a year by a technically qualified person. A building owner who fails to properly maintain a fire protection system may be subject to citations or penalties from the Division of Fire Safety and may be subject to fees from the responding fire department for false alarms.

**Vermont Structure Fires by Building Occupancy 2010**



**Reported Vermont Emergency Incidents**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EMS/Rescue	9,224	10,496	11,223	14,662	16,344	17,660	19,879	20,550	20,009	<b>19,577</b>
False Alarm	2,949	3,219	3,336	4,194	4,850	4,952	5,203	5,367	5,435	<b>5,049</b>
FIRE	2,717	2,667	3,062	3,383	3,771	3,747	3,528	3,497	3,268	<b>3,089</b>
Hazardous Condition	2,051	2,563	2,796	3,684	4,549	4,442	4,077	4,329	3,564	<b>3,425</b>
Service /Good Intent Call	3,604	3,498	2,149	4,209	5,833	6,879	7,426	7,847	8,069	<b>7,522</b>
Other	131	261	253	253	313	271	239	299	274	<b>292</b>
Unknown	62	64	41	59	74	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Explosion	68	64	116	119	110	113	106	123	102	<b>95</b>
Weather	61	60	44	105	129	141	291	250	142	<b>274</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,867</b>	<b>22,892</b>	<b>25,080</b>	<b>31,997</b>	<b>35,973</b>	<b>38,208</b>	<b>40,949</b>	<b>42,262</b>	<b>40,863</b>	<b>39,323</b>

The chart showing the breakdown of structure fires by building occupancy indicates that 56% of the structure fires in Vermont during 2010 were in one and two family dwellings. This is consistent with information from previous years. After one and two family dwellings, structure fires most often occurred in multi-family dwellings with 11% of the structure fires. Fires in other residential occupancies such as hotels, motels, dormitories and buildings of similar use accounted for 7% of the structure fires.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) reports 15,000 to 20,000 structure fires each year in assembly occupancies such as theaters, nightclubs, restaurants, churches, clubs, gymnasiums, libraries and community halls. The numbers of fires in places of assembly have dropped substantially over the last two decades but a small number of extremely serious fires continue to occur, especially in nightclubs. During 2000-2009 there were an average of 32 fires reported in Vermont's places of assembly. After "The Station" nightclub fire in Rhode Island, fire codes in Vermont were updated in 2005 to require that all nightclubs and similar buildings, with an occupancy of 100 people or more, install a fire sprinkler system, conduct inspections of exits each time the building is opened and to obtain permits for the indoor use of pyrotechnics.

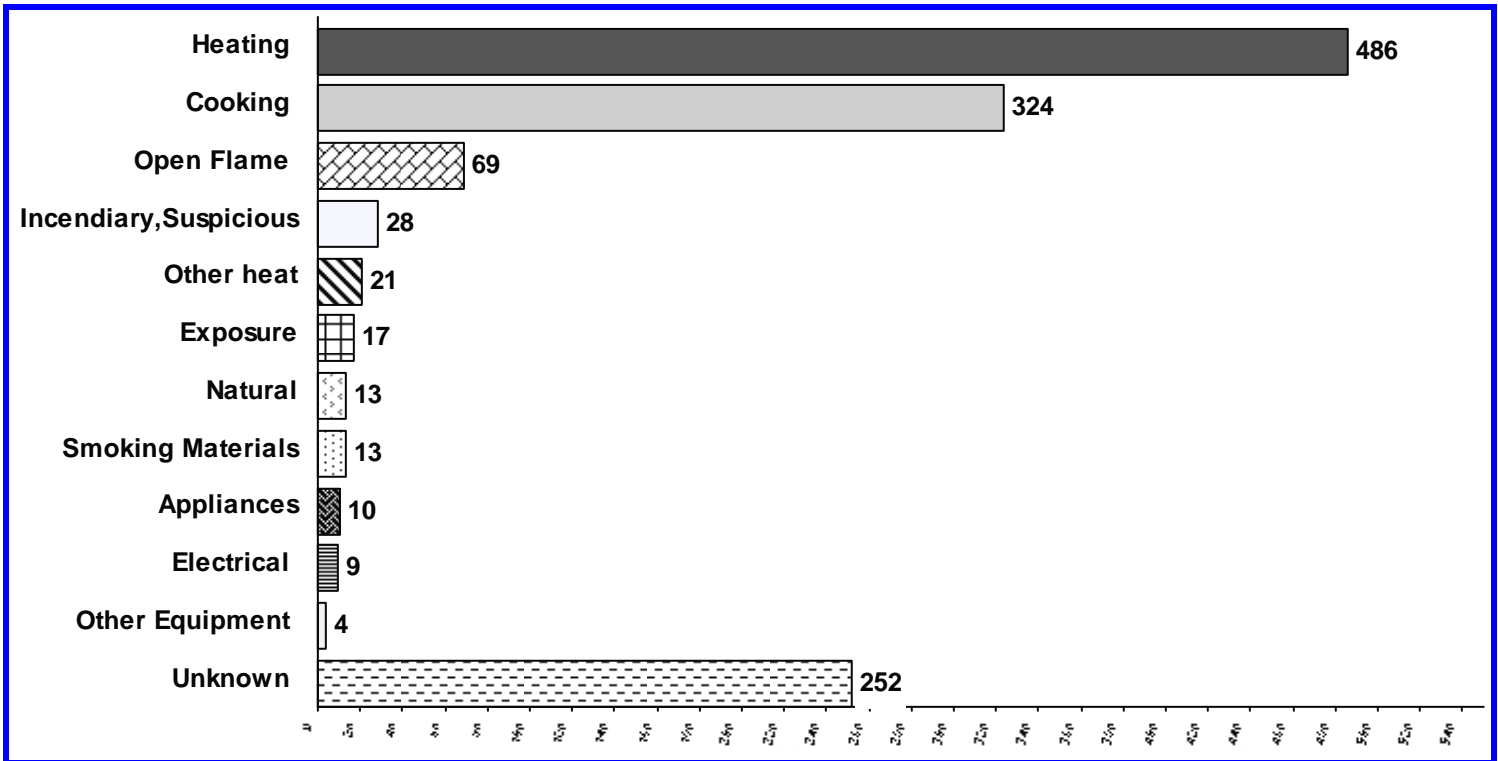
Because the most common causes of fires for hotels and places of assembly are related to how a building operates, inspections are conducted at nightclubs, restaurants and hotels during peak occupancy times targeting hazards associated with cooking, disposal of trash, keeping exits clear, overcrowding of buildings and flammable decorations.

Buildings where the occupants may be less able to save or protect themselves from fire or other emergency, such as health care, residential care and correctional facilities, represent a small percentage of public buildings in Vermont but remain a high priority for code enforcement due to the potential for loss of life and injury. During 2000-2009 there were an average of 21 structure fires reported at health care, residential care and correctional facilities.

Schools also remain a high priority for code enforcement because of the large number of children and public using the buildings. During 2000-2009, there was an average of 18 fires reported at schools in Vermont. Effective emergency safety plans and fire drills are required for schools to address intentionally set fires and other emergencies.

There were 142 structure fires reported for business, mercantile, manufacturing, industrial and storage buildings in 2010. Fires in these types of buildings present a challenge to firefighters due to their size and the contents of the building.

**Cause of Fires 2010**



# VERMONT'S MAJOR FIRE CAUSES

## A Closer Look

### HEATING AND COOKING

The fire problem varies from region to region and state to state because of variations in climate, socioeconomic status, education, demographics, and other factors.

Vermont is much different than the rest of the country when it comes to the major causes of fires. In Vermont heating is the leading cause of fires, followed by cooking and open flame.

One of the problems with the data is that many of the reports from fire departments do not have a determination of a cause listed. Also a large number of fires are not reported to the fire service at all. Most are believed to be small fires in the home or in industry which go out by themselves or are extinguished by the occupant.

### HEATING FIRES

#### *When Residential Building Heating Fires Occur*

Residential building heating fires occur mainly in the evening hours, 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., peaking from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. They decline throughout the night and early morning and reach their lowest point during the morning hours (3 a.m. to 5 a.m.). The 4-hour evening period from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. accounts for 30% of residential building heating fires and the 2-hour morning period between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m. accounts for 3%. As to be expected, residential heating fires are most prevalent during the winter months from December through February, when the use of central heating systems, portable heaters, and fireplaces is most common.



#### *Factors Contributing To Fires*

The leading factors contributing to ignition in home heating equipment fires were failure to clean (25%), heat source too close to combustibles (14%), and unclassified mechanical failure or malfunction (13%). Heat source too close to combustibles accounted for (52%) of associated deaths.

Heat source too close to combustibles (31%) is, by far, the leading specific factor contributing to ignition. Heat source too close to combustibles is more than twice the second leading factor contributing to ignition, miscellaneous mechanical failure/malfunction (13 percent).

#### *Safe Heating*

Fireplaces, chimneys, and chimney connectors accounted for the largest share (36%) of 2004-2008 home heating equipment fires. Space heaters accounted for the second largest share of fires, for most associated civilian deaths and injuries, and for half of associated direct property damage.

Safer heating equipment and public awareness of heating fire prevention have substantially decreased the incidence of residential heating fires. Although the numbers of these fires have decreased overall, residential building heating fires still affect neighborhoods and communities and, therefore, continue to receive attention within local fire departments and State agencies. This attention is largely because residential building heating fires account for and cause injuries and deaths as well as property damage. Many of these fires can be prevented through proper maintenance and proper use of heating equipment.

Dramatically higher heating costs or reduced fuel availability can induce shifts in equipment usage that can affect home heating fire risks. As conventional energy sources—oil, electricity, natural gas, etc. — rise and fall in price and availability, alternative heating becomes more attractive, and with it, the potential for the reemergence of residential heating fires.

Overview of information From the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) / National Fire Data Center



## **COOKING FIRES**



In 2003, US fire departments responded to 118,700 home structure cooking equipment fires. These fires caused 250, or 8%, of the home civilian fire deaths; 3,880, or 29%, of reported home civilian fire injuries; and \$512 million, or 9%, of the associated direct property damage. The vast majority of cooking fires, however, are handled privately and are never reported to the fire department.

### ***Factors Contributing To Fires***

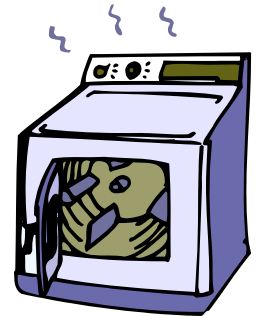
While unattended equipment was the leading factor contributing to cooking fires, it was a factor in 45% of the deep fryer fires and 43% of the range fires. It was cited as a factor in only 21% of the conventional oven or rotisserie fires and 17% of the microwave oven fires. People who begin cooking when drowsy, impaired by alcohol or drugs, or otherwise limited may be more likely to stop paying attention to that cooking inadvertently. Properly maintained smoke alarms also provide important protection against fires that occur when the cooking is forgotten or the cook falls asleep.

### ***Burn Injuries***

Although young children are not at high risk for cooking fire injuries, their risks of thermal burns and scalds from cooking equipment, cookware, tableware, or hot foods or beverages are very high.

55% of the people who were injured in US home cooking fires from 1999 to 2003 were injured when they tried to fight the fire themselves. This is a far higher percentage than is seen from fires of other causes.

The evidence suggests that when confronted with a minor fire, many, if not most, will handle it themselves. So while it is safest to get away from the fire and outside of a burning structure, it would be appropriate to devote some educational resources to teaching more people how to fight fires safely and effectively.



## **DRYER FIRES**

For many households and other establishments, the clothes dryer is an indispensable convenience and necessity. However, if clothes dryers are not properly installed or maintained, critical fires can occur. Last year in Vermont the clothes dryer was the most common home appliance where a fire started.

A clothes dryer works by forcing hot air through a turning drum. Wet clothes placed in the drum are then dried by the moving hot air. It is possible for a full load of wet clothes to contain as much as one and a half gallons of water. Lint is created from the clothes as the water is removed and the clothes dry. While much of the lint is trapped by the dryer's filter, lint also is carried through the venting system, together with moist air. The accumulation of lint, both in the dryer and in the dryer vent, reduces the airflow and creates a highly flammable fuel source. In addition to the accumulation of lint, blockage in dryer exhaust vents also can occur from the nests of small birds and animals or from bends in the venting system itself.

"Failure to clean" is the leading factor contributing to clothes dryer fires in residential buildings. Proper maintenance for clothes dryers involves removing the lint from the traps, vents, and surrounding areas of the dryer. Not unexpectedly, the leading factor contributing to ignition for dryer fires is operation deficiencies, specifically "failure to clean." Failure to clean accounts for 70% of dryer fire operational deficiency contributing factors.

A compromised vent will not exhaust properly to the outside. Overheating may result. If enough heat is produced to ignite the lint itself or nearby combustible items, such as the clothes in the dryer or combustibles left nearby, the engineered safety mechanisms are compromised and fire ensues.

In particular, by following installation guidelines and performing regular inspections on dryer vents, consumers can protect themselves further from clothes dryer fires.



# ***FIRE FACT SHEET***

## ***In Vermont***

- Vermont is ranked first in the nation with the percentage of rural population.
- Vermont has 234 fire departments with over 5,000 firefighters and 180 licensed First Response and Ambulance services staffed by 3,000 certified EMS providers.
- In 2009, the average fire department response time in Vermont was 5.3 min.

## ***Fire in general***

- Heat from a fire rises at 90 feet per second or approximately 60 mph.
- Fire killed more Americans than all natural disasters combined.
- 83% of all civilian fire deaths occurred in residences.
- There were an estimated 1.5 million fires nationwide in 2008, causing over \$8.2 billion in direct damage.
- On average, eight people died in US home fires every day.
- A fire department responds to a fire in the United States every 22.0 seconds.
- Structure fires occurred between 11:00 PM and 7:00 AM caused 52% of all home fire deaths.
- Home structure fires peaked around the dinner hours between 5:00 and 8:00 PM.

## ***Chances are you will have a fire***

- Number of home fires your household can expect in an average lifetime: 5
- Chances your household will have a reported home fire in an average lifetime: 1 in 4
- Chances that someone in your household will suffer a fire injury in an average lifetime: 1 in 10
- Households can expect to average a home fire every 15 years or five fires in an average lifetime.
- Number of adults that could say that someone they knew died in a fire: 1 in 10

## ***Chances are you will have a cooking fire***

- Number of home cooking fires your household can expect in an average lifetime: 3
- Chances that someone in your household will suffer a fire injury in a home cooking fire in an average lifetime: 1 in 14
- Cooking and other kitchen activities account for two of every three unreported home fires

## ***Fire costs you a bundle***

- Cost to every US household of all property damage in fires (reported or unreported, direct or indirect, home or elsewhere) in 2006: \$120
- "Total cost" per household of fire losses and expenditures to prevent greater losses in 2006: \$2,800

## ***You probably have a home smoke alarm, but you probably do not have a carbon monoxide detector or fire sprinklers***

- 96% of all homes have at least one smoke alarm.
- Chances of not having a home smoke alarm: 1 in 20 to 1 in 25
- Chances of having home fire sprinklers: 1 in 26
- Chances of having home fire sprinklers if you live in a single-family dwelling: 1 in 53
- Chances of having home fire sprinklers if you live in an apartment: 1 in 9
- Home fire sprinklers cut the risk of dying in a home fire by about 80%.
- Chances of having a working carbon monoxide detector: 1 in 3
- Chances of having a fire extinguisher that was purchased or recharged within the previous two years: 2 in 5

## ***Someone you know is probably in the fire service***

- Number of career and volunteer firefighters in the US: 1.1 million
- Vermont is one of the states that has the largest amount of firefighters and fire departments per capita.
- Chances that an adult is a firefighter in the US: 1 in 200

Sources : Vermont Division of Fire Safety , U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)

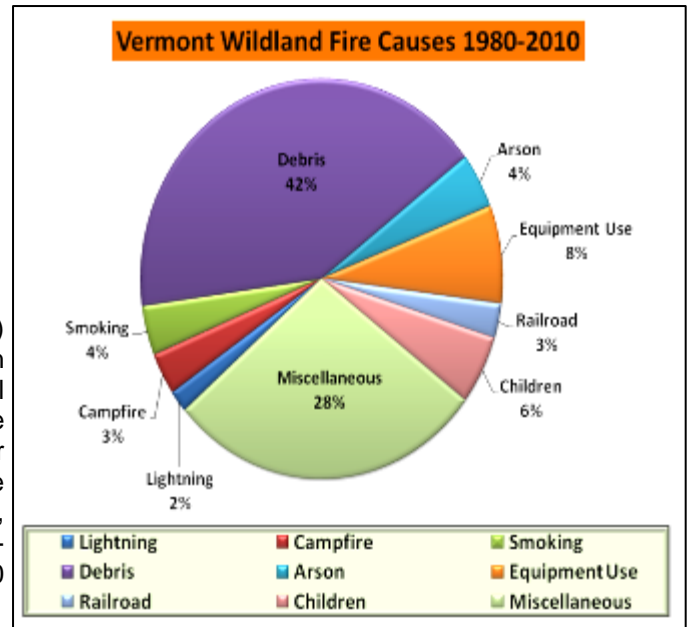
# WILDLAND FIRE STATISTICS & INFORMATION

By Lars Lund, Tess Greaves and Wendy Richardson

## Fire Reporting and Fire Permits

The State of Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation received 88 fire reports totaling 84 acres for the 2010 fire season. The online fire reporting system was used by a few more wardens in 2010. All card reports received in the district offices were entered into the online system as well. The Agency of Natural Resources Information Technology section made some modifications to the system to make inputting data easier and to produce better reports.

By State law, a "Permit to Kindle Fire" (an open burning permit) from the Town Forest Fire Warden is required before you burn any natural wood or vegetation outdoors. The fire warden will issue a permit if the weather and fuel conditions are favorable for a controlled burn. Fire wardens are also responsible for wildland fire suppression in their towns, enforcing forest fire laws by issuing open burning permits and inspecting burn sites, and educating the public on proper burning practices. Vermont's 290 Town Forest Fire Wardens issue about 20,000 burning permits annually.



## Fire Weather and Fire Activity

Snow was gone from the valleys by mid-March and from all but the highest elevations by the end of March with temperatures above normal and precipitation below normal for most of the month. The first 20 days of March had only 0.15" of precipitation at Essex and similar dry conditions across the state. Above normal temperatures and dry conditions continued into early April.

With this early onset of spring weather, fire activity got an early start as well. The first fire of the 2010 fire season was reported on February 11, a half acre grass fire of unknown origin in Middlebury. From March to mid-April, 50 fires burning 60 acres were reported. Most of Vermont experienced periods of wet weather more frequently during the second half of April including a significant snowstorm on April 27 that left up to a foot of heavy wet snow in many locations. This snow event occurred during the week with above normal temperatures in the 70's and 80's the weekend before and the weekend after the storm. The snow did not remain on the ground for long. From April 24 to June 15, 24 more fires burning 28 acres were reported.

The largest fire reported in 2010 was a 13.7 acre campfire in Brattleboro on May 13. The average fire size was 1 acre. Debris burning continued to be the most common cause of Vermont's wildland fires.

Green-up started earlier than normal; in fact for most of 2010, everything was two weeks ahead of schedule. Late season killing frosts during the week of May 9, however, caused over 400,000 acres of damage to hardwoods (mostly maple) that were in mid-stage of leaf development. The heaviest damage was in southern Vermont where leaves were more developed. This frost delayed or disguised full green-up for a couple of weeks. Frost damage was still evident through the summer. Trees re-foliated but leaves were stunted and deformed causing thin crowns.

Spring and summer were generally dry across much of the state especially in southern Vermont. By late summer, moderate drought conditions were in place. Fire danger remained moderate throughout the summer. Other fire danger indices were well above normal especially at the Marlboro remote automated weather station (RAWS) in southern Vermont. With the drought in southern Vermont and drier than normal conditions across much of the state, the potential existed for an active late summer and fall fire season especially for deep-burning ground fires. Late season rain in October ended fire season without significant fall fire activity. Seventeen fires burning only 4 acres were reported from July to November



**Fire Statistics for 2010**



# of human caused fires	<b>87</b>
# of lightning caused fires	<b>1</b>
# of acres burned caused by humans	<b>82.8</b>
# of acres burned caused by lightning	<b>1</b>
Total # of fires	<b>88</b>
Total # of acres burned	<b>83.8</b>
10-yr total average # of fires	<b>119.4</b>
10-yr total average # of acres burned	<b>215.37</b>

**2010 Fire Season - Rainfall**

Month	Brighton (Nulhegan)	Elmore	Essex	Danby	Marlboro
March	3.90	3.96	3.32	4.99	7.06
April	3.38	3.72	4.11	2.82	1.26
May	2.05	2.62	1.70	2.75	3.07
June	4.66	6.05	5.87	5.08	4.11
July	2.52	3.40	3.33	5.32	3.57
August	6.17	5.17	4.50	1.63	2.83
September	3.74	3.84	3.04	2.55	5.04
October	7.28	8.15	8.05	9.87	8.74
<b>2010 Totals - March 1 to October 31</b>	<b>33.70</b>	<b>36.91</b>	<b>33.92</b>	<b>35.01</b>	<b>35.68</b>
<b>Avg. Annual Precip Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36.50</b>	<b>38.64</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>43.39</b>

**10-Year Average**

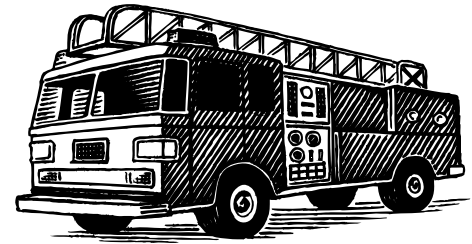
Year	# Fires	# Acres	Average Size
2001	189	294.79	1.56
2002	100	146.24	1.46
2003	101	95.47	0.95
2004	86	250	2.91
2005	221	547.14	2.48
2006	118	254.20	2.15
2007	81	179.79	2.22
2008	117	140.285	1.20
2009	95	164	1.73
2010	88	83.83	.95
<b>10-Yr Average</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>215.37</b>	<b>1.86</b>

**Fires/Acres by County 2006 - 2010**

COUNTY	2010		2009		2008		2007		2006	
	# Fires	Acres	# Fires	Acres	# Fires	Acres	# Fires	Acres	# Fires	Acres
Addison	1	.5	10	9	6	10	4	4.5	2	1.20
Bennington	4	3.35	4	40.5	12	20.8	3	25.13	8	40.18
Caledonia	5	6.7	13	3	3	2.5	12	8.3	7	3.40
Chittenden	9	23.95	2	4	12	11.08	5	3.96	7	2.64
Essex	1	.75	1	3	2	5	0	0	2	1.32
Franklin	19	10.56	15	27	25	29.88	7	84.95	22	53.92
Grand Isle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamoille	2	.16	6	5	11	6.25	8	4.39	13	12.63
Orange	6	3.65	16	46	4	2.39	8	14.15	12	31.66
Orleans	9	6.72	4	2.5	6	2.48	5	.46	6	4.35
Rutland	6	5.3	3	4	9	30.93	2	.5	8	30.15
Washington	9	3.86	7	3	10	6.03	5	3.1	4	4.6
Windham	11	15.77	8	12	14	9.7	16	11.65	23	61.65
Windsor	6	2.51	6	5	3	3.26	6	18.7	4	6.5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>83.83</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>140.30</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>179.79</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>254.2</b>



# INCIDENT DATA REPORTED BY FIRE DEPARTMENTS



## 2010 STATEWIDE EMERGENCY INCIDENT DATA

	Service Good Intent	False Alarm	Hazard Cond	Structure Fire	Canceled	Wildland	Other	Outside	Vehicle	Other Fire	Explosion	Grand Total Fire	EMS call	Medical Assist	Motor Vehicle Accident	Extractions	Water Res-cues	Other	Search	Electrical	Grand Total EMS	Grand Total Fire and EMS
ADDISON	84	123	126	61	30	28	17	8	15	9	5	506	20	85	85	28	9	1	2	3	233	739
BENNINGTON	195	266	197	145	30	45	21	11	20	10	7	947	21	26	93	27	1	1	1	0	170	1117
CALEDONIA	249	195	271	156	23	27	16	9	18	12	5	981	438	137	100	36	3	2	5	0	721	1702
CHITTENDEN	1779	1938	855	321	252	63	145	54	37	17	30	5491	5586	509	595	153	26	14	6	0	6889	12380
ESSEX	8	25	11	35	0	4	1	3	5	4	0	96	187	2	49	1	1	0	0	0	240	336
FRANKLIN	1091	277	307	128	121	35	55	30	20	10	5	2079	20	99	147	8	9	2	0	0	285	2364
GRAND ISLE	33	44	26	14	3	13	3	7	1	13	0	157	1	19	33	12	37	1	0	0	103	260
LAMOILLE	24	28	35	32	4	11	1	3	4	2	1	145	2	44	25	2	2	1	0	1	77	222
ORANGE	78	91	136	176	15	34	11	4	20	5	1	571	70	35	115	20	2	5	2	0	249	820
ORLEANS	21	67	33	92	5	13	3	7	14	10	2	267	1	40	31	13	2	2	1	0	90	357
RUTLAND	1005	546	333	245	41	52	121	35	28	24	9	2439	124	121	251	35	9	4	1	1	546	2985
WASHINGTON	632	480	333	143	138	19	25	25	22	12	12	1841	3946	253	348	29	0	34	4	0	4614	6455
WINDHAM	847	532	440	227	110	61	63	17	29	16	11	2353	1518	235	394	23	10	6	20	3	2209	4562
WINDSOR	644	437	319	181	60	70	84	15	45	8	7	1870	2396	405	296	24	11	9	8	0	3149	5019

Totals by County

### PLEASE NOTE

The statistics in this analysis were from a report that was run on JANUARY 30, 2011 from the national database. Any reports entered by fire departments after that date will not be reflected in this report .

**FIRE DEPARTMENTS THAT ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN THIS REPORT AS "DATA NOT SUBMITTED" DID NOT SUBMIT VALID REPORTS BEFORE THE DEADLINE.**

The number of months that data was not reported is now indicated on the fire department data table. Those departments that have not submitted incident reports for 2010 must still do so even though the deadline for reporting has passed.

FDID	FD Name	Population	Service good intent	False alarm	Hazard cond	Structure fire	Canceled	Wildland	Other	Outside	Vehicle	Other fire	Explosion	Grand Total Fire	EMS call	Medical assist	Motor Vehicle Accident	Extrications	Water Rescues	Other	Search	Electrical	Grand Total EMS	Grand Total Fire and EMS	Number of Months not reported	
1003	ADDISON	1413	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	10	0	2	0	1	0	14	22	1	
10006	ALBANY	1025	0	0	1	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	19	3	
07009	ALBURG	2600	30	27	14	5	3	7	3	1	1	0	0	91	0	1	5	6	12	1	0	0	25	116	0	
02015	ARLINGTON	2449	18	15	34	16	2	4	4	4	4	0	0	101	0	6	9	3	0	0	0	0	18	119	1	
14016	ASCUTNEY	1360	66	8	53	3	10	10	7	0	1	0	1	159	0	115	8	1	1	2	0	0	127	286	1	
6024	BAKERSFIELD	1402																							12	
14030	BARNARD	947	0	6	1	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	15	0	35	1	0	0	0	1	0	37	52	1	
3033	BARNET	1690	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	17	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	22	29	8	
12036	BARRE CITY	9141	241	106	62	37	19	3	15	16	4	3	7	513	2352	183	140	8	0	1	1	0	2685	3198	0	
12039	BARRE TOWN	11283	33	29	63	17	17	2	0	0	3	1	0	165	0	9	0	7	0	0	0	0	16	181	0	
10042	BARTON	2780	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10
05044	BEECHER FALLS	1078	2	16	3	17	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	45	108	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	127	172	2	
13045	BELLOWS FALLS	3054	54	42	29	24	8	1	3	0	2	0	1	164	0	0	21	2	3	1	0	0	27	191	0	
02051	BENNINGTON	15473	35	44	30	26	1	5	4	0	5	2	2	154	0	1	25	1	0	0	0	0	27	181	1	
02451	BENNINGTON RURAL	9421	53	76	45	16	8	4	3	3	2	3	1	214	1	2	26	5	0	0	1	0	35	249	1	
11054	BENSON	1037	3	5	0	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	20	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	12	32	0	
06057	BERKSHIRE	1516	0	3	11	8	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	29	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	10	39	0	
12060	BERLIN	2864	23	74	46	16	28	3	2	4	4	1	0	201	1	3	48	5	0	2	0	0	59	260	0	
14063	BETHEL	1980	5	6	10	8	0	1	0	2	4	2	1	39	0	11	2	3	0	0	1	0	17	56	0	
4069	BOLTON	971																							12	
9072	BRADFORD	2619	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	
11078	BRANDON	3942	9	26	33	18	3	8	0	4	4	0	0	105	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	21	126	0	
13080	BRATTLEBORO	11944	553	249	194	67	10	11	19	3	6	3	5	1120	762	84	155	17	7	3	13	3	1044	2164	0	
14084	BRIDGEWATER	980	8	15	9	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	41	0	1	5	0	0	1	1	0	8	49	0	
1087	BRIDPORT	1235																							12	
05090	BRIGHTON	1332	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	6	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	10	8	
01093	BRISTOL	3804	4	13	4	6	4	1	0	2	0	6	1	41	0	10	11	4	0	0	0	0	25	66	2	
09096	BROOKFIELD	1271	0	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	7	
04114	BURLINGTON	38934	857	940	184	90	14	25	26	22	11	2	6	2177	3047	24	159	72	8	2	1	0	3313	5490	1	
12117	CABOT	1512																							12	
08123	CAMBRIDGE	3420																							12	
11129	CASTLETON	4355	20	72	16	13	0	5	1	1	0	3	1	132	2	1	31	0	0	0	0	0	34	166	0	
14132	CAVENDISH	1449	10	2	4	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	23	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	1	
10135	CHARLESTON	862	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	5	
04138	CHARLOTTE	3644	7	22	49	11	3	4	0	4	4	0	0	104	0	9	0	1	9	0	0	0	19	123	0	

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09141	CHELSEA	1259	1	4	15	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	34	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	41	1
14144	CHESTER	3122	24	20	13	12	1	9	1	0	5	0	0	85	0	5	15	1	0	0	0	0	21	106	0
11147	CHITTENDEN	1126	6	5	5	7	3	2	3	1	0	1	0	33	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	39	0
11150	CLARENDON	2881	25	4	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	8	0	47	5	5	6	1	3	0	0	0	20	67	1
04153	COLCHESTER	17177																							12
05156	CONCORD	1224	5	5	6	8	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	28	76	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	97	125	0
01162	CORNWALL	1206	4	4	7	4	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	24	8	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	29	53	0
10168	CRAFTSBURY	1155	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	17	1	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	28	45	1
11171	DANBY / MT TABOR	1290	9	3	6	15	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	39	0	4	17	0	0	0	0	0	21	60	0
03174	DANVILLE	2289	19	3	9	8	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	45	0	6	20	1	1	0	1	0	29	74	0
10177	DERBY	6318	2	6	3	20	0	1	0	1	7	0	1	41	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	5	46	0
02180	DORSET	2061	23	20	12	11	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	69	0	3	7	1	0	0	0	0	11	80	0
03199	EAST BURKE	1920	8	6	10	5	0	2	3	0	0	2	1	37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	38	2
9206	EAST CORINTH	843	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9
2193	EAST DORSET	389	5	22	10	15	0	6	0	1	1	4	2	66	1	4	5	8	0	0	0	0	18	84	0
13191	EAST DOVER	544	2	4	1	9	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	23	12	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	38	61	2
6194	EAST FAIRFIELD	586																							12
5192	EAST HAVEN	1430																							12
12195	EAST MONTPELIER	2657	7	20	46	16	8	3	2	2	1	0	1	106	218	35	61	0	0	30	0	0	344	450	1
9209	EAST RANDOLPH	2578	0	0	3	8	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	18	1
11196	EAST WALLINGFORD	188																							12
8201	ELMORE	1188	6	10	3	3	1	2	0	3	1	1	0	30	1	0	15	0	0	1	0	1	18	48	0
06205	ENOSBURG FALLS	1484	4	26	18	21	56	5	2	1	4	2	0	139	2	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	151	0
04207	ESSEX	19065	68	80	65	20	19	1	16	1	1	0	0	271	0	224	20	8	0	0	1	0	253	524	4
04208	ESSEX JUNCTION	8829	37	54	66	21	14	6	0	0	1	1	0	200	60	48	3	8	0	0	0	0	119	319	3
11216	FAIR HAVEN	2936	14	14	22	15	0	1	1	0	4	2	1	74	0	12	3	1	0	0	0	0	16	90	0
06210	FAIRFAX	3929	19	11	19	14	13	2	0	1	4	0	0	83	0	4	24	0	0	0	0	0	28	111	0
6213	FAIRFIELD	3765																							12
09219	FAIRLEE	1017																							12
01421	FERRISBURG	2711	10	4	25	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	51	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	11	62	0
06234	FRANKLIN	1346	3	3	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	18	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	24	0
06237	GEORGIA	4485																							12
10243	GLOVER	927																							12
13249	GRAFTON	641	3	5	6	12	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	2
07255	GRAND ISLE	2276	1	16	9	5	0	4	0	6	0	12	0	53	1	18	28	3	23	0	0	0	73	126	0
01261	GRANVILLE	298	1	5	4	2	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	16	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	11	27	0
10264	GREENSBORO	793	2	8	9	11	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	38	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	40	0
3267	GROTON	770	2	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	18	4

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13273	GUILFORD	2022	14	3	19	6	10	6	2	3	5	0	1	69	75	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	91	160	3	
13276	HALIFAX	818																							12	
1179	HANDCOCK	782																							12	
03282	HARDWICK	3233	2	7	5	14	0	1	2	1	4	2	0	38	0	5	14	1	0	0	0	0	20	58	0	
14285	HARTFORD	10698	136	121	48	24	7	11	5	0	9	2	0	363	1111	34	101	1	3	4	0	0	1254	1617	0	
14288	HARTLAND	3184	15	11	14	10	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	62	0	1	12	1	0	0	1	0	15	77	0	
6291	HIGHGATE	3223	6	0	1	5	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	22	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	32	8	
04294	HINESBURG	4427	20	22	31	9	12	2	11	0	3	2	0	112	206	2	26	0	0	4	0	0	238	350	0	
11300	HUBBARDTON	772	6	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	14	7	0	0	0	1	0	22	35	0	
04303	HUNTINGTON	1939	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	
08306	HYDE PARK / EDEN	3469	10	12	8	12	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	50	0	44	8	2	0	0	0	0	54	104	0	
04806	IBM																								7	
11309	IRA	453	9	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3
10312	IRASBURG	1077																							12	
7318	ISLE LA MOTTE	500																							12	
13324	JAMAICA	935	13	10	7	10	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	46	53	0	21	0	0	1	4	0	79	125	0	
10327	JAY	579	2	10	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	20	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	8	28	0	
08336	JOHNSON	4702	2	3	7	4	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	20	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	22	6	
11588	KILLINGTON/SHERBURNE	1098	4	69	17	14	14	0	0	2	2	0	1	123	91	0	23	1	0	0	0	0	115	238	0	
01354	LINCOLN	1254																							11	
10360	LOWELL	752																							12	
14363	LUDLOW	3626	21	70	23	9	5	0	2	2	2	1	2	137	1	3	5	5	1	0	1	0	16	153	1	
5366	LUNEBURG CO A.	2449	1	3	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	17	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	12	29	5	
03371	LYNDONVILLE	1231	20	48	63	21	5	2	1	0	0	1	1	162	0	26	0	11	1	0	0	0	38	200	0	
04808	MALLETTS BAY	5478	20	59	37	15	157	3	1	3	2	3	0	300	3	38	13	11	3	2	0	0	70	370	0	
02373	MANCHESTER	7013	16	53	25	19	14	6	5	2	3	0	2	145	0	3	9	5	0	1	0	0	18	163	0	
13378	MARLBORO	990	13	26	13	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	57	59	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	74	131	0	
12381	MARSHFIELD	1863																							12	
01387	MIDDLEBURY	8172	17	62	53	12	2	2	7	2	5	0	1	163	0	2	7	4	2	1	0	1	17	180	0	
11393	MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS .	821	3	1	8	7	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	25	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	35	2	
04396	MILTON	10065	17	25	69	9	19	3	3	2	3	2	1	153	1	3	1	6	1	0	1	0	13	166	1	
01399	MONKTON	1927	1	7	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	20	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	17	37	0	
6402	MONTGOMERY	1056	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	
12405	MONTPELIER	8013	299	180	66	23	55	5	1	1	3	3	1	637	1374	11	61	7	0	1	3	0	1457	2094	0	
12408	MORETOWN	1724																							12	
8414	MORRISVILLE	5502																							12	
11470	MT HOLLY	1237	15	11	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	35	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	8	43	0	
01432	NEW HAVEN	1783	4	4	5	11	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	28	0	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	18	46	2	
03423	NEWARK	469	3	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	13	54	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	59	72	0	
13429	NEWBROOK -Newfane / Brookline	1537	15	8	28	13	10	2	1	0	0	1	1	79	41	49	13	0	0	0	0	0	103	182	0	



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09426	NEWBURY	2518	6	3	7	21	0	3	0	0	1	0	41	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	6	47	0
10436	NEWPORT CENTER	1955	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	9
10438	NEWPORT	5005	11	25	12	8	1	1	3	2	3	4	71	0	3	17	5	0	0	0	0	25	96	1
02443	NORTH BENNINGTON	1511	9	11	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	32	3
7444	NORTH HERO	810											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
08448	NORTH HYDE PARK / EDEN	1647	6	3	17	13	1	3	0	0	2	0	45	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	48	0
14449	NORTH POMFRET FIRE DEPT.	204	0	12	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	21	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	27	2
10445	NORTH TROY	593	0	0	2	13	0	3	0	0	0	1	19	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	24	4
12440	NORTHFIELD	5794	16	22	19	9	3	0	3	0	1	3	77	0	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	15	92	4
14450	NORWICH	3587	34	25	11	16	12	1	2	1	2	0	105	17	65	20	2	1	0	0	0	105	210	0
10456	ORLEANS	850	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	9
1459	ORWELL	1225	1	3	2	6	3	5	5	0	4	1	30	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	37	0
11465	PAWLET	1410											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
3468	PEACHAM	1185	3	5	7	16	0	1	0	0	2	0	34	25	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	28	62	0
2474	PERU	427											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
11477	PITTSFIELD	665	0	9	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	17	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	23	37	0
11480	PITTSFIELD	3196	5	11	7	14	1	3	2	2	2	3	50	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	13	63	3
12483	PLAINFIELD	1364											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
14486	PLYMOUTH	580	2	7	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	22	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	8	30	0
14449	POMFRET	957											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
11492	POULTNEY	3516	20	47	7	8	1	3	1	0	0	0	87	6	13	18	1	1	0	0	0	39	126	3
2495	POWNA	3560											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
2813	POWNA VALLEY	1180											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
11498	PROCTOR	1852	9	17	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	33	0	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	9	42	4
14501	PROCTORSVILLE	833	3	6	8	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	32	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	13	45	0
13504	PUTNEY	2616	47	40	44	9	7	2	19	2	1	0	173	140	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	172	345	3
9509	RANDOLPH CENTER	789	1	9	2	12	0	5	2	0	3	0	34	1	3	5	12	0	3	0	0	24	58	0
09507	RANDOLPH VILLAGE	4576	12	24	39	23	2	2	1	0	2	2	108	2	19	8	1	0	0	2	0	32	140	0
14510	READING	710											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
2513	READSBORO	763	1	4	5	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	20	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	24	3
06516	RICHFORD	2339	2	19	5	11	0	2	3	1	3	2	48	0	14	13	0	0	1	0	0	28	76	0
4519	RICHMOND	4146											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									11	
1522	RIPTON	587	19	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	25	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	29	0
14525	ROCHESTER	1183	2	9	5	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	27	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	29	1
13528	ROCKINGHAM	4983	10	4	1	6	1	7	1	0	2	1	33	6	52	7	0	0	0	0	0	65	98	4
12531	ROXBURY	569											DATA	NOT SUBMITTED									12	
02537	RUPERT	718	23	3	1	3	0	4	4	1	1	0	40	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	7	47	0
11540	RUTLAND CITY	17080	781	165	136	54	4	4	102	10	4	0	1264	1	29	29	10	3	2	0	0	74	1338	2
11543	RUTLAND TOWN	4108	19	50	10	22	6	3	3	2	5	0	120	1	1	29	4	0	0	0	0	35	155	1
3544	RYGATE	1176	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11

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													DATA	NOT SUBMITTED											
01561	SALISBURY	1105	12	5	4	9	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	40	59	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
13567	SAXTONS RIVER	502	6	18	34	15	2	9	0	0	3	0	0	87	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	107	
02573	SHAFTSBURY	3753	7	1	8	4	3	2	0	0	4	0	1	30	1	32	9	2	2	0	0	0	5	92	
14576	SHARON	1328	9	2	21	3	2	5	1	3	1	0	0	47	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	6	76	
03579	SHEFFIELD / WHEELLOCK	1350	27	54	61	4	3	1	3	3	1	4	1	162	1	5	2	10	5	0	1	0	24	53	
04582	SHELburne	6984	14	3	11	12	0	6	1	3	0	1	1	52	4	3	24	3	0	0	0	0	34	186	
06585	SHELDON	2185																					86	0	
11594	SHOREHAM	1302																						12	
11594	SHREWSBURY	1136	20	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	33	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	38	
04600	SOUTH BURLINGTON	16460	269	310	118	47	5	9	2	7	3	2	21	793	1566	15	185	15	0	2	1	0	1784	2577	
13548	S LONDONDERRY - Champ	1012																						12	
14595	SOUTH POMFRET - Teago	957																						12	
7603	SOUTH HERO	1709	2	1	3	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	5	18	
13590	SOUTH NEWFANE	136	7	1	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	29	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	37	
14604	SOUTH ROYALTON	2906																						12	
14605	SOUTH WOODSTOCK	1680																						12	
14606	SPRINGFIELD	8957	268	73	59	15	7	9	56	5	7	1	1	501	965	31	38	6	1	2	0	0	1043	1544	
06549	ST.ALBANS CITY	7548	971	155	147	14	8	2	40	16	4	0	3	1360	14	48	11	2	1	0	0	0	76	1436	
06552	ST.ALBANS TOWN	5812	34	39	15	14	31	3	5	3	1	0	0	145	0	10	51	2	3	1	0	0	67	212	
03608	ST.JOHNsbury	7560	162	112	118	41	14	8	4	2	5	6	1	473	319	94	48	15	0	1	0	0	477	950	
02609	STAMFORD	816	6	0	1	9	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	22	18	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	24	46	
01615	STARkSBORO	1929	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
14618	STOCKBRIDGE	684																						12	
08621	STOWE	4702																						12	
09624	STRAFFORD	1094	2	2	4	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	27	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	31	52	
13627	STRATTON MTN	167																						12	
3636	SUTTON	1045	3	1	5	6	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	22	
06339	SWANTON	9000	38	17	80	20	13	4	0	2	3	2	1	180	0	8	0	1	5	0	0	0	14	194	
14595	TEAGO / SOUTH POMFRET	213	0	11	5	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	24	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	5	29	
09462	THETFORD	2784	23	10	19	4	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	70	0	0	15	2	0	2	0	0	19	89	
13651	TINMOUTH	633																						12	
13651	TOWNSHEND	1090																						12	
09730	TRI-VILLAGE	2532	2	0	0	12	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	9	25	
10654	TROY	1677	1	5	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	22	
9657	TUNBRIDGE	1297	0	3	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	
04660	UNDERHILL-JERICO	9544	46	21	49	18	2	3	67	2	2	0	1	211	1	128	54	1	0	0	1	0	185	396	
01663	VERGENNES	2783	22	18	8	6	16	5	0	1	3	0	2	81	10	43	2	17	2	0	1	2	77	158	
88888	VERMONT HAZMAT	1309	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
13666	VERNON	2119	8	21	12	5	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	52	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	56	
09669	VERSHIRE	640	2	4	4	8	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	25	37	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	45	70	

FDID	FD Name	Population	Service good intent	False alarm	Hazard cond	Structure fire	Canceled	Wildland	Other	Outside	Vehicle	Other fire	Explosion	Grand Total Fire	EMS call	Medical assist	Motor Vehicle Accident	Extrications	Water Rescues	Other	Search	Electrical	Grand Total EMS	Grand Total Fire and EMS	Months not reported
12675	WAITSFIELD/ FAYSTON	1706	3	24	18	8	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	60	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	22	82	0
03678	WALDEN	780	14	0	11	17	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1
11681	WALLINGFORD	2314	7	9	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	34	0	15	12	0	1	0	0	0	28	62	0
13687	WARDSBORO	2800	12	9	2	10	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	39	43	4	9	2	0	1	0	0	59	98	0
12690	WARREN	1726	4	19	1	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	33	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7	40	0
09693	WASHINGTON	1086	2	0	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	5	21	1
12698	WATERBURY	3278																							12
03699	WATERFORD	1210	0	3	2	6	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	15	23	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	31	46	4
11708	WELLS	1117	3	2	6	9	1	5	1	0	0	1	0	28	0	7	0	14	0	0	0	1	22	50	0
09711	WELLS RIVER	338	9	7	10	20	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	53	0	1	21	2	0	0	0	0	24	77	0
03713	WEST BURKE	367	2	4	13	8	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	1
13721	WEST DOVER	824	21	49	6	5	3	4	1	2	0	2	0	93	2	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	20	113	0
13722	WEST DUMMERSTON	1901	10	3	19	14	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	53	79	0	22	1	0	0	1	0	103	156	0
9714	WEST FAIRLEE	1571	2	8	1	6	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	23	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	26	2
11723	WEST HAVEN	1410																							8
09725	WEST NEWBURY	188	3	0	3	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	0
11728	WEST PAWLET	658	9	6	13	13	2	3	2	0	2	0	1	51	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	9	60	0
11735	WEST RUTLAND	2529	9	15	24	5	2	3	0	0	1	0	1	60	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	64	1
14705	WEST WEATHERSFIELD	1360	8	7	13	13	3	6	7	1	0	0	0	58	0	60	10	0	2	0	1	0	73	131	0
14738	WEST WINDSOR	1100	7	12	13	12	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	48	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	52	1
4720	WESTFORD	2535	3	2	2	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	3	11	2	0	0	0	0	16	36	2
13726	WESTMINISTER	2788	34	33	24	11	7	6	4	1	5	4	0	129	184	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	223	352	0
10670	WESTMORE	306																							12
14732	WESTON	648																							12
1741	WEYBRIDGE	824	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
04750	WHITING	403	0	1	5	1	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	17	4
13753	WHITINGHAM	1255																							12
09756	WILLIAMSTOWN	3291	13	15	14	14	3	3	2	2	1	2	0	69	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	102	0
04759	WILLISTON	8224	285	275	74	14	1	4	16	5	4	1	0	679	701	4	101	8	0	1	0	0	815	1494	0
13762	WILMINGTON	2270	19	20	22	8	40	3	1	5	4	3	0	125	1	6	21	1	0	0	2	0	31	156	0
14768	WINDHAM	326																							12
14768	WINDSOR	3759	26	11	13	5	5	1	1	0	3	1	0	66	298	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	322	388	8
02771	WINHALL	748																							12
8777	WOLCOTT	1798																							12
04774	WINOOSKI	6365	123	74	49	52	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	307	0	6	20	11	0	3	0	0	40	347	0
12780	WOODBURY	814	6	6	12	12	7	2	1	0	1	0	2	49	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	9	58	0
14786	WOODSTOCK	4202	2	4	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	12	1	0	18	0	0	0	1	0	20	32	1
12789	WORCHESTER	902																							12
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>6690</b>	<b>5049</b>	<b>3425</b>	<b>1956</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>19746</b>	<b>14330</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2562</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19575</b>	<b>39321</b>	

*This Report was produced by*

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

*Division of Fire Safety*

Office of the Fire Marshal, The State Fire Academy and The State Haz-Mat Response Team  
www.vtfiresafety.org

**Designed and Prepared by**

Robert Howe - Deputy Director  
Nikki York - Division of Fire Safety Licensing Specialist  
Micheal D. Greenia - Asst. State Fire Marshal / Fire Safety Education & Information Coordinator  
Stanley Baranowski - Asst. State Fire Marshal / Fire Investigator / VFIRS State Program Manager

**PEOPLE and ORGANIZATIONS Who Also Contributed To This Report :**

John Wood Director, Division of Fire Safety	Christopher Herrick Chief, State Haz-Mat Response Team	James Litevich Chief, Fire Training
Bruce Matin Regional Manager	Lt. James Cruise Vermont State Police - Fire Investigation Unit	Detective Sergeant, Matthew Denis Chief Medical Examiners Office
Caroline Dawson Vermont Department of Health	Lars Lund, Tess Greaves and Wendy Richardson Vermont Department of Forest, Parks and Recreation	Carol Lavery Vermont Agency of Human Services
The US Fire Administration	The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)	The National Fire Protection Association
The US Census Bureau		and the Vermont Fire Service

<b>Division Central Office:</b> 1311 U.S. Rte. 302, Suite 600, Barre, VT 05641-2351 Phone: (800) 640-2106, Fax: (802) 479-7562	<b>Vermont Fire Academy:</b> 317 Academy Road—East Cottage Pittsford, VT 05763-9358 Phone (800) 615-3473, Fax (802) 483-2464
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<b>Barre Regional Office</b> 1311 U.S. Rte. 302, Suite 500 Barre, VT 05641-4271 Phone: (888) 870-7888, Fax 479-4446	<b>Rutland Regional Office</b> 56 Howe Street Building A, Suite 200 Rutland, VT 05701-3449 Phone: (888) 370-4834, Fax: (802) 786-5872
<b>Springfield Regional Office</b> 100 Mineral Street, Suite 307 Springfield, VT 05156-3168 Phone: (866) 404-8883, Fax: (802) 885-8885	<b>Williston Regional Office</b> 372 Hurricane Lane, Suite 102 Williston, VT 05495-2080 Phone: (800) 366-8325, Fax: (802) 879-2312

**VERMONT HAZ-MAT HOTLINE - 1-800-641-5005**  
To report a developing emergency situation to Vermont Emergency Management , call **1-800-347-0488**.

**VT PUBLIC FIRE EDUCATION ASSISTANCE - To schedule the VT Fire Safety House trailer or to acquire other fire safety education assistance contact the Fire Safety Education Coordinator at (802)-479-7587**

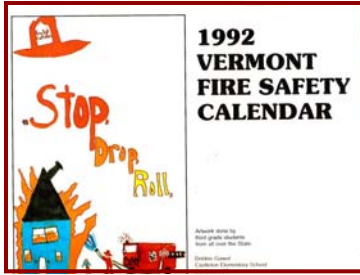
VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

*State Police*

To contact a fire investigator please call your nearest State Police barracks

<b>TROOP A</b> <b>Williston Station</b> 2777 St. George Road Williston, VT 05495 Telephone - 802-878-7111	<b>TROOP B</b> <b>Derby Station</b> 35 Crawford Road, PO Box 410 Derby, VT 05829-0410 Telephone - 802-334-8881
<b>TROOP C</b> <b>Rutland Station</b> 124 State Place Rutland, VT 05701-9332 Telephone 802-773-9101	<b>TROOP D</b> <b>Rockingham Station</b> 1987 Rockingham Road Chester, VT 05143 Telephone - 802-875-2112

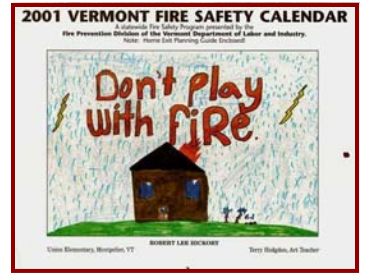




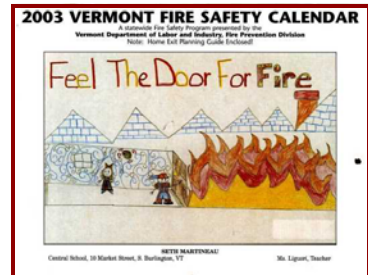
# VERMONT FIRE SAFETY CALENDAR

## 20<sup>th</sup>

### ANNIVERSARY



- The Vermont Fire Safety Calendar project reaches Vermonters in their home with fire safety messages each day throughout the year.
- In 20 years the Vermont Fire Safety Calendar project has reached a generation of school children.
- 20,000 calendars are distributed each year to elementary school children.
- Art work for the calendar is prepared by 3<sup>rd</sup> grade students from around the state.



The Vermont Fire Safety Calendar project is a cooperative effort between the Vermont Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire Safety, and numerous fire departments, school officials and sponsors. To learn more about the calendar project, or to help with the project, contact the Division of Fire Safety Central Office at (802) 479-7561

