TABLE 22-A

ANNUAL FIRE LOSSES

Types of Building	1971		1972		Percent Increase
	Number	Losses*	Number	Losses*	
Industrial plants	41,300	390,000	48,000	470,600	14%
Stores and offices	71,000	332,200	76,900	337,700	8½
Schools and colleges	20,500	87,000	22,400	90,900	9
Churches	3,400	22,300	4,300	28,100	26
Hospitals, nursing homes, et cetera	18,200	22,400	21,200	24,800	16
Hotel/Motel	15,200	37,900	16,400	43,600	8
Restaurants	18,200	50,900	21,700	54,300	20

* Losses in thousands of dollars

Source National Fire Protection Association

broken glassware, insecticides, and other harmful materials

Handicapped patrons

The handicapped patron demands special precautions Special notice and care must be used in handling them and providing special services Such persons pose problems in the event of an emergency through early warning and special evacuation procedures, but special ramps, rails or other devices may be necessary for routine service to such patrons

Fire losses

A constant threat to every business, in which both employees and non-employees can be hurt, is fire or the residue of fire such as smoke, toxic gases, and heat Buildings containing heavy concentrations of people are especially vulnerable to catastrophic fires Hotels, department stores, and high-rise buildings have had severe loss of life when fire breaks out Cooking and heating systems, defective and misused electrical equipment and wiring, and careless use of smoking materials are listed as the three leading causes of fires Combustible contents and building materials must also be considered

According to the National Fire Protection Association, fires and fire losses are on the increase Table 22-A indicates the comparison between 1971 and 1972

Measuring Non-Employee Losses

In order to provide an orderly and uniform method of comparing patron losses, the ANSI Standard Z108 1, *Method of Measuring and Recording Patron and Non-Employee Injury Statistics,* was established As explained in Chapter 6, "Accident Records and Injury Rates," this standard provides a variety of plans on which the frequency of non-employee injuries can be measured A variety of exposure methods is suggested due to the very difficult accumulation of exposure hours within sales and service operations Non-employee exposure time is not "clocked" in public places such as restaurants, stores and offices and averages have little in common—even within single businesses

However, within the system suggested, a degree of comparative information can be found and it can be determined whether or not a particular segment of the business is extremely high Sales volume or number of transactions, for example, can be used as a common denominator to measure frequency