

Green indicates concurrence between NFPA and USFA  
 Red indicates disagreement between NFPA and USFA

	Original Summary	NFPA Review	USFA Review
<b>1.0</b>	<b>General Information</b>		
1.1	1.6 million fires attended by fire departments, an increase of 2.5 percent <sup>1</sup>	1.6 million fires attended by fire departments, an increase of 2.5 percent <sup>2</sup>	In 2006, there were 1.6 million fires attended by fire departments, an increase of 2.5 percent over the previous year <sup>3</sup>
1.2	For 2006, 524,000 structure fires, an increase of 2.5 percent <sup>4</sup>	524,000 structure fires, an increase of 2.5 percent <sup>5</sup>	524,000 structure fires, an increase of 2.5 percent from the previous year <sup>6</sup>
1.3	412,500 (79%) of all fires in residential properties <sup>7</sup>	412,500 (79%) of all fires in residential properties <sup>8</sup>	412,500 or 79% of all structure fires occur in residential properties <sup>9</sup>
1.4	Every 19 seconds a fire department responds to a fire somewhere in the nation <sup>10</sup>	Every 19 seconds a fire department responds to a fire somewhere in the nation <sup>11</sup>	Every 19 seconds a fire department responds to a fire somewhere in the nation <sup>12</sup>
1.5	A fire occurs in a structure at the rate of one every 60 seconds and in residential fire every 76 seconds <sup>13</sup>	A fire occurs in a structure at the rate of one every 60 seconds and in residential fire every 76 seconds <sup>14</sup>	A fire occurs in a structure at the rate of one every 60 seconds and in a residential structure every 76 seconds <sup>15</sup>
1.6	Nearly one out of every five fires to which a fire department responds involves a vehicle. <sup>16</sup>	Nearly one out of every five fires to which a fire department responds involves a vehicle. <sup>17</sup>	Nearly one out of every five fires to which a fire department responds involves a vehicle. <sup>18</sup>
1.7	There are 30,400 fire departments in the United States <sup>19</sup>	In 2005, there were 30,300 fire departments in the United States <sup>20</sup>	In 2005, there were 30,635 fire departments in the United States <sup>21</sup>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Fire Deaths</b>	<b>2006 data from NFPA's survey (<i>Fire Loss in the United States, 2007</i>)</b>	
2.1	3,245 civilian fire deaths in 2006, a decrease of 12% <sup>22</sup>	3,245 civilian fire deaths in 2006, a decrease of 12% <sup>23</sup>	3,245 civilian fire deaths in 2006, a decrease of 12% <sup>24</sup>
2.2	80% occurred in the home <sup>25</sup>	About 80% of all civilian fire deaths occurred in the home <sup>26</sup>	80% of all fire deaths occurred in the home <sup>27</sup>

2.3	2,580 fire deaths in the home, a decrease of 15% <sup>28</sup>	2,580 fire deaths in the home, a decrease of 15% <sup>29</sup>	2,580 fire deaths in the home, a decrease of 15% <sup>30</sup>
2.4	Civilian fire death every 162 minutes <sup>31</sup>	Civilian fire death every 162 minutes <sup>32</sup>	Civilian fire death every 162 minutes <sup>33</sup>
2.5	<b>QUESTION: What would most accurately portray what is the leading cause of structural fire fatalities for the most recent year available?</b>	Leading causes of civilian home fire deaths were heating (24 percent) and smoking (24 percent) in 2002-2005, when one- and two-family dwelling and apartment fires are analyzed separately, then combined. If they are analyzed together, smoking moves ahead of heating. Intentional fires caused 11% of the home fire deaths, as did electrical distribution and lighting equipment. <sup>34</sup>	Leading cause of civilian fire deaths are incendiary/suspicious fires (28 percent) and smoking (18 percent) <sup>35</sup>  <i>On page 2 of this document (Smoking Problem, last bullet), the statement indicates that smoking materials is the leading cause of civilian fire deaths. These two statements are contradictory. One statement is from USFA, the second from NFPA. Two different methodologies are being used for this determination, as well as two different years of data. It would be best to choose one source for the leading cause of fire deaths.</i>
2.6	African-Americans comprise a large and disproportionate share of total fire deaths, accounting for 24 percent of fire deaths – nearly twice as high as their share of the overall population. <sup>36</sup>	According to the National Safety Council's <i>Injury Facts</i> (2007 edition), African-Americans accounted for 23 percent of unintentional fire deaths in 2003. This is nearly twice as high as their share of the overall population. <sup>37</sup>	African-Americans comprise a large and disproportionate share of total fire deaths, accounting for 24 percent of fire deaths – nearly twice as high as their share of the overall population. <sup>38</sup>
2.7	More men die in fires than women.	Males have a 38% higher risk of home fire death than females, according to NFPA analysis of 1999-2002 data. <sup>39</sup>	Fifty percent more men than women die in fires. <sup>40</sup>
2.8	To be resolved	The United States has a fire death rate 2 to 2.5 times that of several European nations and at least 20 percent higher than many. <sup>41</sup> (This is based on rather dated statistics, and the U.S. has been closing the gap in fire death rates for decades.)	The United States has a fire death rate 2 to 2.5 times that of several European nations and at least 20 percent higher than many. <sup>42</sup>
2.9	Of 25 industrial nations studied, the U.S. ranks as fourth in fire death rate and has for the past 25 years. <sup>43</sup>	Of 25 industrial nations studied by the World Fire Statistics Centre, the U.S. ranks as fourth in fire death rate for 2001-2003. (Events of September 11,	Of 25 industrial nations studied, the U.S. ranks as fourth in fire death rates. This general status has been unchanged for the past 25 years. <sup>44</sup>

		2001 were included.	
2.9	To be resolved	In 1999-2003, seven states had fire death rates over 18 deaths per million, Mississippi, Rhode Island (when Station Nightclub Fire deaths are included), Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Carolina. <sup>45</sup>	Six states and the District of Columbia have fire death rates over 25 deaths per million, which is one of the worst among the world's nations (Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia and the District of Columbia). <sup>46</sup>
2.10	Twenty percent of the states account for approximately 50 percent of the national death toll from fires.	Ten states (Texas, California, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Georgia, Michigan, Illinois, Florida, and Ohio) accounted for 50 percent of the unintentional U.S. fire deaths in 2003. <sup>47</sup> The difference between NFPA and USFA is that NFPA includes Ohio, not North Carolina.	Ten states account for 49 percent of the national total U.S. fire deaths (California, Texas, Pennsylvania, New York, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Illinois, Michigan, and North Carolina). <sup>48</sup> The difference between NFPA and USFA is that NFPA includes Ohio, not North Carolina.
3.0	<b>Fire Injuries</b>	<b>2006 data from NFPA's survey (<i>Fire Loss in the United States, 2007</i>)</b>	
3.1	16,400 civilian fire injuries in 2006, a decrease of 8.5% <sup>49</sup>	16,400 civilian fire injuries in 2006, a decrease of 8.5% <sup>50</sup>	16,400 civilian fire injuries in 2006, a decrease of 8.5% <sup>51</sup>
3.2	12,925 civilian injuries occur in residential properties <sup>52</sup>	12,925 civilian injuries occur in residential properties <sup>53</sup>	12,925 civilian injuries occur in residential properties <sup>54</sup>
3.3	Civilian injury every 32 minutes <sup>55</sup>	Civilian injury every 32 minutes <sup>56</sup>	Civilian injury every 32 minutes <sup>57</sup>
4.0	<b>Economics</b>	<b>2006 data from NFPA's survey (<i>Fire Loss in the United States, 2007</i>)</b>	
4.1	\$11.3 billion in property damage in 2006, an increase of 6% <sup>58</sup>	\$11.3 billion in property damage in 2006, an increase of 6% <sup>59</sup>	\$11.3 billion in property damage in 2006, an increase of 6% <sup>60</sup>
4.2	\$6.9 billion in residential properties <sup>61</sup>	\$6.9 billion in residential properties <sup>62</sup>	\$7.0 billion in residential properties <sup>63</sup>
4.3	Cost of fire departments \$28.3 billion <sup>64</sup>	Cost of fire departments \$28.3 billion <sup>65</sup>	Cost of fire departments \$28.3 billion <sup>66</sup>
4.4	Net difference between fire-related insurance premiums paid and NFPA's estimate of	Net difference between fire-related insurance premiums paid and NFPA's estimate of economic losses eligible	Net difference between fire-related insurance premiums paid and NFPA's estimate of economic losses eligible for insurance coverage - \$16.2 billion <sup>69</sup>

	economic losses eligible for insurance coverage - \$16.2 billion <sup>67</sup>	for insurance coverage - \$16.2 billion <sup>68</sup>	
4.5	New building construction costs for fire protection - \$41.3 billion <sup>70</sup>	New building construction costs for fire protection - \$41.3 billion <sup>71</sup>	New building construction costs for fire protection - \$41.3 billion <sup>72</sup>
4.6	Core total cost of fire - \$97.5 billion <sup>73</sup>	Core total cost of fire - \$97.5 billion <sup>74</sup>	Core total cost of fire - \$97.5 billion <sup>75</sup>
4.7	<b>Total cost of fire</b>	<b>Total cost of fire is estimated to be between \$231-\$278 billion (roughly 2-2.5% of the U.S. gross domestic product)<sup>76</sup></b>	<b>Total cost of fire – over \$165 billion per year (0.5 to 1.0% of the U.S. gross domestic product in 2004)<sup>77</sup></b>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Smoke Alarms</b>		
5.1	According to one estimate from the NFPA, 96% of the homes in the US are equipped with at least one smoke alarm (but not all of them are operational) <sup>78</sup>	According to a 2004 survey done for the NFPA, 96% of the homes with phones in the US are equipped with at least one smoke alarm (although some of them may not be operational) <sup>79</sup>	According to one estimate from the NFPA, 96% of the homes in the US are equipped with at least one smoke alarm (but not all of them are operational) <sup>80</sup>
5.2	Approximately 40 percent of the reported home fires occur in the 4 percent of the homes without smoke alarms.	46% of the reported home fires occur in the 4% of the homes without smoke alarms. <sup>81</sup>	Approximately 40% of the reported home fires occur in the 4% of the homes without smoke alarms. <sup>82</sup>
5.3	65% of the home fire deaths occurred in homes with either no some alarms or in which none of the smoke alarms sounded. <sup>83</sup>	65% of reported home fire deaths resulted from fires in homes with no smoke alarms or no working smoke alarms. <sup>84</sup>	65% of the home fire deaths occurred in homes with either no smoke alarms or in which none of the smoke alarms sounded. <sup>85</sup>
5.4	Three-quarters of all U.S. homes have at least one working smoke alarm. <sup>86</sup>	Three-quarters of all U.S. homes have at least one working smoke alarm. <sup>87</sup>	
5.5	If every home had a working smoke alarm, an estimated 890 lives could be saved annually. This is just under one third of the annual fire death toll. <sup>88</sup>	If every home had a working smoke alarm, an estimated 890 lives could be saved annually. This is just under one third of the annual fire death toll. <sup>89</sup>	If every home had a working smoke alarm, home fire deaths would decrease by an estimated 30% <sup>90</sup>

5.6	Smoke alarm failures usually result from missing, disconnected, or dead batteries. <sup>91</sup>	Smoke alarm failures usually result from missing, disconnected, or dead batteries. <sup>92</sup>	Smoke alarm failures usually result from missing, disconnected, or dead batteries. <sup>93</sup>
5.7	If a home fire occurs, smoke alarms reduce the risk of death by 40 to 50% <sup>94</sup>	The death rate per 100 reported fires is twice as high in homes without working smoke alarms as homes with working smoke alarms. <sup>95</sup>	Working smoke alarms cut the risk of dying in a reported home structure fire in half. <sup>96</sup>
5.8	Suggest that this not be used due to the age of the survey.	CPSC's <i>Smoke Detector Operability Survey (1993)</i> found that) Three-quarters of all U.S. homes have at least one working smoke alarm. <sup>97</sup> In homes with smoke alarms, 20% had none that worked. <sup>98</sup> ED'S COMMENT Old, dated survey.	In homes with smoke alarms, 20% had none that worked. <sup>99</sup>
6.0	<b>Smoking Problem</b> Latest statistics available are 2003.	Latest statistics available are 2005, from draft NFPA annual report.	
6.1	To be resolved	82,400 reported smoking-material fires.	25,600 smoking-material structure fires. <sup>100</sup>
6.2	800 civilian fire deaths	800 civilian fire deaths (difference due to more current data from NFPA)	760 civilian fire deaths <sup>101</sup>
6.3	1,660 civilian injuries	1,660 civilian injuries (difference due to more current data from NFPA)	1,520 civilian injuries <sup>102</sup>
6.4	\$575 million direct property damage	\$575 million direct property damage (difference due to more current data from NFPA)	\$481 million direct property damage <sup>103</sup>
6.5	Mattresses, bedding, upholstered furniture and trash are the items most commonly ignited in smoking-material home fires.	Mattresses, bedding, upholstered furniture and trash are the items most commonly ignited in smoking-material home fires.	Mattresses, bedding, upholstered furniture and trash are the items most commonly ignited in smoking-material home fires. <sup>104</sup>
6.6	One out of four fatal victims of smoking-material fires is not the smoke whose cigarette	One out of four fatal victims of smoking-material fires in 1997-1998 was not the smoker whose cigarette	One out of four fatal victims of home smoking-material fires is not the smoker whose cigarette started the fire. <sup>105</sup>

	started the fire.	started the fire.	
6.7	To be resolved	Smoking materials have been leading cause of fire deaths in the US in almost every year in the past few decades.  THIS CONTRADICTS THE STATEMENTS UNDER FIRE DEATHS EARILER	Smoking materials is the leading cause of fire deaths in the US and has been for a number of years. One out of four structure fire deaths in 2003. <sup>106</sup>  THIS CONTRADICTS THE STATEMENTS UNDER FIRE DEATHS EARILER
7.0	<b>Characteristics of Home Fire Victims, 7/05</b>	<b>Characteristics of Home Fire Victims, 7/05: 1999-2002 data</b>	
7.1	QUESTION: What would be the most accurate portrayal?	Ratio of smoke inhalation fatalities to burn deaths is 6 to 1, 1999 to 2002 NFIRS data. NFIRS data always show a much higher ratio than do death certificates, where the ratio is traditionally around 2 to 1. Most fire deaths are coded in NFIRS as involving both smoke inhalation and burns; the ratio is based on those that cite only one type of fatal injury.	Ratio of smoke inhalation fatalities to burn deaths is 6 to 1, 1999 to 2002 NFIRS data <sup>107</sup>
7.2	Children under five are 74% more likely to die in a home fire than average person	Children under five are 74% more likely to die in a home fire than average person	Children under five are 74% more likely to die in a home fire than average person <sup>108</sup>
7.3	Older adults 65 or over are more than likely to die	Older adults 65 or over are more at risk of dying in a home fire than members of the general population, based on fire deaths per million population.	Older adults 65 or over are more than twice as likely to die in a home fire than the average person <sup>109</sup>
7.4	28% of fatal home fire victims had some sort of disability, age related limitation or impairment from alcohol or other drugs before the fire began	28% of fatal home fire victims had some sort of disability, age related limitation or impairment from alcohol or other drugs before the fire began	More than 28% of fatal home fire victims had some sort of disability, age related limitation or impairment from alcohol or other drugs before the fire began <sup>110</sup>
7.5	Two of ever five fatal fire victims never wake up before	Two of every five fatal fire victims never wake up before being injured.	Two of every five fatal fire victims never wake up before being injured. <sup>111</sup>

	being injured.		
7.6	More than half of the people injured, but not killed, in home fires were trying to fight the fire or rescue someone when they were injured	Forty-one percent of the people injured, but not killed, in home fires were trying to fight the fire or rescue someone when they were injured	More than half of the people injured, but not killed, in home fires were trying to fight the fire or rescue someone when they were injured <sup>112</sup>
8.0	<b>U.S. Experience with Sprinklers</b>		
8.1	<b>QUESTION: What would be the most accurate portrayal?</b>	Compared to properties without automatic extinguishing systems, the death rate per fire in sprinklered buildings in most occupancies is at least 57% lower.	82% reduction when residential sprinklers and smoke alarms are present

<sup>1</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>2</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>3</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>4</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>5</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>6</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>7</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>8</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>9</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>10</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>11</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>12</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>13</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>14</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>15</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. i 9/07  
<sup>16</sup> USFA Fire in the United states 2004 p. 3  
<sup>17</sup> USFA Fire in the United states 2004 p. 3  
<sup>18</sup> USFA Fire in the United states 2004 p. 3  
<sup>19</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004 p. 13  
<sup>20</sup> NFPA Fire Department Profile Through 2005 p. 14  
<sup>21</sup> NFPA Fire Department Profile Through 2005 p. 14

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- <sup>22</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>23</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>24</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>25</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>26</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>27</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>28</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>29</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>30</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>31</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>32</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>33</sup> NFPA report Fire Loss in the US 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>34</sup> NFPA Home Structure Fires US, September 2007 p. vii  
<sup>35</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004 p. 3  
<sup>36</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004 p. 3  
<sup>37</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004 p. 3  
<sup>38</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004 p. 3  
<sup>39</sup> NFPA Characteristics of Home Fire Victims 2005 p. i  
<sup>40</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004 p. 3  
<sup>41</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004, p. 2  
<sup>42</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004, p. 2  
<sup>43</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004, p. 2  
<sup>44</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004, p. 2  
<sup>45</sup> NFPA Unintentional Fire Death Rates by State 2007, p. 10  
<sup>46</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004, p. 2  
<sup>47</sup> NFPA Unintentional Fire Death Rates by State 2007, p. 6  
<sup>48</sup> USFA Fire in the United States 2004, p. 2, 28, 32  
<sup>49</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>50</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>51</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>52</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>53</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>54</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>55</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>56</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07  
<sup>57</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. ii 9/07

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- <sup>58</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. iii 9/07  
<sup>59</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. iii 9/07  
<sup>60</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. iii 9/07  
<sup>61</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. iii 9/07  
<sup>62</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. iii 9/07  
<sup>63</sup> NFPA Fire Loss in the U.S. 2006 p. iii 9/07  
<sup>64</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>65</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>66</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>67</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>68</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>69</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>70</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>71</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>72</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>73</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>74</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>75</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>76</sup> NFPA The Total Cost of Fire in the United States, p. i 12/06  
<sup>77</sup> USFA Fire in the United States: 1995 – 2004 p. 27  
<sup>78</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 11/04, p. i  
<sup>79</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p. ix  
<sup>80</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 04/07, p. ix  
<sup>81</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p. ix  
<sup>82</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 11/04, p. i  
<sup>83</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 11/04, p. i  
<sup>84</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p. ix  
<sup>85</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 04/07, p. ix  
<sup>86</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 04/07, p. ix  
<sup>87</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 04/07, p. ix  
<sup>88</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p. ix  
<sup>89</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p. ix  
<sup>90</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 04/07, p. xi  
<sup>91</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 11/04, p. i  
<sup>92</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p. x  
<sup>93</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 04/07, p. xi

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- <sup>94</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 11/04, p 11  
<sup>95</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p .ix  
<sup>96</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 04/07, p 18  
<sup>97</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p. ix  
<sup>98</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 4/07, p.12  
<sup>99</sup> NFPA US Experience with Smoke Alarms, 04/07, p. 12  
<sup>100</sup> NFPA The Smoking-Material Fire Problem, 8/06, p. 1  
<sup>101</sup> NFPA The Smoking-Material Fire Problem, 8/06, p. 1  
<sup>102</sup> NFPA The Smoking-Material Fire Problem, 8/06, p. 1  
<sup>103</sup> NFPA The Smoking-Material Fire Problem, 8/06, p. 1  
<sup>104</sup> NFPA The Smoking-Material Fire Problem, 8/06, p. 2  
<sup>105</sup> NFPA The Smoking-Material Fire Problem, 8/06, p. 38  
<sup>106</sup> NFPA The Smoking-Material Fire Problem, 8/06, p. 1  
<sup>107</sup> NFPA Characteristics of Home Fire Victims, 07/05, p. i  
<sup>108</sup> NFPA Characteristics of Home Fire Victims, 07/05, p. i  
<sup>109</sup> NFPA Characteristics of Home Fire Victims, 07/05, p. i  
<sup>110</sup> NFPA Characteristics of Home Fire Victims, 07/05, p. ii  
<sup>111</sup> NFPA Characteristics of Home Fire Victims, 07/05, p. ii  
<sup>112</sup> NFPA Characteristics of Home Fire Victims, 07/05, p. ii