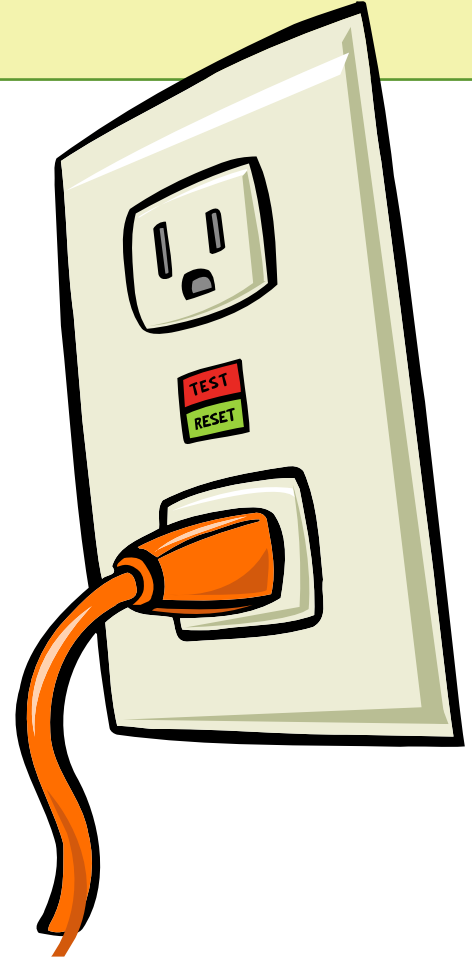




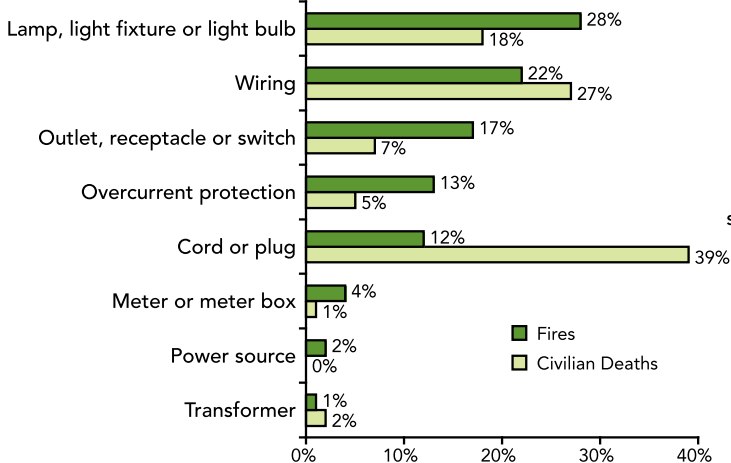
Electrical Fire Facts & Figures

- Electrical distribution or lighting equipment were involved in an estimated 20,900 reported home structure fires in 2005. These fires resulted in 500 civilian deaths and 1,100 civilian injuries, with \$862 million in direct property damage.
- Lamps, light fixtures, and light bulbs (28%) and fixed wiring (22%) accounted for the largest share of fires among major types of electrical distribution equipment. Cords and plugs (39%) accounted for the largest share of civilian deaths. Lamps, light fixtures, and light bulbs (30%) accounted for the largest share of civilian injuries.
- Three-fourths (73%) of 2002–2005 non-confined home structure fires involving electrical distribution or lighting equipment cited some type of electrical failure or malfunction as a factor contributing to ignition.
- Extension cord fires outnumbered fires beginning with permanent or detachable power cords by more than two-to-one. For civilian deaths, the ratio is more than three-to-one. For civilian injuries, the ratio is more than four-to-one.
- Most (82%) overcurrent protection device fires involved traditional fuses, circuit breakers, or associated enclosures, rather than surge protectors, overcurrent disconnect equipment, or ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs).

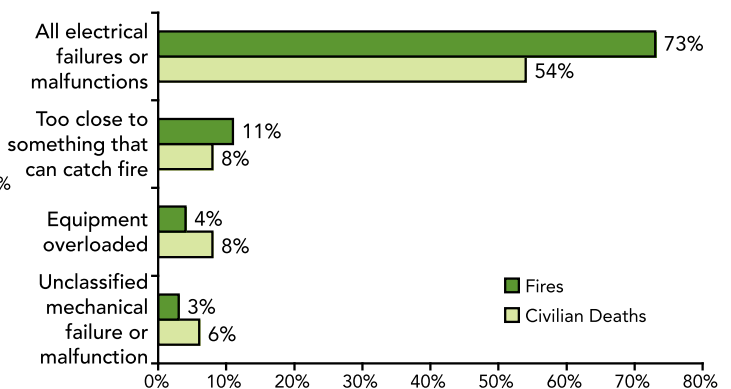


Source: Home Structure Fires Involving Electrical Distribution or Lighting Equipment, by John R. Hall, Jr., March 2008.

Home Fires Involving Electrical Distribution or Lighting Equipment, by Major Equipment Group 2002–2005



Leading Factors in Non-Confined Home Structure Fires Involving Electrical Distribution or Lighting Equipment, 2002–2005



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