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**Fire safety — Statistical data  
collection —**

**Part 2:  
Vocabulary**

*Sécurité incendie — Collecte des données statistiques —  
Partie 2: Vocabulaire*





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Published in Switzerland

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 92, *Fire safety*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17755 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

ISO/TR 17755:2014 has shown that experts involved in fire safety who work on international and national fire statistics databases face three main issues:

- a) a lack of common terminology (many terms have different definitions),
- b) a lack of common methodology,
- c) some weaknesses in the training and qualification of fire investigators.

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# Fire safety — Statistical data collection —

## Part 2: Vocabulary

### 1 Scope

Data collection is of prime importance in fire safety, for several reasons: assessing the effect of any regulation, providing probability and gravity data to fire risk analysis, and the selection of scenarios for examples in fire safety engineering. Statistical data collection of fires is nevertheless collected and analysed from local or national perspectives at the time of publication of this document, making any comparison difficult. A first step identified in the need for harmonization is the issue of terminology.

This document defines terminology relating to fire statistical data, in order to supplement ISO 13943 for this specific field of application.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org>

#### 3.1

##### **accelerant**

*fuel* (3.3) or oxidizer, often an ignitable liquid, solid or gas (LGP/NP) intentionally used to initiate a fire or increase the rate of growth or spread of fire

#### 3.2

##### **area of origin of the fire**

general localized area within the location where the fire started

Note 1 to entry: See also, location of the fire (3.58) and point of origin of the fire (3.64).

#### 3.3

##### **fuel**

<fire statistics> material that maintains combustion under specified environmental conditions

Note 1 to entry: This definition differs from that given in ISO 13943:2017, 3.189.

#### 3.4

##### **location of the fire**

general area where the origin of the fire started

Note 1 to entry: See also, *area of origin of the fire* (3.2), and *point of origin of the fire* (3.5).

3.5  
point of origin of the fire

exact physical location within the area of origin where the fire starts

Note 1 to entry: See also, *area of origin of the fire* (3.2), and *location of the fire* (3.4).

3.6  
self-immolation

suicide fire

act of killing oneself by the use of fire, often by pouring *accelerant* (3.1) over the body and igniting it

3.7  
husked rice

DEPRECATED: cargo rice

paddy from which the husk only has been removed

[SOURCE: ISO 7301:2011, 3.2, modified – The term “cargo rice” is shown as deprecated, and Note 1 to entry is not included here]

3.8  
gelatinization time

$t_{90}$

time necessary for 90 % of the kernels to pass from their natural state to the gel state

[SOURCE: ISO 14864:1998, 3.1]

4 Main content

4.1 General

Here’s where you place your main content.

4.2 Data models

The following data models are used by other data models specified in this document.

4.2.1 Basic data types

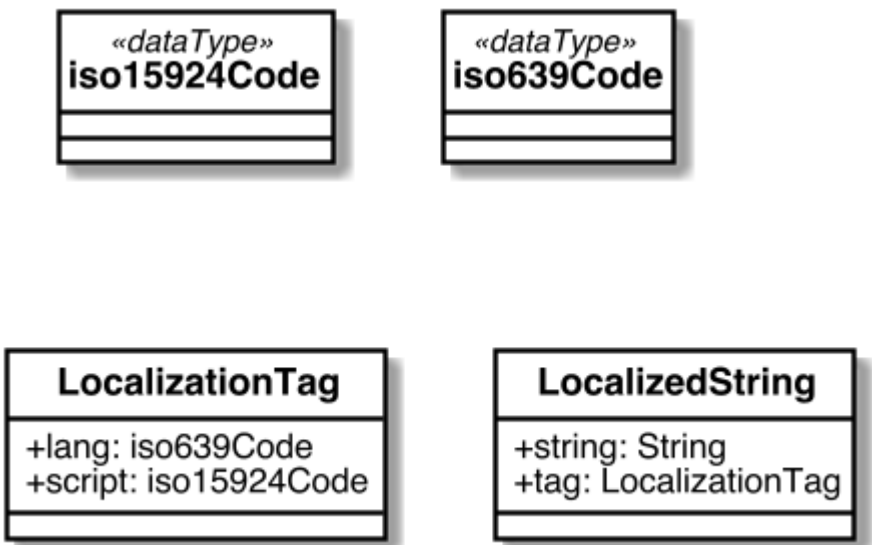


Figure 1



**Annex A**  
(normative)

**Annex One**

This is a normative annex.

**Annex B**  
(informative)

**Annex Two**

This is an informative annex.

## Bibliography

- [1] ISO 7301:2011<sup>1)</sup>, *Rice — Specification*
- [2] ISO 13943:2017, *Fire safety — Vocabulary*
- [3] ISO 14864:1998, *Rice — Evaluation of gelatinization time of kernels during cooking*
- [4] ISO/TR 17755:2014, *Fire safety — Overview of national fire statistics practices*
- [5] ISO/TS 19677, *Guidelines for assessing the adverse impact of wildland fires on the environment and to people through environmental exposure*

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1) Cancelled and replaced by ISO 7301:2021.

