OFFICE OF THE MAINE STATE FIRE MARSHAL

ANNUAL OPERATIONS AND STATE INCIDENT REPORT 2024

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Cover Photos: Doug Kerr and Liz West in New England Today Travel "Ten Most Beautiful Places in Maine," November 3, 2020

Table of Contents

Message from State Fire Marshal Shawn Esler

Welcome to the Office of the Maine State Fire Marshal.

2024 was a year of transition for the Office of State Fire Marshal. This annual report reflects the hard work, dedication, and professionalism of our staff, partners, and the Maine fire service as a whole. It also represents the contributions of former State Fire Marshal Richard McCarthy.

Marshal McCarthy served the citizens of Maine with distinction for many years. His knowledge and commitment to public safety helped shape the foundation upon which this office continues to build. On behalf of all of us at the Office of State Fire Marshal, I wish him a happy and healthy retirement and thank him for his decades of public service.

During 2024, Maine experienced the tragic loss of sixteen citizens to fire. While the overall number of reported fire incidents remained steady, the rising number of fatalities this decade remains a serious concern. These are not just statistics—they represent lives lost and families forever changed. It is a clear reminder of why fire prevention remains so vital.

To address these risks, the Office began laying the groundwork for the Maine Community Risk Reduction (CRR) Collaborative statewide initiative that brings together the fire service, public health, emergency management, and community partners to identify local risks and strategically apply resources to reduce preventable fires, injuries, and deaths. This collaborative approach will help strengthen community safety and resilience across Maine.

This report presents data from more than 191,000 incident reports submitted by 290 fire departments, representing a record level of participation. These reports provide valuable insights into the causes and circumstances of fires in our state, supporting data-driven prevention and policy decisions. In 2024, there were 7,615 reported fire incidents, with an estimated $130 million in property and contents loss.

As we move into 2025 and beyond, I am proud to lead this agency into a new chapter one focused on collaboration, efficiency, and forward-thinking public safety. Our office will continue to strengthen partnerships, modernize our systems, and invest in programs that support both our communities and the dedicated professionals who serve them.

Sincerely,

Shawn Esler, Maine State Fire Marshal

State Fire Marshal Office History

The Division of State Fire Prevention was created in 1937 to combat an increasing number of fraudulent insurance claims resulting from intentionally set fires. The State Fire Marshal's Office replaced the Division of State Fire Prevention in 1972. The scope of statutory authority has broadened over the years to include:

1. Investigation of the cause and origin of fires and explosions.

2. Arson investigation, evidence gathering and case preparation for possible prosecution.

3. Regulate, permit, and inspect the use of explosives, fireworks, and certain flammable liquids.

4. Inspect approximately 25 distinct types of buildings and facilities to enforce life safety codes and standards.

5. Review plans to issue permits for construction and alterations of public buildings. This includes handicap accessibility, installation of fire alarm and fire sprinkler systems, installation of aboveground fuel storage tanks, amusement rides and self-service gas stations.

6. Conduct and offer specialized training for trade professionals, caregivers, code enforcement officials, fire department professionals and law enforcement professionals.

7. Coordinate specialty subject areas such as the State of Maine Juvenile Fire Safety Collaborative created by a Governor's Executive Order and the Maine Community Risk Reduction Collaborative.

8. Educate the public in fire prevention, safety and community risk reduction. Manage the collection of municipal fire service incident reports in a manner consistent with the U.S. Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS).

9. Utilize NFIRS and other data to conduct on-going analysis of Maine's fire burden for distribution to stakeholder organizations and other interested parties.

The following people have served in the role of State Fire Marshal:

Director Joseph A.P. Flynn	1939 to 1965
Director and Fire Marshal Charles F. Rogan	1965 to 1975
Fire Marshal Don Bissett	1977 to 1991
Fire Marshal Dennis Lundstedt	1992 to 1995
Fire Marshal Ladd Alcott	1995 to 1998
Fire Marshal John C. Dean	1998 to 2012
Fire Marshal Joseph E. Thomas	2013 to 2022
Fire Marshal Richard McCarthy	2023 to 2024
Fire Marshal Shawn Esler	2024 - present

State Fire Marshal Office Divisions

Investigations Division

The Lieutenant's position (currently vacant) oversees the Fire Investigations Division of the State Fire Marshal's Office. Investigations is divided into three divisions north, central and south. Each division employs sworn fire investigators (five per Division) a Sergeant, and one accelerant detection K-9. The K-9s assist the investigators with identifying the location of ignitable liquids present at a scene. Fire investigators are tasked with a wide variety of duties specializing in fire and explosion investigations to determine the origin and cause of those events. In each of these investigations, if the cause is accidental, a report is generated. However, if the investigation reveals a criminal law violation, the case continues as the investigator attempts to identify the person(s) responsible. Once complete, the case is submitted to the appropriate prosecutorial district. At trial, our Fire Investigators testify as expert witnesses in the science and methodology of fire development and dynamics.

For those most unfortunate times of fire fatalities, the Investigations Division is the State Attorney General's investigative representative taking the lead role in finding the facts and circumstances of a fire death. Adding to this role, Fire Investigators work closely with other law enforcement investigative agencies, fire departments, the Medical Examiner's Office, financial institutions, professional, medical, and legal representatives.

Fire Investigators work closely with federal investigative agencies, most often with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF&E). On occasion investigations may also dictate we work with the United States Postal Inspection Service (USPIS), Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Along with the obvious fire and explosion scene investigations, fire investigators handle a wide variety of other duties. They include fireworks site inspections (before every show); explosive storage magazine inspections for the safe storage of explosives; mechanical ride inspections each year (before the first setup); pick up expired marine flares in the spring and fall of each year; and conduct hundreds of hours of lectures and training on fire related subjects to civic groups, police, fire departments, and students at the Maine Criminal Justice Academy and National Fire Academy.

In 2024, the Investigations Division investigated 1,301 incidents. Of those incidents, 16 involved fire deaths and 439 involved fire and explosives. The division made 59 arrests and aided other law enforcement agencies upon request throughout 2024.

2024 Numbers by Division: Fire and Explosions

	North	Central	South	Total
Explosives Investigation	10	1	5	16
Accidental Fires	44	60	88	192
Undetermined Fires	43	36	56	130
Incendiary Fires	32	42	25	99
Natural Fires	0	2	0	2

Inspections Division

Assistant State Fire Marshal Greg Day oversees the Inspections and Plans Review Divisions of the State Fire Marshal's Office. He serves as a representative of the office and is involved in the State's Building and Energy Code development and implementation. The division also serves on National Fire Protection Association committees.

The Inspections Division works out of three offices located in the northern, central and southern portions of the State. Supervisor Ron Peaslee handles the Northern Field Inspectors Division and Supervisor Scott Cyr handles the Southern Field Inspectors Division. Marc Veilleux is the Plans Review Supervisor with four employees who review plans for public buildings and issue construction permits. They are responsible for permitting buildings under the standards set forth in the Americans with Disabilities Act; above-ground combustible/flammable liquid permits; and building sprinkler permits. They manage the Maine Ground and Surface Waters Clean-up and Response Fund for the Department of Environmental Protection.

Eight field personnel inspect approximately 25 distinct types of facilities, with the primary focus being enforcement of the National Fire Protection Association Life Safety Code (NFPA 101). The types of facilities inspected include all facilities licensed through the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), such as: hospitals; nursing homes; daycare facilities; boarding homes; and mental health facilities. They also inspect public, commercial, and licensed residential structures to ensure compliance with state and federal fire codes and ordinances. Inspections include compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The division is responsible for licensing and permitting explosives and fireworks; inspection of aboveground storage tanks; automobile racing facilities; and mechanical rides. They work in conjunction with the investigation division when their expertise is needed. In 2024, the division completed over an estimated 3,000 inspections.

The inspections division inspects amusement rides and provides training for other departments and agencies ranging from healthcare to fire inspector certifications.

Plans Review Division

All major construction projects in Maine must be reviewed by the Fire Marshal's Office per Title 25 M.R.S. §2448 and Title 5 M.R.S. §4594-G for life safety, fire sprinklers, and ADA compliance. The construction plan reviews include facilities such as businesses, mercantile, day care centers, schools, assisted living facilities, hospitals, and numerous other public buildings. Plans are reviewed in the Augusta office for construction in all 16 counties in Maine.

Construction Plans Review: The plans review division consists of five public safety inspectors who review blueprints and plans to issue permits for construction and alteration of public buildings for compliance with national fire and life safety codes as well as ADA accessibility. The staff is comprised of Supervisor Marc Veilleux, Inspector Bradley Loon, Inspector Kyle Chamot, Inspector Joshua Mailman, and Inspector Joseph Turgeon. Plans reviewers are responsible for evaluating building plans, site plans, fire protection system plans, and specifications for compliance with applicable state and federal fire codes, laws, and the ADA standards. They respond to requests for information and technical assistance from architects, engineers, and developers on design criteria. They examine requests for variances to the fire codes and local laws pertaining to fire safety, standards, and statute interpretations to design professionals; code and fire officials; and building owners. The plans review staff hold various certifications such as: NFPA Certified Fire Plans Examiners; NFPA Certified Fire Inspectors levels 1 and 2; Certified ASSE 6020 Medical Gas Inspectors; Certified NFPA Fire

Protection Specialist; NFPA Certified Water Based Systems Professional; Fire Alarm Inspection Testing and Maintenance Certification, National Association of Amusement Ride Safety Officials (NAARSO) Levels 1 and 2, and National Tank Installers Certifications; along with other various certifications and licenses.

In 2024, the plans review team reviewed well over 1000 proposed projects and permitted 887 construction and renovation projects. The total cost value of those permitted in 2024 was $ 1,911,647,535.24. In addition to plans review, permitting and licensing; the plans review staff conduct various training and educational classes that vary from public education to NFPA certification training, as well as various training for fire and code officials.

Sprinkler Plans Review: The plans review division also reviews fire sprinkler system plans; issues sprinkler permits and licenses for Responsible Managing Supervisors (RMS). RMS include fire sprinkler contractors, fire sprinkler inspectors, and fire sprinkler designers. The plans division performs field inspections of sprinkler systems for compliance with state and national rules and codes.

In 2024, there were 428 NFPA 13D one and two-family dwelling sprinkler permits issued; 102 NFPA 13R and 256 NFPA 13 systems permitted; 786 fire sprinkler permits; and 192 fire sprinkler licenses (new and renewals) issued.

Above Ground Storage Tanks and Ground Surface Water Cleanup Relief Fund (AST & GSWCRF): Joseph Turgeon reviews and permits flammable and combustible liquids in above ground storage tanks in accordance with NFPA 30 and 30A. He works directly with DEP to ensure proper tank placement with regards to the protection of environmental items. Additionally, he works directly with DEP regarding the ground surface water cleanup relief fund reviewing claims and assigns the appropriate deductibles for the DEP insurance fund for cleanup efforts of hazardous above ground tank spills.

In 2024, 31 applications for above ground storage tank permits were reviewed and issued. In addition, 213 ground surface water cleanup relief fund claims were processed.

Amusement Ride Device Inspections: The amusement device inspectors are comprised of NAARSO level inspectors from the plans review team as well as the fire inspection team.

In 2024, the inspections team inspected 93 mechanical ride venues consisting of 283 inspections, 15 of which were revisits. In total, 268 devices were issued decals. Of the 283 inspections, the team also inspected motor vehicle racing events for spectator safety as well as rodeos and circuses. In addition to construction, fire sprinklers, AST & GSWCRF licenses and permits and amusement device inspections, the plans review division and inspection divisions provided 2 side by side fire sprinkler demonstrations to city/town officials demonstrating the effectiveness of residential sprinkler systems within dwellings as well as an event to provide public service announcements for holiday tree safety.

Critical Support Staff

The Clerical Division has a staff of 4 administrative assistants who process our paperwork and requests for inspections. The staff send inspection requests to the inspectors and when the inspection is complete, the staff either sends an approval to the licensing agency or issue a permit directly. The staff processes over 4,000 a year. Once an approval or permit has been issued, the files are scanned into our document management system. This management system contains approximately 564,000 documents and reduces the number of paper files the

office must store. In addition to approvals and permits, the staff also processed over and estimated 100 groundwater cleanup claims. Our office works with the Department of Health and Human Services on federal healthcare inspections. We are the inspection agent for Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, which is a federal agency that oversees Medicare and Medicaid funding. Without the tireless work of these administrative aces, our work would be much more difficult.

Records Request Division

Dorothy Bonsant is our Paralegal and is the sole staff member for this Division. The Office of State Fire Marshal received approximately 325 Freedom of Access Act and Public Record Requests in 2024. The requests were received from attorneys, property owners, prospective buyers, tenants, insurance companies, law enforcement agencies, fire departments and reporters. Requestors primarily sought investigative reports and photographs; however, audio recordings of interviews, drawings, permits, inspections, and historical record information were also requested. Information is generally released pursuant to the Criminal History Record Information Act, (CHRIA); Intelligence and Investigative Record Information Act, (IIRIA); Arson Reporting Immunity Act (ARIA); and the Freedom of Access Act (FOAA).

Research, Planning, Education and Community Risk Reduction Division

The research, planning and education division staff consists of one Senior Research and Planning Analyst (Senor Planner), Richard E. Taylor. The senior planner is the NFIRS State Administrator who also conducts research, planning and analysis of fire departments incident response, examines it for validity and then imports it to the NFIRS database for research on the nations fire burden. The Senior Planner uses GIS and Tableau software along with various statistical methods, to analyze fire incident data in Maine. In addition to NFIRS data collected, the division uses many other data sets from the U.S. Census Bureau, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Maine Department of Labor and more in its effort to examine Maine's fire burden. Four measures are used to examine Maine's fire burden: fire death and injury; property loss; cost of responding to fires; and the cost of maintaining a fire department.

The research division and Maine Emergency Medical Services (EMS) continue to provide a free statewide Maine Fire & EMS Incident Reporting System (MEFIRS) to fire departments in Maine for use in reporting fire and EMS incidents. Other departments utilize software they purchased from various vendors or eNFIRS, which is provided by the U.S. Fire Administration, free of cost. In 2024, a total of 306 fire departments throughout Maine reported incident data.

In 2024 the Senior Planner continued researching all risks in Maine as part of a statewide county level community risk assessment. The final document has been used by a Maine Community Risk Reduction Collaborative (MeCRRC). The Senior Planner, acting as CRR coordinator, organized a series of meetings in which members from the fire service, DOE, DOT, forestry, older adult advocacy organizations and more met to discuss CRR in Maine and strategies to grow the number of departments undertaking a CRR effort. , which is in the creation and planning phase. The division provided numerous fire departments, organizations, and communities with fire data and fire department response information for a variety of purposes.

The Research Divion continued to work in collaboration with the University of Maine's Margaret Chase Smith School of Public Policy, to develop and conduct a survey instrument designed as an environmental scan of what

Maine ire departments, code enforcement officers and town managers are doing regarding community risk reduction. The survey will also be a census of Maine Fire Service to better understand its ongoing staffing retention, recruitment, and training crisis.

May 1st meeting of the Maine Community Risk Reduction Collaborative

2024 Maine Fire Fatalities

In 2024, the state Fire Marshal's Office investigated 15 fires that killed 16 people. An unadjusted crude rate of 1.16 people per 100,000. This was down from 29 deaths at a rate of 2.13 per 100,000 in 2023.

The median age of the victims was 63 years of age with 50% being 65 or older. Males represent 75% percent of the victims and females 25%. Eighty-one percent were in a residence, and residences were single-family homes. Only one fatality occurred in a mobile home in 2024. Smoke inhalation and/or the toxic effects of carbon monoxide accounted for 60% of the fire deaths.

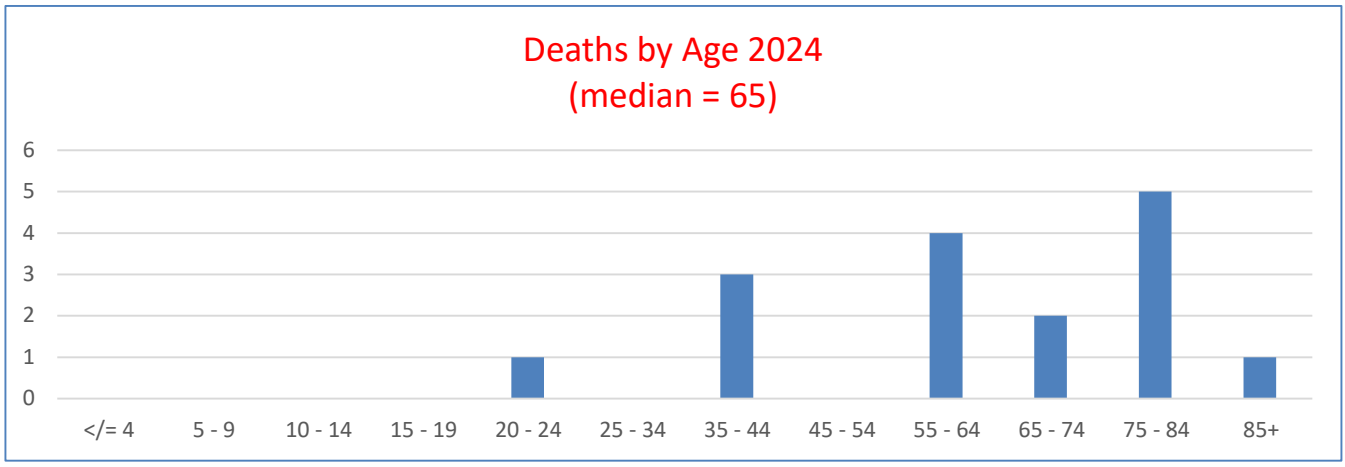
Due to the damage caused by a fire, it is difficult for investigators to determine the cause of the fire or presence of mitigating equipment such as smoke detectors and sprinkler systems. Smoke detectors were only determined to be present and operate in three incidents out of the eleven (27%) of incidents where required. The smoke alarm presence was unknown in the remaining nine incidents.

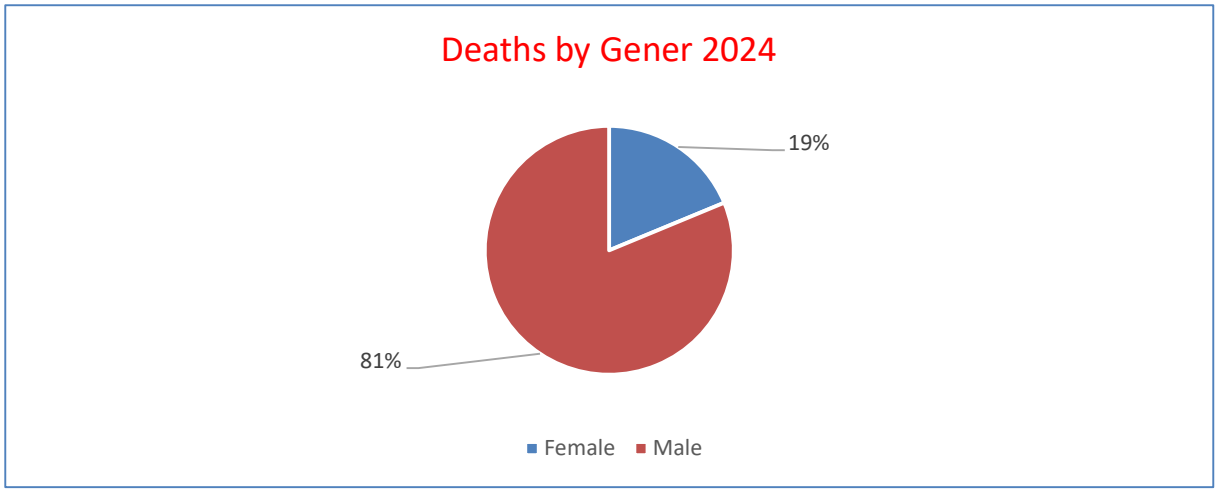
In seven cases, investigators were unable to determine the exact cause of the fire. The cause of fire was unique in each of the remaining fires. They included, for the first time, a thermal runaway from a lithium battery event. Heating accounted for only one incident and there were no smoking or oxygen therapy related events.

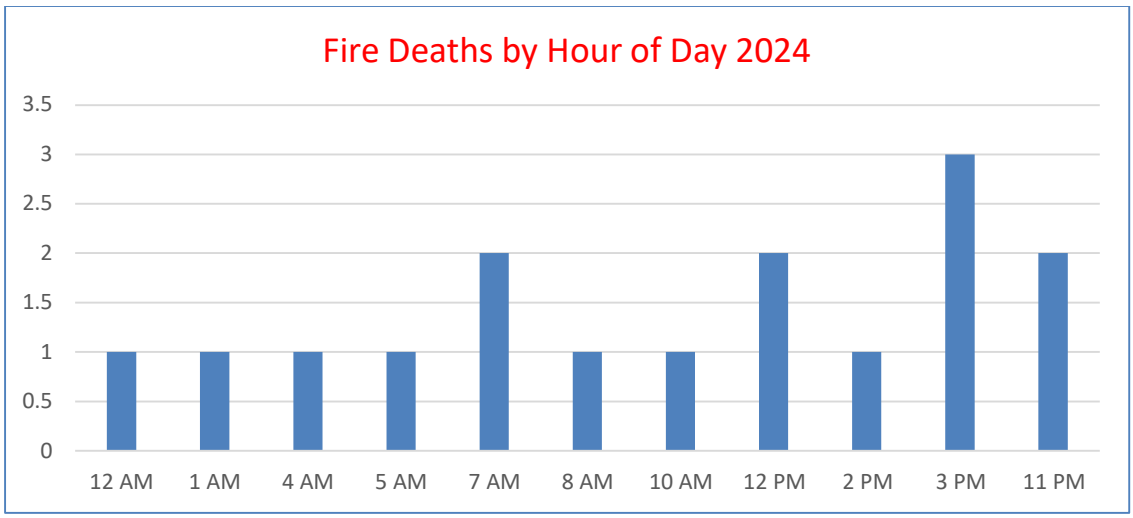
Fire Fatalities in Maine 2024 as reported by the SFMO Investigators

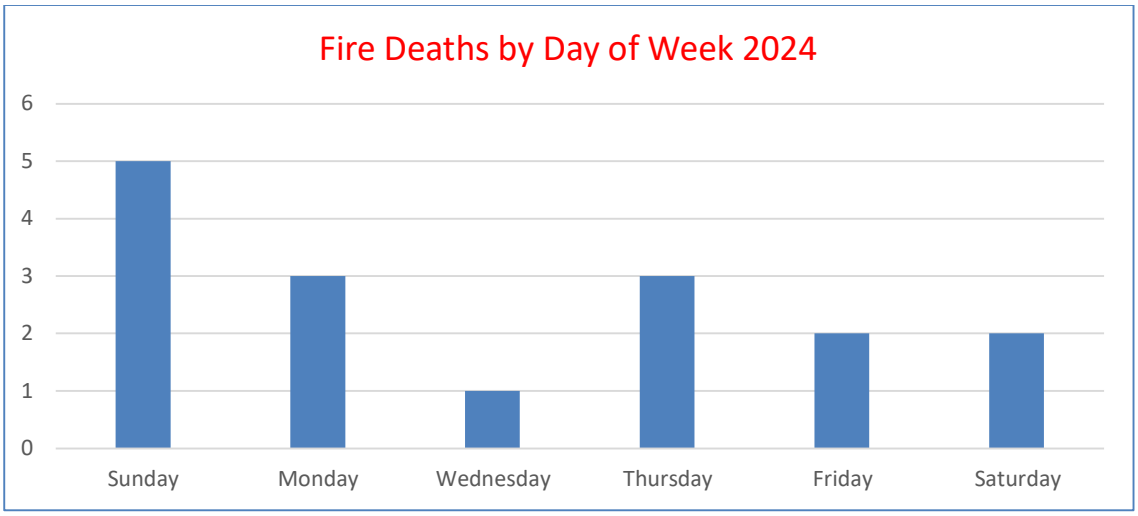
Day of Week	Date	Time (PM/AM)	Town	Property Use	Property Type	Gender	Age	Cause of Death	Classification
Friday	16-Feb	12:37 AM	Madawaska	Residential	Single Family	Male	62	Toxic effects of carbon monoxide	Accidental
Thursday	14-Mar	12:00 PM	Bangor	Residential	Single Family	Male	75	Thermal burns	Accidental
Wednesday	27-Mar	7:46 AM	St. George	Residential	Single Family	Male	62	Smoke inhalation	Intentional
Friday	31-May	3:30 PM	Rockport	Commerical	Fixed structure	Male	39	Explosion	Accidental
Sunday	9-Jun	12:00 PM	Indian Township	Residential	Single Family	Male	37	Smoke Inhalation	Intentional/suici
Saturday	15-Jun	8:36 AM	Peru	Commerical V	Loader	Male	81	Thermal burns	Accidental
Sunday	23-Jun	4:17 AM	Milo	Residential Ou	Garage	Male	76	Thermal burns	Intentional
Sunday	28-Jul	11:23 PM	Otisfield	Residential	Single Family	Female	77	Toxic effects of carbon monoxide	Undetermined
Sunday	28-Jul	11:23 PM	Otisfield	Residential	Single Family	Female	65	Toxic effects of carbon monoxide	Undetermined
Monday	23-Sep	1:35 AM	Auburn	Residential	Single Family	Male	60	Pending further studies	Undetermined
Thursday	26-Sep	7:00 AM	Mexico	Residential	Single Family	Female	23	Smoke inhalation	Undetermined
Thursday	31-Oct	3:04 PM	Skowhegan	Residential	Single Family	Male	80	Pending further studies	Accidental
Sunday	17-Nov	10:46 AM	Acton	Residential Ou	Outdoor	Male	64	Pending further studies	Accidental
Saturday	23-Nov	2:30 PM	Amity	Residential	Single Family	Male	43	Pending further studies	Pending
Monday	25-Nov	5:00 AM	Bangor	Residential	Single Family	Female	85	Undetermined	Accidental
Monday	25-Nov	3:57 PM	Dixfield	Residential Ou	Outddor	Male	73	Pending further studies	Accidental

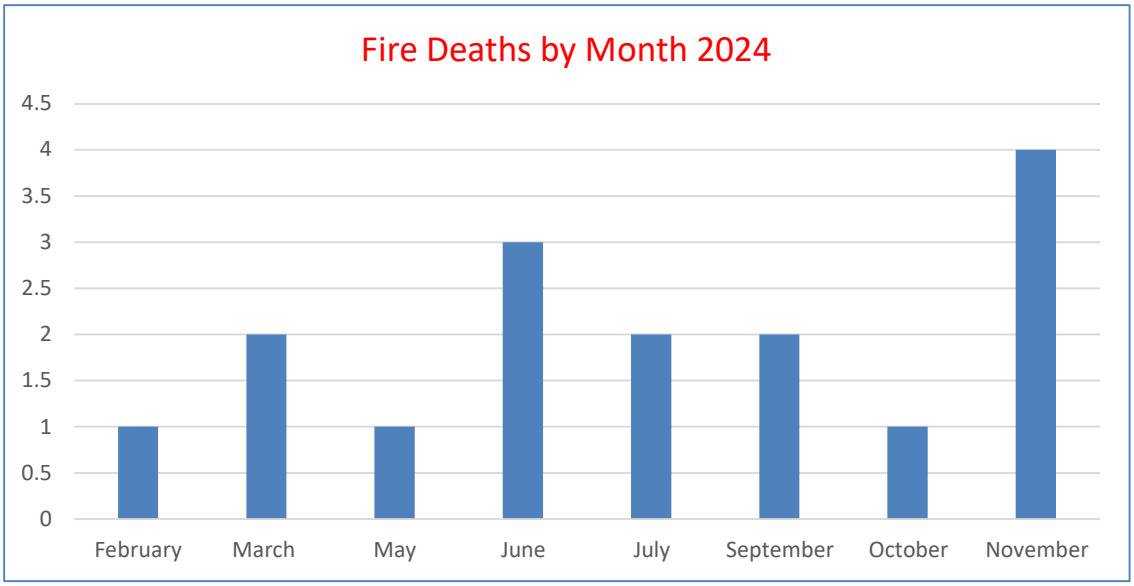
Selected Fire Fatality Statistics for 2024

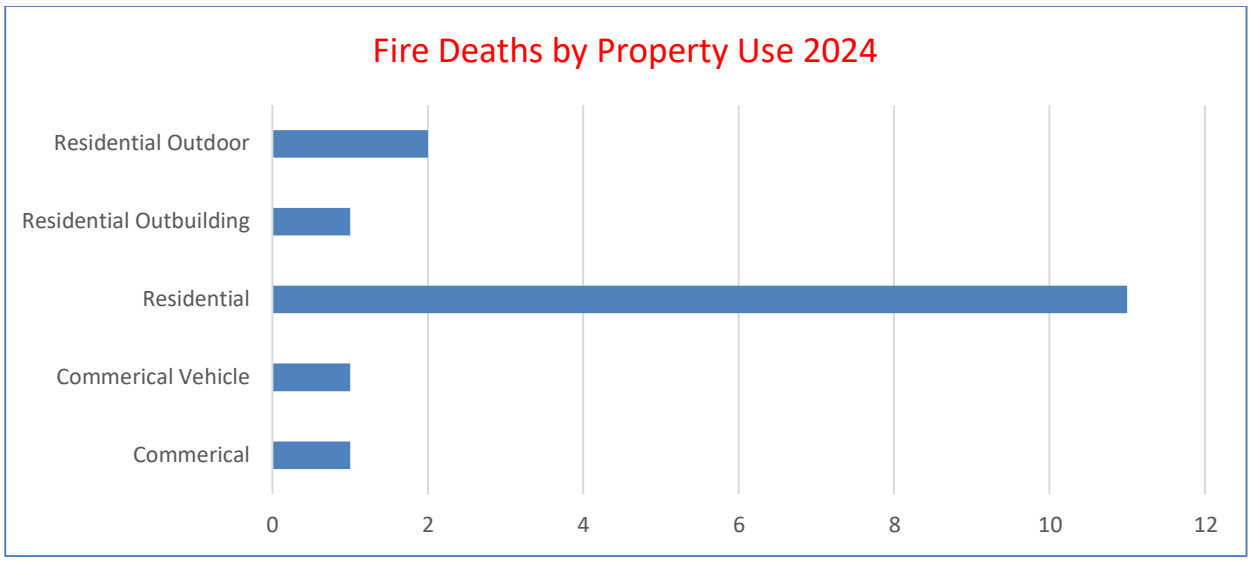


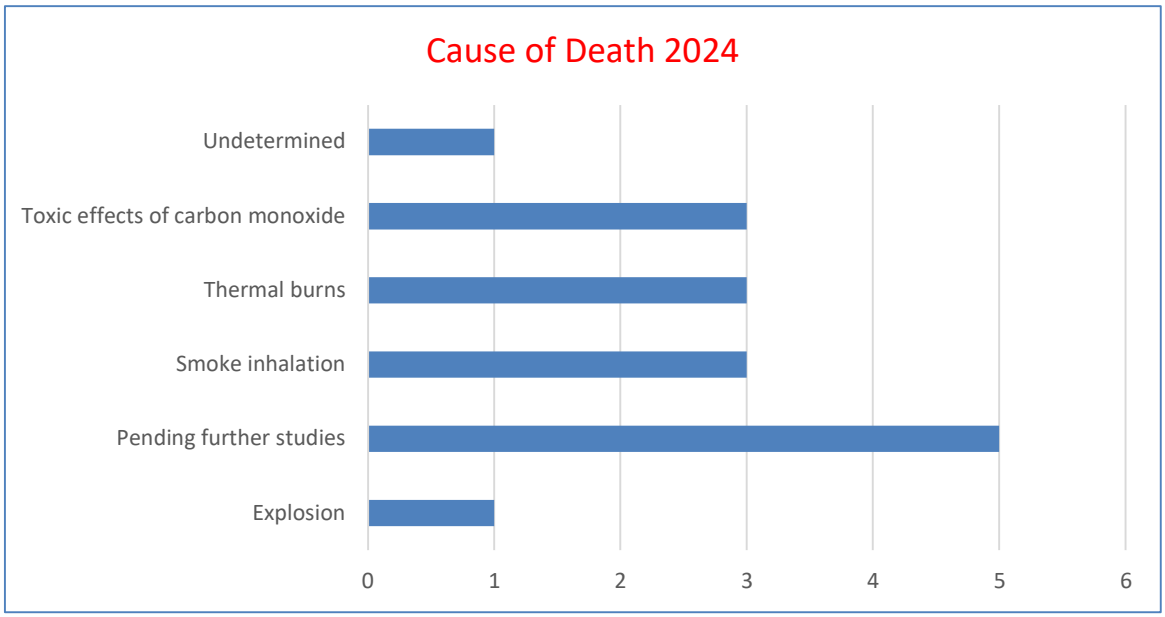



Fire Deaths by Hour of Day 2024
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
12 AM
1 AM
4 AM
5 AM
7 AM
8 AM
10 AM
12 PM
2 PM
3 PM
11 PM


Fire Deaths by Day of Week 2024
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Sunday
Monday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday

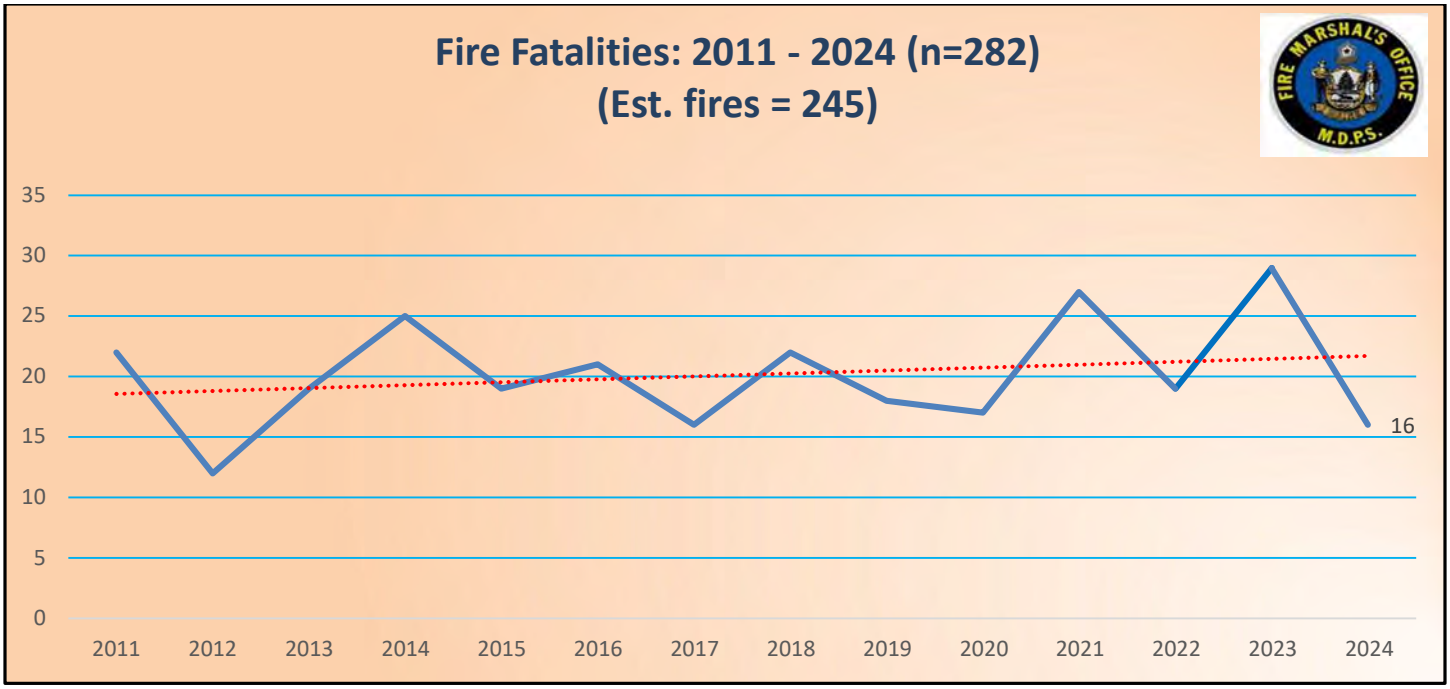

Fire Deaths by Month 2024
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
February
March
May
June
July
September
October
November





Maine Fire Death Trend Reverses

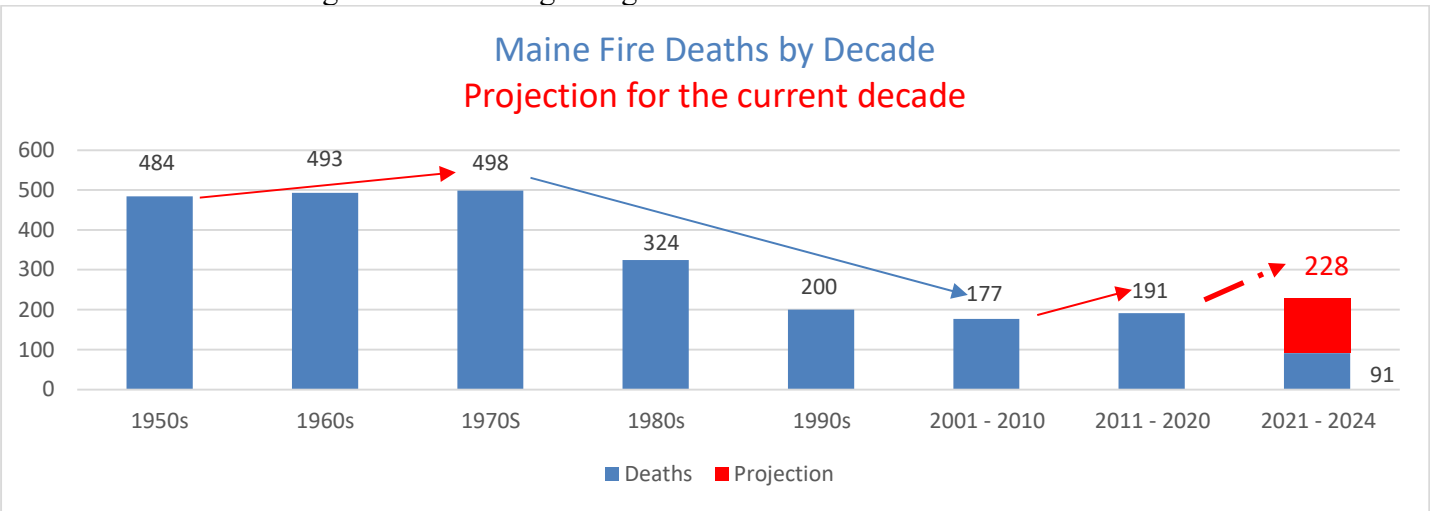
Fire fatalities in Maine began declining after the 1970s. This is perhaps due to the increased use of smoke detectors, sprinklers and increased fire prevention and safety education programs taught by fire departments in their communities and schools. Building codes are also being enforced during construction or renovation of licensed facilities. However, the decade ending in 2020 marked the first decade since the 1970s that we have seen an increase in fire deaths. The percentage change in fire death from 2021 to 2024 has been 41%. Contrast that with the 23% from 2011 to 2020 the previous decade. The current decade is on course to be the worst since the 1990s when 200 people lost their lives. At the current rate, 228 people will die in a fire from 2021 through 2030 in the state of Maine.



Why is this happening? It is known that the materials used to build homes today and the contents put in those homes burn faster and emit more dangerous gases than we used to see. This development has resulted in there being less time to escape a fire. Also, the current state of fire department staffing shortages, recruitment difficulties and lack of staff time for educating the public have also contributed to this trend. Lastly, because over 80% of fire fatalities occur in a home, regulatory activities, such as code enforcement, do not reach individual residences. In an average year a disproportionate share, 50% or more, of fatalities are senior citizens.

The United States Centers for Disease Control, reported the total combined cost (medical costs plus value of statistical life) of unintentional fire/flame fatalities in Maine in 2023 was $160.31 million, or an average $8.9 million.[1]

Maine fire fatalities during each decade beginning with the 1950s.



[1] The cost estimate reflects both medical costs as well as the benefit value of avoiding a death. For a more detailed explanation of the methodology for the calculations go to: Economic Cost of Injury — United States, 2022 | MMWR (cdc.gov). The data only reflects 18 of the 27 fatalities that occurred in Maine in 2023.

2024 Burn Injuries Data

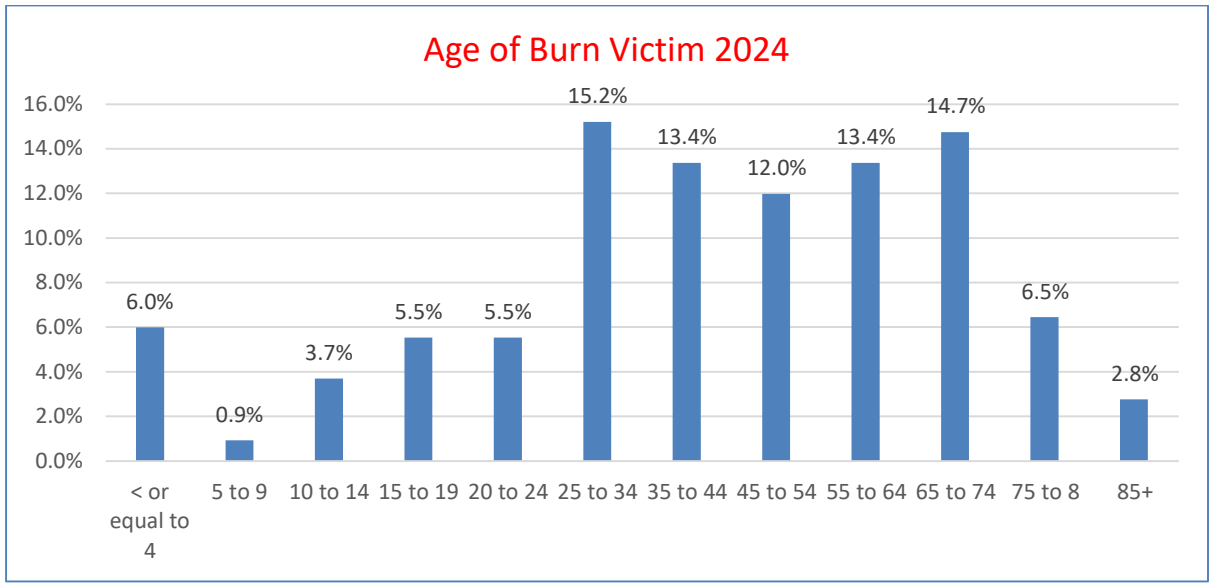
The following data examines burn injuries in Maine where an individual has experienced a hot substance, hot object, fire/flame, or other related burn. The severity of the burn ranges from minor to severe (all degrees). The point of collecting this data is to understand who, why, how, and where people are being burned. The Fire Marshal's Research Division collects data on injuries from Maine Emergency Services, a bureau within the Maine Department of Public Safety.[2]

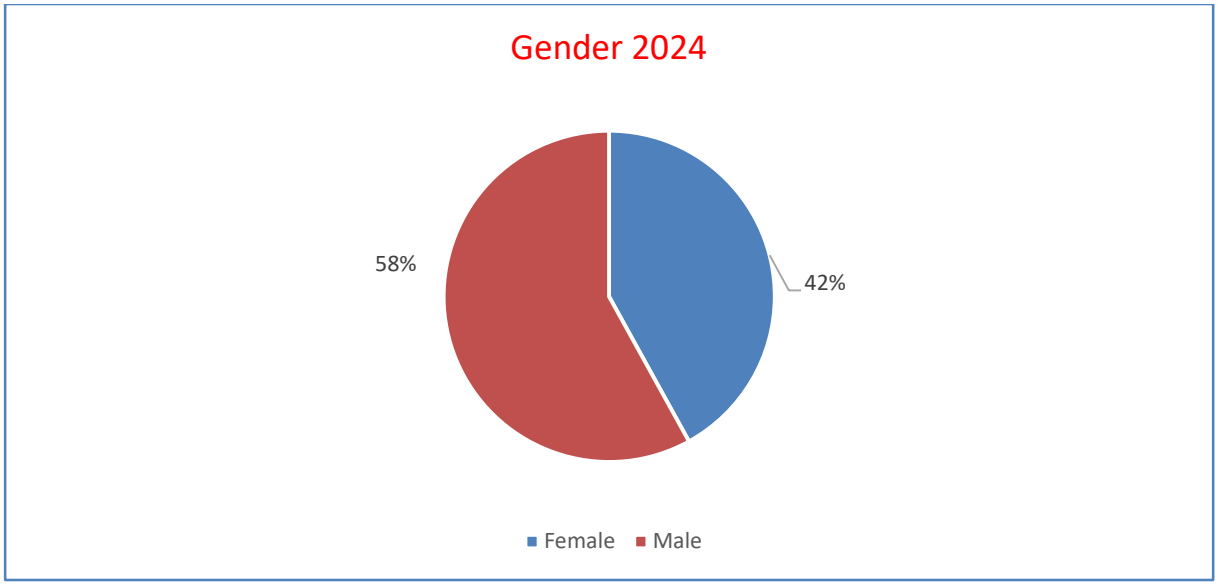
In 2024, there were an estimated 217 identifiable injuries from a hot substance, hot object, fire/flame related burns injuries in Maine combined. Who were the victims? Working-age adults 20-64 years of age comprised 59.4% of burn victims. Those 65 and older comprised an estimated 23% of Maine's total population in 2024 but accounted for 24% of burn injuries. Those 19 and under comprise the remaining 16% of burn victims. Males comprise 58% of burn injuries and females 42%.

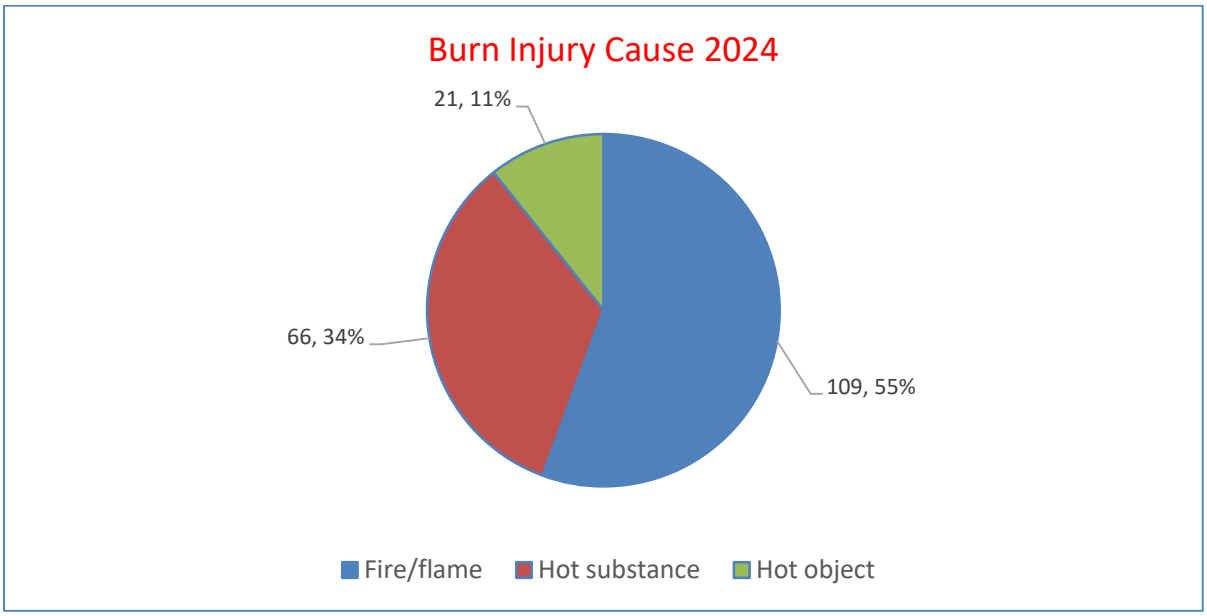
Among the circumstances leading to a burn injury, thirty-two (15%) resulted from an individual attempting to put out a fire and 7, 3%, involved smoking on oxygen. Alcohol and drug use were involved in 18 events, 8% percent of incidents. Over half of all burn incidents, 55%, were fire flame incidents which explain some of the 32 burns that occurred from attempts to extinguish a fire. Hot substances accounted for 34% of burns and hot objects 11%. The majority, 78%, of burn injuries involve cooking. These are a mix of both hot substance events often involving the spilling of hot water or coffee and attempts to remove burning grease from the stove. The majority, 70% percent, of burn injuries take place indoors, and 90% of indoor burn injuries occur at home.

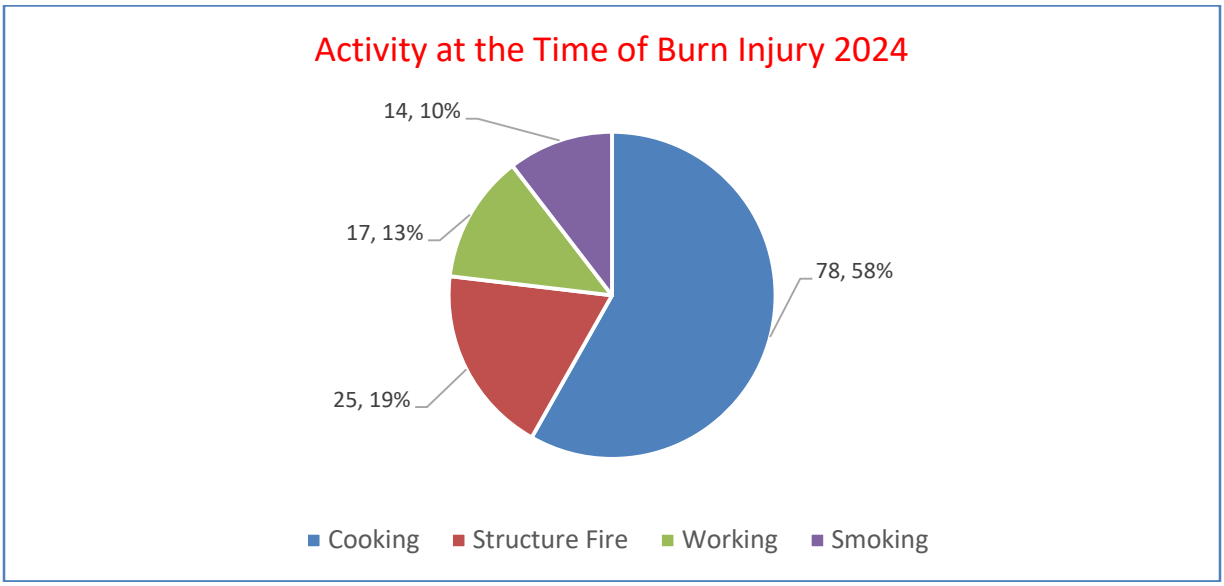
There are many other details contributing to these incidents, including the use of alcohol and drugs, and disregard for product instructions and simple human error. The good news is that preventing these types of incidents can be achieved through public education and engineering efforts.

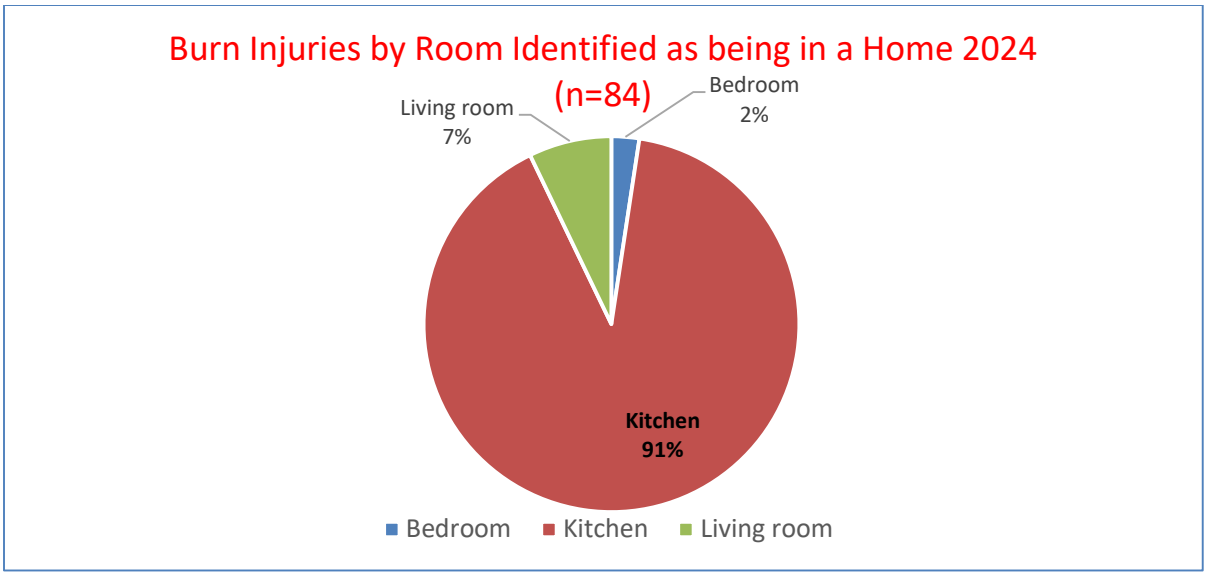
[2] The EMS data is for burns alone and excludes many other types of injuries. Chemical related burns are also removed.


Age of Burn Victim 2024
16.0%
14.0%
12.0%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
4.0%
2.0%
0.0%
6.0%
0.9%
3.7%
5.5%
5.5%
15.2%
13.4%
12.0%
13.4%
14.7%
6.5%
2.8%
< or equal to 4
5 to 9
10 to 14
15 to 19
20 to 24
25 to 34
35 to 44
45 to 54
55 to 64
65 to 74
75 to 8
85+


Gender 2024
58%
42%
Female
Male


Burn Injury Cause 2024
21, 11%
66, 34%
109, 55%
Fire/flame
Hot substance
Hot object


Activity at the Time of Burn Injury 2024
14, 10%
17, 13%
78, 58%
25, 19%
Cooking
Structure Fire
Working
Smoking


Burn Injuries by Room Identified as being in a Home 2024 (n=84)
Living room 7%
Bedroom 2%
Kitchen 91%
Bedroom
Kitchen
Living room

2024 SUMMARY INCIDENT DATA

The incident data summarized in the following pages is provided by Maine fire departments that reported to the Maine State Fire Marshal's Office. The data is validated by the State Fire Marshal's Office for completeness and accuracy. It is then exported to NFIRS for release to the fire service and the public. The data for this report was pulled from NFIRS beginning on May 15, 2024.

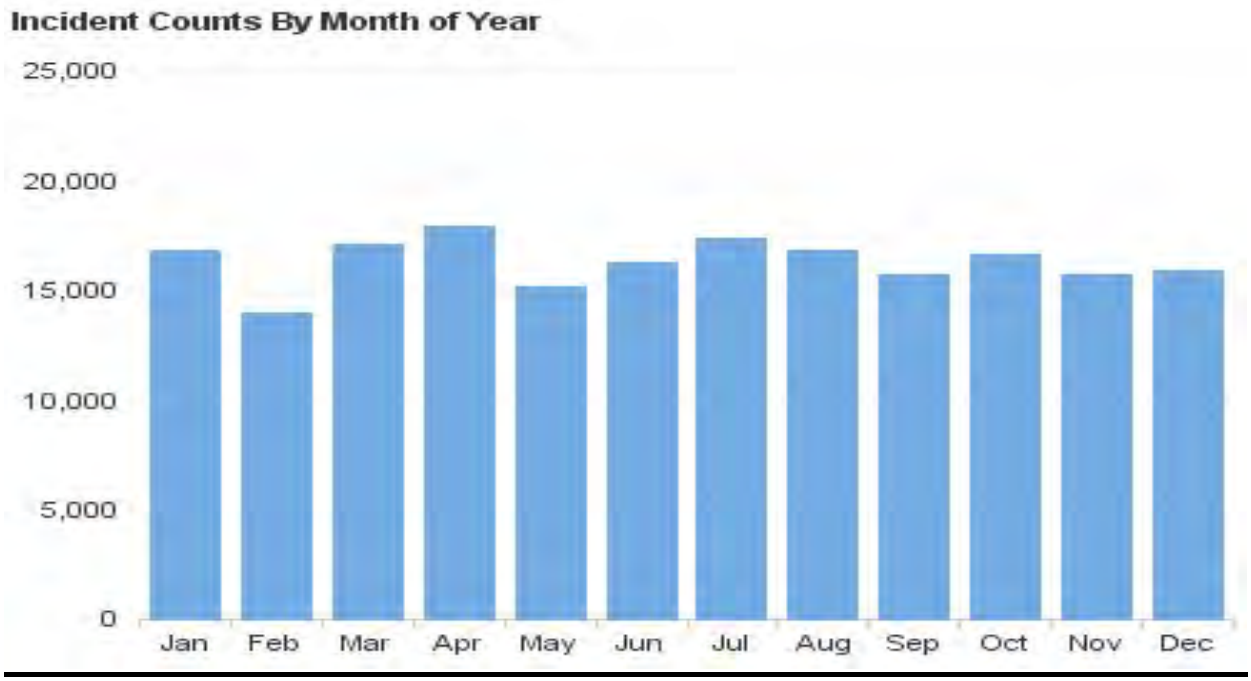
During 2024, valid incident report data was received from 306 Maine fire departments. They reported a total of 195,293 valid incident reports. These incidents include: 7,715 total fire-related incident calls; 129,462 total EMS incident calls; and 57,116. other incident type calls. Total incident calls increased 2.0% from 2023 to 2024. EMS calls increased 2.5% and fire calls, 1.3%. Non-fire/non-EMS and other calls increased 0.8%.

All fires increased 1.3% from 2023 to 2024. Natural vegetation fires saw the greatest increase of 26%; followed by outside rubbish fires at 20%. Structure fires decreased 5% and cultivated vegetation fires decreased the most at 67% year to year.

Incidents increased 2% but at a lesser rate than growth in reporting departments of 4%.

NFIRS 2024 All Incident Dashboard Summary

Incident Type Category	Total Incidents	Percent	Aid Given	Exposures	Grand Total
Fires (100-173)	4,593	2.5%	3,106	16	7,715
Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat Calls (200-251)	296	0.2%	12	0	308
Rescue and EMS Calls (300-381)	124,662	68.6%	4,800	0	129,462
Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482)	12,507	6.9%	616	0	13,123
Service Calls (500-571)	12,053	6.6%	1,166	0	13,219
Good Intent Calls (600-672)	9,029	5.0%	3,099	0	12,128
False Alarm and False Calls (700-751)	16,177	8.9%	818	0	16,995
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Calls (800-815)	1,298	0.7%	26	0	1,324
Special Incident Type Calls (900-911)	986	0.5%	16	0	1,002
Unknown or Not Reported	17	0.0%	0	0	17
Grand Total	181,618	100.0%	13,659	16	195,293



Incident Valid Status Summary

Incident Valid Status	Total	Percent
Valid	194,504	99.6%
Invalid	789	0.4%
No Activity	0	0.0%
Grand Total	195,293	100.0%

Incident Release Status Summary

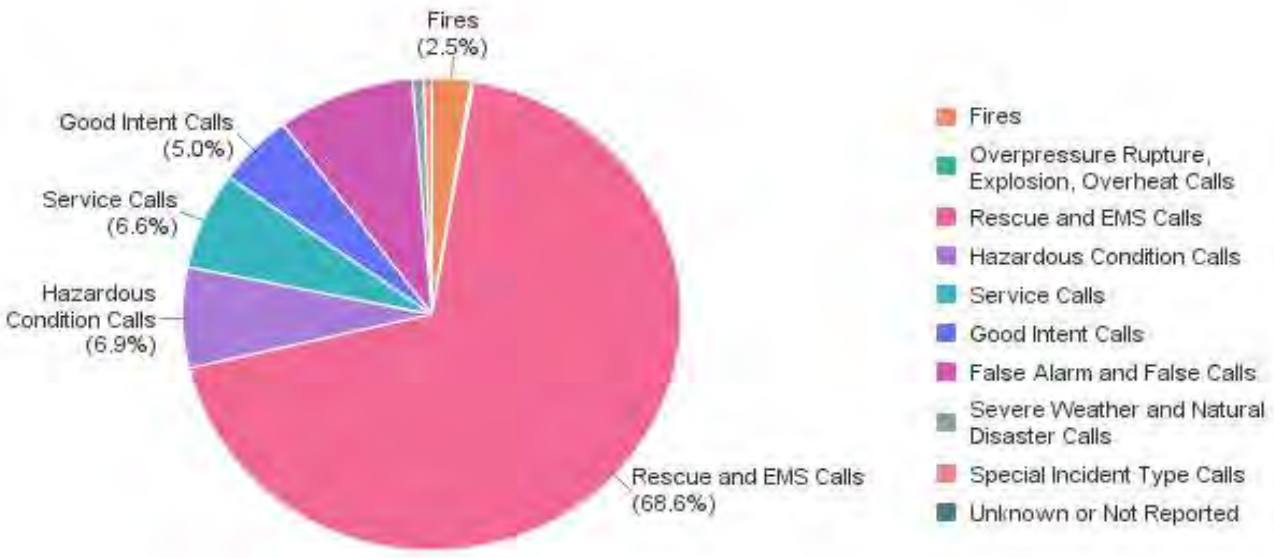
Incident Valid Status	Total	Percent
Released	194,454	99.6%
Unreleased	839	0.4%
Grand Total	195,293	100.0%

Fire Service Injuries	Fire Service Deaths
46	0

Fire Service Casualty Summary

Fire Service Casualties	Fire-Related	Non-Fire	Grand Total
Fire Service Injuries	**30**	**16**	**46**
Fire Service Deaths	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Fire Service Casualties	**30**	**16**	**46**

Incident Type Category Summary



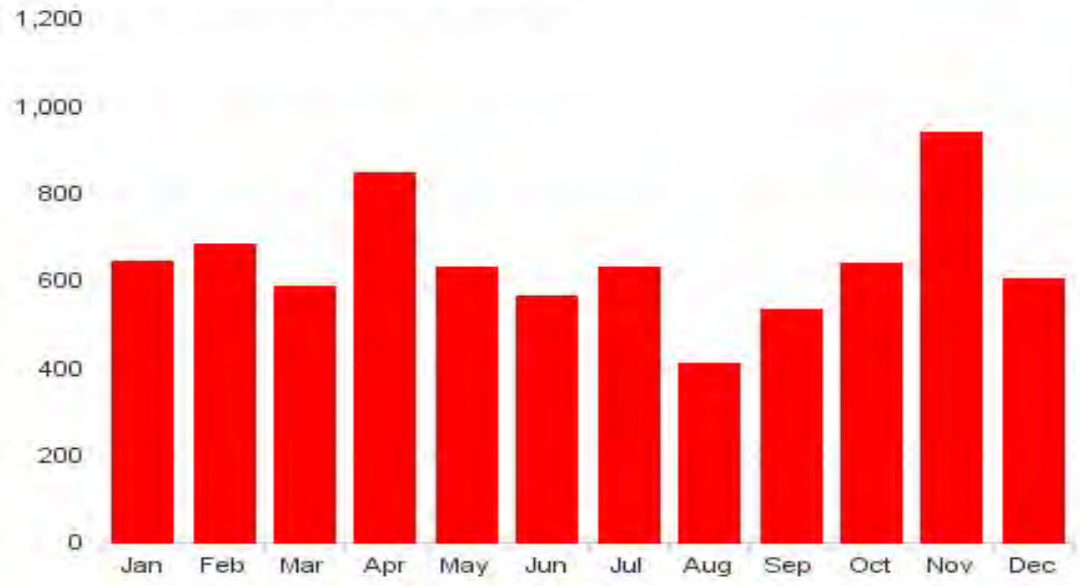
NFIRS 2024 Fire Incident Dashboard Summary

Total Fire Incidents	7,715

Summary By Incident Type Category

Incident Type Group	Total Incidents	Percent	Aid Given	Exposures	Grand Total
Structure Fires (111-118)	2,150	46.8%	2,433	11	4,594
Fires in Mobile Property Used as a Fixed Structure (120-123)	31	0.7%	26	4	61
Mobile Property (Vehicle) Fires (130-138)	576	12.5%	187	1	764
Natural Vegetation Fires (140-143)	975	21.2%	379	0	1,354
Outside Rubbish Fires (150-155)	476	10.4%	31	0	507
Special Outside Fires (160-164)	285	6.2%	32	0	317
Cultivated Vegetation, Crop Fires (170-173)	3	0.1%	1	0	4
Fires, Other (100)	97	2.1%	17	0	114
Grand Total	4,593	100.0%	3,106	16	7,715

Fire Incident Counts By Month of Year



Fire Dollar Loss Summary

Dollar Loss	Grand Total
Total Fire Property Loss	$55,110,223
Total Fire Contents Loss	$17,451,885
Total Fire Dollar Loss	$72,562,108

Total Fire Dollar Loss

$72,562,108

Civilian Fire Casualties	Grant Total
Civilian Fire Injuries	57
Civilian Fire Deaths	16
Total Civilian Casualties	71

Fire Incident Type Category Summary

2020 – 2024 Incident Trends

All Incident Types

Incident Type Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total	1 year change (2023 - 2024)	5 Yr Percent Change
Fires (100-173)	7,404	7,131	7,347	7,615	7,715	37,212	1.3%	4.2%
Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat Calls (200-251)	206	221	253	335	308	1,323	-8.1%	49.5%
Rescue and EMS Calls (300-381)	87,922	107,621	113,462	126,264	129,462	564,731	2.5%	47.2%
Hazardous Condition Calls (400-482)	11,981	7,306	9,449	12,243	13,123	54,102	7.2%	9.5%
Service Calls (500-571)	8,944	10,804	11,295	14,118	13,219	58,380	-6.4%	47.8%
Good Intent Calls (600-672)	9,090	10,384	10,055	11,072	12,128	52,729	9.5%	33.4%
False Alarm and False Calls (700-751)	10,852	13,345	14,342	16,827	16,995	72,361	1.0%	56.6%
Severe Weather and Natural Disaster Calls (800-815)	772	413	883	1,760	1,324	5,152	-24.8%	71.5%
Special Incident Type Calls (900-911)	713	652	754	944	1,002	4,065	6.1%	40.5%
Unknown or Not Reported	26	84	191	288	17	606	-94.1%	-34.6%
Grand Total	137,910	157,961	168,031	191,466	195,293	850,661	2.0%	41.6%

Fire Incidents

Incident Type Category	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total	1 yr. Change (2023 - 2024)	5 Yr Percent Change
Structure Fires (111-118)	3,949	4,036	4,167	4,849	4,594	21,595	-5.3%	16.3%
Fires in Mobile Property Used as a Fixed Structure (120-123)	50	39	55	65	61	270	-6.2%	22.0%
Mobile Property (Vehicle) Fires (130-138)	699	786	775	784	764	3,808	-2.6%	9.3%
Natural Vegetation Fires (140-143)	1,902	1,423	1,481	1,074	1,354	7,234	26.1%	-28.8%
Outside Rubbish Fires (150-155)	361	423	398	421	507	2,110	20.4%	40.4%
Special Outside Fires (160-164)	304	294	359	313	317	1,587	1.3%	4.3%
Cultivated Vegetation, Crop Fires (170-173)	6	14	9	12	4	45	-66.7%	-33.3%
Fires, Other (100)	133	116	103	97	114	563	17.5%	-14.3%
Grand Total	7,404	7,131	7,347	7,615	7,715	37,212	1.3%	4.2%

EMS Incident Types

Incident Type Category EMS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Grand Total	2022 - 2023 % Change	5 Yr. Percent Change
Medical Assist Calls (311)	6,618	6,372	8,323	9,201	9,696	40,210	5.4%	46.5%
Emergency Medical Service Incidents (320-324)	91,600	79,800	97,462	102,446	114,154	485,462	11.4%	24.6%
Lock-In Calls (331)	31	25	33	57	60	206	5.3%	93.5%
Search for Lost Person Calls (340-343)	109	108	143	128	157	645	22.7%	44.0%
Extrication, Rescue Calls (350-357)	494	383	437	509	607	2,430	19.3%	22.9%
Water and Ice-Related Rescue Calls (360-365)	239	259	286	249	343	1,376	37.8%	43.5%
Electrical Rescue Calls (370-372)	30	26	31	14	36	137	157.1%	20.0%
Rescue or EMS Standby Calls (381)	356	286	435	543	741	2,361	36.5%	108.1%
Rescue and EMS Incidents, Other (300)	2,137	663	471	315	470	4,056	49.2%	-78.0%
Grand Total	101,614	87,922	107,621	113,462	126,264	536,883	11.3%	24.3%

2020 – 2024 Incident Trends continued

All Incidents Aid

Aid Given or Received Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total	% Change 2023 - 2024	5 Year 2020 - 2024 %
Mutual Aid Received (1)	3000	3525	3849	4064	3940	18378	-3.1%	31.3%
Automatic Aid Received (2)	2605	3208	3268	3396	2964	15441	-12.7%	13.8%
Mutual Aid Given (3)	6453	8086	8132	8845	9168	40684	3.7%	42.1%
Automatic Aid Given (4)	3172	3816	3608	4196	4501	19293	7.3%	41.9%
Other Aid Given (5)	2053	2588	2071	1715	1035	9462	-39.7%	-49.6%
No Aid Given or Received (N)	121085	136740	147107	170126	174314	749372	2.5%	44.0%
Grand Total	138368	157963	168035	192342	195922	852630	1.9%	41.6%

Summary By Aid Given or Received (Structure Fires - Incident Type 111-123)

Aid Given or Received Type	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Grand Total	% Change 2023 - 2024	5 Year 2020 - 2024 %
Mutual Aid Received (1)	464	453	477	589	486	2469	-17.5%	4.7%
Automatic Aid Received (2)	288	331	334	373	353	1679	-5.4%	22.6%
Mutual Aid Given (3)	1212	1244	1346	1752	1791	7345	2.2%	47.8%
Automatic Aid Given (4)	601	630	667	785	668	3351	-14.9%	11.1%
Other Aid Given (5)	11	21	11	20	10	73	-50.0%	-9.1%
No Aid Given or Received (N)	1436	1398	1388	1422	1350	6994	-5.1%	-6.0%
Grand Total	4012	4077	4223	4941	4658	21911	-5.7%	16.1%

Maine 2019 - 2024 Incident Types as a Percentage of Total Incidents

The following tables show trends in the three general types of incidents Maine Fire Departments responded to over a fire period. Since the number of reporting departments has increased, so too has the number of incidents. The different types of incidents are calculated as a percentage of the total number of reported incidents for both actual fires and mutual aid. Data for these tables was pulled from 2020 – 2024 from the NFIRS Data Warehouse on May 13, 2024. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

The number of fire incidents increased 1.3% from 2023 to 2024, but fire incidents, as a share of total incidents, declined 0.3 percent. EMS incidents increased 2.5%, over the same period but declined 0.4% as a share of total incidents. Non-Fire/EMS reports increased 1% and its share also increased 0.3 percent.

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Valid Incidents Reported	146,687	127,120	154,019	160,435	191,466	195,293
Fires Reported	6,573	7,404	7,131	7,347	7,615	7,715
Fires as a Percentage of All Reported Incidents	**4.48%**	**5.82%**	**4.63%**	**4.58%**	**3.98%**	**3.95%**

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Valid Incidents Reported	146,687	127,120	154,019	160,435	191,466	195,293
EMS Calls Reported	101,614	87,922	107,621	113,464	126,264	129,462
EMS as a Percentage of all Reported Incidents	**69.27%**	**69.16%**	**69.88%**	**70.72%**	**65.95%**	**66.29%**

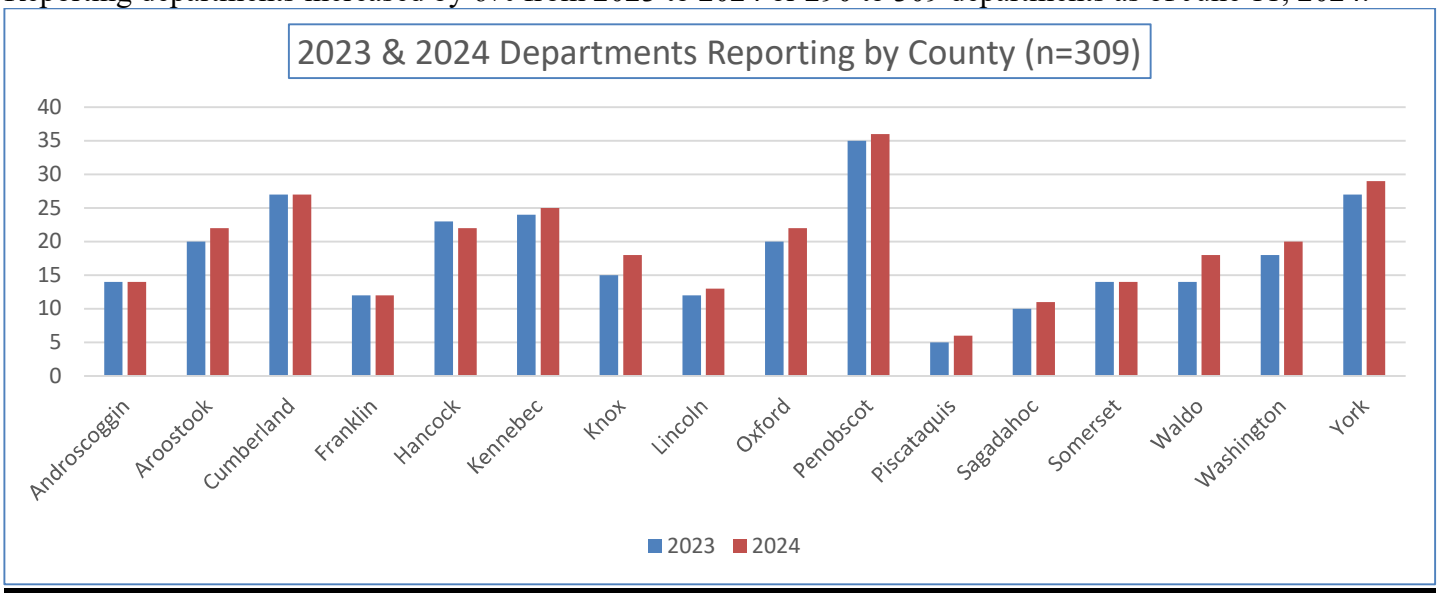
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Valid Incidents Reported	146,687	127,120	154,019	160,435	191,466	195,293
Non-Fire Non-EMS Calls Reported	42,260	42,584	43,209	47,222	57,587	58,116
Non-Fire Non-EMS as a pecentage all reported incidents	**28.81%**	**33.50%**	**28.05%**	**29.43%**	**30.08%**	**29.76%**

2024 Fire Department Mutual Aid Activities

Mutual Aid	Frequency	Percentage
Mutual Aid Given	14,704	7.5%
Mutual Aid Received	6,904	3.5%
No Mutual Aid	174,314	89%

2023 & 2024 Number of Fire Departments Reporting Incidents by County

Reporting departments increased by 6% from 2023 to 2024 or 290 to 309 departments as of June 11, 2024.



Incident Type Series Three-digit Codes

When reporting an incident, the department will follow a three-digit coding scheme as shown below.

SERIES	HEADING
100	Fire
200	Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat (No Fire)
300	Rescue and Emergency Medical Service (EMS) Incidents
400	Hazardous Condition (No Fire)
500	Service Call
600	Good Intent Call
700	False Alarm and False Call
800	Severe Weather and Natural Disaster
900	Special Incident Type

2024 Reporting Fire Department's Incidents by Incident Series

Androscoggin County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Auburn Fire Department	126	4	4,748	242	305	263	322	10	9	0	0	6,029
Lewiston Fire Department	175	110	812	386	355	202	619	15	15	0	0	2,689
Durham Fire Department	20	0	358	41	17	50	8	0	2	0	0	496
Greene Fire Department	30	0	242	39	2	51	8	0	2	0	0	374
Leeds Fire Department	23	0	48	19	0	34	11	0	1	0	0	136
Livermore Fire Department	11	0	24	12	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	63
Livermore Falls Fire Dept.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mechanic Falls Fire Department	15	1	40	21	17	15	3	0	1	0	0	113
Minot Fire Department	23	0	175	30	19	54	10	0	0	0	0	311
Poland Fire Department	35	0	865	83	100	95	40	8	1	0	0	1,227
Turner Fire Department	45	0	252	44	28	44	29	2	0	0	0	444
Wales Fire Department	27	0	33	14	9	13	7	1	0	0	0	104
Sabattus Fire Department	30	1	256	36	24	23	19	1	1	0	0	391
Lisbon Fire Department	41	3	146	56	50	77	39	0	2	0	0	414

Aroostook County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Ashland Fire Department	20	0	26	9	4	2	4	1	0	0	0	66
Bridgewater Fire Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Caribou Fire Department	64	0	2,473	22	25	30	45	0	9	0	0	2,668
Eagle Lake Fire Department	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Easton Fire Department	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Fort Fairfield Fire Department	21	2	13	6	46	12	9	1	5	0	0	115
Fort Kent Fire Department	20	0	32	14	9	12	14	0	1	0	0	102
Frenchville Fire Department	11	0	3	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	25
Haynesville Fire Department	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Houlton Fire Department	26	0	58	14	51	27	26	0	5	0	0	207
Island Falls Fire Department	18	0	52	2	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	81
Littleton Fire Department	8	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
Madawaska Fire Department	13	0	7	17	4	8	7	0	0	0	0	56
Mapleton Fire Department	12	0	13	5	6	5	1	0	35	0	0	77
Mars Hill Fire Department	9	0	21	7	5	8	5	0	3	0	0	58

Aroostook County continued

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Masardis Fire Department	2	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
Presque Isle Fire Department	48	2	31	30	45	52	103	0	8	0	0	319
St. Agatha Fire Department	5	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	11
Van Buren Fire Department	8	0	9	2	4	5	9	1	0	0	0	38
Washburn Fire Department	17	0	8	4	5	3	11	0	86	0	0	134
St. Francis Plantation FD	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
North Lakes Fire Department	4	0	8	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	18

Cumberland County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Portland Fire Department	295	36	14,264	715	1,064	1,258	2,093	5	15	0	0	19,745
South Portland Fire Department	32	7	1,656	89	86	113	208	0	1	0	0	2,192
Westbrook Fire Department	64	2	3,797	251	313	116	353	2	2	0	0	4,900
Baldwin Fire Department	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bridgton Fire Department	39	0	122	75	30	39	88	102	0	0	0	495
Brunswick Fire Department	85	8	3,742	265	130	201	430	30	14	0	0	4,905
Cundys Harbor Fire Department	3	0	117	45	19	23	27	0	2	0	0	236
Cape Elizabeth Fire Dept.	19	0	863	86	56	120	151	1	2	0	0	1,298
Casco Fire Department	49	0	597	43	62	70	45	23	7	0	0	896
Cumberland Fire Department	89	2	848	113	86	41	132	6	5	0	0	1,322
Falmouth Fire Department	57	0	1,715	143	225	51	362	1	0	0	0	2,554
Freeport Fire Department	32	1	1,303	92	80	78	172	15	3	0	0	1,776
Gorham Fire Department	96	8	2,522	195	238	185	328	38	18	0	0	3,628
Gray Fire Department	54	1	1,146	153	144	136	60	0	2	0	0	1,696
Orrs/Bailey Island Fire Dept.	8	0	173	50	13	43	27	1	3	0	0	318
Harpswell Neck Fire Department	7	0	191	38	6	33	22	1	0	0	0	298
Harrison Fire Department	20	0	248	43	60	22	16	0	0	0	0	409
Naples Fire Department	35	1	594	26	63	54	81	24	6	0	0	884
New Gloucester Fire and Rescue	45	0	462	93	34	61	44	8	0	0	0	747
North Yarmouth Fire Dept.	26	0	209	22	62	35	41	0	0	0	0	395
Pownal Fire and Rescue	15	0	92	35	23	15	11	3	0	0	0	194
Raymond Fire Department	11	1	88	5	19	4	10	0	0	0	0	138
Scarborough Fire Department	90	5	3,147	230	703	221	817	16	126	0	0	5,355
Sebago Fire Department	0	0	27	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	33

Cumberland County continued

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Standish Fire Department	66	3	1,586	80	82	171	107	60	6	0	0	2,161
Windham Fire Department	82	3	2,493	320	235	328	315	13	1	0	0	3,790
Yarmouth Fire Department	28	0	1,189	122	131	150	173	0	4	0	0	1,797

Franklin County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Chesterville Fire Department	6	0	24	28	5	12	0	4	0	0	0	79
Eustis Fire Department	11	0	87	20	29	19	4	0	4	0	0	174
Farmington Fire Rescue	42	1	94	209	73	95	106	2	1	0	0	623
Industry Fire Department	6	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
Jay Fire Department	39	0	70	110	85	63	28	0	1	0	0	396
Kingfield Fire Department	11	0	46	21	1	16	7	0	2	0	0	104
New Sharon Fire Department	14	0	22	41	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	101
Phillips Fire Department	2	0	2	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	11
Rangeley Fire Department	24	1	145	60	74	84	29	9	1	0	0	427
Strong Fire Department	15	0	38	20	5	15	2	0	0	0	0	95
Temple Fire Department	6	0	2	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	23
Wilton Fire Department	3	0	8	4	8	1	2	0	1	0	0	27

Hancock County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Ellsworth Fire Department	40	0	1,532	37	57	205	192	25	10	0	0	2,098
Aurora Fire Department	6	0	39	7	3	7	1	2	0	0	0	65
Bar Harbor Fire Department	17	4	81	57	37	46	438	1	8	0	0	689
Blue Hill Fire Department	22	1	38	36	6	25	38	4	0	0	0	170
Brooklin Fire Department	4	0	90	16	13	30	12	1	0	0	0	166
Bucksport Fire Department	26	0	1,768	38	54	33	38	5	30	0	0	1,992
Castine Fire Rescue Department	5	0	73	8	2	8	22	3	0	0	0	121
Dedham Fire Department	19	1	116	43	131	23	9	1	3	0	0	346
Deer Isle Fire Department	30	0	68	67	10	16	46	3	0	0	0	240
Franklin Fire Department	27	0	27	17	10	11	3	2	1	0	0	98
Lamoine Fire Department	14	1	13	16	6	16	6	0	0	0	0	72
Mariaville Fire Department	9	0	10	11	19	11	4	0	0	0	0	64

Hancock County continued

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Mount Desert Fire Department	3	0	86	13	5	11	30	3	3	0	0	154
Orland Fire Department	19	0	35	29	4	18	9	6	1	0	0	121
Sedgwick Fire Department	33	0	69	58	17	14	42	4	1	0	0	238
Sorrento Fire Department	14	0	13	11	3	10	7	1	1	0	0	60
Southwest Harbor Fire Dept.	14	0	186	16	53	29	42	1	2	0	0	343
Stonington Fire Department	28	1	66	63	16	30	34	4	0	0	0	242
Surry Fire Department	9	0	14	20	1	11	6	0	0	0	0	61
Trenton Fire Department	17	1	28	12	10	21	23	0	0	0	0	112
Winter Harbor Fire Department	11	1	22	13	8	32	30	0	0	0	0	117
Osborn Fire Department	2	0	26	3	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	48

Kennebec County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Augusta Fire Department	106	6	489	81	110	172	382	5	28	0	0	1,379
Gardiner Fire Department	49	1	3,211	56	26	106	60	2	3	0	0	3,514
Hallowell Fire Department	7	0	12	8	6	14	19	4	0	0	0	70
Waterville Fire Department	77	1	4,090	111	551	95	269	2	55	0	0	5,251
Albion Fire Department	13	0	128	15	14	23	7	1	1	0	0	202
Belgrade Fire Department	21	0	342	54	19	60	21	0	28	0	0	545
Chelsea Fire Department	15	0	24	28	7	8	18	2	0	0	0	102
Clinton Fire Department	25	0	593	40	75	52	15	1	0	0	0	801
Farmingdale Fire Department	27	0	30	20	8	6	27	0	0	0	0	118
Litchfield Fire Department	19	0	20	27	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	75
Manchester Fire Department	1	0	11	10	1	2	12	0	0	0	0	37
Monmouth Fire Department	28	0	31	57	10	23	27	0	0	0	0	176
Mount Vernon Fire Department	2	0	30	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	37
Oakland Fire Department	63	0	827	111	118	63	62	5	1	0	0	1,250
Pittston Fire Department	14	0	10	6	1	1	7	0	2	0	0	41
Randolph Fire Department	18	0	16	5	6	14	11	0	0	0	0	70
Readfield Fire Department	22	0	28	12	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	77
Rome Fire Department	12	0	53	17	6	29	7	0	0	0	0	124
Sidney Fire Department	33	1	250	48	28	33	6	0	2	0	0	401
Vassalboro Fire Department	18	0	53	51	32	15	18	2	10	0	0	199
Wayne Fire Department	16	0	9	22	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	59

Kennebec County continued

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
West Gardiner Fire Department	23	2	17	27	14	14	15	0	5	0	0	117
Windsor Fire Department	24	0	48	10	6	3	4	0	0	0	0	95
Winslow Fire Department	45	2	896	55	220	38	56	7	4	0	0	1,323
Winthrop Fire Department	22	0	43	62	14	30	28	1	1	0	0	201

Knox County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Rockland Fire & EMS	36	4	1,923	66	249	65	185	0	69	0	0	2,597
Appleton Fire Department	10	0	13	10	3	1	6	2	1	0	0	46
Camden Fire Department	25	0	282	25	73	45	141	14	8	0	0	613
Cushing Fire Department	5	0	11	8	3	5	11	0	0	0	0	43
Hope Fire Department	16	0	13	14	1	16	13	1	0	0	0	74
North Haven Fire Department	1	0	9	4	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	22
Owls Head Fire Department	8	0	15	23	4	7	9	2	1	0	0	69
Rockport Fire Department	45	2	221	34	22	23	126	2	0	0	0	475
St. George Fire Department	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
South Thomaston Fire Dept.	20	0	50	33	13	16	18	5	3	0	0	158
Thomaston Fire Department	15	0	21	7	5	10	21	1	0	0	0	80
Union Fire Department	14	0	555	24	8	28	8	0	0	0	0	637
Vinalhaven Fire Department	6	0	32	19	12	4	19	3	0	0	0	95
Warren Fire Department	23	0	68	16	1	19	7	4	0	0	0	138
Washington Fire Department	6	0	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	14

Lincoln County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Boothbay Fire Department	15	0	46	39	10	0	54	11	20	0	0	195
Bremen Fire Department	11	0	80	36	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	142
Bristol Fire Department	13	0	320	31	11	33	35	5	0	0	0	448
Damariscotta Fire Department	25	0	17	55	8	13	41	2	0	0	0	161
Dresden Fire Department	18	0	34	43	2	6	6	3	1	0	0	113
Edgecomb Fire Department	9	0	68	3	7	20	6	1	1	0	0	115

Lincoln County continued

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Jefferson Fire Department	22	0	229	56	3	6	9	0	0	0	0	325
Nobleboro Fire Department	18	0	109	22	5	10	19	8	1	0	0	192
South Bristol Fire Department	14	0	79	54	1	6	18	9	0	0	0	181
Waldoboro Fire Department	34	0	80	62	3	55	28	0	0	0	0	262
Westport Fire Department	0	0	4	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	11
Whitefield Fire Department	5	0	16	8	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	36
Wiscasset Fire Department	17	0	53	45	8	28	34	0	0	0	0	185

Oxford County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Andover Fire Department	17	0	91	5	8	7	3	2	0	0	0	133
Brownfield Fire Department	22	2	117	41	18	9	5	0	0	0	0	214
Buckfield Fire Department	32	0	46	56	23	30	4	0	12	0	0	203
Canton Volunteer Fire Departme	15	1	36	17	5	8	8	0	0	0	0	90
Denmark Fire Department	21	0	78	26	1	11	11	0	1	0	0	149
Dixfield Fire Department	23	0	39	19	12	27	3	0	0	0	0	123
Fryeburg Fire Department	19	0	50	91	16	20	40	0	0	0	0	236
Gilead Fire Department	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Greenwood Fire Department	10	0	19	14	4	20	6	0	0	0	0	73
Hiram Fire Department	24	0	31	22	3	9	6	7	0	0	0	102
Mexico Fire Department	11	0	27	6	8	4	6	1	1	0	0	64
Norway Fire Department	32	1	67	25	39	26	43	2	0	0	0	235
Otisfield Fire Department	19	0	35	21	13	16	17	0	2	0	0	123
Oxford Fire Rescue	43	1	820	37	64	89	34	70	3	0	0	1,161
Paris Fire Department	28	2	15	79	58	22	36	19	0	0	0	259
Roxbury Fire Department	9	0	5	11	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	38
Rumford Fire Department	45	1	363	47	184	95	62	6	19	0	0	822
Saco Valley Fire Dept	24	0	39	59	5	8	6	1	0	0	0	142
Sweden Fire Department	16	0	5	15	13	18	8	2	0	0	0	77
Woodstock Fire Department	20	0	48	23	7	48	10	0	0	0	0	156
West Paris Fire Department	19	0	25	12	15	21	8	0	1	0	0	101
Lincoln Plantation Fire Dept.	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6

Penobscot County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Bangor Fire Department	199	4	8,187	125	423	216	696	4	16	0	0	9,870
Brewer Fire Department	55	0	3,011	103	75	200	104	1	2	0	0	3,551
Old Town Fire Department	38	1	1,787	73	33	85	106	0	2	0	0	2,125
Bradford Fire Department	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bradley Fire Department	13	0	10	14	3	11	10	0	0	0	0	61
Carmel Fire Department	39	0	96	32	10	27	5	1	1	0	0	211
Charleston Fire Department	15	0	39	13	8	9	4	1	0	0	0	89
Corinna Fire Department	22	0	110	32	39	12	9	1	24	0	0	249
Corinth Fire Department	34	1	504	23	24	33	17	1	1	0	0	638
Dexter Fire Department	1	0	3	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	11
Dixmont Fire Department	14	0	72	6	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	101
East Millinocket Fire Dept.	19	0	73	18	50	24	8	1	0	0	0	193
Eddington Fire Department	23	0	376	37	29	41	17	1	0	0	0	524
Glenburn Fire Department	9	1	21	17	3	10	6	0	0	0	0	67
Greenbush Fire Department	9	0	50	6	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	79
Hampden Fire Department	31	0	745	42	45	70	63	0	2	0	0	998
Hermon Fire Department	53	0	618	35	45	78	64	5	4	0	0	902
Holden Fire Department	39	1	406	61	37	56	24	1	1	0	0	626
Central Maine Highlands Fire EMS District No. 1	32	0	57	46	21	68	11	0	1	0	0	236
Hudson Fire Department	19	0	104	31	6	23	2	0	0	0	0	185
Kenduskeag Fire Department	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Levant Fire Department	28	0	550	39	37	138	10	0	3	0	0	805
Lincoln Fire Department	59	0	326	73	42	43	44	5	2	0	0	594
Mattawamkeag Fire Department	18	0	18	15	4	6	0	0	6	0	0	67
Medway Fire Department	19	0	35	19	19	17	8	0	2	0	0	119
Milford Fire Department	34	0	379	26	42	17	11	1	2	0	0	512
Millinocket Fire Department	18	0	73	33	51	27	23	2	2	0	0	229
Newburgh Fire Department	14	0	25	13	17	24	8	1	0	0	0	102
Newport Fire Department	28	1	646	37	13	50	16	0	3	0	0	794
Etna Fire Department	18	0	56	11	5	32	1	1	0	0	0	124

Penobscot Cont'd

`Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Orono Fire Department	52	1	1,432	60	47	66	311	2	3	0	0	1,974
Orrington Fire Department	23	0	377	48	41	54	21	0	0	0	0	564
Patten Fire Department	14	0	14	3	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	40
Plymouth Fire Department	23	0	77	17	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	130
Springfield Fire Department	7	0	9	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	32
Veazie Fire Department	24	0	175	38	151	51	265	0	0	0	0	704

Piscataquis County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Brownville Junction Fire Dept.	27	0	225	46	38	23	11	7	1	0	0	378
Dover-Foxcroft Fire Department	65	1	632	127	143	32	34	0	3	0	0	1,037
Greenville Fire Department	11	1	100	36	19	28	17	2	0	0	0	214
Milo Fire Department	30	0	160	27	33	23	13	0	1	0	0	287
Monson Fire Department	8	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Sangerville Fire Department	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Sagadahoc County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Bath Fire Department	36	1	2,100	91	116	44	141	5	9	0	0	2,543
Bath Iron Works	9	2	20	10	7	7	35	0	0	0	0	90
Arrowsic Fire Department	8	0	29	14	0	3	6	5	0	0	0	65
Bowdoin Fire Department	13	0	47	27	5	41	6	1	1	0	0	141
Bowdoinham Fire Department	21	0	70	62	24	36	15	1	4	0	0	233
Georgetown Fire Department	9	0	63	23	5	11	7	1	0	0	0	119
Phippsburg Fire Department	1	0	10	6	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	21
Richmond Fire Department	24	0	243	39	32	61	25	0	3	0	0	427
Topsham Fire Department	54	10	1,752	90	94	83	175	22	4	0	0	2,284
West Bath Fire Department	3	0	6	1	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	17
Woolwich Fire Department	22	0	60	88	14	31	22	5	0	0	0	242

Somerset County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Anson Fire Department	29	0	85	59	16	16	4	1	2	0	0	212
Bingham Fire Department	6	0	55	16	6	7	8	0	0	0	0	98
Canaan Fire Department	0	0	48	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	50
Cornville Fire Department	8	0	22	25	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	60
Detroit Fire Department	8	0	16	10	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	42
Fairfield Fire Rescue	40	3	948	24	132	50	53	27	0	0	0	1,277
Rockwood Fire Department	3	0	11	5	9	2	2	0	1	0	0	33
Madison Fire Department	50	7	101	57	19	40	16	0	0	0	0	290
Norridgewock Fire Department	40	0	100	53	21	8	17	0	0	0	0	239
Pittsfield Fire Department	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
St. Albans Fire Department	13	0	116	24	76	6	4	0	0	0	0	239
Skowhegan Fire Department	49	0	710	101	160	111	75	23	7	0	0	1,236
Smithfield Fire Department	16	0	149	7	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	183
Jackman/Moose River	2	0	23	4	3	5	3	0	0	0	0	40

Waldo County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Belfast Fire Department	39	2	164	114	25	30	130	1	4	0	0	509
Burnham Fire Department	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Frankfort Fire Department	4	0	22	17	2	11	2	3	1	0	0	62
West Frankfort Fire Department	4	0	15	4	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	33
Islesboro Fire Department	0	0	0	8	2	2	7	2	0	0	0	21
Brooks Fire Department	19	0	42	10	4	15	1	1	0	0	0	92
Liberty Fire Department	12	0	38	9	4	10	1	1	0	0	0	75
Lincolnville Fire Department	27	0	38	21	1	9	39	2	0	0	0	137
Monroe Fire Department	17	0	21	8	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	54
Northport Fire Department	7	0	0	36	5	10	14	0	0	0	0	72
Palermo Fire Department	9	0	34	8	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	69
Searsmont Fire Department	25	0	30	11	5	17	2	0	0	0	0	90

Waldo County continued

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Searsport Fire Department	22	1	60	43	13	33	11	5	0	0	0	188
Stockton Springs Fire Dept.	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	7
Thorndike Fire Department	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unity Fire Department	18	0	40	16	18	20	10	0	0	0	0	122
Waldo Fire Department	3	0	17	4	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	32
Winterport Fire Department	15	0	76	24	7	18	6	2	0	0	0	148

Washington County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Calais Fire/Ems Department	37	1	239	21	106	36	48	2	2	0	0	492
Addison Fire Department	29	0	49	3	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	92
Charlotte Fire Department	1	0	20	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	26
Baileyville Fire Department	14	0	21	6	9	6	13	0	0	0	0	69
Alexander Fire Department	9	0	61	2	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	85
Beddington Fire Department	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Dennysville Fire Department	4	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
East Machias Fire Department	9	0	8	7	1	0	12	0	0	0	0	37
Perry Fire Department	6	0	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12
Lubec Fire Department	6	0	33	5	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	55
Machias Fire Department	18	0	55	11	5	12	28	0	0	0	0	129
Machiasport Fire Department	15	0	10	4	10	5	5	0	3	0	0	52
Marshfield Fire Department	15	0	10	4	10	5	5	0	3	0	0	52
Meddybemps Fire Department	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Milbridge Fire Department	11	0	13	1	1	11	2	0	1	0	0	40
Princeton Fire Department	16	0	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	24
Robbinston Fire Department	3	0	15	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Steuben Fire Department	14	0	27	9	10	10	6	1	8	0	0	85
Wesley Fire Department	4	0	14	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	26
Passamaquoddy Fire & Rescue	15	0	345	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	361

York County

Fire Department	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
Biddeford Fire Department	106	1	4,243	235	247	178	487	1	2	0	0	5,500
Saco Fire Department	131	2	3,380	173	229	270	377	1	6	0	0	4,569
Acton Fire Department	46	0	299	30	34	100	32	60	0	0	0	601
Alfred Fire Department	30	0	534	76	47	87	31	4	1	0	0	810
Berwick Fire Department	55	0	681	123	101	86	72	28	2	0	0	1,148
BUXTON FIRE & RESCUE	38	2	1,007	101	82	86	56	6	10	0	0	1,388
Cornish Fire Department	38	0	15	19	14	13	10	0	0	0	0	109
Eliot Fire Department	41	1	94	63	20	38	58	14	0	0	0	329
Kennebunk Fire Department	75	5	2,142	115	94	130	238	70	10	0	0	2,879
Kennebunkport Fire Department	4	1	14	59	64	12	62	0	0	0	0	216
Kittery Fire Department	5	0	3	0	1	5	8	0	0	0	0	22
Lebanon Fire Department	38	1	523	105	61	48	22	42	4	0	0	844
Limerick Fire Department	39	0	469	47	37	26	25	0	1	0	0	644
Limington Fire Department	25	0	38	46	13	13	16	0	1	0	0	152
Goodwins Mills Fire Department	68	0	549	22	37	80	23	84	0	0	0	863
Newfield Fire Department	13	0	28	25	10	13	4	0	0	0	0	93
North Berwick Fire Department	26	0	71	90	44	54	32	0	0	0	0	317
Arundel Fire Department	37	0	590	52	72	125	47	12	0	0	0	935
Old Orchard Beach Fire Departm	56	4	1,943	176	194	137	318	10	28	0	0	2,866
Sanford Fire Department	103	4	3,434	226	365	213	281	132	5	0	0	4,763
Shapleigh Fire Department	13	1	67	35	10	8	14	0	0	0	0	148
South Berwick Fire Department	58	1	149	92	31	42	57	0	0	0	0	430
Waterboro Fire Department	24	1	730	107	96	84	32	0	1	0	0	1,075
Wells Fire Department	61	2	700	255	196	231	266	8	3	0	0	1,722
Ogunquit Fire Department	15	2	538	65	80	72	251	5	5	0	0	1,033
York County Fire Office	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	16
York Beach Fire Department	28	0	511	113	255	95	208	1	6	0	0	1,217
York Fire Department	63	1	681	121	129	48	180	2	5	0	0	1,230
Ross Corner Fire Department	9	0	37	9	5	21	5	0	0	0	0	86

Grand total 2024

100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	UUU	N/A	Totals
7,734	**309**	**129,863**	**13,161**	**13,260**	**12,159**	**17,090**	**1,324**	**1,005**	**0**	**0**	**195,905**

SELECTED FIRE STATISTICS

Fire in Norway August 2022
Photo by 560 WGAN Radio

Fires comprised only 4% of all incidents Maine fire department responded to in 2024. There were 4,593 fires in Maine requiring 7,715 fire department responses. Though fires do not kill as many people as falls, drug overdose or vehicle crashes, the property losses and costs associated with response (apparatus and personnel) are considerable. A typical fire will require more people and equipment than an typical EMS call.

2024 Fire Cause

Cooking and heating remain the leading identified causes of fire in Maine causing a combined $2.5 million in total contents and property losses 2024. Cooking related fires are the most frequent and account for 15% of all identified and identified causes. Cooking also accounts for the most burn injuries. Most of these injuries are hot substance related burns while cooking fires are most frequently the result of radiated heat from operating equipment. Cooking related fires rarely result in a fatality in part due because individuals involved in the fire are conscious and able to escape. In terms of loss, electrical malfunction related fires cost the most at $9.4 million. One possible explanation for this higher cost is electrical fires often start in a structure, and can be difficult to extinguish, leading to considerable damage to the building.

Fire Cause – All fire categories (All Structures)

	Fires		Civilian Deaths		Civilian Injuries		Fire Fighter Injuries		Property Loss		Contents Loss		Total Loss	
Description	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Intentional	60	4.95%	2	20.00%	5	11.36%	0	0.00%	562,637	1.25%	176,971	1.12%	739,608	1.22%
Playing with Heat Source	6	0.50%	0	0.00%	3	6.82%	0	0.00%	650,000	1.45%	380,000	2.40%	1,030,000	1.69%
Smoking	45	3.72%	0	0.00%	2	4.55%	2	9.09%	1,675,000	3.73%	343,353	2.16%	2,018,353	3.32%
Heating	134	11.07%	0	0.00%	1	2.27%	0	0.00%	161,650	0.36%	79,875	0.50%	241,525	0.40%
Cooking	184	15.19%	0	0.00%	1	2.27%	1	4.55%	493,615	1.10%	184,891	1.17%	678,506	1.12%
Electrical Malfunction	129	10.65%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	9.09%	5,602,380	12.46%	3,869,598	24.39%	9,471,978	15.57%
Appliances	26	2.15%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	180,001	0.40%	415,501	2.62%	595,502	0.98%
Open Flame	95	7.84%	0	0.00%	7	15.91%	3	13.64%	3,665,425	8.15%	1,066,600	6.72%	4,732,025	7.78%
Other heat	28	2.31%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	4.55%	574,020	1.28%	294,185	1.85%	868,205	1.43%
Other Equipment	19	1.57%	0	0.00%	2	4.55%	0	0.00%	442,950	0.99%	241,000	1.52%	683,950	1.12%
Natural	49	4.05%	0	0.00%	1	2.27%	0	0.00%	2,080,703	4.63%	1,294,391	8.16%	3,375,094	5.55%
Exposure	16	1.32%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	2.83%	0	0.77%	0	2.29%
Unknown	153	12.63%	4	40.00%	8	18.18%	7	31.82%	17,665,201	39.29%	2,889,351	18.21%	20,554,552	33.79%
Equipment Misoperation, Failure	71	5.86%	0	0.00%	4	9.09%	0	0.00%	1,297,674	2.89%	639,870	4.03%	1,937,544	3.19%
Other Unintentional, Careless	180	14.86%	4	40.00%	10	22.73%	3	13.64%	6,843,491	15.22%	3,293,366	20.76%	10,136,857	16.66%
Investigation with Arson Mod.	16	1.32%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	13.64%	1,798,900	4.00%	573,500	3.62%	2,372,400	3.90%

Contributing Factors to a Fire 2024

(Chosen from all contributing factors with percentage adjusted for unknowns where the identified frequency is >/= 10)

Factor	#	% Adjusted for Undetermines
Heat source too close to combustibles.	122	10.0%
Abandoned or discarded materials or products	114	9.4%
Mechanical failure, malfunction, other	107	8.8%
Equipment unattended	67	5.5%
Misuse of material or product, other	60	4.9%
Electrical failure, malfunction, other	59	4.8%
Failure to clean	59	4.8%
Outside/open fire for debris or waste disposal	50	4.1%
Unspecified short-circuit arc	46	3.8%
Other factor contributed to ignition	43	3.5%
Operational deficiency, other	37	3.0%
Leak or break	34	2.8%
High wind	30	2.5%
Playing with heat source	29	2.4%
Natural condition, other	27	2.2%
Improper container or storage	25	2.1%

Contributing Factors to a Fire 2024 cont'd

Factor	#	% Adjusted for Undetermines
Rekindle	24	2.0%
Outside/open fire for warming or cooking	23	1.9%
Worn out	20	1.6%
Short circuit arc from mechanical damage	20	1.6%
Flammable liquid or gas spilled	19	1.6%
Accidentally turned on, not turned off	19	1.6%
Equipment not being operated properly	15	1.2%
Short circuit arc from defective, worn insulation	13	1.1%
Arc, spark from operating equipment	13	1.1%
Cutting, welding too close to combustible	12	1.0%
Water caused short-circuit arc	12	1.0%
Storm	12	1.0%
Automatic control failure	10	0.8%
Equipment overloaded	10	0.8%
Backfire	9	0.7%
Flammable liquid used to kindle fire	8	0.7%
Installation deficiency	8	0.7%
Animal	8	0.7%
Fire spread or control, other	8	0.7%
Arc from faulty contact, broken conductor	6	0.5%
Collision, knock down, run over, turn over	6	0.5%
Design/Manufacture/Installation Deficiency, other	5	0.4%
Improper fueling technique	4	0.3%
Design deficiency	4	0.3%
Improper startup	4	0.3%
Equipment used for not intended purpose	4	0.3%
Manual control failure	3	0.2%
Construction deficiency	3	0.2%
Manufacturing deficiency	3	0.2%
High water including floods	3	0.2%
Fluorescent light ballast	2	0.2%
Exposure fire	0	0.0%

2024 Fire Heat Sources

(Chosen from all heat source data =/> 10)

In looking at heat source data, some descriptions are vaguer than others. We understand terms like cigarette, lighter or match. Terms such as radiated or conducted heat from operating equipment require a deeper dive into what equipment was involved. The frequency of cigarette related incidents in all fires is more than twice what we see in structures. This suggests that more cigarette related fires are taking place *outside of a structure*.

Source	#	% Adjusted for Undertermined
Radiated, conducted heat from operating equipment	272	17.3%
Arcing	213	13.6%
Hot ember or ash	172	11.0%
Spark, ember or flame from operating equipment	154	9.8%
Heat from powered equipment, other	139	8.9%
Heat source: other	96	6.1%
Cigarette	68	4.3%
Hot or smoldering object, other	60	3.8%
Heat from direct flame, convection currents	50	3.2%
Cigarette lighter	43	2.7%
Flame/torch used for lighting	40	2.5%
Heat, spark from friction	31	2.0%
Match	27	1.7%
Chemical reaction	27	1.7%
Heat from other open flame or smoking materials	24	1.5%
Molten, hot material	23	1.5%
Lightning	22	1.4%
Flying brand, ember, spark	16	1.0%
Heat from undetermined smoking material	13	0.8%
Radiated heat from another fire	11	0.7%
Conducted heat from another fire	11	0.7%
Multiple heat sources including multiple ignitions	10	0.6%

The "Undetermined" incidents have been removed, and the percentages have been adjusted. Undetermined is the most frequently used code to describe a fire's heat source. Although, that may be a valid code in some cases, fire departments often use this code as a "default" in their NFIRS reports. This is an example of why correct and accurate data is important when filling out reports. Bad data can lead to wrong conclusions, and poor decisions.

2024 Fire Dollar Losses

Maine fire departments reported a total dollar loss of $72,562,108 in 2024. This is a 26% increase over 2023 with the greatest increase in property loss, 35%. These figures represent only what Maine's fire departments have reported through the NFIRS system. Between 2017 and 2021, the Maine Bureau of Insurance estimated an average of $73,237,872 was paid by insurance companies each year for residential fires alone.[3] Subsequently, these statistics are likely to be underestimated. We use what the departments give us to avoid duplication.

[3] Data from the Maine Insurance Bureau for residential fires after 2021 wasn't available at the time this report was being written.

Dollar Loss	Grand Total
Total Fire Property Loss	$55,110,223
Total Fire Contents Loss	$17,451,885
Total Fire Dollar Loss	$72,562,108

Note: this table is based upon incident reports that have dollar loss data. Because not all departments report dollar loss amounts, the actual dollar loss is higher than the table's data indicates.

2024 Actions Taken by Maine Fire Departments

The tally of the most significant Actions Taken reveals the breadth of activities and resources used by responding fire departments. Total dollar losses apply to fire only. Incidents where extinguishment was the primary action taken cost the most.

Description	Frequency	%	Civilian Deaths%	Civilian Injuries %	Fire Fighter Deaths %	Fire Fighter Injuries%	Total Loss	%
Provide basic life support (BLS)	41,663	22.9%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	6.5%	$110,500	0.1%
Provide advanced life support (ALS)	39,464	21.7%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	6.5%	$40,554	0.1%
Investigate	27,707	15.2%	5.9%	3.0%	0.0%	2.2%	$699,424	0.9%
Provide first aid & check for injuries	10,838	5.9%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	$790,500	1.1%
Transport person	9,838	5.4%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$16,520	0.0%
Assistance, other	7,181	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$2,000	0.0%
Emergency medical services, other	6,061	3.3%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%	$0	0.0%
Cancelled enroute	4,536	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Provide manpower	4,162	2.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	2.2%	$679,500	0.9%
Control traffic	3,197	1.8%	11.8%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Incident command	2,902	1.6%	11.8%	1.5%	0.0%	6.5%	$3,017,994	4.0%
Extinguish	2,522	1.4%	52.9%	59.1%	0.0%	56.5%	$61,260,443	81.6%
Action taken, other	2,218	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$26,350	0.0%
Assist physically disabled	2,109	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Remove hazard	2,052	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	$17,165	0.0%
Establish safe area	1,905	1.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$45,460	0.1%
Restore fire alarm system	1,633	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%
Standby	1,503	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	$51	0.0%
Provide information to public or media	1,026	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	$0	0.0%

(Only descriptions with a >/= 1,000 frequency are ranked. These comprise 95% of actions taken.)

STRUCTURE FIRES

Linconville Structure Fire: December 2024

Structure fires are the most common of fire calls. In 2024, structure fires comprised 59% of all fires, most of which were in residences. Lastly, homes which include multi-family, one or two-family dwellings and mobile homes, comprise most residential fires and most fires in general. Most home fires are in single family units which includes mobile homes.

2024 Causes of Structure Fires

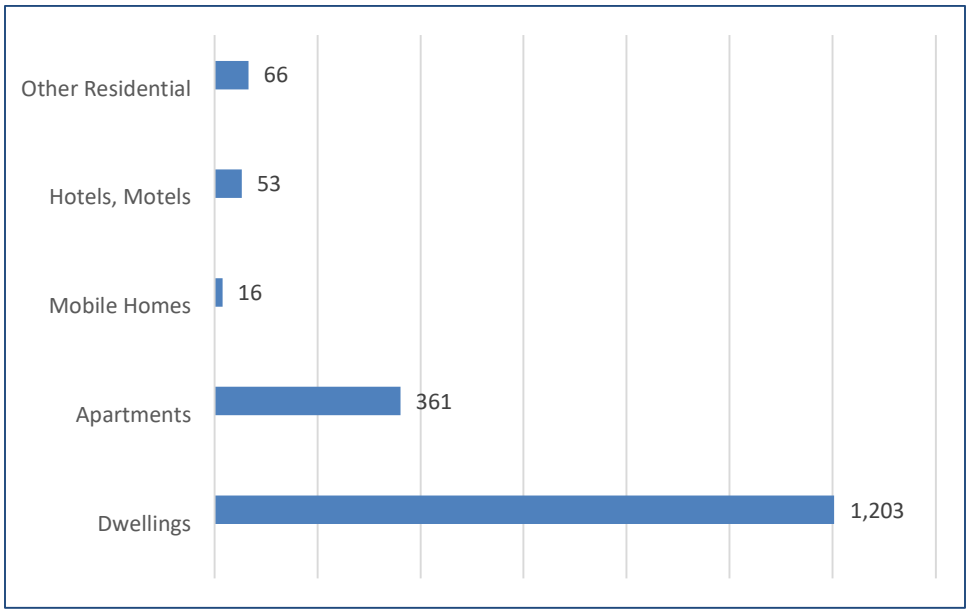
Overall, the most identified structure fire cause will be an electrical malfunction. Most fires with an identified cause are due to electrical malfunction and most of them take place in industrial/commercial and public buildings. In residential structures, heating and cooking are leading causes (see residential structure fire - causes), Smoking related fires comprise a larger share of overall structure fire causes than they do in a residential structure. Structure fires account for 82% of total fire losses.

New Cause		Fires		Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Fire Fighter Injuries	Property Loss	Contents Loss	Total Loss	
Code	Description	#	%	#	#	#	#	#	#	%
01	Intentional	45	4.61%	2	5	0	$562,387	$176,921	$739,308	1.22%
02	Playing with Heat Source	5	0.51%	0	3	0	$650,000	$380,000	$1,030,000	1.69%
03	Smoking	41	4.20%	0	2	2	$1,675,000	$343,353	$2,018,353	3.32%
04	Heating	52	5.32%	0	1	0	$153,850	$63,875	$217,725	0.36%
05	Cooking	69	7.06%	0	1	0	$481,596	$165,881	$647,477	1.07%
06	Electrical Malfunction	129	13.20%	0	0	2	$5,602,380	$3,869,598	$9,471,978	15.59%
07	Appliances	26	2.66%	0	0	0	$180,001	$415,501	$595,502	0.98%
08	Open Flame	92	9.42%	0	7	3	$3,665,425	$1,066,600	$4,732,025	7.79%
09	Other heat	25	2.56%	0	0	1	$573,520	$294,170	$867,690	1.43%
10	Other Equipment	19	1.94%	0	2	0	$442,950	$241,000	$683,950	1.13%
11	Natural	46	4.71%	0	1	0	$2,080,703	$1,294,391	$3,375,094	5.55%
12	Exposure	16	1.64%	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.29%
13	Unknown	147	15.05%	4	8	7	$17,662,201	$2,889,351	$20,551,552	33.82%
14	Equipment Disoperation, Failure	71	7.27%	0	4	0	$1,297,674	$639,870	$1,937,544	3.19%
15	Other Unintentional, Careless	178	18.22%	4	10	3	$6,843,491	$3,293,366	$10,136,857	16.68%
16	Investigation with Arson Mod.	16	1.64%	0	0	3	$1,798,900	$573,500	$2,372,400	3.90%
Grand Total		**977**	**100.00%**	**10**	**44**	**21**	**$43,670,078**	**$15,707,377**	**$59,377,455**	**100.00%**

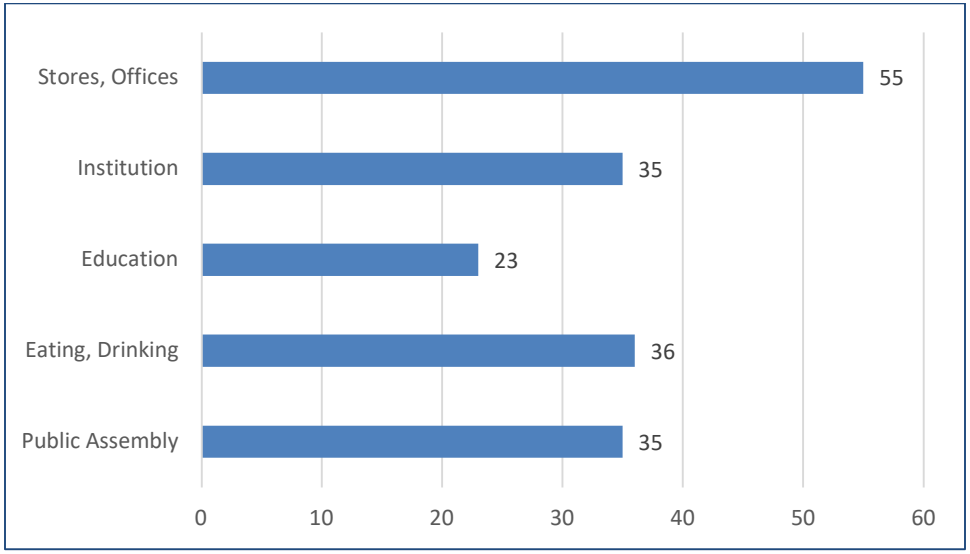
2024 Structure Fires by Property Use

In looking at structure fires by property use, it's not surprising to see fires in residential structures comprising 80% of total structure fires. Combined, traditional wood single family dwellings and mobile homes account for an estimated 72% of residential structure fires. Overall, residential structure fires account for 80% of total structure fires. In a typical year, over 80% of fire fatalities will take place in a home. In 2024 however, only 69% occurred in a home. Historically, mobile home fires have the highest rate of fire fatality. Based on incident data provided by Maine's fire departments, the chances of being killed in a mobile home fire are greater than those in a wood or other type of home structure.

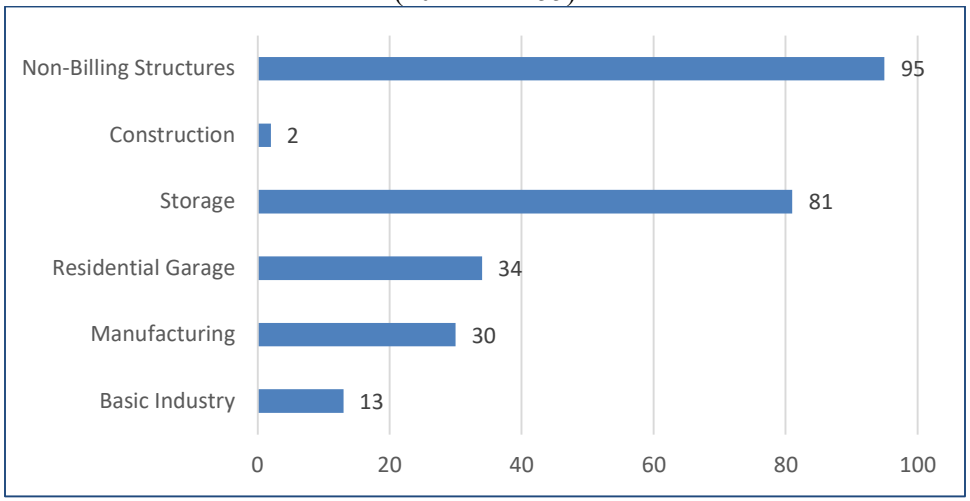
Residential Use
(2024 N = 1,699)



Public Property Use
(2024 N = 184)



Industrial Property Use
(2024 N = 255)



2024 Structure Fires and Detection

Studies conducted by the Underwriters Laboratories (UL) have determined that flashover in modern homes is eight times faster than it was 50 years ago when the average time was around 29 minutes. A fire in a home today transitions to flashover in less than five minutes. Subsequently, escape times have been reduced from an estimated 10 – 15 minutes to 1 – 2 minutes today. In today's larger homes, 1 – 2 minutes can be deadly. Nationally, three out of five home fire deaths take place in a home where there are either no smoke detectors present, or those present didn't operate. The following pages show 2024 data on: the presence; operation; effectiveness; failure; power supply; and type of smoke alarms in Maine structures that experienced a fire. *Most fire department's average response times will exceed 2 minutes particularly in rural areas.*

In Maine, smoke/heat detectors were present in over 50% of structure fires during 2024. While 47% is too few, the operation and effectiveness numbers are encouraging. The numbers support the need for more operating smoke detectors in every Maine home.

Report Period: 1/1/24 to 12/31/24

Coded Field: Detector Presence

Code	Description	Frequency		Average Response Time (min)
		#	%	
1	Detectors Present	503	53.40%	7.07
N	None Present	267	28.34%	8.06
U	Undetermined	172	18.26%	9.01
	Totals	**942**	**100.00%**	**7.71**

Report Period: 1/1/24 to 12/31/24

Coded Field: Detector Operation

Code	Description	Frequency		Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
		#	%		
1	Fire too small to operate	111	21.98%	1,466.55	6.42
2	Operated	312	61.78%	9,304.80	7.21
3	Failed to Operate	35	6.93%	999.75	6.83
U	Undetermined	47	9.31%	1,159.20	7.91
Totals		**505**	**100.00%**	**12,930.30**	**7.08**

Report Period: 1/1/24 to 12/31/24

Coded Field: Detector Effectiveness

Code	Description	Frequency		Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
		#	%		
1	Alerted Occupants	230	73.48%	6,760.30	7.26
2	Occupants failed to respond	15	4.79%	206.28	5.53
3	No occupants	40	12.78%	1,409.30	6.98
4	Failed to alert occupants	7	2.24%	214.27	5.57
U	Undetermined	21	6.71%	739.15	8.71
Totals		**313**	**100.00%**	**9,329.30**	**7.20**

Report Period: 1/1/24 to 12/31/24
Coded Field: Detector Failure

Code	Description	Frequency		Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
0	Other	2	5.00%	28.60	4.50
1	Hardwired power failure, shut-off or disconnect	2	5.00%	33.45	6.50
2	Improper installation or placement	1	2.50%	53.15	4.00
3	Defective	1	2.50%	4.63	8.00
4	Lack of cleaning	4	10.00%	508.93	5.25
5	Battery missing or disconnected	4	10.00%	21.72	6.00
6	Battery discharged or dead	3	7.50%	49.98	7.00
U	Undetermined	23	57.50%	362.70	7.87
	Totals	**40**	**100.00%**	**1,063.17**	**7.03**

Report Period: 1/1/24 to 12/31/24
Coded Field: Detector Power Supply

Code	Description	Frequency		Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
		#	%		
1	Battery Only	145	28.66%	3,076.78	8.66
2	Hardwire Only	58	11.46%	1,756.55	5.67
4	Hardwire with battery	208	41.11%	5,393.40	6.55
5	Plug in with battery	6	1.19%	333.97	7.00
6	Mechanical	2	0.40%	10.43	4.50
7	Multiple detectors and power supplies	40	7.91%	1,336.30	5.63
U	Unknown	47	9.29%	1,040.45	7.72
	Totals	**506**	**100.00%**	**12,947.88**	**7.08**

Detailed Selected Statistics - Structure Fire Module

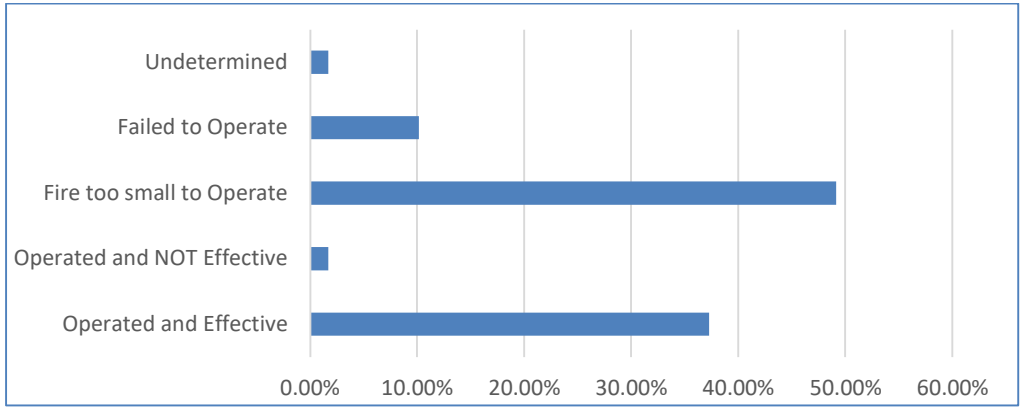
Report Period: 1/1/24 to 12/31/24

Coded Field: Detector Type

Code	Description	Frequency		Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
		#	%		
1	Smoke	388	76.68%	10,047.37	7.34
2	Heat	7	1.38%	139.87	7.00
3	Combination smoke - heat	38	7.51%	666.27	6.68
4	Sprinkler, water flow detection	8	1.58%	160.85	4.50
5	More than 1 type present	46	9.09%	1,483.30	6.02
U	Undetermined	19	3.75%	450.23	6.32
Totals		**506**	**100.00%**	**12,947.88**	**7.08**

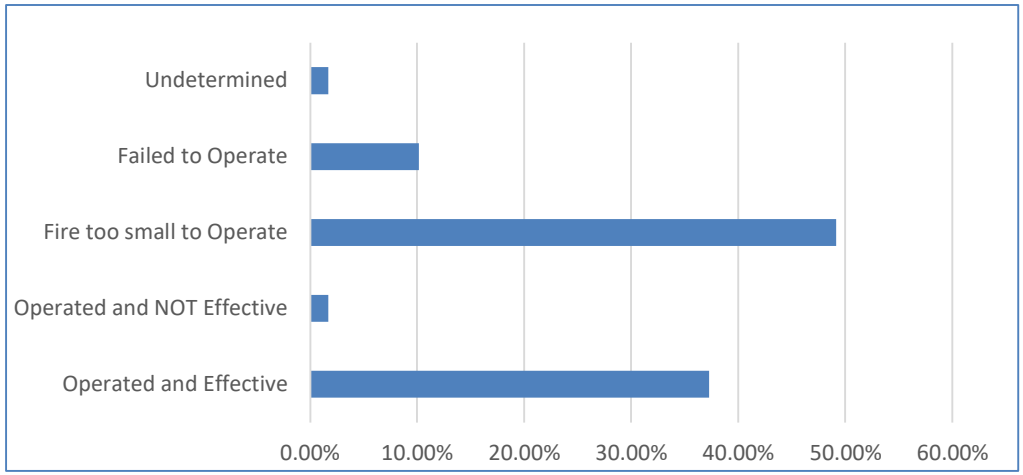
Automatic Extinguishing System Presence During Structure Fires in 2024

(Number of reports with this data = 942)



Automatic Extinguishing System Operation During Structure Fires in 2024

(Number of reports with this data = 59)



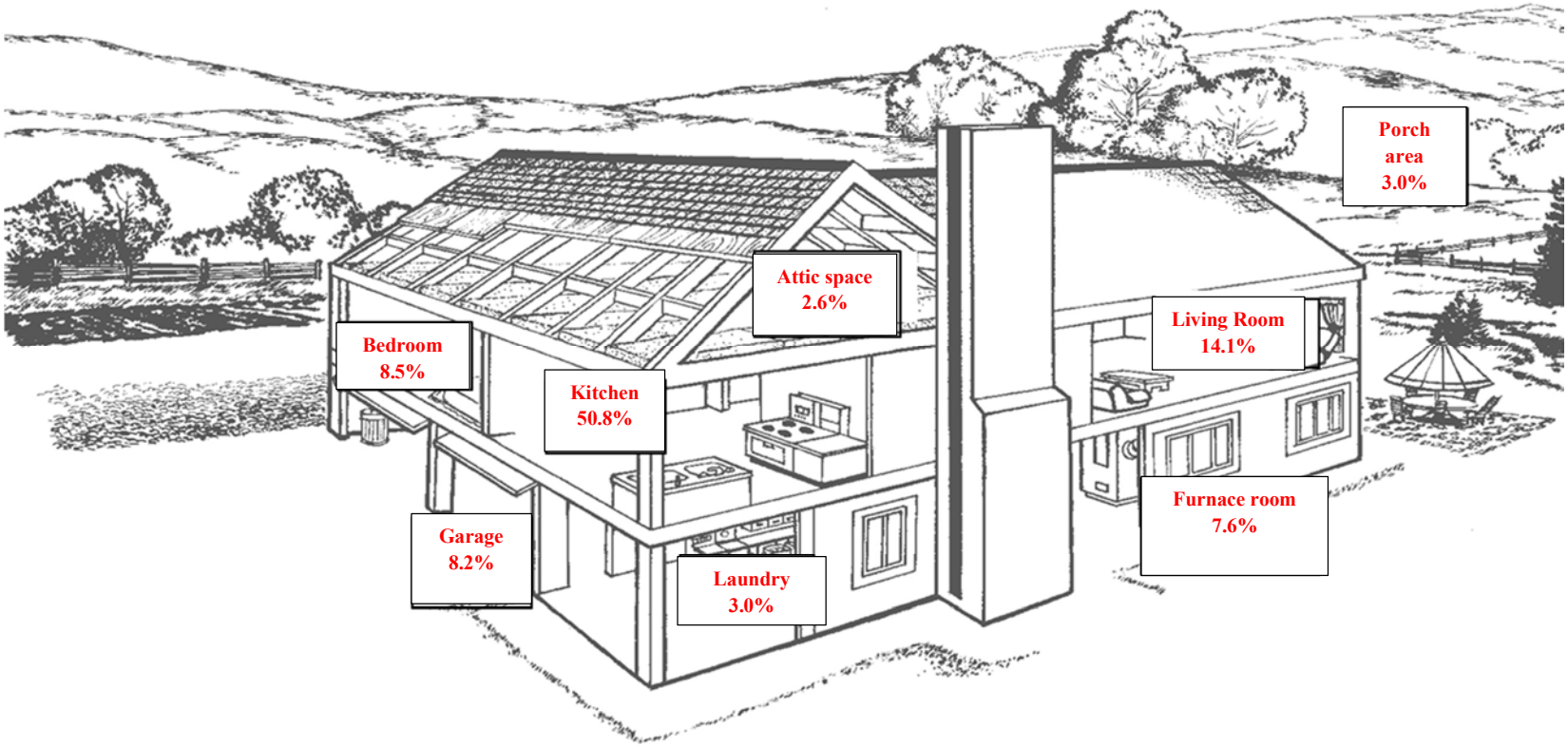
RESIDENTIAL FIRES

Residential structure fires accounted for $35.4 million worth of property loss or 79.5% of all structure fires losses in 2024 and 75% of civilian fire deaths in 2024. Single family units account for 79% of residential fire fatalities. The toxic effects of CO and smoke inhalation are the most frequently identified cause of death in residential fire fatalities.

Residential Fires in One and Two-Family Dwellings, Apartments and Mobile Homes by Area of Origin in 2024

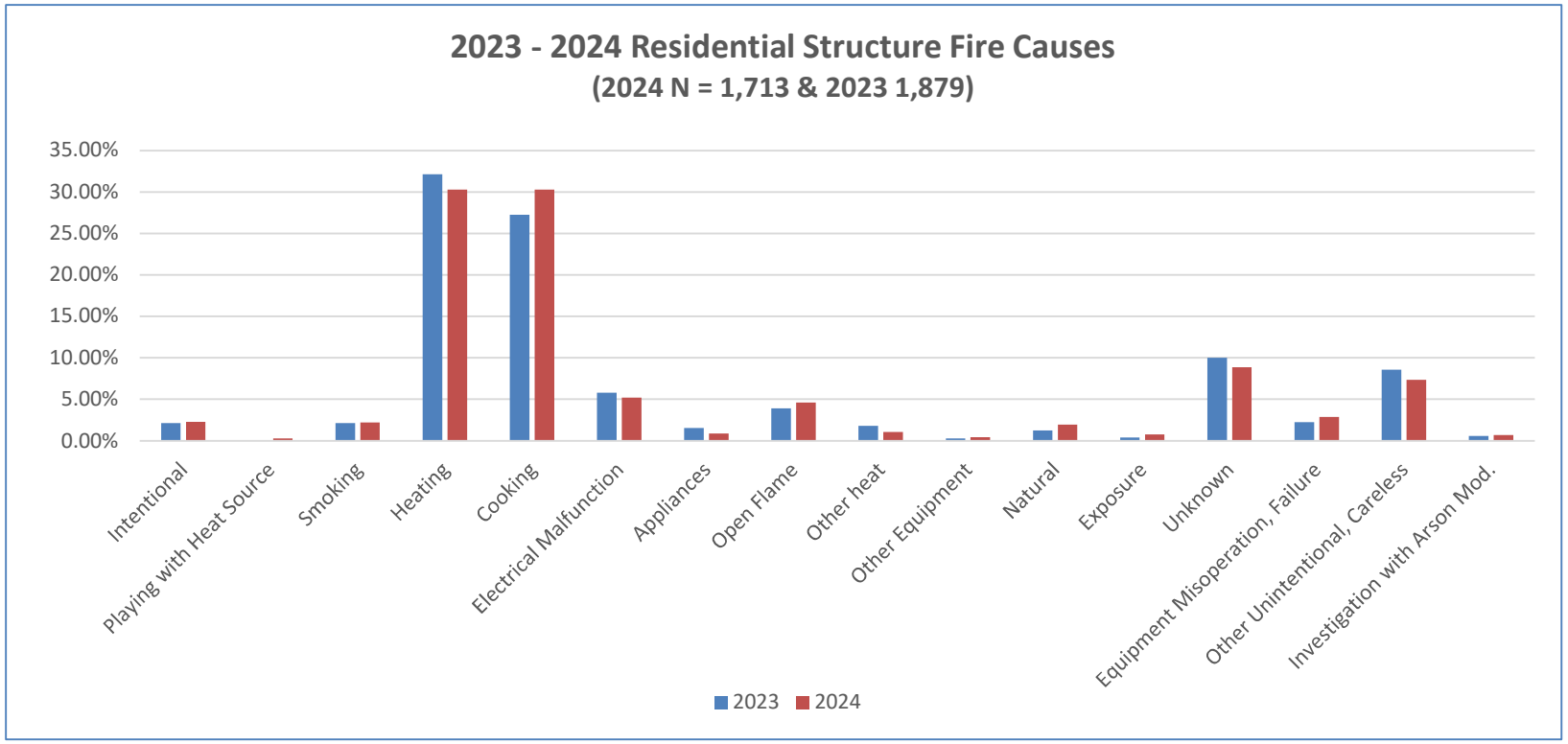
Number of Reports = 461 (Does not add up to 100% due to rounding)

It's of little surprise that just over half of all fires in a home will start in the kitchen, given that cooking fires are the most common cause of fires in homes and cooking is the most common activity related to burns. The lower-than-expected fires in furnace rooms may be the result of an increase in both wood and pellet stoves in living rooms. The furnace room and living room fires would account for 21.7% of fires in a home. Living room fires alone account for 14.1% of home fires.



2024 All Residential Structure Fire Cause

Heating and cooking have always been the leading cause of fires in a residential structure. All residential structure fires include single and multi-family homes, dorms, hotels, institutional facilities and other non-family residential housing units. Heating related fires are more often the result of poor installation, design, or misuse. These errors are addressed primarily by codes and standards. Further research is needed to understand what's behind heating fires in all residential structures. Cooking is more often the result of human error, i.e. unattended cooking. Cooking is the most common activity associated with burns. Primarily hot substance burns.

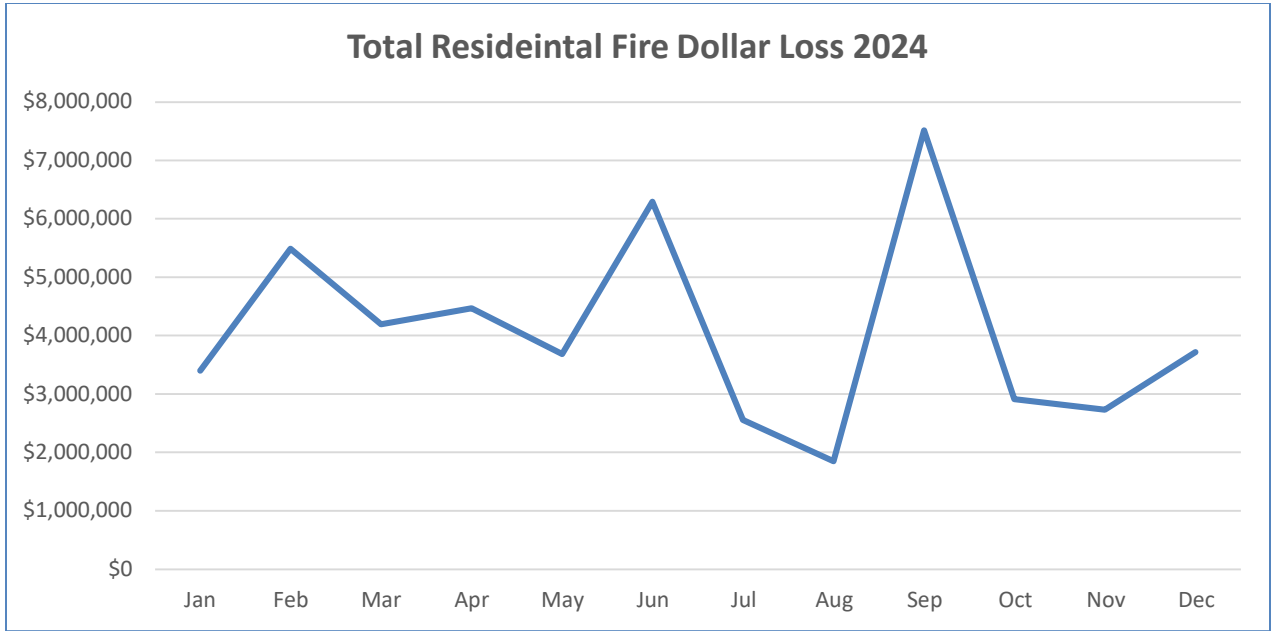


2024 All Residential Fire Dollar Loss by Month

Note: Data used is based only on those incidents where dollar losses were given. Actual dollar loss numbers are probably higher.

Higher dollar losses in residential fires in 2024 were highest in February, June and September with little evidence of any discernable pattern. An explanation for the large amount in September might be due to dirty heating appliances or the turning on and off of those appliances due to daily fluctuations in temperature. An explanation for the June numbers might be the burning of grass and leaves around the home during the transitional month. Overall, residential fire dollar losses account for 63% of all fire dollar losses. Again, the vast majority of these fires will take place in a single family dwelling.

Month	Fire Incidents	Total Apparatus	Total Personnel	Total Dollar Loss
Jan	336	2,858	2,396	$3,399,612
Feb	325	1,115	2,286	$5,486,355
Mar	269	3,434	1,932	$4,191,025
Apr	302	3,391	1,954	$4,468,268
May	218	741	1,447	$3,683,435
Jun	196	742	1,545	$6,290,822
Jul	220	696	1,319	$2,553,805
Aug	161	600	1,224	$1,850,286
Sep	173	615	1,294	$7,513,996
Oct	226	792	1,547	$2,909,426
Nov	352	1,154	2,328	$2,730,865
Dec	273	1,039	2,128	$3,714,534
Total	3,051	17,177	21,400	$48,792,429


Total Residentital Fire Dollar Loss 2024
$8,000,000
$7,000,000
$6,000,000
$5,000,000
$4,000,000
$3,000,000
$2,000,000
$1,000,000
$0
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec

WILDLAND FIRES

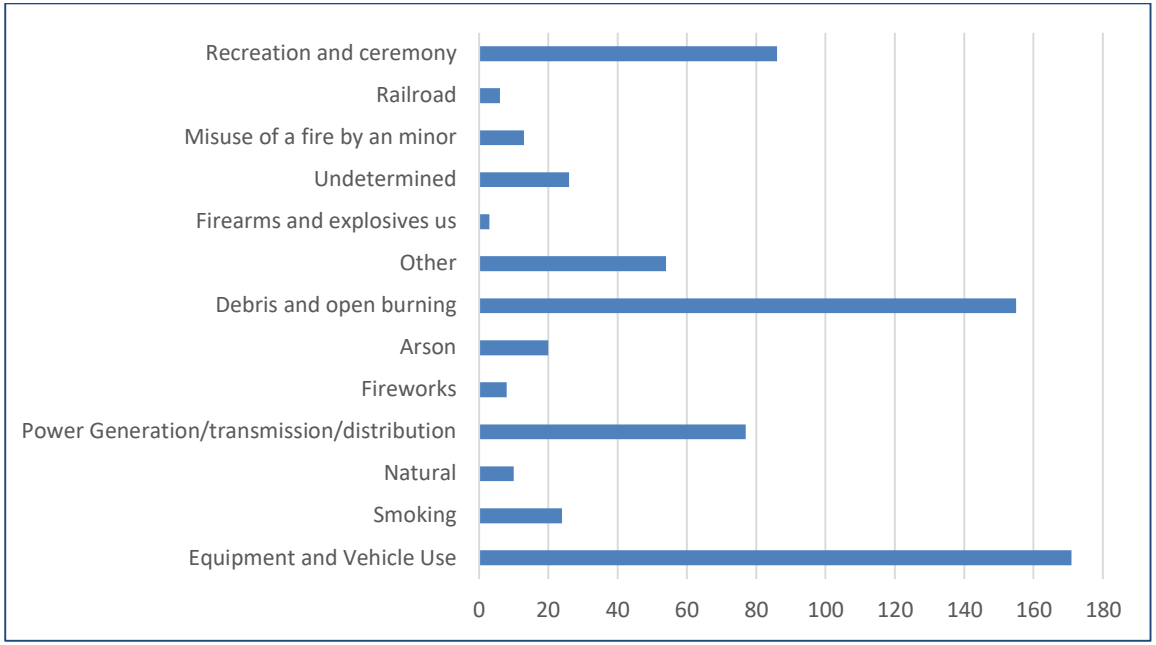
Pictures provided by the Maine Forest Service

Maine Forest Service Wildland Fire Data

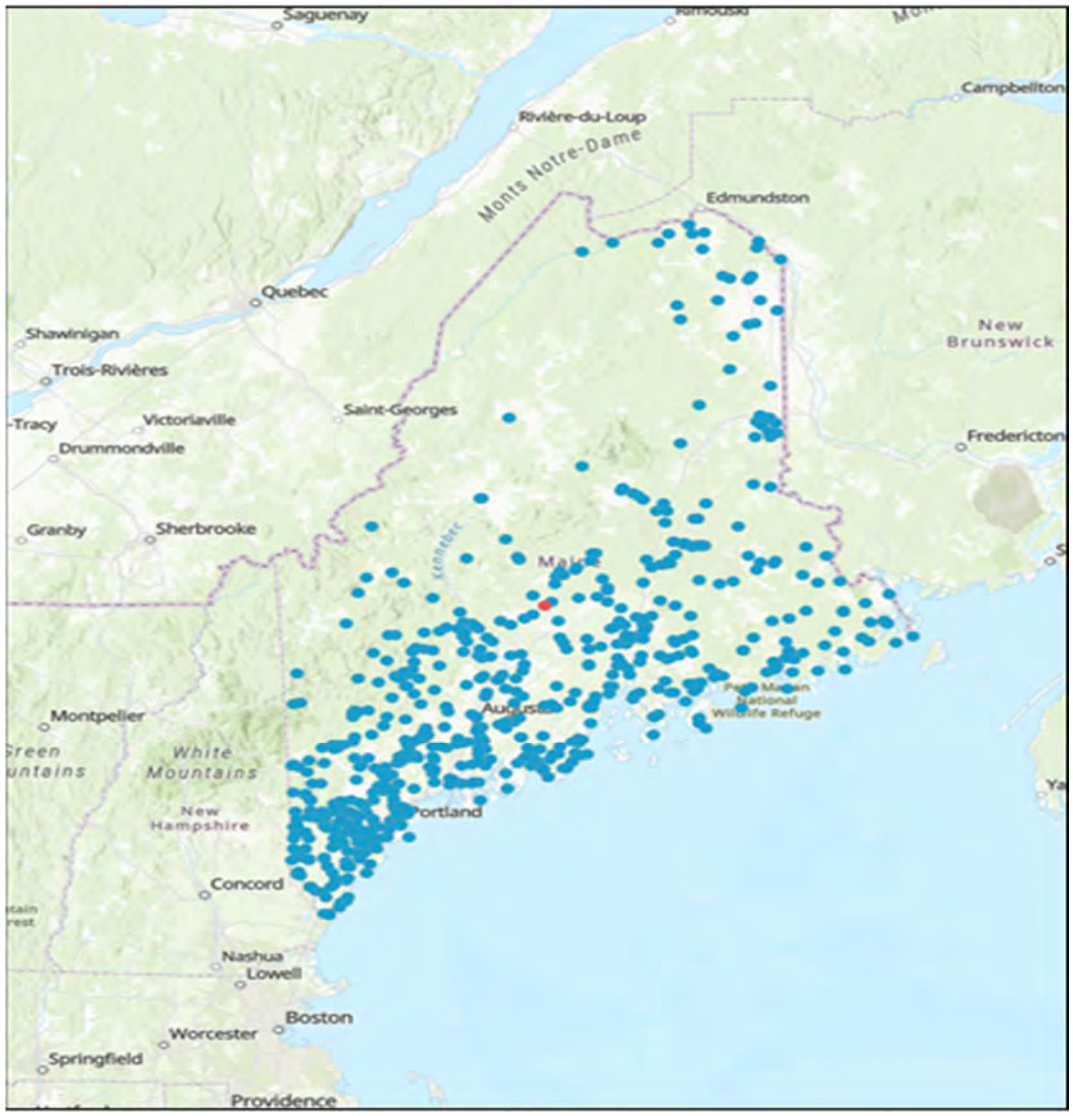
The Maine Forest Service (MFS) is responsible for the detection, prevention, and suppression of wildland fires. They are often the responding fire service in Maine's unorganized townships. They assist and coordinate activities with Maine fire departments for organized town wildfires. The Office of State Fire Marshal is including the MFS Wildland fire data in our report to give a more complete picture of firefighting activities in the state. The Fire Marshal appreciates the Maine Forest Services' assistance with this portion of our annual report, and for their activities in general for and in the State of Maine.

In 2024 Maine Forestry recorded 653 fires in which 12 residences were either destroyed or damaged, 296 acres were burned and 39 other structures destroyed or damaged.

2024 Maine Forestry Wildland Fires Data on Fires by Cause



2024 Maine Forestry Wildland Fires by Regional Distribution



2024 Maine Fire Department Wildland Fire Locations

The data below comes from NFIRS as reported by Maine Fire Departments. The data is difficult to interpret. A closer look suggests the distribution by area type favors more urban areas. This could possibly be because there are more reporting fire departments in more heavily populated areas.

Identified Location of Wildland Fires, 2024

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number						Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus					
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
1	Rural, including farms >50 acres	326	27.89%	0	2.53	0.16	1.34	1.53	0.13	0.82	5.14	1,674.08	10.21
2	Urban, heavily populated areas	169	14.46%	0	3.34	0.30	0.27	1.41	0.16	0.27	2.04	344.97	5.56
3	Rural/urban or suburban	543	46.45%	0	3.05	0.32	0.82	1.55	0.19	0.49	4.32	2,343.07	7.54
4	Urban -wildland interface area	131	11.21%	0	3.62	0.42	1.04	1.89	0.29	0.64	7.05	923.85	9.41
Totals		**1,169**	**100.00%**	**0**	**3.01**	**0.28**	**0.91**	**1.56**	**0.18**	**0.57**	**4.52**	**5,285.97**	**8.21**
Mutual Aid Given Incidents		**15**											

2024 Maine Fire Department Wildland Fire Causes

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number						Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus					
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
0	Other cause	148	12.36%	0	3.17	0.31	0.97	1.49	0.19	0.60	5.14	760.10	7.82
1	Natural source	40	3.34%	0	2.93	0.38	0.70	1.70	0.25	0.60	4.98	199.27	6.60
2	Equipment	110	9.19%	0	3.52	0.54	1.11	1.85	0.28	0.71	7.63	839.13	8.35
3	Smoking	85	7.10%	0	3.05	0.24	0.52	1.32	0.14	0.35	1.23	104.52	6.28
4	Open/outdoor fire	427	35.67%	0	2.70	0.28	0.81	1.47	0.18	0.49	3.74	1,596.72	8.11
5	Debris, vegetation burn	121	10.11%	0	2.54	0.12	1.08	1.66	0.10	0.65	3.45	417.32	9.02
7	Incendiary	7	0.58%	0	4.14	0.43	2.00	2.14	0.29	1.14	7.19	50.30	10.14
8	Misuse of fire	47	3.93%	0	3.34	0.21	1.36	1.70	0.15	1.00	5.43	255.15	10.72
U	Undetermined	212	17.71%	0	3.72	0.28	0.84	1.69	0.18	0.50	5.31	1,126.40	8.45
Totals		**1,197**	**100.00%**	**0**	**3.06**	**0.29**	**0.90**	**1.58**	**0.18**	**0.56**	**4.47**	**5,348.90**	**8.18**
Mutual Aid Given Incidents		**15**											

2024 Maine Fire Department Wildland Fire Heat Sources

Note: The numbers only reflect incidents where heat sources were identified. Total number of reports with this data = 957

Heat source data suggests improper disposal of smoking materials is both a problem indoors as well as outdoors. Combined, heat sources directly linked to smoking (cigarette, cigarette lighter) would account for the highest percentage of identified heat sources. Efforts to prohibit smoking in apartments and public assemblies, warnings about the dangers of secondhand smoke, and a general decline in numbers of people smoking may be a contributing factor to more smoking related fire starting outside the home given that the area of most wildland fires is rural/urban locations.

Description	Frequency	
	#	%
Undetermined	563	47.19%
Hot ember or ash	170	14.25%
Cigarette lighter	70	5.87%
Cigarette	60	5.03%
Match	58	4.86%
Arcing	55	4.61%
Flame/torch used for lighting	42	3.52%
Spark, ember or flame from operating equipment	39	3.27%
Flying brand, ember, spark	20	1.68%
Radiated, conducted heat from operating equipment	17	1.42%
Totals (all)	**1,193**	**100.00%**

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Cumberland Fire Department propane training photo by Chief Dan Small

2024 Hazardous Materials Incidents Released

There were an estimated 12,507 hazardous condition calls in 2024 up 7% from 2023. As expected, petroleum-based fuel products are the most frequent spill type of hazardous materials combined at 56% of all releases. Accidental release accounted for 50% of the causes.

Number of reports with this data = 278

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number							Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus			Man Hours		
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
0	Special hazmat actions required or spill >= 55 gal	28	0.05%	0	6.04	1.39	1.11	2.46	0.79	0.86	62.10	1,738.70	8.00
1	Natural gas: slow leak, no evac. or hazmat actions	34	0.05%	0	5.18	2.32	0.91	2.32	1.15	0.91	6.64	225.80	7.65
2	Propane gas - Less than a 21 lb. tank	54	0.09%	0	3.80	1.17	1.13	1.91	0.63	0.78	6.67	360.33	7.46
3	Gasoline - vehicle fuel tank or portable container	45	0.07%	0	3.31	0.62	0.69	1.53	0.33	0.51	4.83	217.28	8.29
4	Kerosene - fuel burning equipment/portable storage	10	0.02%	0	2.10	0.70	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.80	4.72	47.20	10.60
5	Diesel fuel/fuel oil - vehicle fuel tank/portable	40	0.06%	0	3.25	0.75	1.75	1.53	0.40	1.05	13.75	549.83	9.00
6	Household/office solvent or chemical spill	5	0.01%	0	5.00	0.80	0.40	2.40	0.40	0.40	3.32	16.58	4.60
7	Motor oil - from engine or portable container	58	0.09%	0	2.95	1.02	1.26	1.29	0.55	0.69	6.69	387.92	8.31
8	Paint - spills less than 55 gallons	4	0.01%	0	2.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.25	1.52	6.08	6.25

2024 Hazardous Materials Causes of Release

Number of reports with this data = 66

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number						Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus					
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
1	Intentional	0	0.00%	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Unintentional release	33	50.00%	0	3.91	2.18	0.94	1.97	1.15	0.91	20.39	673.00	9.09
3	Container or containment failure	9	13.64%	0	2.44	0.22	1.00	1.56	0.11	0.56	4.47	40.22	6.56
4	Act of nature	8	12.12%	0	0.88	1.25	0.88	0.63	0.38	0.75	10.24	81.93	5.25
5	Cause under investigation	2	3.03%	0	11.50	1.00	1.50	4.00	0.50	0.50	48.60	97.20	6.00
U	Cause undetermined after investigation	14	21.21%	0	2.57	2.29	0.79	1.43	1.07	0.71	2.78	38.93	7.07
Totals		**66**	**100.00%**	**0**	**3.29**	**1.79**	**0.92**	**1.70**	**0.88**	**0.79**	**846.62**	**931.28**	**8.83**

2024 Hazardous Materials Population Density in Area of Release

Number of reports with this data = 44

Code	Description	Frequency		Exposures	Average Number						Man Hours	Total Man Hours	Average Response Time (min)
					Personnel			Apparatus					
		#	%		Suppression	EMS	Other	Suppression	EMS	Other			
1	Urban Center - Densely populated	19	45.24%	0	2.95	2.37	0.63	1.58	1.05	0.63	6.33	120.20	6.74
2	Suburban - Predominantly single family residential	16	38.10%	0	4.44	2.19	0.94	2.25	1.19	0.94	28.10	449.65	8.75
3	Rural - Scattered small communities and farms	7	16.67%	0	1.43	0.57	1.29	1.14	0.29	0.57	7.85	54.92	7.00
Totals		**42**	**100.00%**	**0**	**3.26**	**2.00**	**0.86**	**1.76**	**0.98**	**0.74**	**892.52**	**624.77**	**9.24**
Mutual Aid Given Incidents		**5**											

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alarm: Any notification made to the fire department that a situation exists or may exist requires a response.

Area of Origin: The room or area within the property where the fire originated.

Automatic: As applied to fire protection devices, a device or system providing an emergency function without the necessity of human intervention.

Automatic Extinguishing System: A system that controls and extinguishes fires without the need for human intervention.

Building: A structure enclosed with walls and a roof and having a defined height.

Building Code Type: Building code classification of the building involved in the incident.

Building Fire (also **Structure Fire**): Any fire occurring inside or involving a building. A building fire may be a wastebasket, a mattress fire, or a roof fire; whether structural members were involved.

Casualty (fire): A person who is injured or killed at the scene of a fire (this includes injuries or deaths from natural or accidental causes sustained while involved in the activities of fire control, rescue attempt, or escaping from the dangers of the fire).

Combustible: A material or structure that will release heat energy on burning.

EMS: Emergency Medical Services

Fatality: An injury that is fatal or becomes fatal within 1 year of the incident.

Fire: Any instance of destructive and uncontrolled burning, including explosion, of combustible solids, liquids, or gases. Fire does not include the following, except where they cause fire or occur because of fire:

- Lightning or electrical discharge.
- Rupture of a steam boiler, hot water tank, or other pressure vessel due to internal pressure and not to internal combustion.
- Explosion of munitions or other detonating material.
- Accident involving ship, aircraft, or another vehicle.
- Overheat condition.

FDID: A unique five-character identifier assigned by the State to identify a particular fire department within the State. This identifier may also identify the county, fire district, or other jurisdiction in which the fire department is located. It is used to identify incident data that have been collected and reported by individual fire departments.

Hazardous Material: Any material that is an air-reactive material, flammable, or combustible liquid, flammable gas, corrosive material, explosive material, organic peroxide, oxidizing material, radioactive material, toxic material, unstable material or reactive material, and any substance or mixture of substances that is an irritant, a strong sensitizer, or that generates pressure through exposure to heat, decomposition, or other means.

Home Fire: Property use: 419 and 429 or Single Family (includes mobile homes) and Multifamily units.

Ignition: The physical and chemical processes involved in reaching a point of self-perpetuation of fire whether or not there is an open flame.

Incident: An event to which the reporting agency responds or should have responded. Included are "walk-ins" treated at the station. An incident may have more than one response. A rekindle is a separate incident.

Incident Report: A document prepared by fire department personnel about a particular incident. For understanding and legal purposes, this report should be in their own words. For summarization purposes, the information in this report can be classified into broad categories. The incident report is always part of the incident record or file.

Mobile Property Type: Property that was designed to be movable whether it still is (e.g., vehicles, ships, and airplanes).

Mutual Aid: Assistance provided under a written agreement that establishes general guidelines and procedures for providing and receiving assistance between fire departments (requested in addition to initial dispatch).

Structure Fire (Residential & Commercial): Any fire inside a structure or on, under or touching a structure. A structure fire may be an automobile fire in a tunnel, a leaking flange in a refinery tower, or a building.

Wildland: Land in an uncultivated, natural state, and covered by timber, woodland, brush, or grass. An area in which development is essentially nonexistent except for roads, railroads, power lines, and similar facilities.

Wildland Fire: Any fire involving vegetative fuels, other than prescribed fire, that occurs in the wildland. A wildland fire may expose and possibly consume structures.