The BCO & Fire Marshal

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OBJECTIVES

- □ Explain to relationship between the BCO and FM
- □Who needs who?
- ☐ How a BCO can assist with Fire Investigation Safety Survey?
- **□**Overview on fire investigation process

BACKGROUND

- **□PA** is a Building Code Driven state
- ☐ Most jurisdictions do not have a Fire Marshal
- **□No State Fire Marshal's Office**
- **□PSP** do not enforce codes

What is a Fire Marshal?

- □ Fire Inspector
- □Life Safety Inspector
- **□Code Inspector**
- **□Fire Chief**
- □Fire Warden
- **□**Arson Investigator

FIRE MARSHAL DUTIES

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- **□Code** enforcement
- □ Fire Origin & Cause Investigation
- □Community Risk Reduction/Public Education
- □ Emergency Maangmeent Coordinators

CODE ENFORCEMENT

- □ Enforcement locally adopted codes
- □ Enforce all aspects of the Fire Code
- □ Fire hydrants
- **□**Fire Department connections
- □ Fire Department key boxes

COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION

- □Fire safety education
- **□** Demonstrations
- □Firehouse tours

FIRE INVESTIGATION

- **□**Emergency demolition
- **□**Building evaluation
- **□**Building stabilization

EMERGENCY DEMOLITION

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EMERGENCY DEMOLITION

- □ Demolition and removal of building components
- □ Facilitate extinguishment of pocketed fire
- □Priorities of fire extinguishment
- ☐ How far do you go?

EMERGENCY DEMOLITION

- **□BCO** provides input on where to start
- □BCO provides input on what should be removed
- ☐ Heavy equipment for debris removal
- □ Provides safe access to burning materials
- ☐ Mindful of equipment and proximity to fire conditions

BUILDING EVALUATION

- **□Safe area access**
- **□**Concentration loads
- **□Suspended loads**
- **□**Undesigned loads

BUILDING STABILIZATION

- □ Evaluation of building conditions
- □Determination if stabilization is required
- □What areas need to be stabilized?
- □Who determines the method of stabilization?





BUILDING CONDITIONS

BUILDING CONDITIONS

- **□**Safe to perform an investigation
- **□Calculated risks**
- □ Experience of fire investigators
- **□Safety assessment**

BUILDING CONDITIONS

- ☐ Holes in the floor
- □Piles of debris
- □Dark, wet environments
- □Electrical hazards
- **□**Pocketed gas areas
- **□**Biohazards

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- **□** Absorption hazards
- □Inhalation hazards
- □Slip and fall hazards
- **□Puncture hazards**

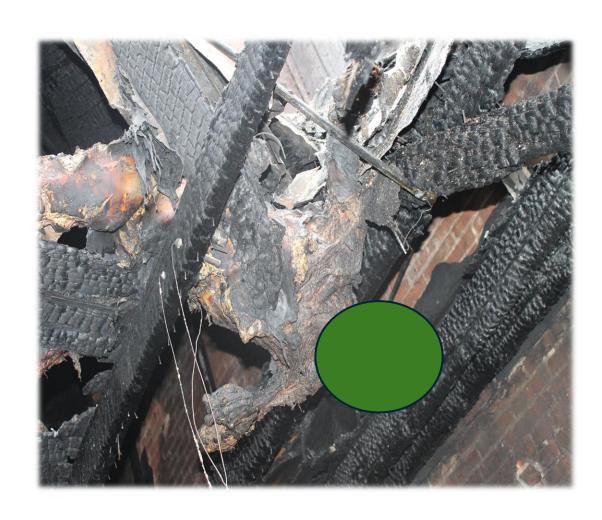
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- **□**Appropriate respiratory protection
- ☐ Head & eye protection
- **□**Appropriate skin protection
- **□Steel toes**

BUILDING STABILIZATION

- □Who specifies the method or type of stabilization?
- **□What should be stabilized first?**
- □Complicated issues with stabilization

BUILDING STABILIZATION





FIRE SCENE HAZARDS











FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

FIRE INVESTIGATIONS

- □To determine the cause of the fire
 □To determine the origin of the fire
 □Appliance or product recalls
 □To determine human actions
 □To determine if code changes are
- □Insurance claims

needed

FIRE INVESTIGATION PROCESS

- □Generally, not a quick process
- □Complications during investigations
- □ Everything is about documentation

FIRE ORIGIN & CAUSE INVESTIGATION

- □The process of determining the ignition source, first fuel ignited and the act of omission that brought them together.
- □ Is there a criminal act involved with the investigation?
- □Are there potential civil actions?
- □ Everything is potential evidence

FIRE INVESTIGATION

- □NFPA 921- Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations
- □NFPA 1033 Standard for Professional Qualification of Fire Investigators
- □NFPA 1321 Standard for Fire Investigation Units

PRESERVATION OF FIRE SCENE

- **□**Securing the scene
- □Allowing safe access to others involved
- **□**Collection of specific evidence

SUBROGATION

Legal term which refers to the right of an insurance company to pursue a third party that caused an insurance loss to an insured

SPOLIATION

- □Spoliation is a legal concept which refers to wrongful deprivation of possession of property without owner's consent
- □Civil litigation can be a result of this action

FIRE INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- □ Preserve anything that he/she identifies as potential importance
- □Who will preserve this evidence?
- **□Where will the evidence be retained?**
- □ Fire Investigation Units typically have policies to address these issues





CODES IN FIRE INVESTIGATION

- □NFPA 921 specifies documentation of code violations
- □Did the violation(s) contribute to injury or death?
- □ Potential litigation due to noncompliance
- □Potential criminal charges due to noncompliance

DOCUMENTATION





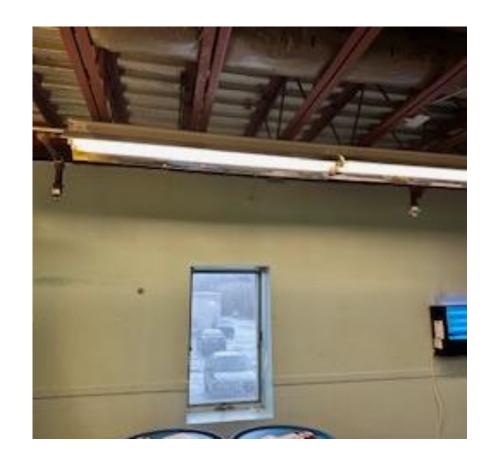


CODE VIOLATIONS

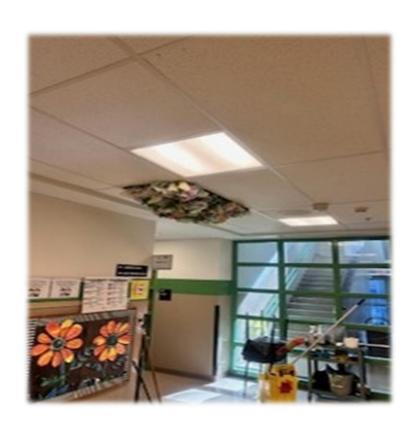




VIOLATIONS



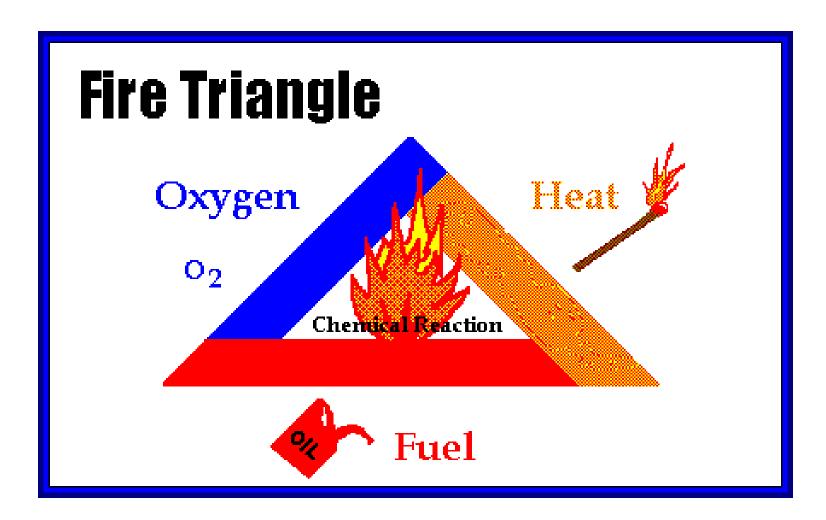
VIOLATIONS



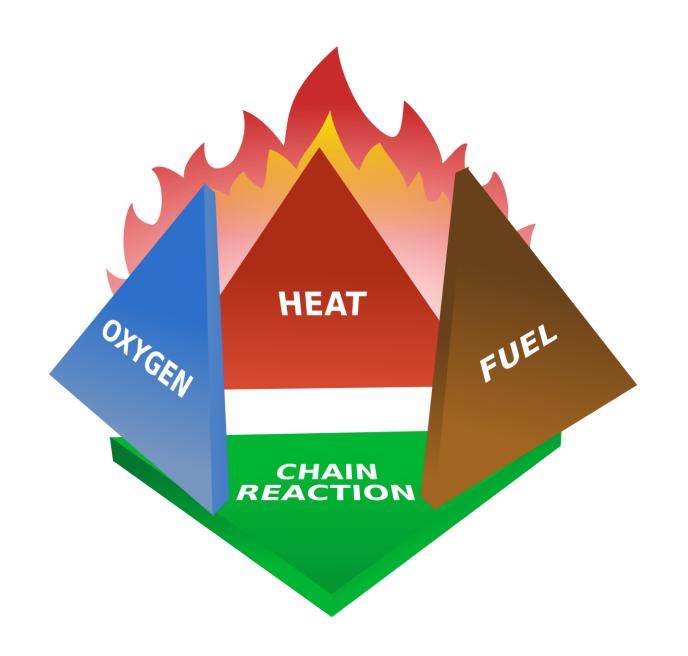


FIRE BEHAVIOR

FIRE TRIANGLE



FIRE TETRAHEDRON



STAGES OF FIRE DEVELOPMENT

- □lgnition (incipient)
- **□Growth**
- □Fully developed
- **□**Decay



FIRE INVESTIGATOR REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE

- □ Hazard recognition, evaluation and basic mitigation procedures
- **□**Hazardous materials
- **□**Building construction
- □ Fire protection systems
- □ Electricity and electrical systems
- □Fuel gas systems

FIRE INVESTIGATOR REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE

- □ Fire chemistry
- **□**Thermodynamics
- □ Fire dynamics
- **□**Explosion dynamics
- **□**Fire analysis

FIRE INVESTIGATOR REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE

- □ Fire investigation methodology
- □Fire investigation technology
- □ Evidence documentation, collection, and preservation

FIRE INVESTIGATION TASKS

- **□Safety survey**
- **□Witness interviews**
- **□**Photographs
- □ Sketching
- **□**Debris removal

SAFETY SURVEY

- □Both NFPA 921 & 1321 require a safety survey
- □Starts on the exterior of the building
- □Interior safety survey
- □Sharing hazard types and locations with others involved

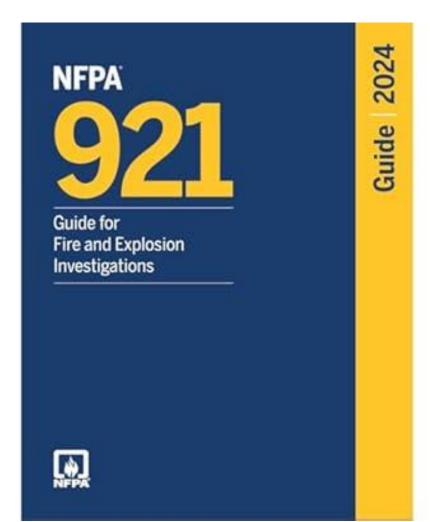
WITNESS INTERVIEWS

- □Critical to fire investigation process
- □Help verify or discount initial reports
- □Verify the placement of items in a room or building

PHOTOGRAPHS

- □First photo Incident data card
- □Front of the building
- □Side
- □Rear
- **□Other side**

NFPA 921 outlines a systematic approach to fire investigation, emphasizing the scientific method to ensure reliable and objective conclusions about fire origins and causes.

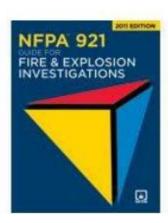


SCIENTIFIC METHOD

- **□7 Step process**
- □ Required by referenced documents
- **□**Analytical process
- ☐ The method is the Systematic Approach

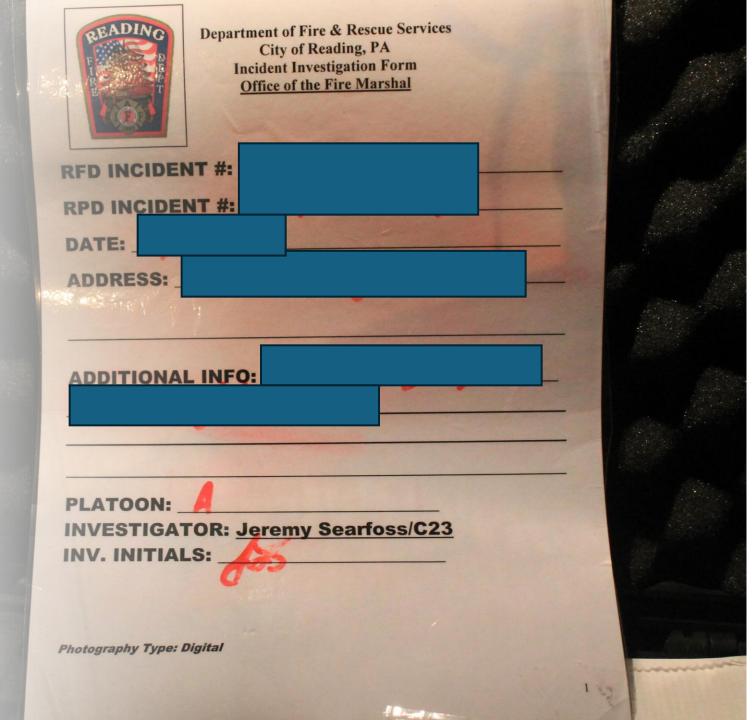
Seven Steps of the Scientific Method – NFPA 921

- Recognize the problem (Identify)
- 2. **Define** the problem
- 3. Collect data
- Analyze the data
- Develop a hypothesis (inductive reasoning)
- Test the hypothesis (deductive reasoning)
- 7. **Select** the final hypothesis



INCIDENT DATA CARD

- ☐ Agency name
- □ Date
- ☐ Incident number
- □ Address of incident
- ☐ Additional information
- ☐ Camera type
- ☐ Investigator assigned



UTILITIES

- **□** Documentation of all services
- □Electric service
- **□Gas/Propane** service
- **□Water service**
- **□**Photovoltaics

ELECTRIC SERVICE





ELECTRIC SERVICE





GAS SERVICE



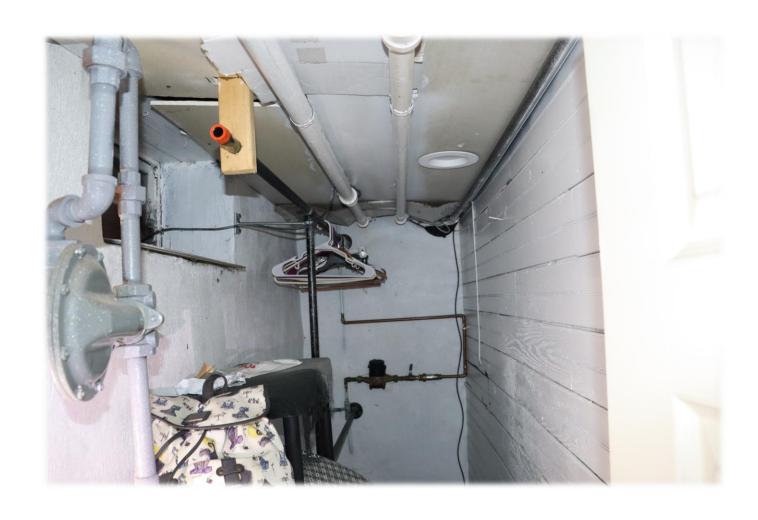


GAS SERVICE





WATER SERVICE



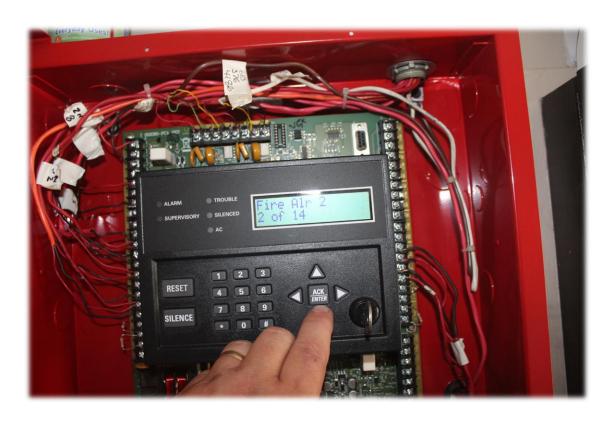
PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS





- □ Importance of documentation
- **□Operable** or inoperable
- **□Condition found**
- □Coverage gaps
- **□Civil actions**
- □Criminal actions













SMOKE ALARMS





FIRE PATTERNS

- □Visible and measurable physical or identifiable shapes formed by effects of fire on materials
- □Two types Movement and Intensity patterns
- □ Assist Fire Investigators to determine fire origin

SYSTEMATIC APPROACH

- □Start of the outside of the building
- ☐ Move from areas of least burn to most burned
 - Lowest to highest floor
 - Highest to lowest floor
 - Follow a manufacturing process

FIRE SCENE REVIEWS

RESOURCES

- □www.cfitrainer.net
- □Local fire programs
- **□National Fire Academy**

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