

Home Dryer Fires

Marty Ahrens June 2020

Acknowledgements

The National Fire Protection Association thanks all the fire departments and state fire authorities who participate in the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and the annual NFPA fire experience survey. These firefighters are the original sources of the detailed data that make this analysis possible. Their contributions allow us to estimate the size of the fire problem.

We are also grateful to the U.S. Fire Administration for its work in developing, coordinating, and maintaining NFIRS.

To learn more about research at NFPA visit <u>nfpa.org/research</u>. Contact research team at: <u>research@nfpa.org</u>.

NFPA Index No. 3029

Copyright© 2020, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA

This custom analysis is prepared by and copyright is held by the National Fire Protection Association. Notwithstanding the custom nature of this analysis, the NFPA retains all rights to utilize all or any part of this analysis, including any information, text, charts, tables or diagrams developed or produced as part hereof in any manner whatsoever as it deems appropriate, including but not limited to the further commercial dissemination hereof by any means or media to any party. Purchaser is hereby licensed to reproduce this material for his or her own use and benefit, and to display this in his/her printed material, publications, articles or website. Except as specifically set out in the initial request, purchaser may not assign, transfer or grant any rights to use this material to any third parties without permission of NFPA.

Home Dryer Fires

In 2014-2018, local fire departments responded to an estimated average of 13,820 home¹ structure fires per year in which dryers were involved in the ignition. These fires caused an average of seven civilian deaths, 344 civilian injuries, and \$233 million in direct property damage annually.

Dryers caused 4 percent of home structure fires, less than 1 percent of home fire deaths, and 3 percent of home fire deaths and direct fire property damage.

One-third (32 percent) of dryer fires were caused by a failure to clean. This appears to be mainly lint build-up, as 27 percent of dryer fires started when dust, fiber or lint ignited.

Mechanical failures or malfunctions caused 27% of dryer fires; 16% were caused by electrical failures or malfunctions.

Seventy-eight percent of the dryers involved in home fires were powered by electricity while 22% were powered by gas. This is generally consistent with usage. According to the American Housing Survey, 79% of household dryers in 2017 were powered by electricity and 21% by gas.²

Three tables are included in this analysis:

- Table 1.
 Home Dryer Fires by Factor Contributing to Ignition
- Table 2.Home Dryer Fires by Item First ignited
- Table 3.Home Dryer Fires by Power Source

Estimates were derived from the US Fire Administration's National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) and the NFPA annual fire department experience survey and include proportional shares of unknown or missing data. Only fires reported to local fire departments are included. Fires are rounded to the nearest 10, deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest one, and property loss is rounded to the nearest million dollars. Property loss was not adjusted for inflation. Percentages were calculated on unrounded estimates. See *How NFPA's National Estimates Are Calculated for Home Structure Fires* for details about the methodology used. Dryers were identified by NFIRS equipment involved in ignition code 811. Fires with Non-confined and confined NFIRS structure fire incident types were analyzed separately and summed.

¹ The term "home" encompasses one- and two-family homes, including manufactured housing, and apartments or other manufactured homes. This estimate includes 1,280 fires with confined structure fire incident types (NFIRS incident type codes 113-118, including confined: cooking fires, chimney or flue fires, fuel burner or boiler fires, incinerator fires, compactor fires, and trash fires in or on a structure that did not spread to other contents or the structure itself.. Causal information is not required for confined fires, although it is sometimes reported. By definition, these fires are minor.) Some NFPA analyses omit confined fires from estimates of fires that did not begin with cooking or heating equipment.

² American Housing Survey. Table Creator: "2017 National- Heating, Air Conditioning, and Appliances - All Occupied Units." Accessed at <u>https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/data/interactive/ahstablecreator.html</u> April 14, 2020.

Table 1. Home Dryer Fires, by Factor Contributing to Ignition 2014–2018 Annual Averages (Unknowns Were Allocated Proportionally)

Factor Contributing	Fire	es	Civilian Deaths		Civilian Injuries		Direct Property Damage (in Millions)	
Failure to clean	4,470	(32%)	7	(100%)	96	(28%)	\$44	(19%)
Non-confined	3,970	(29%)	7	(100%)	96	(28%)	\$44	(19%)
Confined	500	(4%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Mechanical failure or malfunction*	3,790	(27%)	0	(0%)	94	(27%)	\$60	(26%)
Non-confined	3,460	(25%)	0	(0%)	94	(27%)	\$60	(26%)
Confined	340	(2%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Electrical failure or malfunction*	2,270	(16%)	0	(0%)	46	(13%)	\$55	(23%)
Non-confined	2,150	(16%)	0	(0%)	46	(13%)	\$55	(23%)
Confined	120	(1%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Heat source too close to combustibles	770	(6%)	0	(0%)	18	(5%)	\$15	(6%)
Non-confined	700	(5%)	0	(0%)	18	(5%)	\$15	(6%)
Confined	70	(1%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Equipment unattended	470	(3%)	0	(0%)	7	(2%)	\$15	(6%)
Non-confined	450	(3%)	0	(0%)	7	(2%)	\$15	(6%)
Confined	20	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Unclassified operational deficiency	440	(3%)	0	(0%)	12	(4%)	\$7	(3%)
Non-confined	390	(3%)	0	(0%)	12	(4%)	\$6	(3%)
Confined	50	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Equipment overloaded	390	(3%)	0	(0%)	11	(3%)	\$3	(1%)
Non-confined	370	(3%)	0	(0%)	11	(3%)	\$3	(1%)
Confined	20	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Unclassified misuse of material or product	380	(3%)	0	(0%)	23	(7%)	\$3	(1%)
Non-confined	310	(2%)	0	(0%)	23	(7%)	\$3	(1%)
Confined	80	(1%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Unclassified factor contributed to ignition	380	(3%)	0	(0%)	21	(6%)	\$11	(5%)
Non-confined	360	(3%)	0	(0%)	21	(6%)	\$11	(5%)
Confined	20	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)

*Electrical failures or malfunctions and mechanical failures or malfunctions were summed from NFIRS factors contributing to ignition codes 30-37 and 20-27, respectively.

Table 1. (Continued) Home Dryer Fires, by Factor Contributing to Ignition 2014–2018 Annual Averages (Unknowns Were Allocated Proportionally)

Factor Contributing	Fires		Civilian Deaths		Civilian Injuries		Direct Property Damage (in Millions)	
Equipment not being operated								
properly	320	(2%)	0	(0%)	20	(6%)	\$3	(1%)
Non-confined	290	(2%)	0	(0%)	20	(6%)	\$3	(1%)
Confined	30	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Installation deficiency	280	(2%)	0	(0%)	9	(3%)	\$4	(2%)
Non-confined	260	(2%)	0	(0%)	9	(3%)	\$4	(2%)
Confined	30	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Other known factor contributing to								
ignition	500	(4%)	0	(0%)	7	(2%)	\$27	(12%)
Non-confined	450	(3%)	0	(0%)	7	(2%)	\$27	(11%)
Confined	50	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Total fires	13,820	(100%)	7	(100%)	344	(100%)	\$233	(100%)
Non-confined fire	12,540	(91%)	7	(100%)	344	(100%)	\$233	(100%)
Confined fire	1,280	(9%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
					0			
Total factors	14,480	(105%)	7	(100%)	365	(106%)	\$246	(105%)
Non-confined fire	13,150	(95%)	7	(100%)	365	(106%)	\$246	(105%)
Confined fire	1,330	(10%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)

Note: Multiple entries are allowed which can result in sums higher than totals. Fires in which the factor contributing to ignition was coded as "none," unknown, or not reported have been allocated proportionally among fires with known factor contributing to ignition. Confined structure fires (NFIRS incident type 113-118) were analyzed separately from non-confined structure fires (incident type 110-129, except 113-118). See *How NFPA's National Estimates Are Calculated for Home Structure Fires* for details about the methodology used.

Source: NFIRS 5.0 and NFPA fire experience survey

Table 2.Home Dryer Fires, by Item First Ignited2014–2018 Annual Averages(Unknowns Were Allocated Proportionally)

Item First Ignited	Fires		Civilian Deaths		Civilian Injuries		Direct Property Damage (in Millions)	
Dust, fiber, lint, including sawdust or excelsior	3,680	(27%)	7	(100%)	71	(21%)	\$42	(18%)
Non-confined	3,260	(24%)	7	(100%)	71	(21%)	\$42	(18%)
Confined	420	(3%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Clothing	3,440	(25%)	0	(0%)	103	(30%)	\$53	(23%)
Non-confined	3,140	(23%)	0	(0%)	103	(30%)	\$53	(23%)
Confined	300	(2%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Appliance housing or casing	1,620	(12%)	0	(0%)	35	(10%)	\$26	(11%)
Non-confined	1,500	(11%)	0	(0%)	35	(10%)	\$26	(11%)
Confined	120	(1%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Unclassified soft goods or wearing apparel	1,470	(11%)	0	(0%)	55	(16%)	\$22	(9%)
Non-confined	1,340	(10%)	0	(0%)	55	(16%)	\$22	(9%)
Confined	140	(1%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Electrical wire or cable insulation	780	(6%)	0	(0%)	8	(2%)	\$11	(5%)
Non-confined	740	(5%)	0	(0%)	8	(2%)	\$11	(5%)
Confined	40	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Linen (other than bedding)	680	(5%)	0	(0%)	19	(5%)	\$6	(3%)
Non-confined	590	(4%)	0	(0%)	19	(5%)	\$6	(3%)
Confined	80	(1%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Mattress or bedding	430	(3%)	0	(0%)	9	(3%)	\$5	(2%)
Non-confined	390	(3%)	0	(0%)	9	(3%)	\$5	(2%)
Confined	40	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Unclassified item first ignited	390	(3%)	0	(0%)	8	(2%)	\$5	(2%)
Non-confined	360	(3%)	0	(0%)	8	(2%)	\$5	(2%)
Confined	30	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Flammable or combustible liquids or	200	(20())	0		7		¢ 0	(40/)
gases, piping or filter	300	(2%)	0	(0%)	7	(2%)	\$9 \$0	(4%)
Non-confined	270	(2%)	0	(0%)	7	(2%)	\$9	(4%)
Confined	30	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)
Other known item first ignited	1,040	(7%)	0	(0%)	28	(8%)	\$54	(23%)
Non-confined	960	(7%)	0	(0%)	28	(8%)	\$54	(23%)
Confined	70	(1%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)

Table 2. (Continued) Home Dryer Fires, by Item First Ignited 2014–2018 Annual Averages (Unknowns Were Allocated Proportionally)

Item First Ignited	Fir	Fires		Civilian Deaths		Civilian Injuries		Direct Property Damage (in Millions)	
Total	13,820	(100%)	7	(100%)	344	(100%)	\$233	(100%)	
Non-confined	12,540	(91%)	7	(100%)	344	(100%)	\$233	(100%)	
Confined	1,280	(9%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)	

Note: Sums may not equal totals due to rounding errors. Confined structure fires (NFIRS incident type 113-118) were analyzed separately from non-confined structure fires (incident type 110-129, except 113-118). See *How NFPA's National Estimates Are Calculated for Home Structure Fires* for details about the methodology used.

Source: NFIRS 5.0 and NFPA fire experience survey

Table 3.Home Dryer Fires, by Power Source2014–2018 Annual Averages(Unknowns Were Allocated Proportionally)

Factor Contributing	Fir	Fires		lian 1ths		Civilian Injuries		Direct Property Damage (in Millions)	
Electric	10,740	(78%)	7	(100%)	264	(77%)	\$191	(82%)	
Non-confined	9,810	(71%)	7	(100%)	264	(77%)	\$191	(82%)	
Confined	930	(7%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)	
Gas	3,060	(22%)	0	(0%)	80	(23%)	\$42	(18%)	
Non-confined	2,720	(20%)	0	(0%)	80	(23%)	\$42	(18%)	
Confined	350	(3%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)	
Other known power source	10	(0%)	0	(0%)	0				
Non-confined	10	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)	
Confined	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	\$0	(0%)	
						(0%)	\$0	(0%)	
Total	13,820	(100%)	7	(100%)	344	, ,		, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	
Non-confined	12,540	(91%)	7	(100%)	344	(100%)	\$233	(100%)	
Confined	1,280	(9%)	0	(0%)	0	(100%)	\$233	(100%)	

Note: Sums may not equal totals due to rounding errors. Confined structure fires (NFIRS incident type 113-118) were analyzed separately from non-confined structure fires (incident type 110-129, except 113-118). See *How NFPA's National Estimates Are Calculated for Home Structure Fires* for details about the methodology used.

Source: NFIRS 5.0 and NFPA fire experience survey