



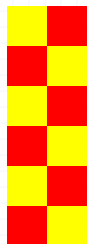
# **SCDF**

The Life Saving Force

*... for a safer Singapore*



National Fire and Emergency  
Preparedness Council



# Fire Statistics & Case Studies

NFEC Fire Safety Seminar 2025

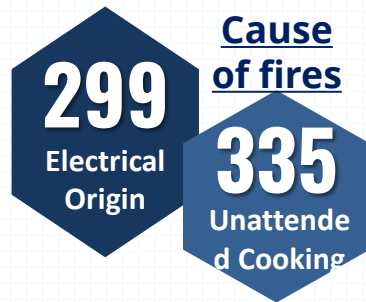
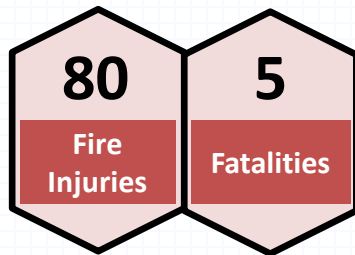
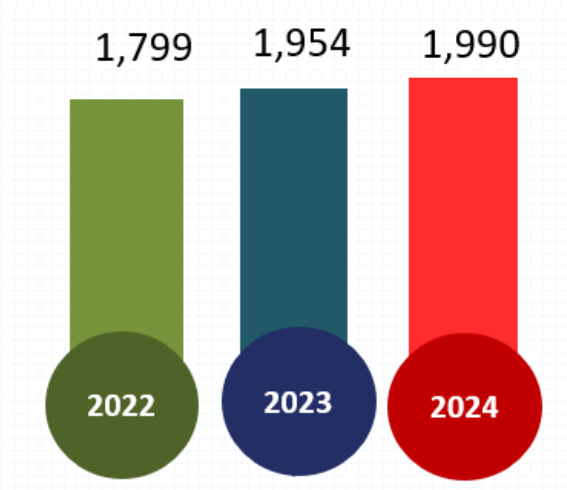


# Scope

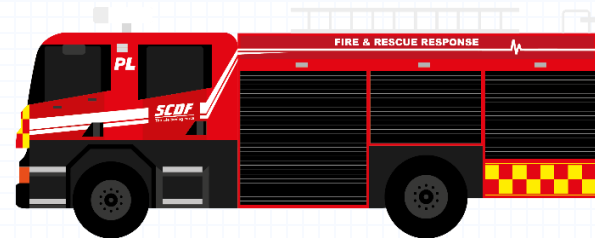
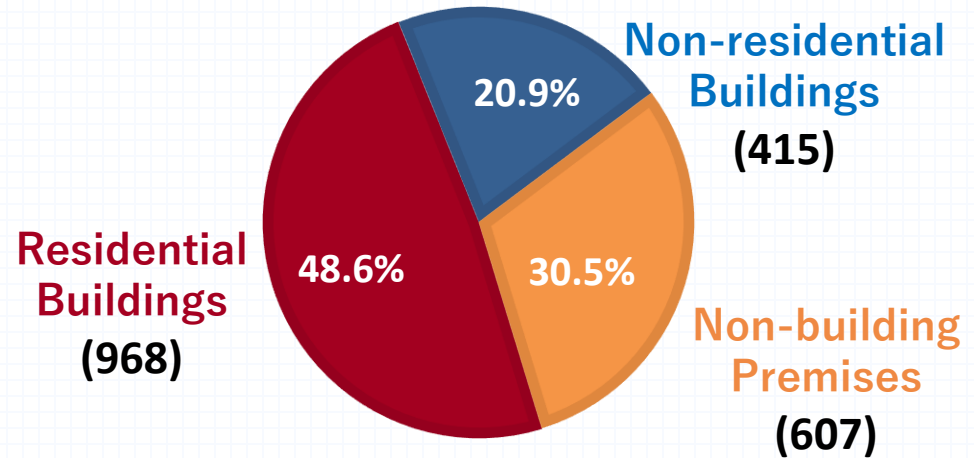
- Fire Statistics and Case Studies
- What do you do when Fire occurs?



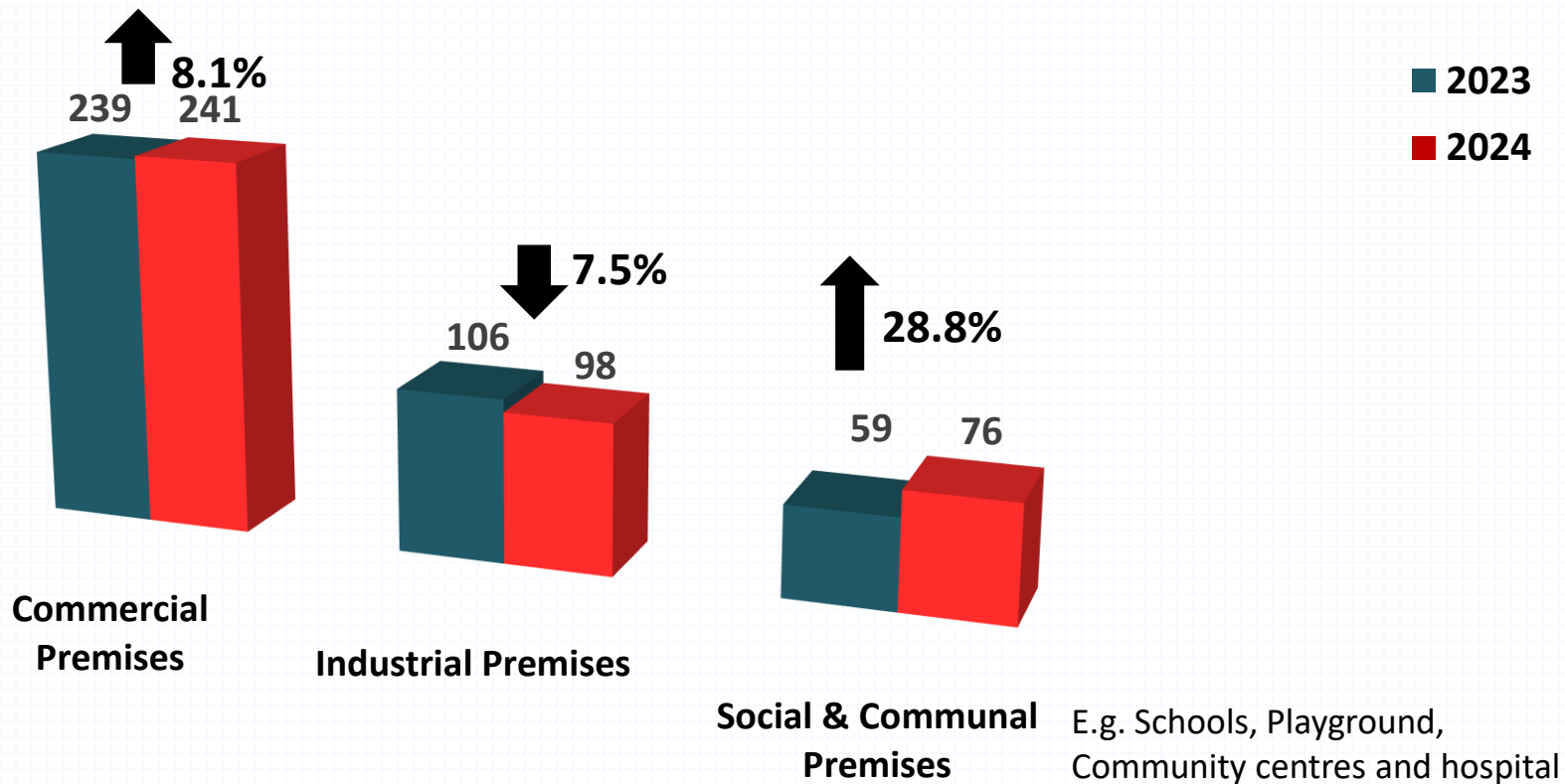
# Total Fire Calls



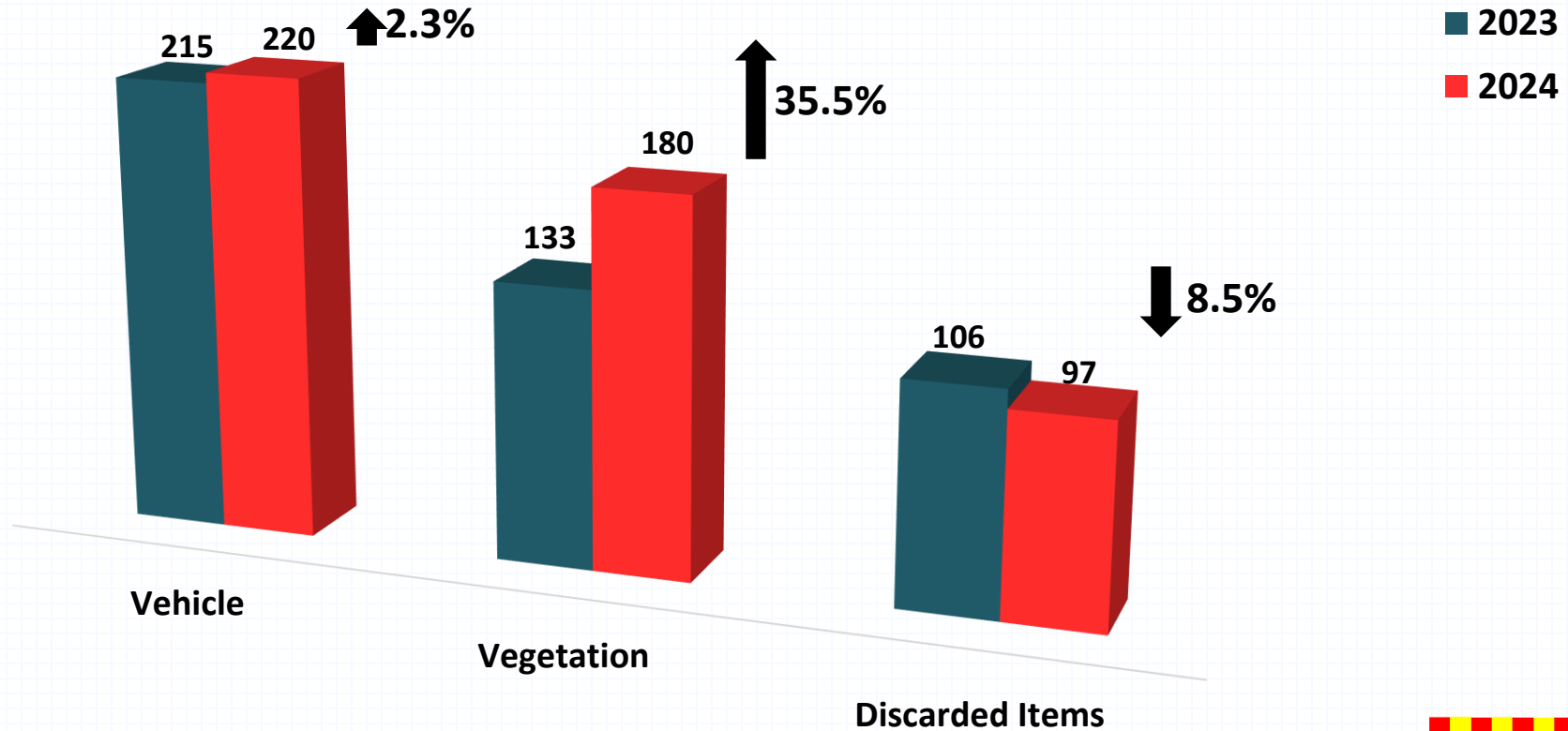
# Breakdown of Fire Calls (2024)



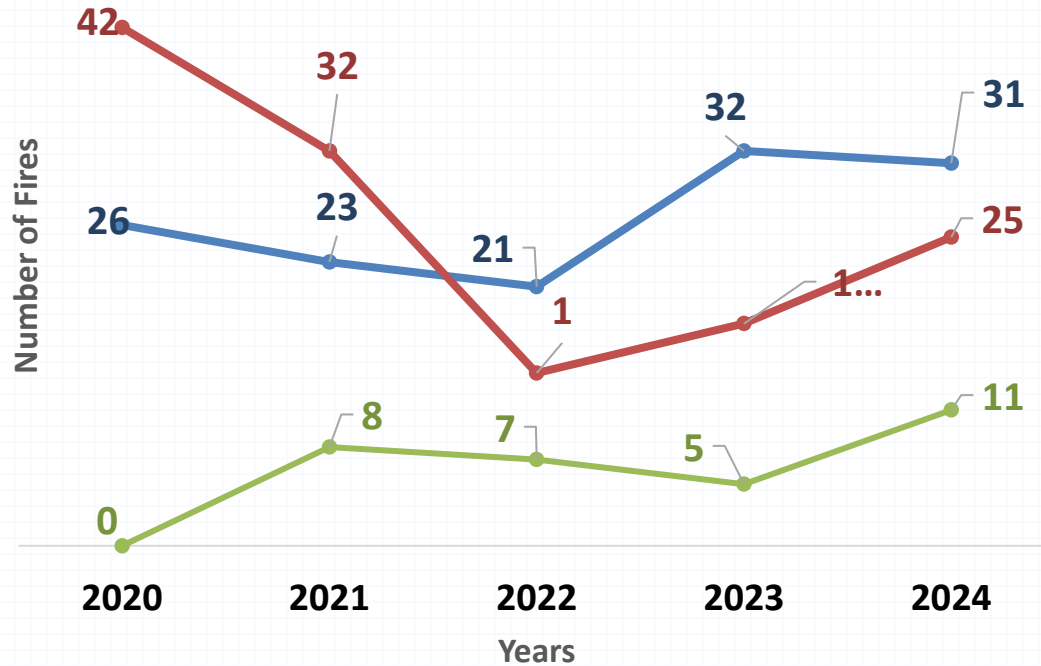
# Breakdown of Fires at Non-Residential Buildings



# Breakdown of Fires at Non-Building Premises



# PAB, PMD and PMA Fires Over The Last 5 Years



## Comparing 2024 to 2023

**PABs** decreased by 1 call (-3.1%)



**PMDs** increased by 7 calls (38.9%)



**PMAs** increased by 6 calls (120%)




# Reminder...

- Occurs during charging, as well as stationary and in motion.
- About half of the involved devices had some forms of modification.
- Overheating can cause thermal runaway in batteries leading to ignition.
- May ignite nearby combustibles
- Do not place it near escape routes

## FIRE SAFETY TIPS FOR PMDs & PABs

Personal Mobility Devices      Power-Assisted Bicycles






### DO

- Purchase PABs with the **EN15194** certification and affixed with LTA's **orange seal of approval**
- Purchase registered PMDs with **UL2272** Certification Mark
- Use power adaptors that carry the **Safety Mark** and recommended by the manufacturer
- Charge PAB/PMD on a **hard, flat surface** to allow optimal dissipation of heat
- Regularly **examine batteries for any damage or deformities** such as bloating, corrosion or powdery residue

### DON'T

- Do not buy or use **non-original batteries**
- Do not charge the PAB/PMD **immediately after use**
- Do not **tamper with, modify, or attempt to repair** a device on your own
- Do not charge a PAB/PMD or its batteries **near combustible materials or along an escape path**
- Do not leave batteries or devices **charging for a prolonged period, or charging them unattended overnight**



# Cooking related Fires

299

Electrical  
Origin

Cause  
of fires

335

Unattended  
Cooking





# Case Study 1

## Overheated contents within a pan in residential home

- Fire involving overheated contents in a pan within a residential kitchen.
- The stove was left unattended while the resident left the unit to attend to other activities of the day for approximately 10 minutes.
- The fire was extinguished with the help of the **neighbours** using dry powder extinguishers



# Case Study 2

## Overheated contents within a wok in commercial kitchen



- Fire originated from overheating of contents of a wok from a coffeeshop stall.
- The owner of the stall stepped away for a few moments and the fire grew larger and damaged its surroundings.
- The owner sustained minor burns on his hand as a result of the incident.
- The fire was extinguished by SCDF using water jets with the help of the public using fire extinguishers



# Overheating of the contents

- ✓ **How to prevent?**
  - ✓ Be attentive
  - ✓ Keep nearby combustibles away
  - ✓ Area cleanliness
  - ✓ Fire suppression systems
- 
- **What to do?**
  - ✓ Do not use water!
  - ✓ Turn off gas/electrical supply
  - ✓ Ease of access to Fire extinguishing medium



# Electrical Fires

299

Electrical  
Origin

Cause  
of fires

335

Unattended  
Cooking





# Case Study 4

## Electrical fire involving devices at a working space in a bedroom



- Fire originated from an electrical device and / or its connected wirings)
- There were a variety of items at connected at the area including but limited to a printer among other work items.
- Fire was extinguished using a hose line jet from a SCDF fire emergency vehicle



# Case Study 3

## Electrical fire involving devices at a working space in a Clinic



- Fire originated from wall socket outlet(s) and its connected device(s)
- There were a variety of items at connected at the area including a power socket, laptop etc..
- Fire was extinguished using a hose line jet from a SCDF fire emergency vehicle



# Common signs of faulty switches

Temperamental switch

Noisy switch



Sparking switch

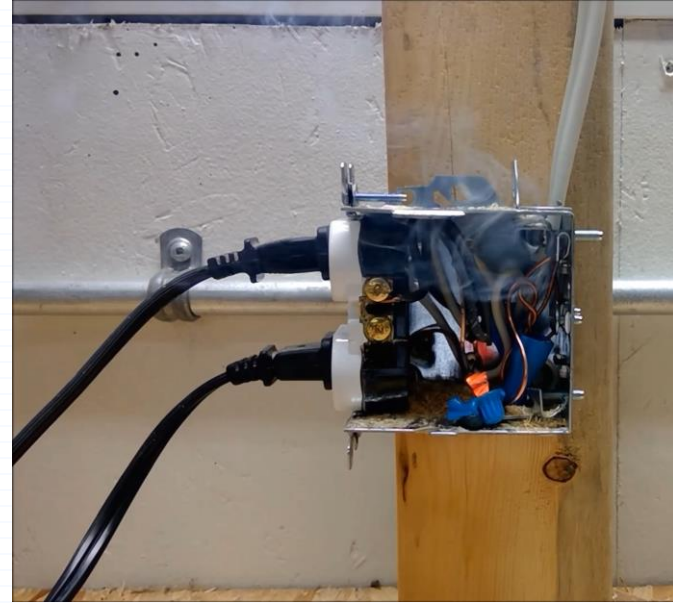
Warm Switch



# Electrical Fires – Possible Causes

## Loose / Improper Connection

- Increase resistance in the circuit.
- High resistance causes overheating.
- Arcing may occur with frequent making / breaking of contacts.
- May ignite the conductors or nearby combustibles.



**Have a Licensed Electrical Worker to Perform Regular Checks / Servicing**

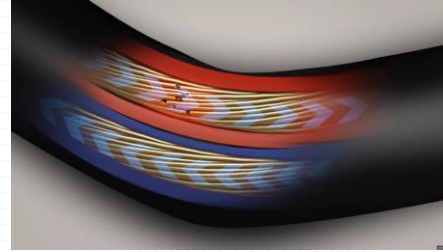




# Electrical Fires – Possible Causes

## Arc Fires

- Occurs when: -
  - Tight corners/ Pinching
  - Loose plugs
  - Externally damaged
  - Worn out insulation
  - Crushed by furniture
  - Etc...



**Check the condition of wires regularly. Frayed wires or cracked cords should be replaced or repaired immediately**

# Electrical Fires - Possible Causes

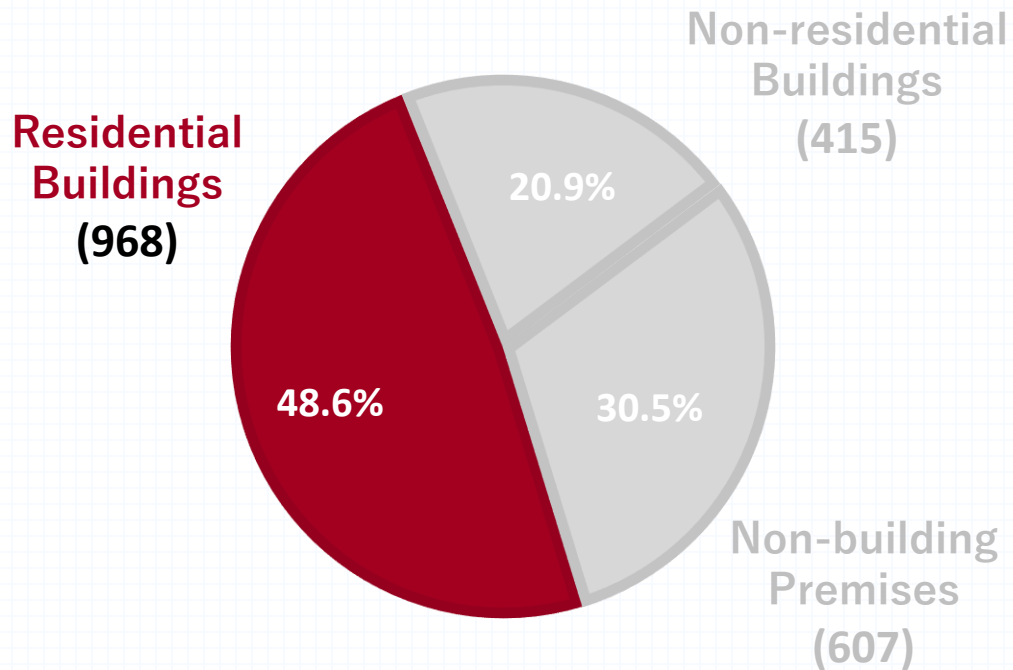
## Overloading

- Occurs when current exceeds rated capacity.
- Excessive current can cause heating, melting and insulation damage to the wires/cables, possibly starting a fire.
- May ignite the conductors or nearby combustibles.



**Never overload electrical outlets  
with electrical appliances**





# Case Study 5

## Fire involving contents of a living room of HDB residential unit

- The fire involved the contents of a living room.
- The fire was extinguished by SCDF crew using hose line jets and a monitor from various SCDF emergency vehicles.
- As a result of the fire, the structure and contents of the living room were damaged.
- Other parts of the unit such bedrooms, master bedroom storeroom and kitchen, sustained varying degrees of heat, smoke and water damage.



# Case Study 5

## Fire involving contents of a living room of HDB residential unit

- The unit was occupied by a brother and sister and son of the sister.
- On the night that the sister noticed the fan in her room had stopped working and went out to the living room to investigate a possible power trip.
- She saw the fire at the corner of the living room and attempted to extinguish the fire unsuccessfully, using water from the kitchen.
- She proceeded downstairs to her neighbour for help.



# Case Study 5

## Fire involving contents of a living room of HDB residential unit

- The brother was at the void deck at the incipient stage of the fire, went back up the unit by lift.
- He saw the unit on fire and went into the unit, we could only assume to look for family
- By the time SCDF managed to enter the unit, he was found at the kitchen toilet, and was subsequently pronounced dead.
- It is deduced that the spread of the fire and the heavily smoke-logged condition in the unit might have obstructed and hindered the deceased's path to the exit and caused him to retreat to the toilet.



**Clear and Unobstructed escape route  
is important regardless of premises**



# What do you do when Fire occurs?





# Fire Incidents



# Before Fire: Preparation

- Ensure proper checks of In-Place Protection systems such as sprinklers, fire alarms etc...



Ensuring the serviceability and readiness of all resources; ready at a moment's notice.

# Before Fire: Preparation

- Appropriate, adequate and well-maintained equipment e.g., Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Mitigation, fire extinguishing medium



Ensuring the serviceability and readiness of all resources; ready at a moment's notice.

# During Fire: Managing

- Prompt assessment of the fire location & Identification / isolation of hazardous materials (if any) in the vicinity of the fire location
- Apprising SCDF of the accurate situation condition and guide SCDF crew to the affected area



Prompt action saves lives and minimizes property damages; it also helps to narrow down the area of fire origin

# During Fire: Managing

- Containment of the fire, provide boundary cooling (if necessary) to minimize the spread
- Continuing to support SCDF for the firefighting operations
- Sharing of the list of hazardous materials and/ or Safety Data Sheet (SDS)



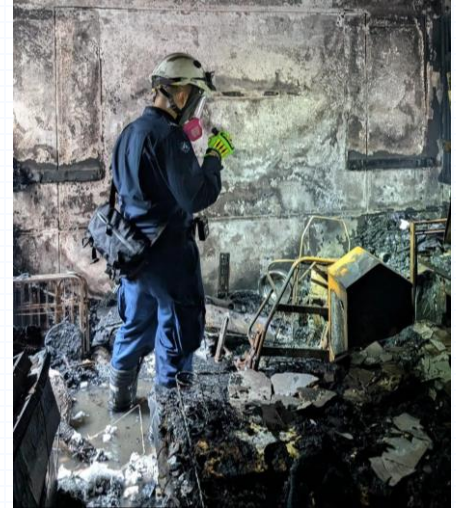


# Post Fire: Support

- Sharing of the events leading up to the incident
  - i. Events leading and Actions taken during the fire
  - ii. Sharing of the relevant document, resources and SME

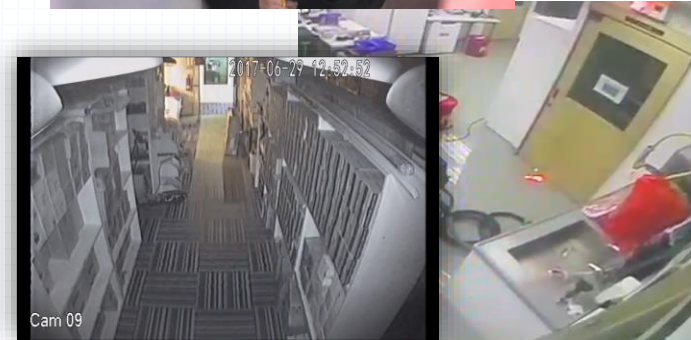
## Supporting SCDF's investigation

- 1) To determine the Origin and Cause of the fire
- 2) In turn help to potentially improve Fire Safety for the future



# Post Fire: Support

- **Sharing of the events leading up to the incident**
  - i. **Events leading and Actions taken during the fire**
- ❑ **Keep staff involved in the operations of affected equipment / appliances nearby for SCDF interview**
- ❑ **Provide CCTV footage or any early stages of videos or photos of the incident**
- ❑ **Share Collate material data sheets / inventory list of items affected by fire**



# Post Fire: Support

- **Sharing of the events leading up to the incident**
  - ii. **Sharing of the relevant document, resources and SME**
- ☐ **Share any maintenance records**
- ☐ **Collate material data sheets / inventory list of items affected by fire**
- ☐ **Share electrical diagrams / floor plans**
- ☐ **Generate logs from battery monitoring systems (eg BMS / UPS)**
- ☐ **Assist with onsite machinery such as forklifts, tractors, excavators**
- ☐ **SMEs to assist to explain the inner workings of the equipment and system of the premises**





# Thank You

