What’s Inside:
PRE-PLANNING THE FIRE INVESTIGATION FOR A SUCCESSFUL ARSON PROSECUTION

IAAI 70th International Training Conference & Expo
Jacksonville, Florida

see page 63
2019 ITC class line-up

2019 BOD Candidate Profiles

Read more about your candidates on page 20, and be ready to make your vote count!
Interpretation of the publications
Improving the Understanding of Post-Flashover Fire Behavior and Progressive Burn Pattern Development in Post-flashover Fires
By Steven Carman

The purpose of this article is to highlight what we believe is a misinterpretation of the training exercise described in the publications Improving the Understanding of Post-Flashover Fire Behavior [1] and Progressive Burn Pattern Development in Post-flashover Fires [2] by Steven Carman (retired U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) Special Agent/Certified Fire Investigator). Although the author explains that the exercise was not a test of fire investigators’ accuracy or error rate, other people have relied on misinterpretations that have impacted their decision-making.

By Steven Carman

NFPA 1033 List of 16 Part 4: Understanding Topics 13 to 16

This submission of the “FISC Bulletin Board” will address the final four topics listed first three articles in this series were published in the January 2018, April 2018, and June 2018 issues of The Journal. They are available to IAAI members on the IAAI website at this URL: https://www.firearson.com/Publications/Research/Fire-Arson-Investigation-Journal

The intent of the Fire Investigator Standards Committee (FISC) is to provide the requisite knowledge and the ability to better articulate that knowledge, of the 1.3.7 “beyond the high school level.” Any opinions expressed in these series are to reflect the opinions of the National Fire Protection Association, International Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and the NFPA Technical Committee on Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications - Investigators, Inc.

NFPA 1033, as a standard, requires that “The fire investigator shall re...” by Steven Carman (retired U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) Special Agent/Certified Fire Investigator).

Failure Analysis and Analytical Tools

NFPA 1033 states in Section 4.1.2 that the Scientific Method is the “…operating analytical process…” that will be used in all fire investigations. The Scientific Method requires an analysis of all data that has been collected. The fire investigator must have a basic knowledge of the systems and tools used to organize and evaluate the information collected during the investigation.

Chapter 22 of NFPA 921, “Failure Analysis and Analytical Tools” 4.6 describes I work might involve.

There are comprehensive analytical tool and Explosive: Version 2.0 “Using Reason

As a Fire investigator, you are exposed to numerous cancer-causing chemicals from the by-products of combustion of common household items and other hazardous materials. It is strongly recommended that you have regular physicals and let your primary care physician know of your occupation. The document below will give your physician a working checklist of what procedures should be performed at the time of your physical.

This product is a smart, lightweight and compact total station (without the high cost) ideal for use in Fire, Crash, and Crime Scene investigations. The TruPoint™ 300 total station delivers accuracy, offers onboard storage, and costs are substantially less than traditional total stations. It measures distance, orientation and horizontal angles for X, Y, Z, and elevation.

I have been a Fire Investigator for 20 years and I am passionate about the NFPA and in having the training and capability to continue our education in this subject matter. I am a USFI-certified in Fire Investigation.

What do you believe are your bad ‘household tools’ and what do I do to repair them? A simple example: A man left a house on fire and burned the property and belongings in order to commit insurance fraud by claiming to have been burned in the fire. This is important to the public and your organization. It is important to know the difference in this situation. It is important to know what the critical information, and the collection of that information, is needed to make the determination of what to use and what not to use.

How does the building go up in flames and is there a need to do the assessment for possible use in the room with pinpoint accuracy. Every location you can identify in your room. Every location you can identify is the location of the artifact with incredible accuracy +/- 1 mm (0.04 in) and at incredible distances (up to 1000 meters). The TruPoint™ 300 total station is the go-to tool to measure from two points in the room.

Mammograms for females (begin at age 40) and ultrasound exams (begin at age 50) for screening. Complete physicals are recommended at age 35. Exercise stress T testing (begin at age 40) and cholesterol screening (begin at age 50) for screening.

Stay healthy and enjoy your career. The document below will give your physician a working checklist of what procedures should be performed at the time of your physical.