**Fire Prevention and Public Education Key Terms**

1. **Chemical heat energy** – materials that are improperly stored may come in contact with each other and react or decompose and generate heat
2. **Common fire hazard** – condition likely to be found in almost all occupancies and generally not associated with a specific occupancy or activity
3. **Electrical heat energy** – caused by poorly maintained electrical appliances, exposed wiring, and lighting
4. **Fire hazard** – a condition that increases the likelihood of a fire starting
5. **Fire prevention** – code enforcement inspections of commercial, institutional, and industrial occupancies, which are conducted to ensure that citizens have a safe physical environment in which to work, study, worship, or play (IFSTA, 2008)
6. **Fuel load** – represents the bulk of fuel available to burn and generally refers to the contents of a building
7. **Mechanical heat energy** – created by moving parts on machines, such as belts and bearings
8. **Motivation** – an internal process that produces energy for meeting needs or goals
9. **Nuclear heat energy** – created by fission and is not commonly encountered by firefighters
10. **Pre-incident survey** – allows firefighters to gather information about the structure under ideal conditions
11. **Special fire hazard** – condition that arises as a result of the processes or operations that are characteristics of the individual occupancy
12. **Target hazard** – any structure that is especially vulnerable to fire danger