

OREGON OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL 2016 CR2K ANNUAL SUMMARY





Mission

Protecting citizens, their property and the environment from fire and hazardous materials.

Vision

Premier Public Safety Services.

Values

PROFESSIONALISM

We are a highly skilled and competent workforce.

CREDIBILITY

We demonstrate trust and accountability through our actions.

COLLABORATION

We partner with others to achieve our mission.

LEADERSHIP

We are dedicated to an environment for success.

DEDICATION

We believe our mission is worthy of our efforts.

Statutory Authority
Oregon Revised Statutes:
Chapters 336, 453, 470,
476, 478, 479, 480



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INTRODUCTION

About the data in this report

NFIRS - The National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) was developed by the U.S. Fire Administration and is a uniform system of incident reporting that uses a common set of definitions and associated numerical codes. NFIRS provides general guidance and standards to be used when completing incident reports. Data submitted by Oregon fire agencies to the OSFM using the NFIRS format and standards is the primary source of information for this report.

Oregon Fire Bridge™ - Oregon's incident reporting system, Oregon Fire Bridge™, is a real-time reporting system that is web based and NFIRS compliant. Incident reports submitted to the OSFM are required under ORS 476.210 and must be compliant with the current NFIRS incident reporting standard. Incident reports are submitted to the OSFM from local fire agencies in Oregon and are maintained in the Oregon Fire Bridge™. Data entered into the Oregon Fire Bridge™ by local fire agencies can be changed, modified, or updated at any time as newer information becomes available. Data that was not reported in previous years may also be entered at any time. These variables may cause information previously reported by OSFM to be different than what is currently reported.

Statewide Incident Summary - The data in this section was obtained from the Oregon Fire Bridge™ and includes every type of incident reported, not just fire incidents. The data in this section includes only incidents reported to the OSFM on or before 3/31/2017.

Fires in Oregon - The data in this section was obtained from the Oregon Fire Bridge™ and includes only incidents that involved an actual fire. The data in this section includes only incidents reported to the OSFM on or before 3/31/2017.

Community Right To Know Report - The Community Right to Know and Protection Act was passed by the Oregon Legislature in 1985 (ORS 453.307 to ORS 453.520). Oregon's Community Right to Know (CR2K) program is administered by the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal (OSFM), and meets or exceeds certain requirements of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. The law requires the OSFM to survey facilities annually in order to collect, validate, and disseminate information on hazardous substances located throughout the state. This supplement report summarizes the information reported by facilities on the Hazardous Substance Information Survey.

Certain hazardous substance incidents are required to be reported to the OSFM under ORS 453.342. The Oregon Fire Bridge™ system is the online database the OSFM makes available for fire departments to enter hazardous substance incidents. A snapshot of the hazardous substance incidents that occurred in 2016 was taken on March 31, 2017, for the purpose of summarizing the information reported by first responders.

Reporting Agencies - In order to provide a more complete summary of the fire situation in Oregon, the data in this report includes information provided by fire agencies recognized by the OSFM, including those that are not required to report their incident data to OSFM.

Appendices - The information contained in the appendices was obtained from the Oregon Fire Bridge™, OSFM Fire Service Profile Reports, the Special Districts Association of Oregon (SDAO), agency websites, the U.S. Census Bureau, and the Oregon Secretary of State's Office. Information compiled through OSFM's Fire Service Profile Reports and from SDAO was provided by Oregon fire protection agencies as listed. Not all agencies provided information.

Methodologies

Aid Given - To isolate individual fire incidents, only reports from the primary agency are included. Excluded from this report are any incidents where agencies reported that mutual or automatic aid was given. An exception is where aid given totals are specifically identified.

Casualties - Information on fire service and civilian casualties in this report is based on data provided in either the NFIRS Fire Service Casualty Module or the Civilian Fire Casualty Module. Casualty data entered only in the NFIRS Basic Module was not included.

Estimated Loss Amounts - Dollar amounts listed in this report are estimates made by on-scene firefighters and are not actual insurance totals. Methodologies for determining estimated loss amount and pre-loss amounts are established independently by each local fire agency.



Note: Totals in the following charts and graphs may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

OREGON COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW AND PROTECTION ACT

Executive Summary

This summary is being provided in accordance with OAR 837-085-0390. It is a summary of information reported to the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal regarding the storage of hazardous substances at fixed facilities as well as incidents involving hazardous substances during 2016.

The Oregon Community Right to Know and Protection Act, Oregon Revised Statute 453.307 to 453.372, mandates the Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal to survey employers in Oregon that have the potential to store hazardous substances at their fixed facilities. This is accomplished with the Oregon Hazardous Substance Information Survey (HSIS). Facilities are required to complete the annual survey and submit it to the Office of State Fire Marshal. The information reported on the survey includes the names of hazardous substances, the quantities stored at the site, the total amount that enters or leaves the site, the hazards associated with the substances, and storage locations.

A hazardous substance is defined in OAR 837-085-0040 (30) as:

(a) Any substance designated as hazardous by the Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services or by the Office of State Fire Marshal; or

(b) Any substance required to have a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) pursuant to Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division's OAR 437, division 2 (29 CFR 1910.1200), subdivision Z, and which appears on the list of Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH); or

(c) Any substance required to have an MSDS pursuant to Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division's OAR 437, division 2 (29 CFR 1910.1200), subdivision Z, except:

(A) Substances exempted by designation of the Office of State Fire Marshal; or

(B) Substances which are solids and do not react or dissolve and are stored in unprotected areas; or

(C) Substances exempted by the rules of OAR chapter 837, division 085; or

(D) Gases intended and used for human or animal ingestion or inhalation either directly or added to a product, if the gas is present at the site where ingestion or inhalation occurs; and the gas is not being used in a manufacturing process; and the gas is not a cryogenic; and the gas is not being stored at the site in a quantity that exceeds 1,000 cubic feet.

(d) Any substance for which a manufacturer is required to develop an MSDS, that presents a physical or health hazard to emergency response personnel or the public under normal conditions of use or during an emergency situation; or

(e) Any waste substance that presents a physical or health hazard to emergency response personnel or the public under normal conditions of use or during an emergency situation; or

(f) Any radioactive waste or radioactive material as defined in ORS 469.300(19) and radioactive substance as defined in 453.005.

The reportable quantity thresholds for most substances are:

- 500 pounds of a solid
- 500 gallons of a liquid
- 500 cubic feet of a vaporous gas
- 500 gallons of a liquefied or cryogenic gas

For highly toxic substances or explosives the thresholds are:

- 5 gallons of a liquid
- 10 pounds of a solid
- 20 cubic feet of a gas

Extremely Hazardous Substances designated by the Environmental Protection Agency are reportable at the specific threshold planning quantity established for each substance. Radioactive substances are reportable at any quantity that is not a sealed source. OAR 837-085-0070 (2) (a)

The reportable quantity thresholds for gasoline and diesel in underground tanks at retail gasoline service stations are 75,000 gallons and 100,000 gallons respectively.

OAR 837-085-0380 requires all incidents responded to by emergency response personnel involving a hazardous substance to also be reported to the Office of State Fire Marshal.

For more information about the Community Right to Know program please visit our web site at http://www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/pages/cr2k_home.aspx. For information about the state regional hazardous material response teams please visit http://www.oregon.gov/osp/SFM/pages/eru_rhm_teams.aspx.



Hazardous Substance Storage

FACILITIES REPORTING

Reporting Frequency by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes

This table lists the top ten specific industry classifications with the most facilities that were sent a survey in 2016.

NAICS Code	NAICS Description	Facilities
517212	Cellular and other wireless telecommunication	1806
921190	Other general gov support	992
517110	Wired telecommunications carriers	464
611110	Elementary and secondary schools	397
424710	Petroleum bulk stations and terminals	295
811111	General automotive repair	261
441310	Automotive parts and accessories stores	252
447110	Gasoline stations with convenience stores	218
221122	Electric power distribution	189
411110	New car dealers	171

Compliance Rate for Retuning the Hazardous Substance Information Survey – by County

County	Surveys Sent	Surveys Received	Compliance Rate
Baker	140	137	97.9%
Benton	271	264	97.4%
Clackamas	959	920	95.9%
Clatsop	188	183	97.3%
Columbia	187	180	96.3%
Coos	336	330	98.2%
Crook	103	98	95.1%
Curry	124	120	96.8%
Deschutes	574	548	95.5%
Douglas	513	489	95.3%
Gilliam	39	39	100.0%
Grant	71	65	91.5%
Harney	80	73	91.3%
Hood River	107	103	96.3%
Jackson	601	585	97.3%
Jefferson	113	94	83.2%
Josephine	227	222	97.8%
Klamath	396	370	93.4%
Lake	98	83	84.7%

County	Surveys Sent	Surveys Received	Compliance Rate
Lane	1,104	1,071	97.0%
Lincoln	249	236	94.8%
Linn	490	473	96.5%
Malheur	197	188	95.4%
Marion	883	854	96.7%
Morrow	118	116	98.3%
Multnomah	1,880	1,796	95.5%
Polk	180	173	96.1%
Sherman	53	52	98.1%
Tillamook	160	153	95.6%
Umatilla	354	341	96.3%
Union	156	152	97.4%
Wallowa	65	63	96.9%
Wasco	153	145	94.8%
Washington	1,136	1,085	95.5%
Wheeler	24	24	100.0%
Yamhill	310	297	95.8%
Total	12,639	12,122	95.9%

FACILITIES REPORTING

Hazard Class Reporting Frequency

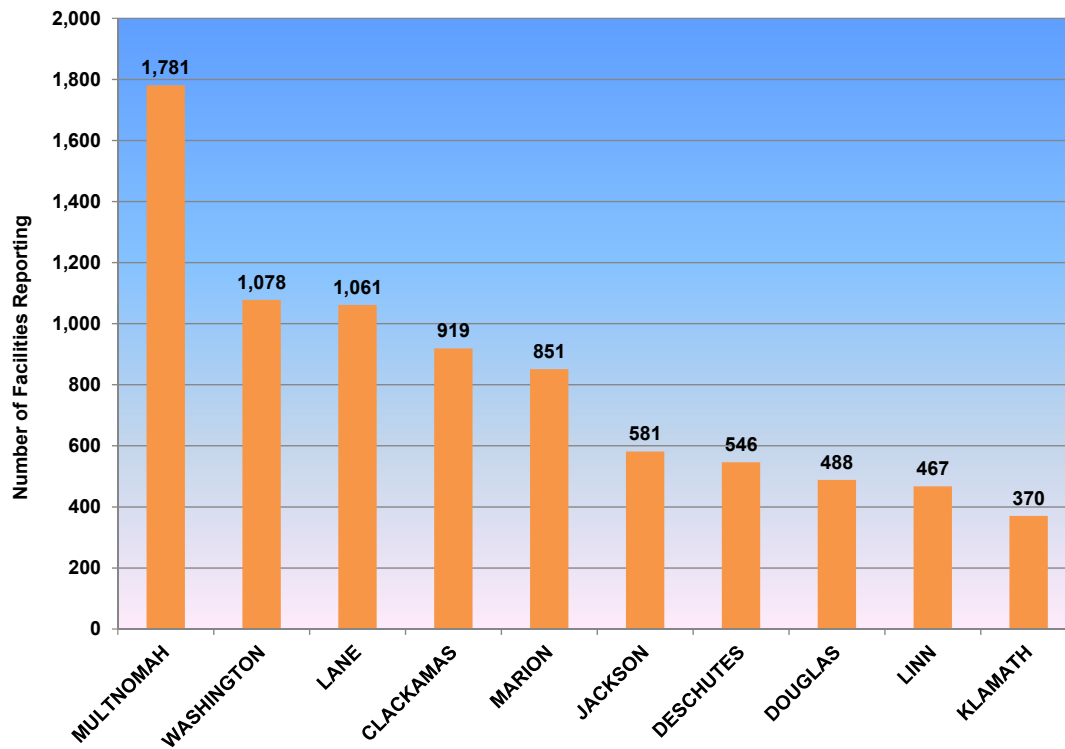
Facilities reporting substances on the survey must also report the hazard class associated with the substance. Hazard classes used for reporting are mainly United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) hazard class codes, along with several custom codes used only by the Oregon Community Right To Know Program. A substance can be assigned up to three hazard class codes.

This table shows how many times a substance with the hazard class was reported. For example, the table shows that facilities reported a Hazard Class 6.3 substance 13,887 times on the survey in 2016.

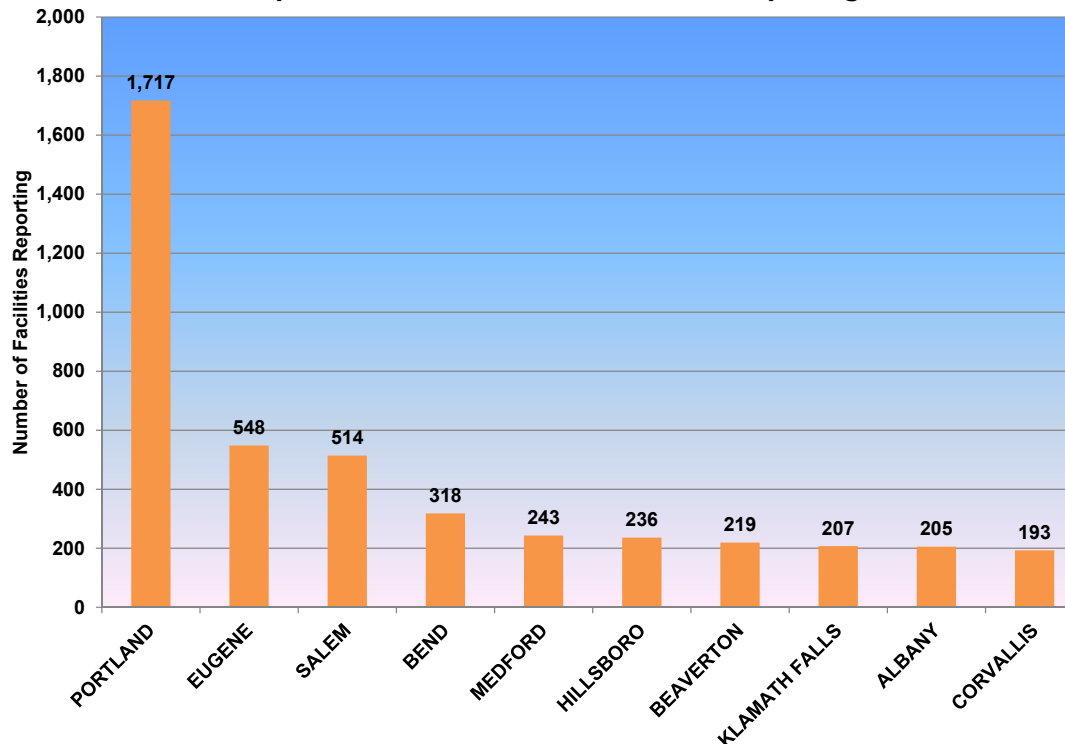
Hazard Class Code	Hazard Class Description	Number of Times Hazard Class Reported
6.3	Acute Health Hazard	13,887
3.0	Flammable and Combustible Liquid	6,747
4.5	Combustible Material	5,173
9.0	Miscellaneous Hazardous Material	4,376
2.2	Non-flammable Gas	3,789
2.1	Flammable Gas	3,634
5.1	Oxidizers	2,197
8.0	Corrosive Material	1,970
6.4	Chronic Health Hazard	915
6.1	Poisonous Material	812
4.4	Reactive Material	794
2.3	Poisonous Gas	546
7.0	Radioactive Material	383
1.3	Explosives (with predominately a fire hazard)	272
6.5	Pesticide	231
4.1	Flammable Solids	138
4.3	Dangerous When Wet	123
1.4	Explosives (with no significant blast hazard)	59
1.1	Explosives (with a mass explosion hazard)	38
4.2	Spontaneously Combustible Material	35
1.5	Very Insensitive Explosives; Blasting Agents	28
5.2	Organic Peroxides	8
1.2	Explosives (with a projection hazard)	7
6.2	Infectious Substance (Etiologic agent)	1

FACILITIES REPORTING

Top Ten Counties with the Most Facilities Reporting

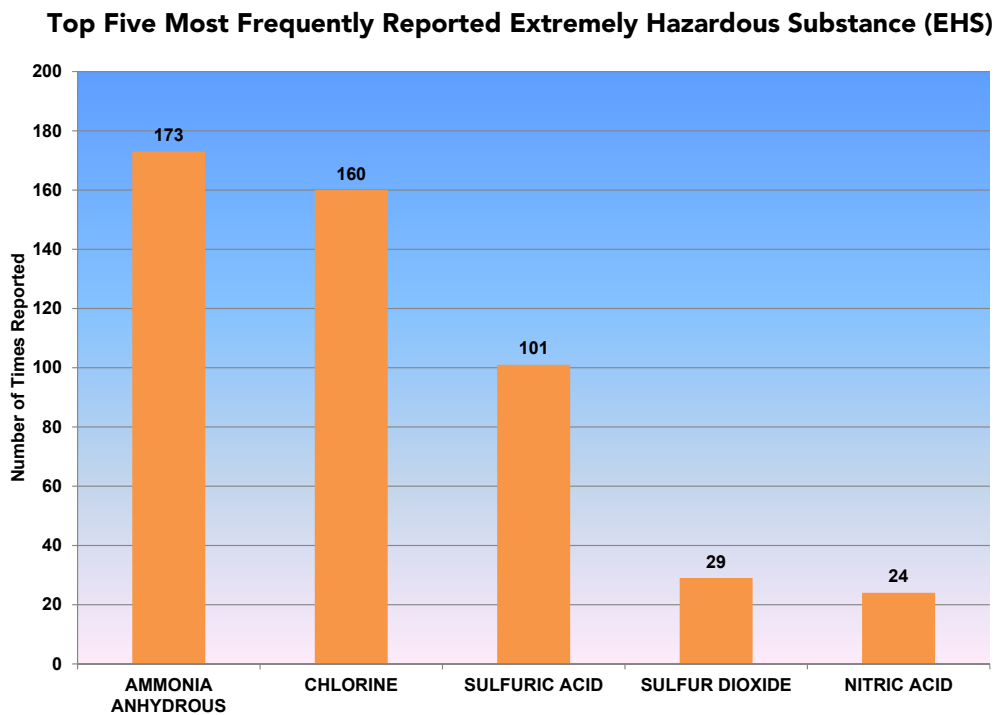
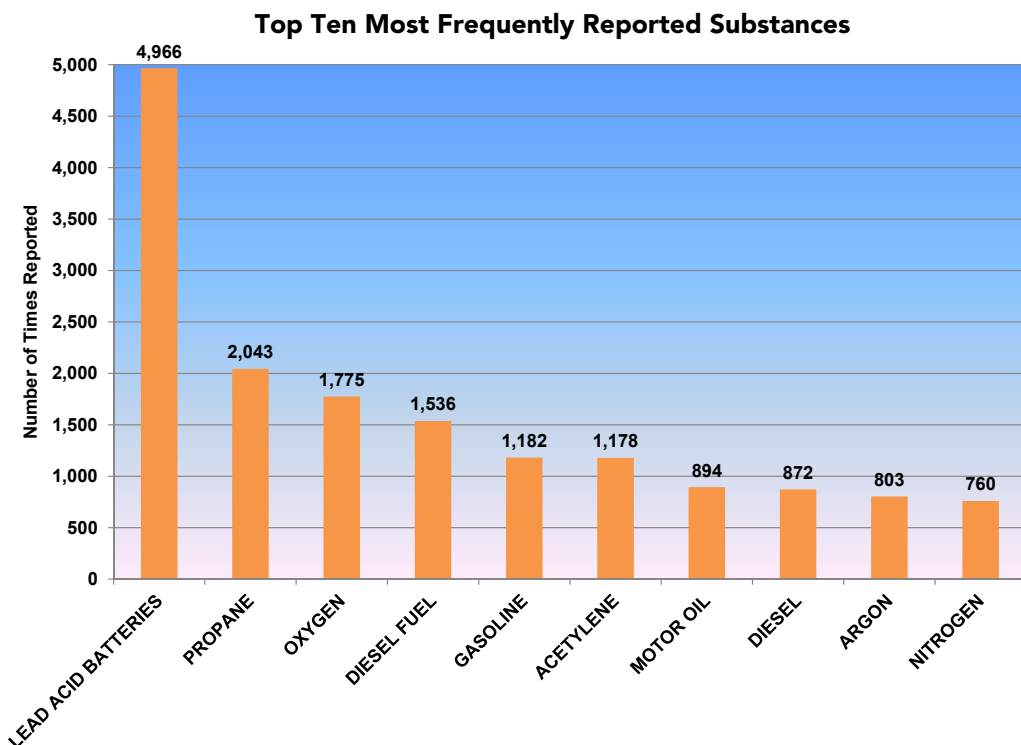


Top Ten Cities with the Most Facilities Reporting



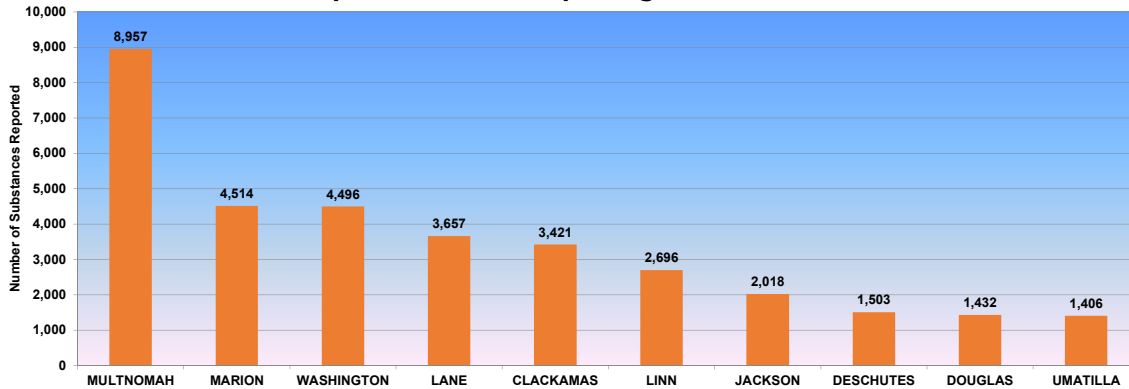
SUBSTANCES REPORTED

The chart below shows the top ten substances most frequently reported. In many cases, substances reported using various names have been combined under one name in this chart. For example, Diesel, Diesel 2, Diesel Fuel 2 Ultra Low Sulfur, and Diesel Oil were combined as Diesel Fuel.

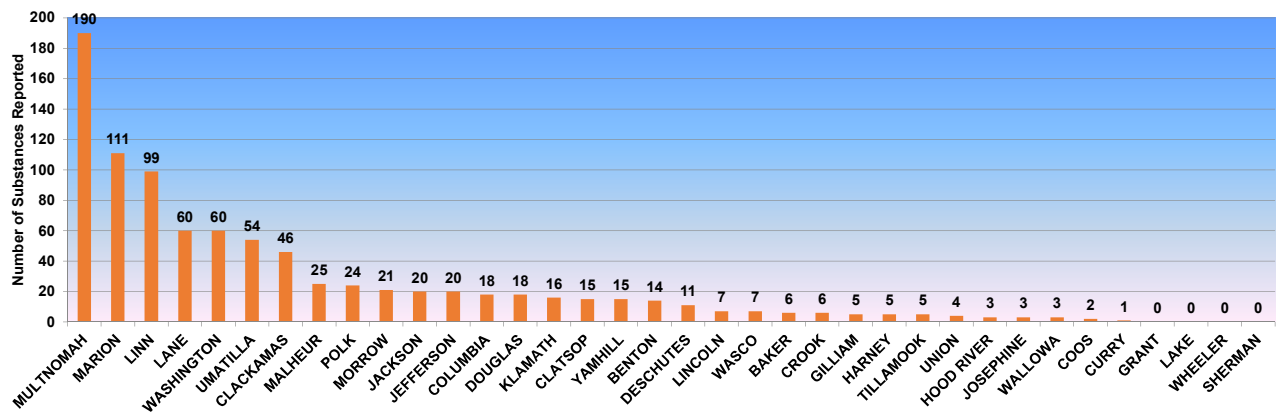


SUBSTANCES REPORTED

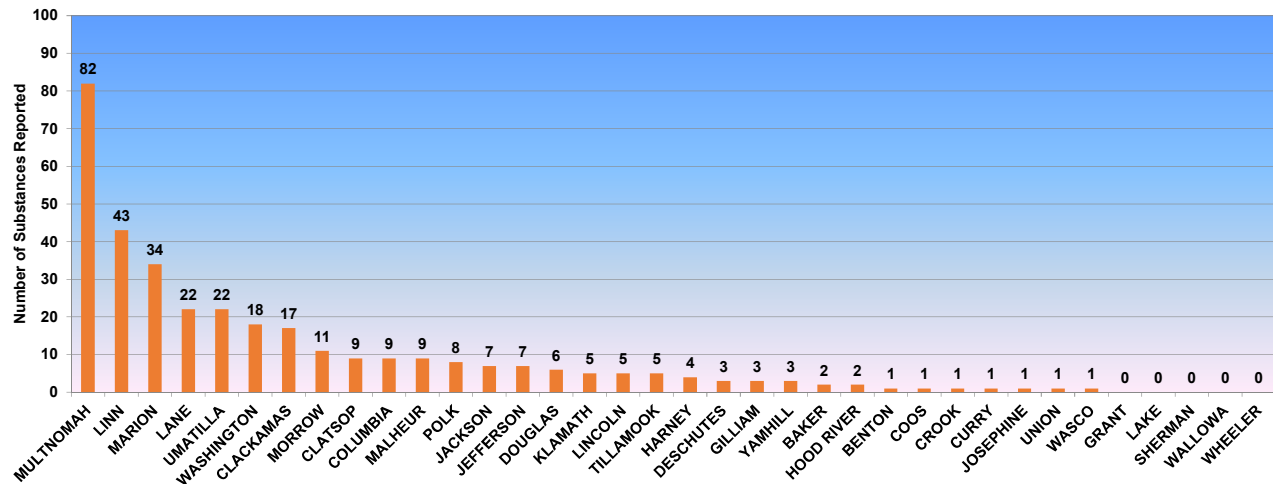
Top Ten Counties Reporting the Most Substances



Substances Reported in Quantities Over 250,000 Units - by County



Substances Reported in Quantities Over One Million Units - by County



SUBSTANCES REPORTED

Substances Reported in Quantities Exceeding One Million Units

This chart below shows the substances that were reported in quantities exceeding 1,000,000 pounds, gallons, or cubic feet, and the number of times reported.

Chemical Name	Count	Chemical Name	Count	Chemical Name	Count
Urea	16	Bunker C Fuel Oil	2	Blu 20	1
Diesel Fuel	13	Carbon Dioxide	2	Brown Sugar	1
Gasoline	13	Cooking Oil	2	Calcium Carbonate	1
Fertilizer 46-0-0	11	Fertilizer 0-0-39-14s	2	Calcium Oxide	1
Lead Acid Batteries	11	Fertilizer 16-20-0	2	Cement	1
Portland Cement	9	Fertilizer 16-20-0-13	2	Cement Kiln Dust	1
Fertilizer Urea	7	Fertilizer 32-0-0	2	Chevron Neutral Oil	1
Monoammonium Phosphate Fertilizer	7	Flour	2	Christy Minerals Calcined Flint	1
Diesel	6	Ground Limestone	2	Clays	1
Ethanol	5	Lead Acid Batteries-Dry	2	Coal	1
Fertilizer 11-52-0	5	Muriate Of Potash	2	Coal Tar Pitch-Liquid	1
Fertilizer Ammonium Sulfate	5	Natural Gas	2	Corn	1
Wood Dust	5	Nitrogen Cryogenic	2	Corn Flour	1
Ammonium Sulfate	4	Phos-Chek Lc-95a	2	Crude Oil	1
Asphalt Liquid	4	Polyvinyl Chloride Resin	2	Denatured Ethanol	1
Aluminum Ingots	3	Potassium Chloride	2	Diatomaceous Earth	1
Ammonium Sulfate Fertilizer	3	Sand	2	Diesel Fuel 2 Ultra Low Sulfur	1
Black Liquor	3	Soda Ash	2	Diesel Oil	1
Diesel 2	3	Wheat	2	Dolomite Lime	1
Fertilizer 0-0-60	3	White Liquor	2	Eg-44 Clay	1
Fertilizer 0-0-62	3	Abs Plastic	1	Fertilizer 0-0-20 K-Mag	1
Fertilizer 20-0-0-24	3	Aerosil 90	1	Fertilizer 0-0-60 Mop	1
Fertilizer 21-0-0 Ammonium Sulfate	3	Ag Lime	1	Fertilizer 0-0-60 Mur/Crs	1
Fertilizer Muriate Of Potash	3	Alcohol Denatured Fuel Grade	1	Fertilizer 10-34-0	1
Green Liquor	3	Aluminum Oxide (Mny)	1	Fertilizer 12-0-0-26s	1
Jet A Fuel	3	Aluminum Oxide (P20)	1	Fertilizer 20-0-0	1
Monoammonium Phosphate	3	Ammonia	1	Fertilizer 20-0-0-24s Plus Zinc	1
Motor Oil	3	Ammonium Phosphate	1	Fertilizer 21-0-0-24	1
Peat Moss	3	Ammonium Phosphate Nitrate	1	Fertilizer Iron Sulfate	1
Ammonia Anhydrous	2	Asphalt	1	Fertilizer K-Mag	1
		Asphalt Cement	1	Fertilizer Muriate Of Potash 0-0-62	1
		Barley	1		
		Biodiesel B5	1		

Chemical Name	Count
Fertilizer Sul Po Mag	1
Fertilizer Un-32/Ns-1	1
Fertilizer Uran 32-0-0	1
Fly Ash	1
Fly Ash Class C	1
Grain Dust	1
Grains	1
Graphite	1
Green Diamond Sand	1
Green Liquor Dregs-Slaker Grits-Lime Mud	1
Hb Fuller HI0008	1
Helium	1
Hydrogen Chloride	1
Iron Sulfate	1
Kingsford Charcoal Briquets	1
Kingsford Matchlight Briquets	1
Laticrete Sanded Grout	1
Laticrete Thinset Mortar	1
Laticrete Unsanded Grout	1
Lead Alloys And Scrap	1
Lead Oxide	1
Lignite	1
Lime	1
Lime Sludge	1
Limestone	1
Limestone Pelletized	1
Liquor Black Heavy	1
Liquor Black Weak	1
Liquor Green	1
Liquor White	1
Lubricating Oil	1
Marine Fuel Oil	1
Melamine	1
Metam Clr 42%	1
Methane	1
Microessentials Sz	1

Chemical Name	Count
Muriate Of Potash 0-0-60	1
Newsprint	1
Nickel	1
Nitrogen Liquid	1
Oil Bunker C	1
Oil Neutral Base	1
Oxygen Liquid	1
Paint Thermoplastic White	1
Pebble Quicklime	1
Perlite Ore	1
Phenol Formaldehyde Resin	1
Ply Veneer	1
Polyethylene	1
Polyethylene Pellets	1
Polystyrene Insulation	1
Potash	1
Potato Starch	1
Prilled Urea	1
Pumice	1
Pvc Suspension Resin	1
Quicklime	1
Recycled Glass	1
Refractory Brick	1
Residual Marine Fuels, Rmb-Rmk	1
Resin Coated Silica Sand	1
Roofing Granules	1
Rubber Styrene Butadiene	1
Scrap Metal - Recycle	1
Silica Sand	1
Silica Sand/Starblast	1
Soybean Meal	1
Ss-Fa	1
Sugar	1
Sulfate Of Potash 0-0-50	1

Chemical Name	Count
Sulfuric Acid 35-96%	1
Sweet Crude Oil	1
Titanium/Titanium Alloy Sponge And Chips	1
Tmah 25%	1
Transmix	1
Urea 46-0-0 Fertilizer	1
Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solution	1
Urea Fertilizer	1
Used Oil	1
Waste Blast Media	1
Waste Boiler Fly Ash	1
Waste Foul Concentrate	1
Waste Lead Acid Batteries	1
Wastewater Tmt Sludge	1
Water Base Flexographic Ink	1
Wheat Flour	1
Wheat Flour-Nfp	1
Wood Pulp	1
Zirconium Base Alloys	1
Zirconium Ingots	1
Zirconium Oxide	1

Hazardous Substance Incidents

INCIDENT COUNTS

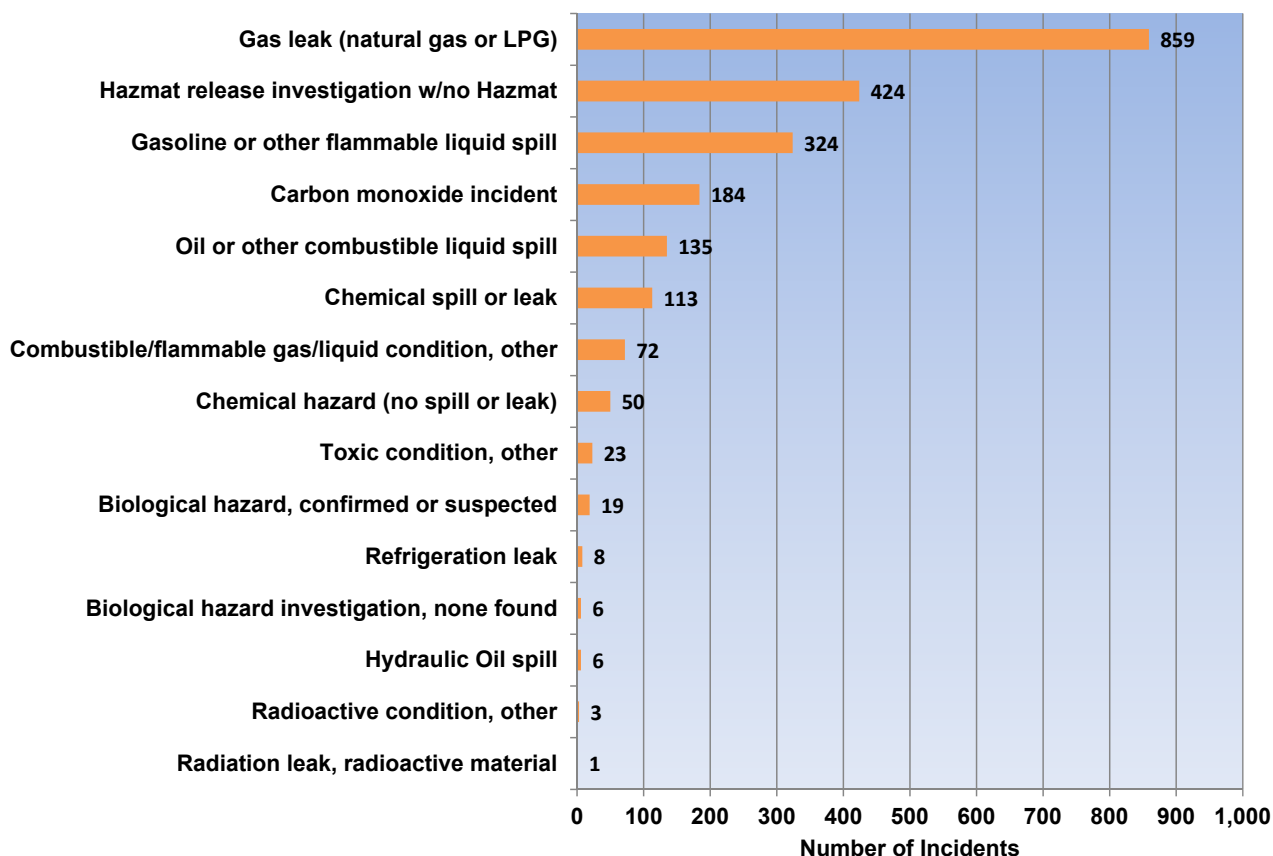
Oregon Fire Bridge™

Under the Oregon Community Right to Know and Protection Act, those who responded to an incident involving hazardous substances must report information about that incident to the OSFM. The OSFM currently provides responders with an online incident reporting system called Oregon Fire Bridge™.

Fire departments and OSFM hazmat teams reported 2,227 hazardous substance incidents in 2016. These incidents resulted in 16 civilian injuries, two civilian deaths, and two fire service injuries.

Using information collected in Oregon Fire Bridge™, this section presents several snapshot views of hazardous substance incidents in Oregon. More information can be requested by contacting the CR2K Information Assistant at 503-934-8353, emailing sfm.cr2k@state.or.us, or from our website at http://www.oregon.gov/osp/SFM/Pages/CR2K_InformationAvailable.aspx.

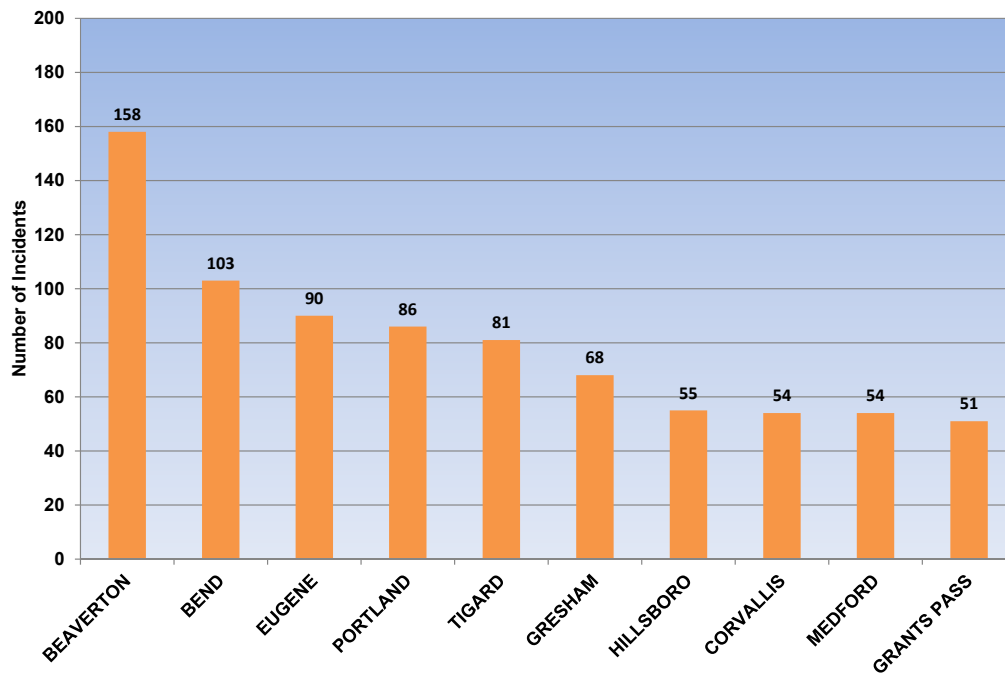
Types of Hazardous Substance Incidents



Incident reporters categorize hazmat incidents in one of several broad categories. These categories describe the general types of responses to incidents.

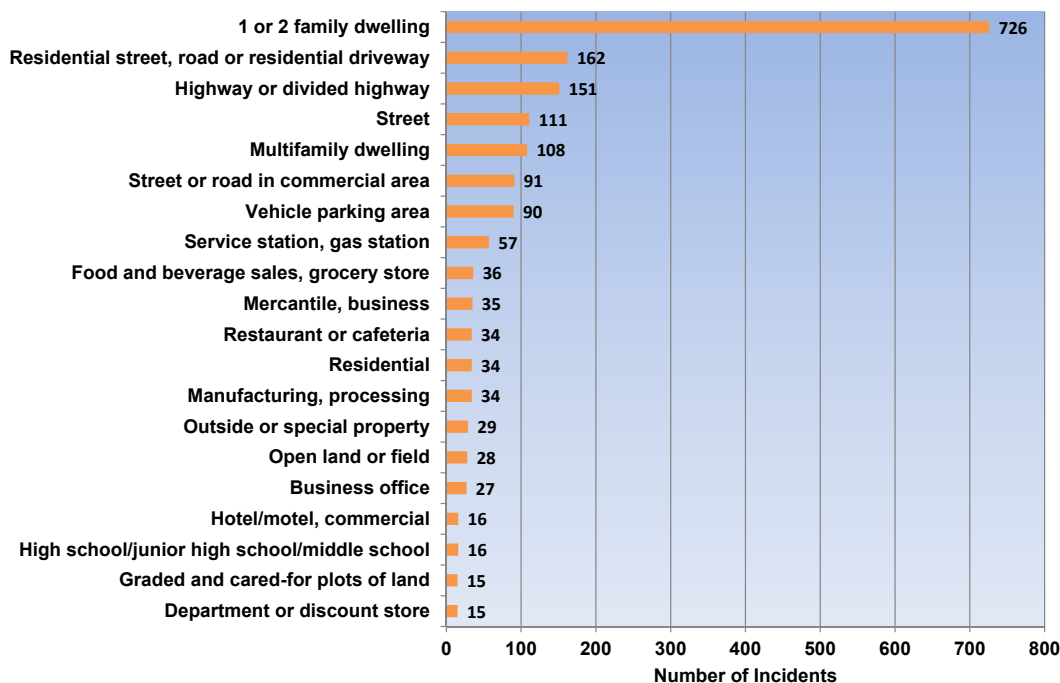
INCIDENT COUNTS

Cities with the Most Reported Hazardous Substance Incidents



This chart shows the top 10 cities with the highest number of hazardous substance incidents reported. The cities listed in this graph are based on the zip code of the address in which the incident occurred, and may not necessarily be within the city limits.

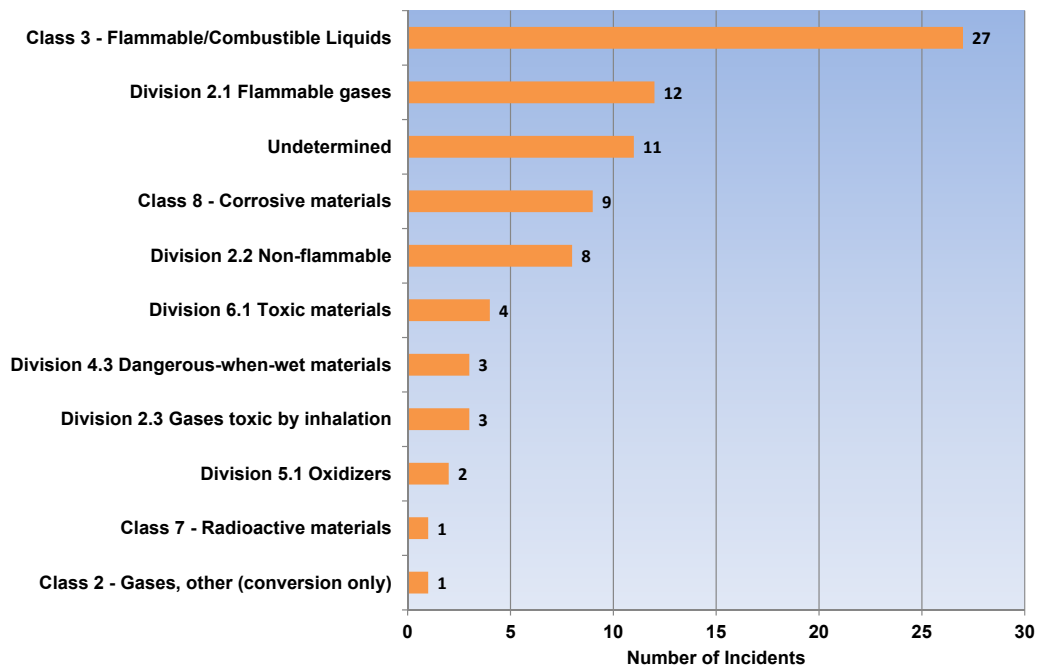
Types of Property Uses Where Hazardous Substance Incidents Occurred



This chart shows the top 20 types of property uses where the most reported hazardous substance incidents took place. This is a count only and does not reflect the severity of the incidents.

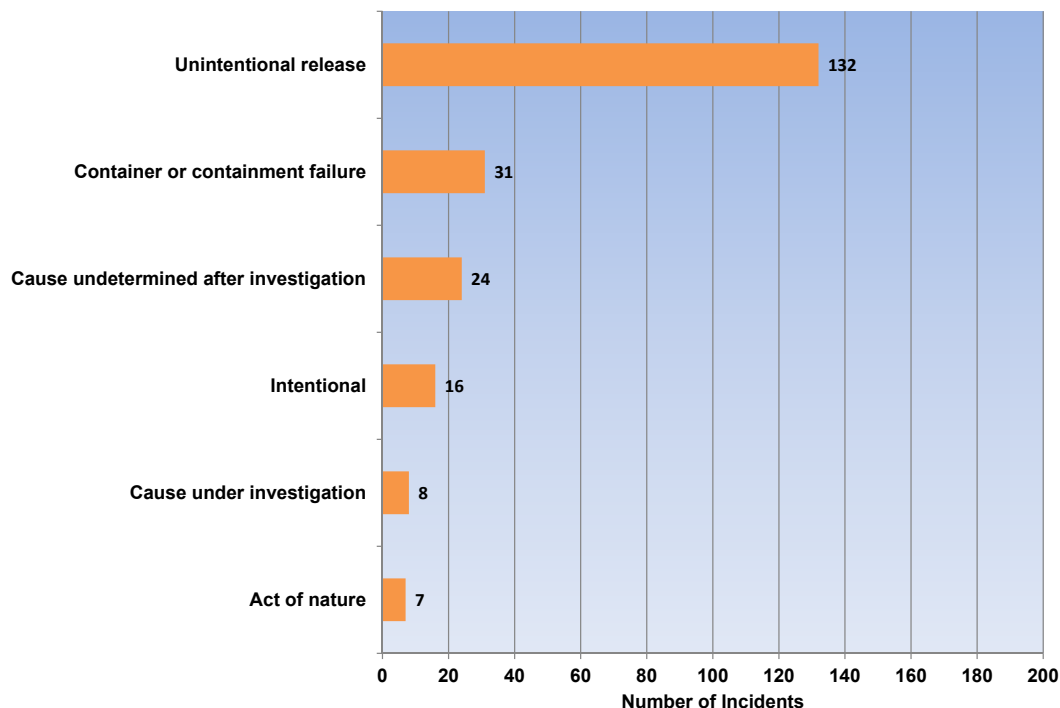
INCIDENT COUNTS

Count of Hazardous Substance Incidents by U.S. DOT Hazard Classes



This chart was derived from reported incidents. The hazard classes of the substances involved were not always clearly stated in the responder reports. Of the 2,227 hazardous substance incidents reported, only 81 are identifiable by the hazard class.

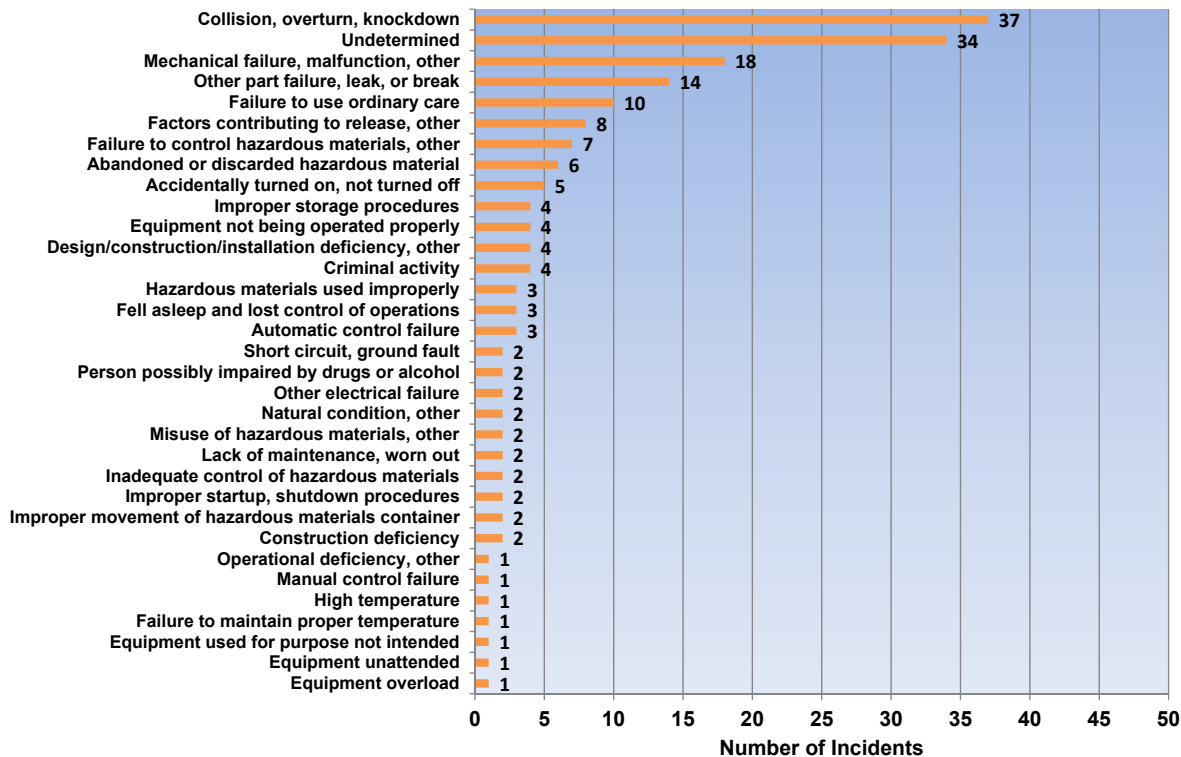
Causes of Hazardous Substance Incidents



There are six options given for causes of a hazardous substance incident. Not all reports list the cause of an incident. This chart illustrates the reported causes.

INCIDENT COUNTS

Factors Contributing to Hazardous Substance Incidents



Several options are given for contributing factors to a hazardous incident, but not all reports contain the information. This chart shows the reported contributing factors and the number of incidents reported for each one.

This chart shows the reported casualties associated with hazardous substance incidents in 2016. They are categorized by fire service personnel and civilian. They are further separated based on whether the injury or death was caused by the hazardous substance, or by some other factor in the incident.

	Injuries - Exposure	Deaths - Exposure	Injuries - Other	Deaths - Other	Total
Civilian	5	2	11	0	18
Fire service	0	0	2	0	2
Total	5	2	13	0	20

The following is a brief description of the incidents reflected in these reported casualties:

- Incident 1 1 civilian was killed due to oxygen displacement
- Incident 2 1 civilian was killed due to exposure to carbon monoxide
- Incident 3 9 civilians were injured due to possible exposure to a hazardous material
- Incident 4 1 civilian was injured due to exposure to sodium hydroxide
- Incident 5 1 civilian was injured due to possible exposure to radiation

INCIDENT COUNTS

Incident 6	1 civilian was injured due to exposure to hydrofluoric acid
Incident 7	1 civilian was injured due to exposure to hydrofluoric acid
Incident 8	1 civilian was injured due to exposure to fluorine gas
Incident 9	1 civilian was injured due to possible exposure to sodium hypochlorite
Incident 10	1 civilian was injured due to exposure to an unknown hazardous material
Incident 11	1 fire service member was injured responding to a hazardous materials release
Incident 12	1 fire service member was injured responding to a hazardous materials release

4 buildings and 66 people were evacuated in these incidents

Hazmat Teams Responding to Incidents

Oregon's 13 Regional Hazmat Emergency Response Teams responded to 90 incidents in 2016. The following table shows the number of responses for each team. A map of the Regional Hazmat Emergency Response Team boundaries is on the following page.

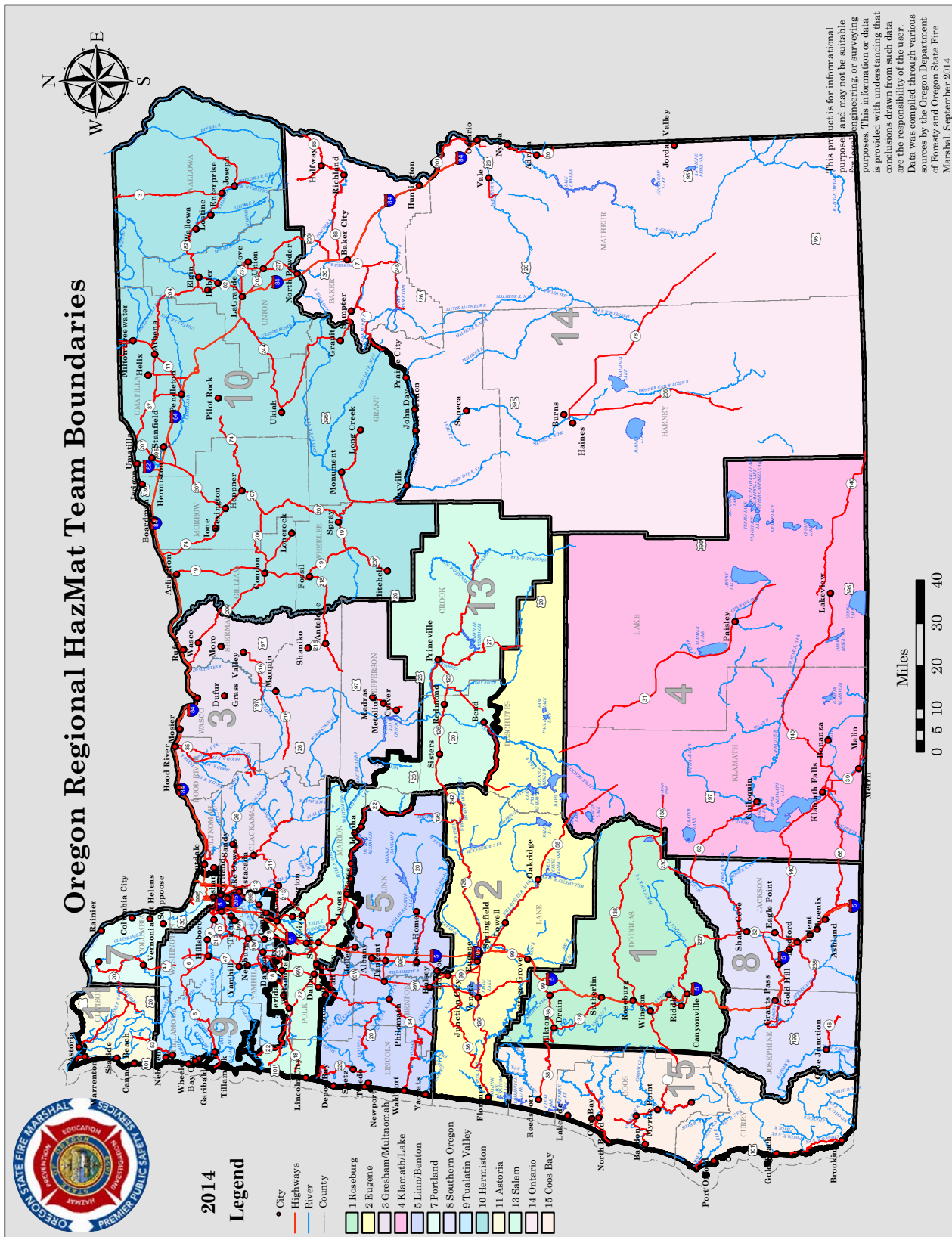
Team		Number of Incidents	Team		Number of Incidents
Team 1	Roseburg	7	Team 9	Tualatin	12
Team 2	Eugene	7	Team 10	Hermiston	3
Team 3	Gresham/Multnomah Co.	17	Team 11	Astoria	1
Team 4	Klamath/Lake	0	Team 13	Salem	13
Team 5	Linn/Benton	7	Team 14	Ontario	6
Team 7	Portland	9	Team 15	Coos Bay	2
Team 8	So. Oregon	6	TOTAL		90

Substances Involved in Hazmat Team Responses

Of the 90 incidents responded to by a Regional Hazmat Emergency Response Team, a total of 36 different substances were involved.

Substance Name	Substance Name	Substance Name
Aluminum oxide	Gasoline	Petroleum distillate
Ammonia	Hydrofluoric acid	Phenylacetic acid
Anhydrous ammonia	Hydrogen chloride (gas)	Propane
Chlorine	Lithium metal	Silica, crystalline
Crude oil	Mercury	Sodium hydrosulfide solution
Diesel	Mineral oil	Sodium hydroxide (solution)
Diesel fuel	Muriatic acid	Sodium hypochlorite
Diethylenetriamine	Other	Sodium hypochlorite solution
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether	Oxygen (refrigerated liquid)	Sulfuric acid
Fluorine (compressed gas)	Ozone	Trimethyl benzene
Formic acid	Paint, oil base	Water
Freon 12	Petroleum	White powder

Oregon Regional HazMat Team Boundaries



Oregon Regional Hazmat Team Responses

Outreach

In 2016, Oregon Regional Hazmat Emergency Response Teams conducted 46 outreach events and training sessions for 2,533 students across the state. Most training was conducted at local fire departments within the response regions, and often included representatives from industries within the region. Outreach training conducted by the hazmat teams ensures local responders are prepared to respond quickly and safely, and assist the hazmat team in the event of a hazardous substance incident. The table below identifies the number of outreach events conducted by each team.

Telephone Advisory Calls

In addition to incident response, teams provide an additional resource through telephone advisories to local responders, industry representatives, and others throughout their respective regions. In 2016, the teams conducted 82 telephone advisory calls. The table below identifies the number of calls handled by each team.

2016 Regional HazMat Outreach

Team #		Events
Team 1	Roseburg	7
Team 2	Eugene	0
Team 3	Gresham/Multnomah Co.	4
Team 4	Klamath/Lake	0
Team 5	Linn/Benton	7
Team 7	Portland	3
Team 8	So. Oregon	2
Team 9	Tualatin	2
Team 10	Hermiston	2
Team 11	Astoria	9
Team 13	Salem	7
Team 14	Ontario	1
Team 15	Coos Bay	2
TOTAL		46

2016 Telephone Advisory Calls

Team #		Calls
Team 1	Roseburg	10
Team 2	Eugene	0
Team 3	Gresham/Multnomah Co.	1
Team 4	Klamath/Lake	0
Team 5	Linn/Benton	6
Team 7	Portland	21
Team 8	So. Oregon	8
Team 9	Tualatin	21
Team 10	Hermiston	2
Team 11	Astoria	3
Team 13	Salem	9
Team 14	Ontario	1
Team 15	Coos Bay	0
TOTAL		82



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Designed and Prepared by

Dave Gullledge - OSFM, Analytics & Intelligence Unit Coordinator

Carlee Justis - Publishing & Distribution, Graphic Designer

Staff Contributing to this Report

John Phillips - Research Analyst

Candice Clark - Fire Data Specialist

Brent Griffiths – CR2K Program Coordinator

Victoria Sartain – CR2K Information Assistant

Jamie Kometz – Regional Hazmat Teams Coordinator

Oregon Office of State Fire Marshal
Analytics & Intelligence Unit
3565 Trelstad Ave. SE
Salem, OR 97305

503-934-8250

877-588-8787 (toll free)

www.oregon.gov/OSP/SFM/pages/data_unit.aspx

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This publication contains information about the activities and resources of Oregon's structural fire protection agencies in 2016. While this information is published primarily as a service to fire protection agencies, we hope it will be a useful resource for any agency or individual seeking information on Oregon's fire service.



Oregon State Police

OFFICE OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL

PHONE: 503-378-3473 | FAX: 503-378-1825

oregon.gov/osp/sfm | oregon.sfm@state.or.us

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