



FIRE INVESTIGATION

Sřední průmyslová škola Hranice

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19_Fire investigation

CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0608

Výukový materiál

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MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

FIRE INVESTIGATION

Předmět: Anglický jazyk

Ročník: Požární ochrana – 2. ročník

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Škola: SPŠ Hranice



Anotace: Reading about fire investigation and origin and causes of fire.

Klíčová slova: fire, investigation, firefighters, firefighting

Autorem materiálu a všech jeho částí, není-li uvedeno jinak, je Mgr. Radka Vorlová

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Write the three following on the board and let you students guess what job do the hints represent:

Try to guess the job, the following hints may help you 😊

- Detective work
- Collects, analyses and reports
- Comes after the emergency

What job is it?

⇒ **SOLUTION:** fire investigator

Before reading ask the students:

What do you know about this job?

Do you like detective work? Why?/Why not?

FIRE INVESTIGATOR

The fire investigator must explore the fire scene, collect evidence and analyse them, and find and document origin and establish what human actions were responsible for the fire. There are many areas which are documented during the investigation, for example building construction, furnishings, smoke movement, human reactions, evacuation, rescue, extent of life loss, injury, damage, and many others.

Fire investigation has to know chemistry and behaviour of fire.

When the scene becomes safe, the fire investigator can start working. Although the scene is declared safe, fire investigator should wear protective clothing (fire-resistant overalls, thick gloves, sometimes face mask, etc).

The investigation is similar to the examination of crime scenes. The investigation should begin with an external examination of the scene. All the doors and windows should be examined to realize whether they were locked. The investigator also searches for things which could be relevant to the incident (tools used to break into building, ladders, containers of flammable substances, etc.). Weather conditions are also important. The investigator usually starts investigating in the area which is least damaged and aim to more damaged areas (probable seat of the fire).



Establishing the origin

The place where fire started burns for longer time and therefore there is the worst damage. Structural damage of the building can also help during the location of the seat of the fire. The investigator sometimes has to remove debris to find possible origin.

There can also be multiple seats of fire which usually indicates arson.

Establishing the cause

The investigator should find out whether the cause of the fire was accidental, natural, deliberate or undetermined. Accidental fires usually start because of electrical appliances or candles. Lightning strike is a typical example of natural fire. Deliberate fires are caused by people known as arsonists. If the cause of fire can't be found (because of the lack of evidence), it is claimed as undetermined.

After reading the text, try to answer the following questions:

- What is fire investigator's task?
- What knowledge does the investigator have to do his job?
- When can the fire investigator enter the fire scene?
- What does the investigator investigate for?
- What weather conditions are important for the investigation, name at least one)? And explain why.
- What is the difference between establishing the origin and establishing the cause of the fire?
- Who is arsonist?
- What are the four causes of fire?

Použité zdroje:

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