



Report *on a Survey into*

Portable Fire Extinguishers

**and their use
in the United Kingdom
and other member countries
of Eurofeu**

*Survey carried out jointly by FETA (Fire Extinguishing Trades Association)
and IFEDA (Independent Fire Engineering & Distributors Association)*

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Executive Summary - United Kingdom

A joint survey into the use of portable fire extinguishers in the UK was recently undertaken by the Fire Extinguishing Trades Association (FETA) and the Independent Fire Engineering & Distributors Association (IFEDA).

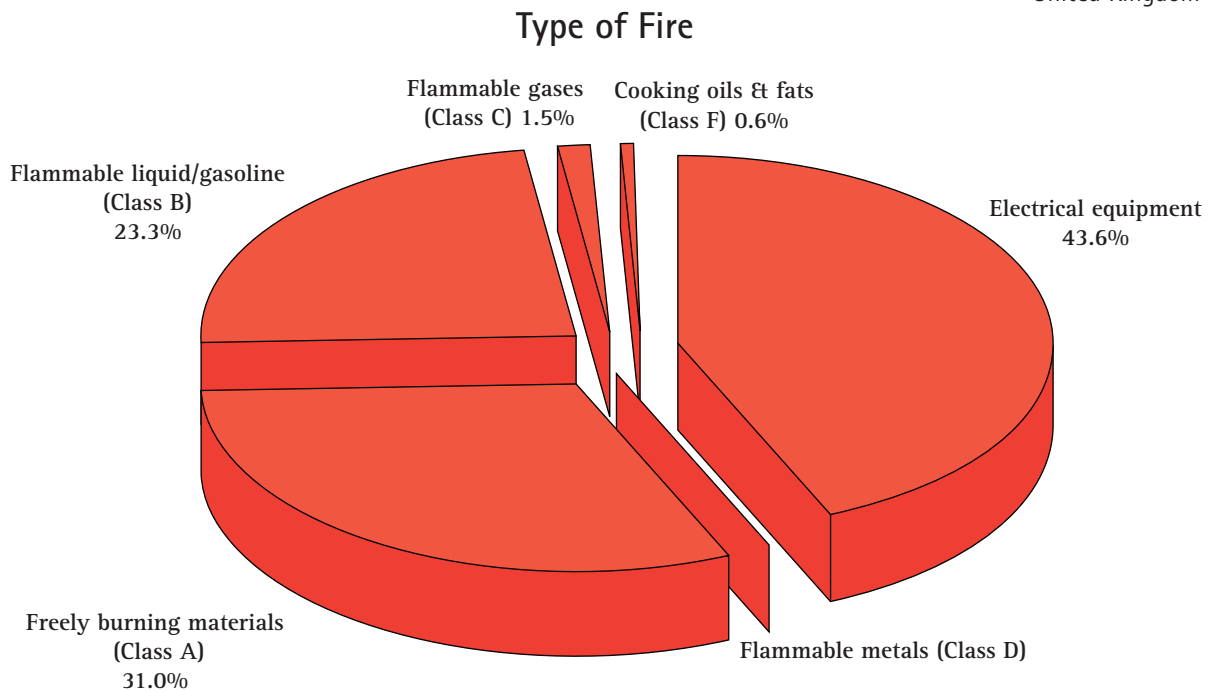
According to the survey, fire extinguishers are estimated to:

- save the UK economy over £500million (based on values of the total fire claims for commercial premises in 1999)
- prevent 1,629 injuries (based on figures for deaths and injuries caused by fire published in 2001)
- prevent the loss of 24 lives (based on figures for deaths and injuries caused by fire published in 2001).

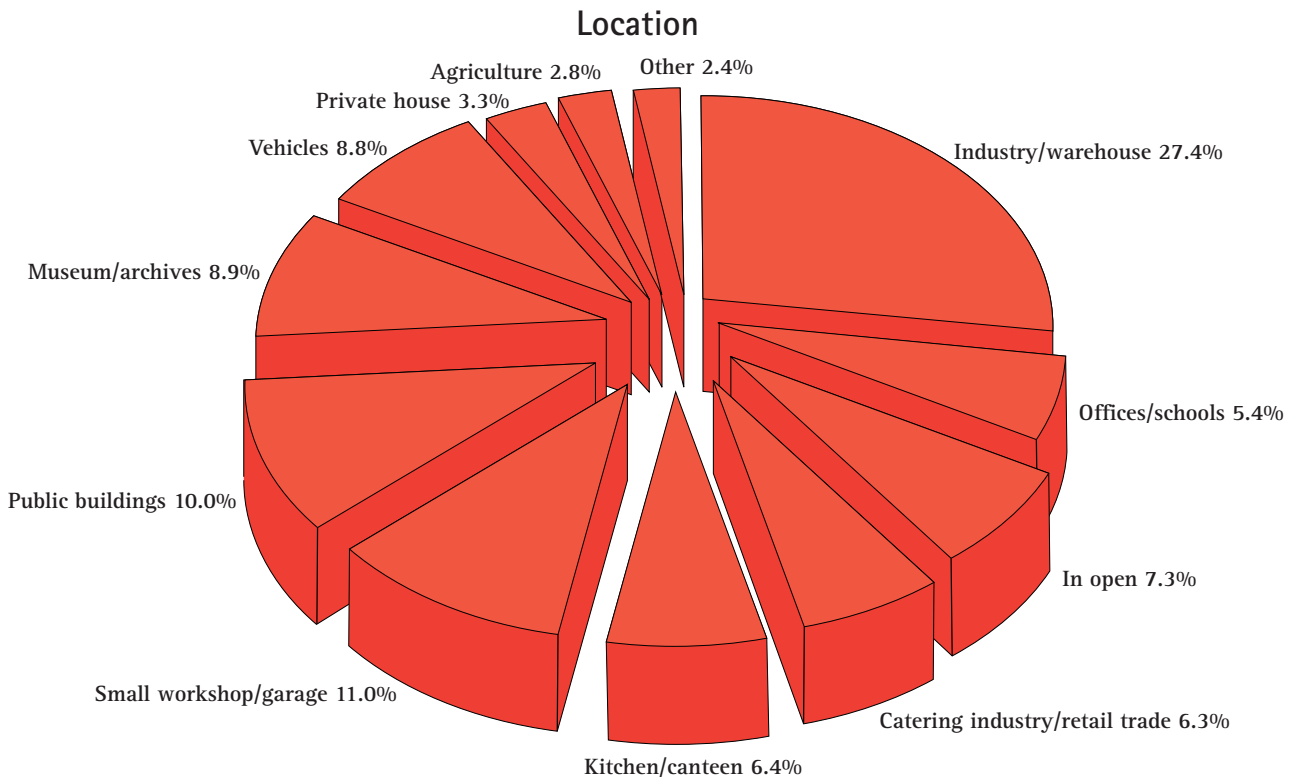
Fire losses in the UK are currently estimated at £7billion per annum but these official statistics only take into account those incidents reported to the fire service.

Fire extinguishers are designed to prevent relatively minor incidents becoming major conflagrations. Hence, their use often goes unreported.

The chart illustrated represents the UK results from the survey (See "Results of Survey - United Kingdom" page 4)



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This fact is borne out by the findings of the survey in which some 75% of incidents documented did not require the attendance and resources of the fire service and were subsequently, therefore, not recorded in any official statistics. The two trade associations which represent the UK manufacturers, installers and maintainers of fire extinguishers and hose reels realised that the role of the extinguisher is not currently represented accurately and sought to bring into focus the very important role they play in fire safety.

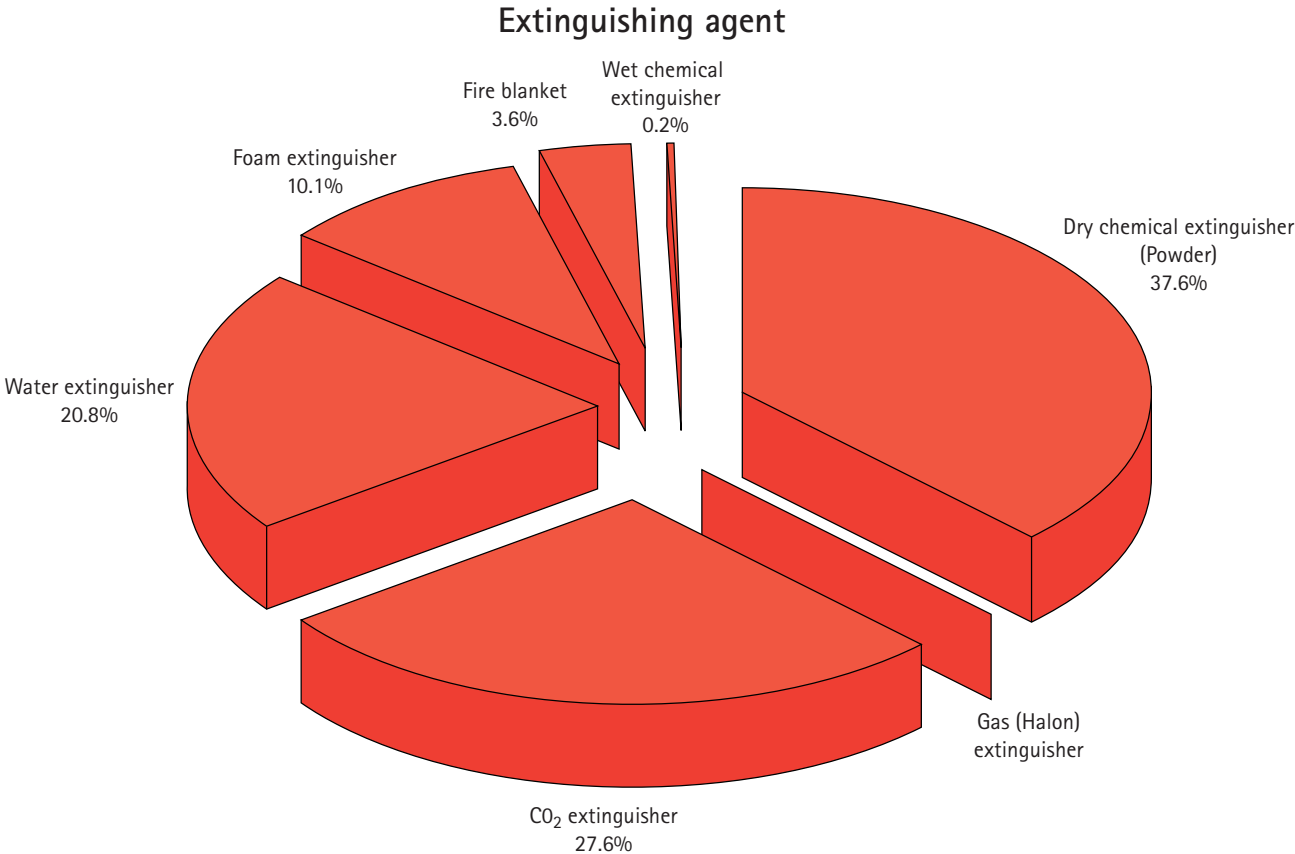
The survey, which was carried out in 2002 over a four month period, with data collected from forms completed by service engineers of FETA and IFEDA member companies, also aims to identify the types of situation in which extinguishers continue to provide a vital means of first-aid fire-fighting.

Of the 2,173 incidents recorded in the survey, in 80% of cases (1,737) the portable equipment successfully extinguished the fire and in 75% (1,637) of those cases, the fire brigade was not required to attend. At a time when the cost of the fire service is under severe scrutiny (following publication of the Bain Report), estimates further suggest that portable fire extinguishers actually save £5.1million each year in terms of fire service resources (based on Gateshead Fire Service call-out costs of £220 per visit).

The Fire Extinguishing Trades Association (FETA) and the Independent Fire Engineering & Distributors Association (IFEDA) are seeking general recognition that fire extinguishers, used by people who have received the appropriate training, make a significant contribution in the prevention of serious fires in the UK and that there is a failing in the current method of collating fire statistics.

More worryingly, both associations believe that, in some quarters, the removal of extinguishers from some buildings is occurring because there is now a belief that the dangers posed by fire no longer exist. It is felt within FETA and IFEDA that this is a short-sighted and dangerous point of view.

The survey, it is felt, has demonstrated the important role that portable fire extinguishers play in the preservation of life and property. In the majority of incidents when a fire has started, fire extinguishers are sought out and are generally the first form of fire-fighting on the scene. Therefore it is equally vital that those extinguishers are well installed and maintained.



The chart illustrated represents the UK results from the survey (See "Results of Survey - United Kingdom" page 4)

Europeu Successful Use of Portable Extinguisher Survey 2002

Results of survey - United Kingdom

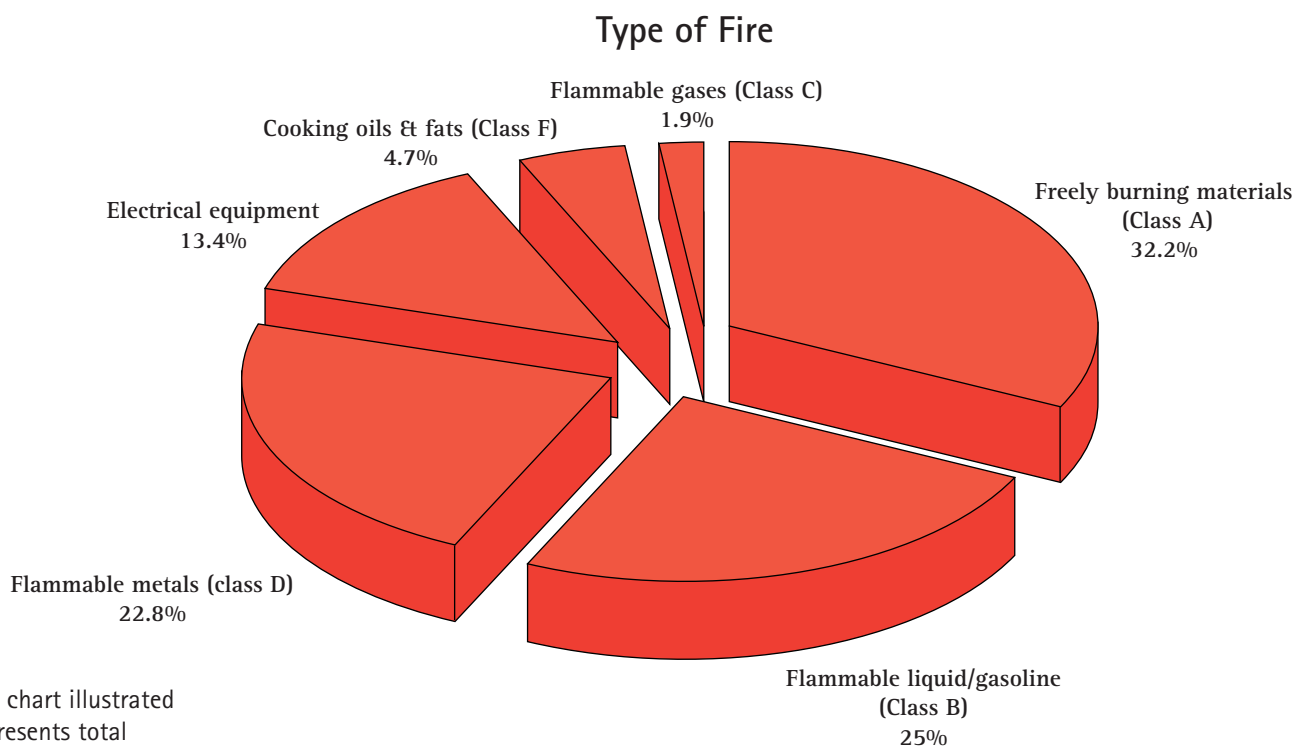
		Per cent
Total number of incidents reported:	2173	
Extinguished by extinguisher	1737	79.9%
Not extinguished by extinguisher	436	20.1%
Fire Brigade called	523	24.1%
Fire Brigade not called	1637	75.3%
Not known	13	0.6%
Type of fire:		
Freely burning materials (Class A)	674	31.0%
Flammable liquid/gasoline (Class B)	507	23.3%
Flammable gases (Class C)	32	1.5%
Cooking oils and fat (Class F)	12	0.6%
Electrical equipment	947	43.6%
Flammable metals (Class D)	1	-
Location:		
Industry/warehouse	595	27.4%
Small workshop/garage	239	11.0%
Public buildings	218	10.0%
Catering industry/retail trade	137	6.3%
Offices/schools	118	5.4%
Museum/archives	193	8.9%
Kitchen/canteen	140	6.4%
Vehicles	191	8.8%
Agriculture	61	2.8%
Private house	71	3.3%
In open	158	7.3%
Other	52	2.4%
Type of extinguisher used:		
Dry chemical (Powder)	1925	37.6%
CO ₂	1407	27.6%
Water	1061	20.8%
Foam	516	10.1%
Fire blanket	185	3.6%
Wet chemical	12	0.2%
Gas (Halon)	2	-
Total	5108	100.0%
Cause of fire:		
Accident	1830	84.2%
Arson	260	12.0%
Unknown	83	3.8%
Operated by trained staff:		
Yes	1273	58.6%
No	790	36.4%
Unknown	110	5.0%

Executive Summary - Europe

In addition to the UK findings, the survey was part of a wider European survey conducted over a three month period in 2002 by Eurofeu, - the European committee of the manufacturers of fire protection equipment and fire-fighting vehicles - in which research was also undertaken in Austria, Belgium, Germany, France and the Netherlands. Across the six EU member countries it was found that in 81.5% of incidents, fires were successfully put out by extinguishers, reflecting the 80% success rate found in the UK and demonstrating the importance of the role played by first aid fire-fighting in reducing fire losses.

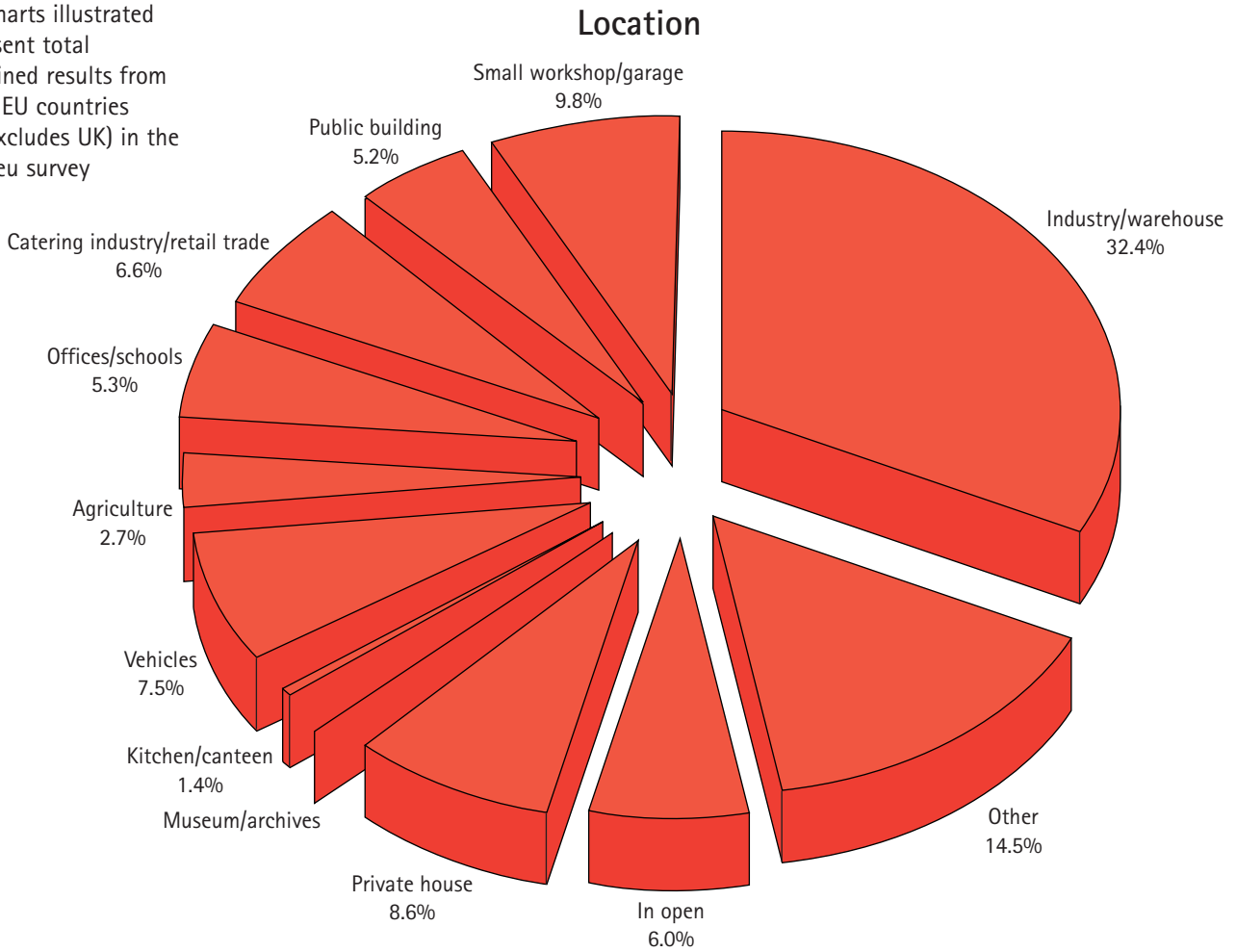
The following pages contain the results of the survey into the successful use of portable fire extinguishers in the five other European countries with the final table giving a summary of all six countries. The survey was carried out during 2002.

As the replies from each member association varied slightly in the categories listed, the collated results have been adjusted to allow for this variance. For example, in the German results "store/warehouse" and "factory warehouse" have been combined to give the "industry/warehouse" figure. This adjustment does not change any of the trends shown by the survey.

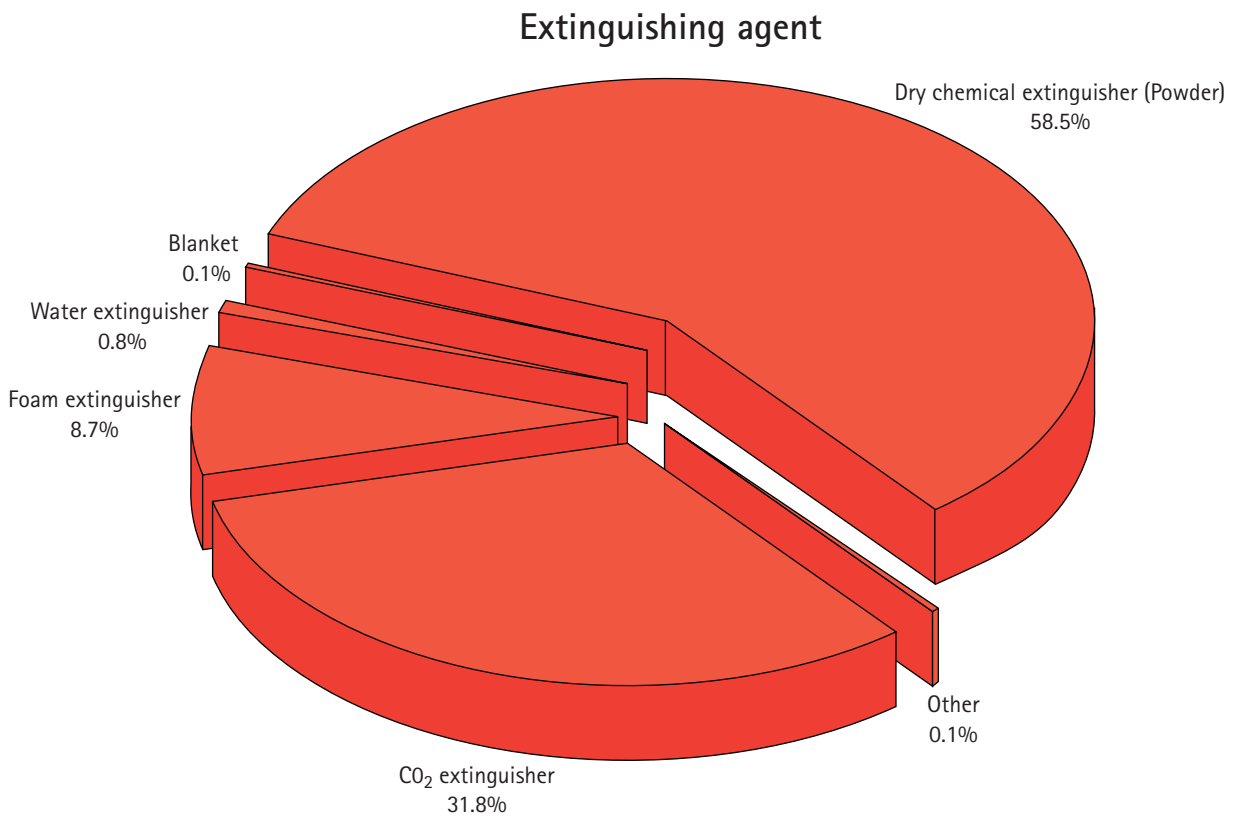


The chart illustrated represents total combined results from the 5 EU countries (i.e. excludes UK) in the Eurofeu survey

The charts illustrated represent total combined results from the 5 EU countries (i.e. excludes UK) in the Eurofeu survey



The results of the survey show that the majority of fires (83%) were successfully extinguished by the use of portable fire extinguishers and in most cases (78%), the incident was handled without the need to call the fire brigade.



Eurofeu Successful Use of Portable Extinguisher Survey 2002

Results of survey - Austria

		Per cent
Total number of incidents reported:		
	48	
Fire Brigade called	24	50.0%
Fire Brigade not called	24	50.0%
Location:		
Private house	14	29.1%
In open	8	16.7%
Office	2	4.2%
Factory/warehouse	18	37.5%
Public building	4	8.3%
Vehicle/garage	2	4.2%
Type of extinguisher used:		
Water	10	10.9%
Foam	19	20.6%
Dry chemical (Powder)	46	50.0%
CO ₂	17	18.5%
Total	92	100.0%

* NOTE: It is appreciated that the number of reported incidents from Austria is too small to be representative of their market. However, it has been included for completeness.

Eurofeu Successful Use of Portable Extinguisher Survey 2002

Results of survey - Belgium

		Per cent
Total number of incidents reported:	937	
Extinguished by extinguisher	718	76.6%
Not extinguished by extinguisher	219	23.4%
Fire Brigade called	138	14.7%
Fire Brigade not called	772	82.4%
Not known	27	2.7%
Type of fire:		
Freely burning materials (Class A)	183	19.5%
Wood/textile/rubber	140	14.9%
Flammable gases (Class C)	19	2.0%
Flammable liquid/gasoline (Class B)	234	25.0%
Cooking oils and fat (Class F)	42	4.6%
Electrical equipment	122	13.0%
Other	197	21.0%
Location:		
Industry/warehouse	378	40.3%
Small workshop/garage	160	17.1%
Public buildings	96	10.2%
Catering industry/retail trade	39	4.2%
Offices/schools	60	6.4%
Kitchen/canteen	31	3.3%
Vehicles	53	5.7%
Agriculture	2	0.2%
Museum/archives	1	0.1%
Private house	41	4.4%
Other	76	8.1%
Type of extinguisher used:		
Fire blanket	2	-
Dry chemical (Powder)	2123	61.5%
CO ₂	1328	38.5%
Foam	0	-
Other	1	-
Total	3454	100.0%

Eurofeu Successful Use of Portable Extinguisher Survey 2002

Results of survey - France

		Per cent
Total number of incidents reported:		
	696	
Extinguished by extinguisher	534	76.8%
Not extinguished by extinguisher	162	23.2%
Fire Brigade called	165	23.7%
Fire Brigade not called	531	76.3%
Location:		
Industry/warehouse	238	34.2%
Small workshop/garage	68	9.7%
Public buildings	20	2.9%
Offices/school	47	6.8%
Restaurants	36	5.2%
Vehicles	23	3.3%
Agriculture	37	5.3%
Private house	41	5.9%
Other	186	26.7%
Type of extinguisher used:		
Dry chemical (Powder)	706	42.3%
CO ₂	407	24.4%
Foam*	555	33.3%
Total	1668	100.0%

* Water-based extinguishers in France are almost exclusively foam extinguishers

Eurofeu Successful Use of Portable Extinguisher Survey 2002

Results of survey - Germany

		Per cent
Total number of incidents reported:		
	806	
Extinguished by extinguisher	779	96.7%
Not extinguished by extinguisher	27	3.3%
Fire Brigade called	168	20.8%
Fire Brigade not called	526	65.3%
Not known	112	13.9%
Location:		
In open	149	18.5%
Factory/warehouse	141	17.6%
Other	97	12.0%
Vehicle/garage	95	11.8%
Residential	94	11.7%
Store/warehouse	45	5.6%
Shop	43	5.3%
Hotel/restaurant/bar	41	5.1%
Private house	34	4.2%
Office	30	3.7%
Agricultural building	23	2.8%
Place of entertainment	14	1.7%
Type of extinguisher used:		
Dry chemical (Powder)	1561	66.2%
CO ₂	675	28.6%
Foam	74	3.1%
Water	49	2.0%
Total	2359	100.0%

Eurofeu Successful Use of Portable Extinguisher Survey 2002

Results of survey - Netherlands

		Per cent
Total number of incidents reported:		
	140	
Extinguished by extinguisher	132	94.3%
Not extinguished by extinguisher	8	5.7%
Fire Brigade called	32	22.9%
Fire Brigade not called	108	77.1%
Type of fire:		
Freely burning materials (Class A)	24	17.2%
Flammable gases (Class C)	2	1.4%
Flammable liquid/gasoline (Class B)	34	24.3%
Cooking oils and fat (Class F)	9	6.4%
Electrical equipment	22	15.7%
Other	49	35.0%
Location:		
Industry/storage	30	21.4%
Small workshop/garage	30	21.4%
Public buildings	2	1.4%
Catering industry/retail trade	12	8.6%
Offices/schools	3	2.2%
Kitchen/canteen	6	4.3%
Vehicles	24	17.2%
Agriculture	8	5.7%
Private house	2	1.4%
Other	23	16.4%
Type of extinguisher used:		
Dry chemical (Powder)	87	53.6%
CO ₂	39	24.1%
Foam	24	14.8%
Fire blanket	3	1.7%
Other	9	5.6%
Total	162	100.0%

Successful Use of Portable Extinguisher Survey 2002

Results of survey – For all six countries surveyed

	Per cent		Per cent	
Country	Austria	%	Belgium	%
Total number of incidents reported:	48		937	
Extinguished by extinguisher	-	-	718	76.6
Not extinguished by extinguisher	-	-	219	23.4
Not reported	48			
Fire Brigade called	24	50.0	138	14.7
Fire Brigade not called	24	50.0	772	82.4
Not known			27	2.9
Type of fire:				
Freely burning materials (Class A)	-	-	323	34.4
Flammable gases (Class C)	-	-	19	2.0
Flammable liquid/gasoline (Class B)	-	-	234	25.0
Cooking oils and fat (Class F)	-	-	42	4.6
Electrical equipment	-	-	122	13.0
Flammable metals (Class D)	-	-	197	21.0
Location:				
Industry/warehouse	18	37.5	378	40.3
Small workshop/garage	0	-	160	17.1
Public buildings	4	8.3	96	10.2
Catering industry/retail trade	2	4.2	39	4.2
Offices/schools	0	-	60	6.4
Museum/archives	0	-	1	0.1
Kitchen/canteen	0	-	31	3.3
Vehicles	2	4.2	53	5.7
Agriculture	0	-	2	0.2
Private house	14	29.1	41	4.4
In open	8	16.7		
Other			76	8.1
Type of extinguisher used:				
Fire blanket	0	-	2	-
Dry chemical (Powder)	46	50.0	2123	61.5
CO ₂	17	18.5	1328	38.5
Gas (Halon)	0	-	0	-
Foam	19	20.6	0	-
Water	10	10.9	0	-
Wet chemical	0	-	0	-
Other	0	-	1	-
Total	92	100.0	3454	100.0

	Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
France	%	Germany	%	Neth'lands	%	UK	%	Total	%
696		806		140		2173		4800	
545	78.3	779	96.7	132	94.3	1737	79.9	3911	81.5
151	21.7	27	3.3	8	5.7	436	20.1	841	17.5
								48	10.0
165	23.7	168	20.8	32	22.9	523	24.1	1050	21.9
531	76.3	526	65.3	108	77.1	1637	75.9	3598	75.0
		112	13.9			13	0.6	152	3.1
-	-	-	-	24	17.2	674	31.0	1021	31.6
-	-	-	-	2	1.4	32	1.5	53	1.6
-	-	-	-	34	24.3	507	23.3	775	23.8
-	-	-	-	9	6.4	12	0.6	63	1.9
-	-	-	-	22	15.7	947	43.6	1091	33.5
-	-	-	-	49	35.0	1	-	247	7.6
238	34.2	186	23.1	30	21.4	595	27.4	1445	30.1
68	9.7	0	-	30	21.4	239	11.0	497	10.4
20	2.9	14	1.7	2	1.4	218	10.0	354	7.4
36	5.2	84	10.4	12	8.6	137	6.3	310	6.4
47	6.8	30	3.7	3	2.2	118	5.4	258	5.4
0	-	0	-	0	-	193	8.9	194	4.0
0	-	0	-	6	4.3	140	6.4	177	3.7
23	3.3	95	11.8	24	17.2	191	8.8	388	8.1
37	5.3	23	2.9	8	5.7	61	2.8	131	2.7
41	5.9	128	15.9	2	1.4	71	3.3	297	6.2
0	-	149	18.5	0	-	158	7.3	315	6.6
186	26.7	97	12.0	23	16.4	52	2.4	434	9.0
0	-	0	-	3	1.9	185	3.6	190	1.6
706	42.3	1561	66.2	87	55.6	1925	37.7	6448	40.4
407	24.4	675	28.6	39	24.1	1407	27.6	3873	26.4
0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	2	-
555	33.3	74	3.1	24	14.8	516	10.1	1188	22.6
0	-	49	2.1	0	-	1061	20.8	1120	8.9
0	-	0	-	0	-	12	0.2	12	0.1
0	-	0	-	9	5.6	0	-	10	-
1668	100.0	2359	100.0	162	100.0	5108	100.0	12843	100.0

Which extinguisher to use

	Freely Burning Materials (A)	Flammable Liquids (B)	Flammable Gases (C)	Flammable Metals (D)	Electrical Equipment	Cooking Oils & Fats (F)
Water	●					
Foam	●	●				
Dry Powder (ABC)	●	●	●		●	
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)		●			●	
Wet Chemical	●					●
Special Powder				●		

Purchasing and Installation

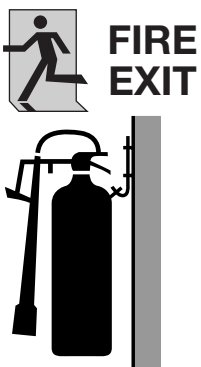


In the guidance document to the Fire Precautions (Work place) Regulations 1997 (as amended) the Government strongly recommends the installation of independently tested and certified extinguishers as part of an employers' measures for protecting their staff and others from fire. Both the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the Fire Brigades recommend extinguishers approved to the European Standard BS EN3 and compliant with the BS 7863 colour coding specification. FETA member

companies provide extinguishers to these standards and install and maintain to BS 5306.

Most workplaces will require the provision of a minimum of 2 water based extinguishers as primary protection.

In addition all other classes of risks such as electrical equipment and flammable liquids need to be separately assessed and the relevant extinguishers provided.



Siting of extinguishers

Extinguishers should be located in conspicuous positions, available at all times for immediate use and fitted on brackets or stands where they will be readily seen by persons following an escape route.

Fire extinguishers should be securely hung on wall brackets. Where this is impractical extinguishers should be located on suitable stands (not on the floor).

If wall mounted the carrying handle of larger, heavier extinguishers should be 1 metre from the floor but smaller extinguishers should be mounted so the carrying handle is 1.5 metres from the floor.

Extinguishers should be sited in such a way that it is not necessary to travel more than 30 metres from the site of a fire to reach an extinguisher.

To avoid confusion, all extinguishers installed in any one building or single occupancy should have the same method of operation and if intended for the same function should be similar in shape, appearance and colour.

Wherever possible, portable extinguishers should be grouped to form a fire point.

Maintenance

Extinguishers should be routinely inspected by the user at not less than quarterly and preferably at least monthly intervals to make sure that appliances are in their proper position and have not been discharged or lost pressure.

The user should replace extinguishers not available for use by serviceable extinguishers.

Annual inspection, service and test discharging should be carried out by a competent person.

The UK servicing standard BS 5306 Part 3 puts the onus on the user (i.e. the Company) to use a competent person and that extinguishers should be serviced to that standard and the manufacturers recommended procedure.



Training

All people regularly employed in a workplace should be aware of the risk of fire. They need to know:

- How to summon the Fire Brigade.
- How to warn others of the fire including the operation of the fire-warning apparatus.
- The location and use of escape routes.
- The procedure for assisting visitors or members of the public from the workplace.
- The location of the fire assembly point.
- How to use the fire equipment provided.



How to use a fire extinguisher

Water

Suitable for most fires except those involving flammable liquids or live electrical apparatus.

- 1: Direct the jet at the base of the flame and keep it moving across the area of the fire.
- 2: Seek out any hot spots after the main fire is extinguished.
- 3: A fire spreading vertically should be attacked at its lowest point and followed upwards.



Foam

Suitable for most fires involving flammable liquids, apart from cooking oil fires.

- 1: Where the liquid on fire is in a container, direct the spray at the back edge of the container or at an adjoining vertical surface above the level of the burning liquid. This allows the foam to build up and flow across the surface of the liquid to smother the fire.
- 2: Where this is not possible stand well back, direct the spray with a gentle sweeping movement, allow the foam to drop down and lie on the surface of the liquid.
- 3: Do not aim the spray directly into the liquid as this will drive the foam beneath the surface and render it ineffective. In addition, it may splash the fire onto the surroundings.



Dry Chemical (Powder)

Suitable for fires involving flammable liquids or electrical apparatus.

- 1: On fires involving either liquids in containers or spilled liquids, direct the nozzle towards the near edge of the fire. With a rapid sweeping motion drive the fire towards the far edge until all the flames are extinguished.
- 2: On fires involving flowing liquids, direct the nozzle at the base of the flames and sweep upwards.
- 3: On fires in electrical equipment, switch off the current if safe to do so and then direct the nozzle straight at the fire.
- 4: Where the equipment is enclosed, direct the nozzle into any opening with the object of penetrating the interior.
- 5: When the fire appears to be extinguished shut off the discharge and wait until the atmosphere clears. If any flame is then still visible, discharge again.



Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Suitable for fires involving flammable liquids or electrical apparatus.

Method and operating instructions as for dry powder.

- 1: Carbon dioxide extinguishers should NOT be used in confined spaces where there is a danger that fumes may be inhaled.
- 2: **DO NOT HOLD THE HORN SINCE IT BECOMES EXTREMELY COLD DURING USE**



Wet Chemical

Specifically for use on fires in deep fat fryers. DO NOT USE on fires involving live electrical equipment.

- 1: Turn off the source of heat if safe to do so.
- 2: Hold the lance at arm's length, well above the fire with its nozzle at least 1 metre away from the fire.
- 3: Holding the lance still, discharge so that the spraying wet chemical falls gently onto the surface of the fire.
- 4: Even if the fire appears to go out quickly, discharge the entire contents of the extinguisher.





Established in 1916, FETA is the trade association which represents companies responsible for the manufacture and maintenance of portable fire fighting equipment, including extinguishers, hose reels and fittings.

FETA is a very proactive association and continues to play an important role in the ongoing development of improved standards for products, service and quality management systems.

On becoming a FETA member, companies sign up to the association's Leadership Statement which includes a full complaints procedure should any company transgress from the Statement's objectives. This ensures that the FETA logo offers an assurance to specifiers and end users that they are dealing with reputable fire protection companies for whom quality is fundamental to their products and services.

FETA is also committed to training with a number of schemes - including the FETA service technician examination - which are recognised as leading the way in fire safety training.

Further details on FETA and its member companies are available by phoning: 020 8549 8839 or by visiting: www.feta.org.uk

Directory of FETA members

1st Class Fire Protection Tel: 01603 742 741	Bristol Fire (incl. Somerset Fire) Tel: 01454 315 779	Cleeve Fire Protection Tel: 01242 674 523
AFE (Comber) incorporating M & W Fire Protection Tel: 01247 878 088	Burton Fire Protection Tel: 01536 724 307	CMD Fire & Security Ltd Tel: 01563 550 014
ALBA - Fire Extinguishers Tel: 01667 455 751	CAMS Fire & Security PLC Tel: 01438 740 840	Complete Fire Protection Tel: 01923 251 446
Amerex Fire International Ltd Tel: 01633 627 000	Canon Fire Protection Tel: 01730 815 209	Conquest Systems Ltd Tel: 01234 843 003
Anderstore Ltd Tel: 0113 236 5300	Central Fire Protection N.I. Tel: 028 9084 2922	Cormeton Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 0191 237 0790
Angus Fire Armour Ltd Tel: 01844 214 545	Chase Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01785 252 568	Croda Fire Fighting Chemicals Ltd Tel: 0151 548 6424
Anthony Buckley & Co Ltd Tel: 0117 986 7468	Chubb Fire Ltd Tel: 01932 785 588	Cromwell Fire Ltd Tel: 01487 823 022
BDS Fire & Security Ltd Tel: 020 8773 3377	Churches Fire Security Ltd Tel: 0870 608 4350	William Eagles Ltd Tel: 0161 736 1661
Baron Fire Tel: 01268 786 099	City Fire Group Tel: 020 8649 7766	FDSA Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 020 8863 4000
Berks Extinguisher Service Tel: 01344 425 015	Claughton Fire Protection Tel: 0151 652 6366	Fire Equipment Services Ltd Tel: 01924 228 170

Fire Extinguisher (Rentals) Ltd Tel: 0161 764 1434	M & G Fire Protection & Prevention Tel: 01483 488 047	UK Fire International Ltd Tel: 01603 727 000
Firemaster Extinguisher Ltd Tel: 020 8852 8585	Mines Rescue Services Ltd Tel: 01443 682 522	Unique Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01624 623 595
Firepoint (Scotland) Ltd Tel: 01698 307 077	MK Fire Ltd Tel: 01908 310 800	Victory Fire Ltd Tel: 020 7511 7444
Fire Safety Equipment Ltd Tel: 01159 814 433	MSF Ltd Tel: 01293 543 838	Walker Fire Tel: 01772 693 777
Fireshield MAS Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01761 411 244	Northants Fire Protection Tel: 01604 491 104	H E Woolley Ltd Tel: 01642 247 337
FIRETEK Tel: 01782 396 831	Norton Fire Protection Tel: 01384 441 267	Wormald Ansul (UK) Ltd Tel: 0161 205 2321
FPS (Fire Protection) Ltd Tel: 0117 955 3896	Nu-Swift International Tel: 01422 372 852	Arabian Construction Company Tel: +965 483 1988
Fyr Fyter (UK) Ltd Tel: 0191 384 5977	Premier Fire Ltd Tel: 01926 856 999	Industrial Equipments Ltd Tel: +255 512 5392 / 20
Walter Frank & Sons Ltd Tel: 01226 201 771	Premier Fire Protection Tel: 01932 770 473	Technical Trading Company LLC Tel: +968 703 515
The General Fire Appliance Co Tel: 01422 377 521	Prestige Fire & Safety Ltd Tel: 0121 308 2246	
Gloria Plc Tel: 01444 247 799	Prodem Fire & Safety Ltd Tel: 01443 841 551	
Thomas Glover & Co. Ltd Tel: 0161 654 2222	Pyrotec Fire Protection Tel: 01273 812 376	
Griffin & General Fire Service Tel: 020 7251 9379	Red Box Fire Control Tel: 01235 819 661	
How Fire Maintenance Ltd Tel: 01384 459 856	Richard Thorpe Fire Safety Services Tel: 01252 316 330	
Hoyles Fire & Security Ltd Tel: 01744 885 161	Safe & Sure Fire Protection Tel: 0191 378 1153	
Kidde Fire Protection Services Tel: 01582 413 694	Safety Service Agency Tel: 028 2827 6609	
London Fire Extinguishers Tel: 01245 354 570	South West Security Ltd Tel: 01823 333 868	
London Fire Protection Services Tel: 020 8681 5881	Southern Fire Security Ltd Tel: 01225 782 020	
Luxfer Gas Cylinders Ltd Tel: 0115 980 3800	Thameside Fire Protection Company Tel: 01268 591 059	
LW Safety Ltd Tel: 020 8575 9000	T & P Electrical Fire Division Ltd Tel: 01953 717 999	
Macron Safety Systems (UK) Ltd Tel: 01493 859 822	TVF (UK) Plc Tel: 01494 450 641	



The Independent Fire Engineering & Distributors Association was founded in 1989 as the representative body of independent fire trade companies (unaligned to manufacturers) who supply and maintain fire protection services and detection equipment. This includes extinguishers, hose reels, auxiliary equipment, alarm systems and training.

Our mission is to promote and enhance the quality standards and professionalism in service delivery & distribution of fire protection products within the fire industry.

Companies who are granted membership must operate ISO 9000 quality management systems and adhere to strict ethical trading guidelines.

IFEDA is totally committed to ensuring the highest levels of training of personnel employed by member companies and operates an 'Engineer Licence Scheme' ensuring the continual audit of skill levels.

End-users and enforcement agencies can have confidence when dealing with companies who are accredited IFEDA members that they will receive the highest levels of professionalism and ethics in service delivery.

For further details on IFEDA and its members either contact the Association's office on 0161 776 4251 or visit our web-site at: www.ifeda.co.uk

Directory of IFEDA members

Abbot Fire Group Ltd Tel: 0870 844 1666	Barum Friend Security Ltd Tel: 01271 342560	CTM Fire & Security Ltd Tel: 01772 882252
Ace Fire Equipment (UK) Ltd Tel: 01752 482500	Basingstoke Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01256 323733	Cuerdale Fire & Security Ltd Tel: 01772 566210
Action Fire Protection Tel: 01456 476777	Blackwood Fire Ltd Tel: 01495 220399	Cwmbran Fire Protection Tel: 016338 63895
Alarming Fire Safety Ltd Tel: 01904 704654	Bristol Fire Tel: 01454 315779	D & G Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01387 259979
Amerex Fire International Ltd Tel: 01633 627000	Brookside Fire Service Tel: 0121 457 8484	Devon & Somerset Fire Protection Tel: 01823 412996
Anglesey Fire Protection Tel: 01248 852030	Bush Fire Tel: 01992 711142	Dion Security Ltd Tel: 01851 706532
A-One Fire Prevention Tel: 0161 764 8999	C.S.Q. Tel: 020 8381 5051	Dougill Fire Appliance Co Ltd Tel: 0161 761 7034
Argos Fire Protection Services Tel: 01392 205000	Churches Fire Security Ltd Tel: 0870 6084350	Dragon Fire Tel: 01248 853399
Asco Extinguishers Co Ltd Tel: 0141 427 1144	Commercial and Avon Fire Protection Services Tel: 0121 779 5036	E & J Fire Protection Tel: 01255 860645
Barber Brothers Tel: 0121 440 4737	Cormeton Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 0191 237 0790	Emerald Fire Protection Tel: 0289 33 49060

ENBEY Fire Systems Ltd Tel: 0118 981 1922	M.P.E. Southern Ltd Tel: 01305 268360	Rockford Safety Ltd Tel: 029 2086 6999
Executive Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 18865 77999	MacKenzie (Fire Protection) Tel: 01224 791364	Russell Fire Limited Tel: 01733 310469
Extinguishers Ltd Tel: 01202 665506	Midland Fire Tel: 0121 745 8444	Sedgemoor Fire Prevention Tel: 01278 671627
Fire Crest Fire Protection Tel: 01209 831417	Millennium Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01949 837435	SF Fire Protection Services Tel: 01484 714076
Fire Industrial & Retail Equipment Ltd Tel: 0845 3000 440	Monitor Risk Management Ltd Tel: 01443 757676	Shelbourne Letheby (Fire Division) Ltd Tel: 0161 789 3850
Fire Protection Consultant Tel: 01625 522791	Mono Fire Ltd Tel: 020 83048282	Shires Fire & Safety Ltd Tel: 01952 292488
Fire Reliant Ltd Tel: 01704 506242/01772 741585	Moray Fire Protection Services Tel: 01343 545418	Snowdonia Fire Protection Tel: 01286 650235
Fire Safety Services Tel: 01234 766063	National Fire Training Services Tel: 0161 776 4241	Spectrum Fire Protection (UK) Ltd Tel: 0121 359 8881
Fireguard Services Tel: 01425 616139	Nimrod Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01420 561117	Storm Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01993 882170
Firemaster (Colwyn Bay) Ltd Tel: 01492 514099	North Wales Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01745 571786	Sure Fire Protection Tel: 01942 877103
Firewatch South West Ltd Tel: 01626 333122	North West Fire Ltd Tel: 01978 720999	Surefire Protection Ltd Tel: 02890 792010
FlameSkill Ltd Tel: 01493 440464	North West Fire Protection Tel: 01254 278555	Tameside Fire Protection Services Tel: 0161 338 5999
Forlex Ltd, t/a Hydra Fire Tel: 0161 798 7219	O Heap & Son (Derby) Ltd Tel: 01332 366721	Time Prime Ltd t/a Cowley Fire Tel: 01253 769666
GMC Fire & Security Tel: 01653 697917	Outright Fire Protection Tel: 01942 817148	Triangle Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 0800 581205
Guardian Fire & Security Tel: 01237 423333	Pegasus Fire Protection Tel: 01422 206076	Uniguard Fire Protection Tel: 02392 470711
Gwynedd Fire Protection Tel: 01286 881107	Pennine Fire Extinguisher Services Tel: 01254 263378	Universal Fire Protection Tel: 01482 870266
Hi-Tech Fire Engineering Ltd Tel: 0114 255 5712	Phoenix Alarms & Safety Services Ltd Tel: 01493 601655	W Gordon Scott & Co (Fire Extinguishers) Tel: 01325 300643
J.G. Fire Protection Tel: 01872 571260	Phoenix Fire & Safety Ltd 01737 812999	West of England Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01271 377394
Jackson Fire Tel: 01352 755866	Phoenix Fire Extinguishers Ltd Tel: 023 9247 1891	Wight Fire Co. Tel: 01983 407155
K & S Fire Protection Ltd Tel: 01934 519594	R Griffin & Sons (Fire Protection) Ltd Tel: 01489 600603	Wirral Fire Protection Tel: 0151 639 7745
Kidde Fire Protection Services Tel: 01582 413694	Redditch Fire Protection Tel: 01527 893336	
Lepol Fire Equipment Sales & Service Co Tel: 01422 359052	Reliable Fire Protection Services Tel: 01702 715226	

EUROFEU represents the technical and commercial interests of the European active fire protection supply industry and has done so for over 30 years. As the influence of the European Commission on standards and regulations has grown, so has the role of Eurofeu in meeting the challenges of a changing European market.

Membership consists of national trade associations from 10 countries and the four autonomous sections representing Fire Fighting Vehicles (Mobile Equipment), Fixed Extinguishing Installations, Portable Fire Extinguishers and Sprinklers have a combined turnover in excess of 4.5 billion Euros.

Specialists from within the membership are actively involved in standards writing in Comité Européen de Normalisation (CEN) and the International Standards Organisation (ISO), technical and commercial liaison with insurers through Comité Européen des Assurances (CEA) and sister associations in fire detection and security through Euralarm and the European Fire and Security Advisory Council (EFSAC).

Directory of EUROFEU member associations

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