

Office of the Fire Commissioner



2nd Quarter Statistics¹ | April 1, 2024 – June 31, 2024

New Fires



Structure 841 Fires 6 Deaths

75 Injuries

Vehicle 290 Fires 5 Deaths 8 Injuries



Outdoor 1,539 Fires 0 Deaths 6 Injuries



Person*
8 Fires
1 Death
4 Injuries

Fire Loss Statistics

# of Fires	Property Loss	Contents Loss	Total Loss	Injuries	Deaths
2,678	\$85M	\$25M +	\$110M +	93	12

^{*}Accidental or otherwise involving a person and fire (e.g., refueling, fireworks, campfire etc.).

¹ **Data notes:** There may be a difference between the Office of the Fire Commissioner's (OFC) and the British Columbia Coroners Service's (BCCS) fire fatality data due to definitions and criteria. This report provides preliminary data on fire-related incidents and fatalities. The findings should be interpreted with caution as they do not take a coroner's investigative findings into consideration. The OFC and the Coroners Service are working to reconcile their data sets.

Areas of Interest for this Quarter



The increase in fires due to the unawareness of a hazard was up from last quarter by **106%**



26 fires were started by using a pot as a deep fryer resulting in 5 injuries.



125 fires originated in the sleeping area, resulting in 23 injuries,2 deaths and almost\$7 million in loss.



182 structure fires were detected by a smoke alarm device.

Fire Cause Contributors

This section refers to the human action or inaction that contributed to the fire cause or which caused the fire for all reported fires.

370 fires were caused by the unawareness of a hazard

100 fires were caused by people who were distracted or preoccupied

57 fires were caused by suspected impairment – use of alcohol, drugs, or medication

Actions Taken to Combat the Fire

76% of fires were extinguished by a fire department

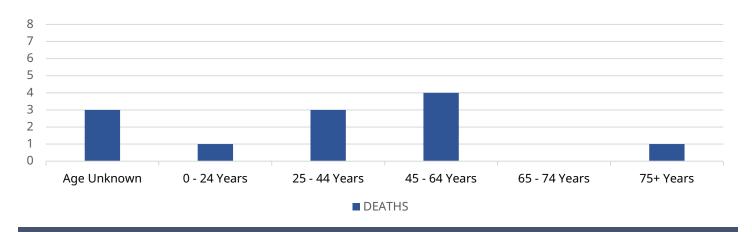
of fires were extinguished by others (e.g., passer-by, occupant, witness, etc.)

7% of fires did not require extinguishing and burned out

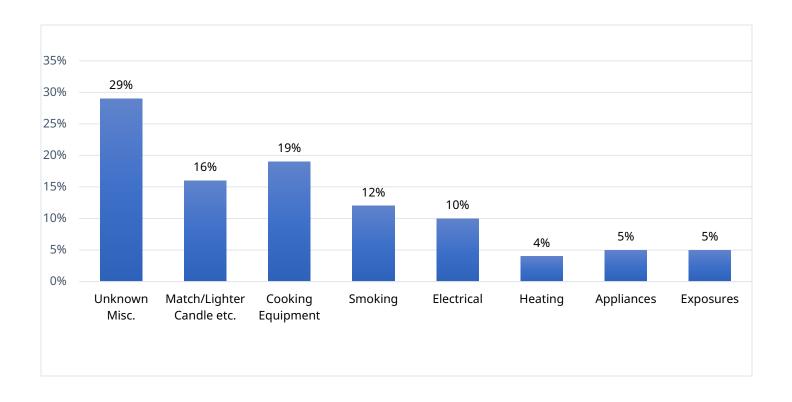
4% of fires where actions varied, e.g., fire extinguished by automatic system, shut off gas, oil, electricity, or it was a minor fire (e.g., exposure damage, blistering) with no action taken

Deaths

There were 12 reported deaths in BC during 2024 Q2 and 13² deaths reported in 2023 Q2.

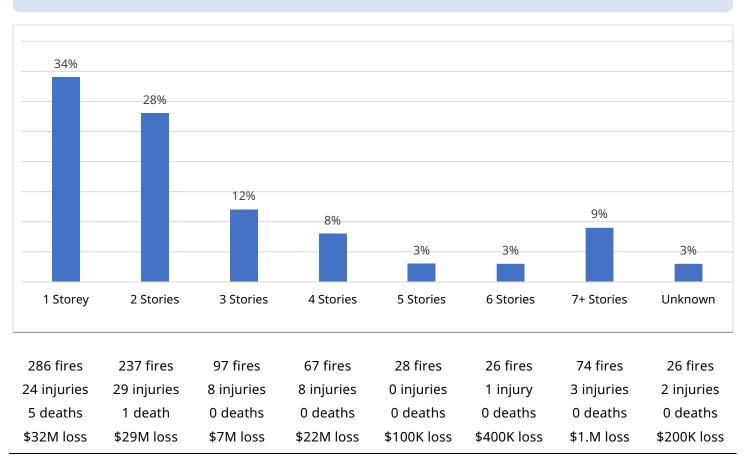


Sources of Ignition for STRUCTURE Fires



² Q2 2023 report reflects 9 deaths, with a potential 2 deaths to be investigated. Current data at time of reporting for Q2 2024 is 13.

Building Height: Fire Breakdowns



Fire Incidents by OFC Regions

	# of Fires	Total Loss \$	Injuries	Deaths	# of Locations Reporting for 2nd Quarter
Region 1: Vancouver Island	405	12M	5	1	43
Region 2: Lower Mainland	1,530	45M	62	3	30
Region 3: Kootenay	145	18M	8	1	34
Region 4: Interior	445	28M	13	6	47
Region 5: Northern	153	7M	5	1	28
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	2,678	\$110M	93	12	182

Smoke Alarm Operation 35% 33% 30% 28% 24% 25% 20% 15% 10% 8% 6% 5% 1% 0% No smoke alarm Unknown Mechanical failure (no unable to respond Smoke alarm Unnecessary to activated and may installed battery, disabled, etc.) evacuate or

unoccupied

have assisted

occupants in evacuating

Fires, Injuries and Deaths by Smoke Alarm Operation 226 fires Smoke alarm activated and assisted in evacuation 23 injuries 1 death 198 fires No smoke alarm installed 18 injuries 1 death 6 fires No (or dead) battery in smoke alarm 1 injury 0 deaths 36 fires Smoke alarm in unsuitable location 2 injuries 0 deaths 10 fires Smoke alarm AC power disabled 0 injuries 0 deaths 5 fires Smoke alarm activated but occupant(s) unable to 1 injury 0 deaths respond

Note: These statistics are based on fire incidents reported to the Office of the Fire Commissioner. They are subject to change as fire reports are continuously submitted by communities after the date of this publication.