FIRE INVESTIGATION REPORT

Investigator(e): F.M. James Rivard Date: 11/20/2001	
Response personnel on scone; Lt. Lanziscra, F/F Bruener, F/F Deteso, F/F Nush	RECEIVED
Location of incident	104 Ž V 729
Incident report number: 0104080	CINCINNATI INS. CO
Occupant:	NAPLES FL
Street	
City: Naples State: FL	
Zip code: Phone number:	
Owner: Same: 🛛	
Street:	
City: State:	
Zip code: Phone zuweber:	
Vehicle involved? Yes: 🛛 No: 🗌	
Myza, vehicle make: Ford Year: 1995 Model: F-150 Pi	eksip Truck
VIN number: 1FTEX14N6SK	
Tag number: State: FL	
Equipment involved? Yes: 🕒 No: 🔀	
If yes, equipment make: Medel:	
Serial number: Year:	
injuries: Yes: 🗋 No: 🗵 - Fatalities: Yes: 🗌 No: 🗵	
If yes, Name(s):	
Address:	
Address:	
Addres:	
DORG):	

Injuries/Fatalities (cont.):

Additional comments:

Byldence: Yer: 🗌 No: 🗵

If yes, what type:

Origin of fire: Engine Compartment

Cause of fire: Unknown

Fire reported by: Unknown

Address(s) and phone:

Witnesses: NA

Address(s) and phone:

Estimated dellar less: \$7,000.00

State Fire Marshal called: Yes: 🔲 No: 🏻

Additional comments: Owner of vehicle was having coffee approximately 0730 at a nearby restaurant when he was told there was a truck on fire out in the street. Mr. McSwain stated to me that there had been no recent repairs on the vehicle and that the truck had been running time when he parked it. There were burn patterns on the front driver side fender and on the firewall around the brake master cylinder. The trucks electrical harness, fuel lines, brake lines and power steering lines were all destroyed. There was no obvious sign of an origin. The trucks bettery was on the pessenger side of the vehicle and was damaged from the heat only.

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	C incident Type
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	Completed Modules
	Property Lies Structures Street or road in commercial area
•	THE CANAGE SIN LABOR.

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☐ More remarks? Check this box and attach Supplemental Forms(NFIRS-15) as necessary.	·
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Narrative: Page 3

SPREADERS TO PRY OPEN THE HOOD. FIRE MARSHALL ARRIVED ON SCENE TO INVESTIGATE. TOW TRUCK ARRIVED AND E11 (FROM C SHIFT) STAYED ON SCENE WHILE CLEAN UP WAS PERFORMED.

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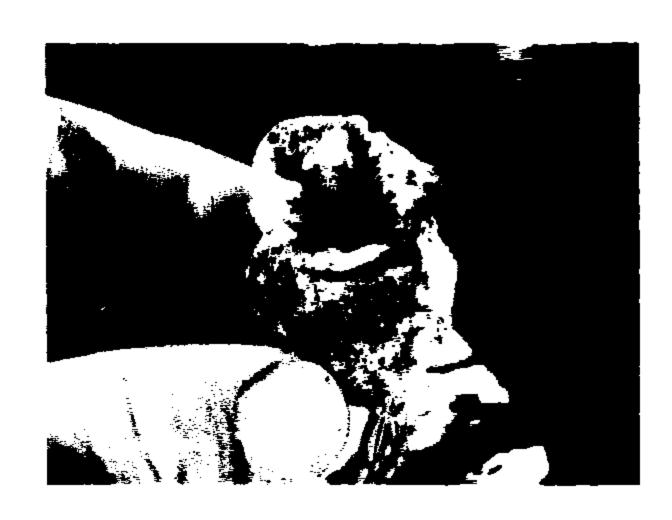


















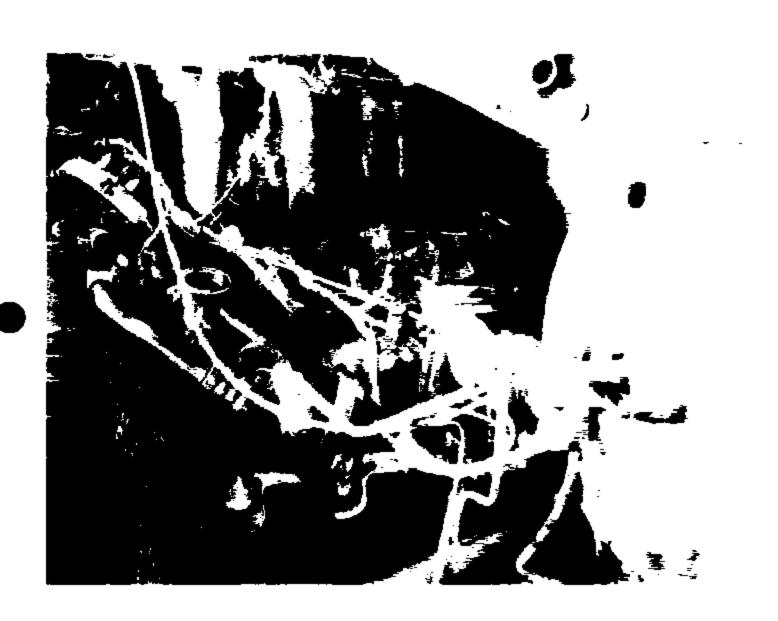


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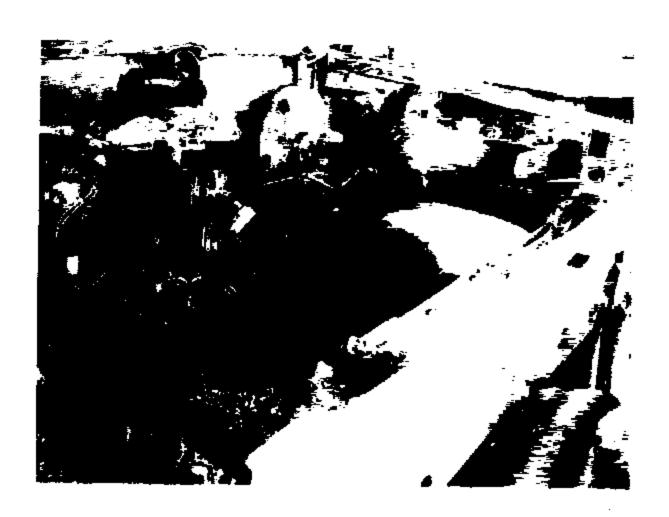


















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THE CENCINNATI INSURANCE COMPANY
THE CINCINNATI INSURANCE COMPANY
THE CINCINNATI LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY



December 14, 2001

Dearborn, MI 48126

4001 Santa Barbara Blvd., #319 Naples, FL 34104 Phone (941) 348-0021 Fax (941) 348-1601

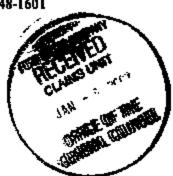
Ford Motor Company Customer Relationship Center P.O. Box 6248

Re:

Policyholder Policy Number Date of Loss

: 11/20/01





Dear Sir or Madame:

Our investigation of this incident reveals that your company is responsible for the total loss damages to our insured vehicle in the above accident. A mechanical malfunction involving the speed deactivation switchin the cruise control system caused a fire loss to our insured vehicle.

Since we have made a settlement with our insured under the terms of his policy, he has assigned to us his subrogation claim against you for \$13,992, which includes our insured's \$500 deductible.

The pertinent file materials are attached to this correspondence. It is requested that this subrogation package be forwarded to your insurance company immediately so that the proper steps can be taken to investigate this claim and protect your interests. Failure to report this incident to your insurance company could result in a denial of coverage.

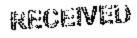
If you have any questions, please call me.

Sincerely,

Jason Chachere Claims Representative

Enclosures: Claims File Information





Rimkus Consulting Group, Inc. 110 South Hoover Boulevard, Sulta 128 Tampa, Florida 33609 (613) 269-3060 Telephone (813) 289-5440 Facsimile

Cincinnations. Co. Naples Fl

Report of Findings

VEHICLE FIRE CAUSE AND ORIGIN Claim No:

RCG File No: 112347

Prepared For:

CINCINNATI INSURANCE 4001 SANTA BARBARA BLVD., PMB 319 NAPLES, FLORIDA 34104

Attention:

MR. JASON CHACHERE

Thomas W. Young, C.F.E.I.

Fire Consultant

John H. McCullough, Jr. Fire Division Manager

December 10, 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

l.	Introduction	1
11.	Conclusions	2
11 1.	Discussion	3
IV.	Basis Of Report	5
٧.	Attachments	6
	A. Photographs	
	B. CVs	

Section I INTRODUCTION

On November 27, 2001, we inspected the fire-damaged vehicle at Yoders Auto Body located at 2068 Davis Boulevard in Naples, Florida. The fire originated within the motor compartment causing heavy fire damages to the motor compartment.

Mr. Jason Chachere, of Cincinnati Insurance, retained Rimkus Consulting Group, Inc., on November 26, 2001, to inspect the fire-damaged vehicle for the purpose of determining the cause and origin of the fire. Mr. Thomas W. Young, C.F.E.I., Fire Consultant, conducted that inspection and related work on November 27, 2001.

This report was prepared for the exclusive use of Cincinnati Insurance, and is not intended for any other purpose. Our report is based on the information available to us at this time (December 10, 2001) as described in **Section IV**, **BASIS OF REPORT**. Should additional information become available, we reserve the right to determine the Impact, If any, of the new information on our opinions and conclusions, and to revise our opinions and conclusions if necessary and warranted by the discovery of additional information.

Page 1

Section II CONCLUSIONS

- 1. The fire was accidental in nature.
- The probable cause of this fire appears as a mechanical malfunction involving the speed deactivation switch.
- 3. The fire was extinguished by the local fire department.

December 10, 2001 RCG File No. 112347

Section III DISCUSSION

Upon our inspection of the fire-damaged vehicle, we described the vehicle as being white/maroon crew cab Ford F150 flairside 4-wheel drive pick-up truck with a manufacture date of October 1994 (Vehicle Identification No. 1FTEX14N6S)

The rear portion of the vehicle displayed no outward damages. We noted that random debris from the fire scene had been placed in the bed section. At the passenger front exterior side, we noted the tire and wheel assembly was not damaged, however, there was evidence of minor smoke and heat damage emerging from within the fender well. The damages to the front of the vehicle were described as moderate to the plastic components on the passenger side, ranging to total consumption of any, and all, plastic components relating to the grill on the driver side.

The under side and top side of the hood revealed distinct linear burn patterns with evidence of intense heat Impingement originating from the area where the brake booster was located. The driver side front fender displayed a localized linear pattern beginning at the area near the brake booster. The area of the brake booster sustained heavy damages, which extended towards the front center of the motor compartment. The wiring connectors, localized harness, and outer portions of the brake booster were heavily damaged by fire.

Additionally, we noted evidence of high heat to the windshield wiper cradle and incipient windshield failure in the area nearest the brake booster. We also noted that the driver side front tire had failed from impinging heat on the inside sidewall nearest the motor compartment. The motor compartment sustained moderate to heavy fire damages. The passenger side of the motor compartment sustained predominant high level damages. Remnants of rubber hoses and insulated wiring remained intact towards the center and passenger side.

Page 3

We noted fire and heat damages to the dashboard area of the passenger compartment. Products of combustion entered into the passenger compartment through the firewall near the steering column.

it is our opinion based on physical and observable evidence, that the cause of the fire, which originated within the motor compartment, appeared consistent with damages typically caused by a faulty speed deactivation control switch. A mechanical event involving the speed deactivation control switch produced typical damages and bum patterns, which were observed during our inspection. The fire originated at the outermost portion of the brake booster where the speed deactivation control switch was located. A typical mechanical event of this nature can cause a fire when a high resistive short condition degrades the conductor insulation and eventually ignites.

It is important to note that fires originating from a speed deactivation control switch failure will most likely consume the respective connector and subsequently leave remaining conductors with extreme brittleness and degradation. Typically, fires originating in this location cause direct evidence to be destroyed.

Page 4

Section IV BASIS OF REPORT

- Inspect and photograph the fire-damaged vehicle.
- 2. Reconstruct and inspect components within the area of origin.
- 3. Internet research of related recalls.
- Obtained recall number for 1992 Ford Speed Deactivation Switch, Item No. 99V124000. (The 1995 Ford part appears similar in design.)

Page 5

Section V ATTACHMENTS

- A. Photographs
- B. CVs

Section V ATTACHMENT A

Photographs

Photographs taken during our inspection that are not included in this report are retained in our files and are available to you upon request.

Photograph 1
Passenger side front quarter view.



Photograph 2
Driver side front view.



Photograph 3
Linear burn patterns on hood (facing driver side).



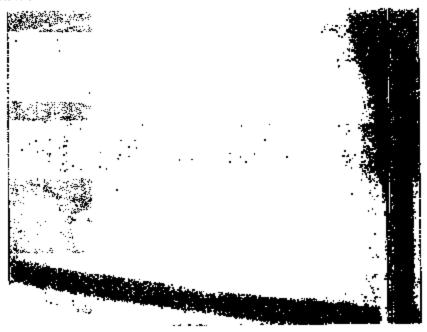
Photograph 4
Damages to fender and hood.



Photograph 5
Fire damages under deshboard.



Photograph 6
Fuse schematic.



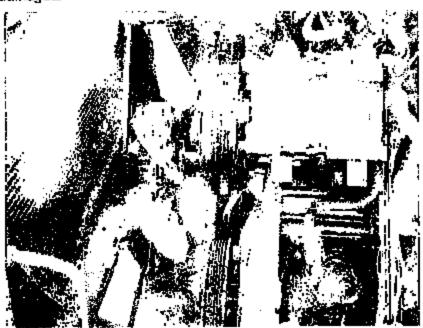
Photograph 7 Area of origin.



Photograph 8
Close view of area of origin.



Photograph 9
Fan blade damages.



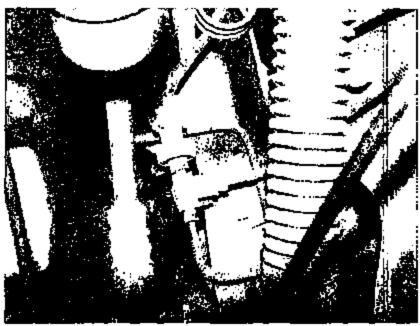
Photograph 10 Demages to dashboard area.



Photograph 11
Speed control device location on fire-damaged vehicle.



Photograph 12 Exempler speed control device.



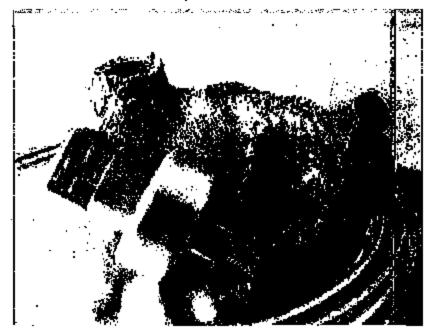
Photograph 13 Exemplar area of origin.



Photograph 14
Speed deactivation control device.



Photograph 15
Speed deactivation control device and partial brake booster.



Section V ATTACHMENT B

CVs



THOMAS W. YOUNG, C.F.E.I. FIRE CONSULTANT

Mr. Young has an Associates Degree in Fire Science and has been employed by the St. Petersburg, Florida Fire and Rescue for 27 years. In that capacity he has been involved in many different emergency service positions including Fire Fighter, Driver Engineer, Station/Line Officer, Public Information Officer, Community Affairs Director, and Deputy Fire Marshal.

Mr. Young has completed and maintained State certifications as Fire Inspector, Fire Officer, and Basic Fire Instructor. He has completed numerous educational seminars and continuing educational courses.

Mr. Young supervised the cause and origin efforts for the St. Petersburg Fire and Rescue for over 10 years. He supervised the Arson Task Force Operations during civil unrest that involved 200 fires. He has given expert testimony in court cases and has testified before the Grand Jury. He has also been involved in special projects such as Juvenile fire setters in an educational intervention program that he developed.

Mr. Young has been recognized for his achievements by being the recipient of awards that include, Fire Officer of the Year, and The State of Florida's Public Educator of the Year.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

A.S. - Fire Science Junior College, St. Petersburg, Florida, 1999 Certified Fire and Explosion Investigator National Fire Academy Florida Fire Marshals Association Florida Advisory Committee on Arson Prevention Member Pinellas Arson C.o.o.p.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

2000 – Present Rimkus Consulting Group, Inc. 1974 – 2000. St. Petersburg Fire & Rescue

> HOUSTON DALLASIFT, WORTH SAN ANTONIO CORPUS CHRISTI AUSTIN MICALLEN NEW ORLEANS ATLANTA CHICAGO TAMPA ORLANDO ET LAUDERDALE LAS VEGAS ZURICH



JOHN H. McCULLOUGH, JR. FIRE DIVISION MANAGER

Mr. McCullough is a 1972 graduate of Texas Tech University with a bachelor of architecture degree. He has been registered in the state of Texas since 1975, the state of Louisiana since 1994, and holds a certificate with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Mr. McCullough has extensive experience in the planning, design, managing and execution of diversified projects in both the United States and the Middle East. Mr. McCullough is experienced in analyzing facilities for compliance with government and industry requirements and personal safety aspects. He has been involved in construction dalms analysis, fallure analysis, and slip and fall analysis.

Utilizing his architectural background and fire science training, Mr. McCullough has become a Certified Fire and Explosion Investigator with more than 10 years of fire science experience. As founder of *JM & Associates*, he has successfully investigated more than 200 fire cases including residential, commercial, industrial and high-rise with extensive experience in LPG-related fires. He also serves as an active fire fighter and Fire Marshal for the Klein Volunteer Fire Department.

EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

B.A. - Architecture - Texas Tech University, 1972

Registered Professional Architect - Texas, 1975; Louisiana, 1994

Certified Fire and Explosion Investigator

Certified as Expert in Arson Investigation - National Association of Investigative Specialists

Certified Hazardous Waste Worker Health and Safety Training (HAZMAT)

Licensed Private Investigator - Texas, Florida

Member of: National Council Architecture Review Board, 1975

National Association of Fire Investigators

International Association of Arson Investigators Inc. National Association of Investigative Specialists Southern Building Code Congress International

Klein Volunteer Fire Department - Fire Marshal (Active Fire Fighter)

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1996 - Present	Rimkus Consulting Group, Inc.
1992 - Present	JM & Associates
1989 - 1982	Rimkus Consulting Group, Inc.
1983 - 1989	JM & Associates
1980 - 1983	Compendium
1975 - 1980	CRS
1972 - 1975	Jarvis-Putty-Jarvis

HOUSTON DALLASIFT. WORTH MIC ALLEN SAN ANTONIO CORPUS CHRISTI: AUSTIN NEW ORLEANS ATLANTA CHICAGO TAMPA ORLANDO FT. LAUDERDALE LAS VEGAS ZURICH



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State Farm Insurance Companies



August 2, 2001

208 AUG - 9 A IO: 53 STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES
P.O. Box 9005
401 Landing Bivd.
League City, Texas 77574

Ford Motor Company Attn: Consumer Affairs 16800 Executive Plaza Dr Dearborn, MI 48126-4207

RE:

Claim Number:

Our Insured:

Date of Loss:

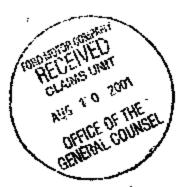
Make, Model:

Vin:

3/10/01

1996 Ford F-150

1FTEX15N8TK



This State Farm insured vehicle was involved in a fire. State Farm Insurance would like to give you an opportunity to view the enclosed photos of the vehicle involved in the loss and give you notice of our subrogation claim.

Please contact me at 281/338-7532 to discuss this matter.

Sincerely,

Tina Barnes

Claim Specialist

281/338-7532

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company



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NUMBER MON-603 DIV.

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VERSUS

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, SHETLER FORD, TUNE UP, INC., LAKE CHARLES AUTO AIR & ELECTRIC, AND A.C. COLLINS FORD, INC.

PARISHDESSALLENGO: NOV 1 5 7804
OBERLIN, LA STATE OF LOUISLAND CHARGE CHARGE COURT
ALLENGARISH, LA

PETRICON

NOW INTO COURT, through undersigned coursel, come plaintiffs, present of the full age of majority demicibed in Allen Perish, Louisiana; STATE PARM FIRE AND CASUALTY COMPANY AND STATE PARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY, foreign instructs, authorized to do and doing business in the State of Louisiana, who, with respect, represent the following:

1.

Named defendants herein are:

- SHETLER FORD, INC., a destructio composition, sotherwise to do and doing business to the State of Louisiness.
- FORD MOTOR COMPANY, a foreign corporation, authorized to do and doing business in the State of Louisiana;
- LAKE CHARLES AUTO ATR & BLECTRIC, a demonstic corporation, authorized to do and doing business in the State of Louisianz;
- A.C. COLLINS FORD, INC., a foreign corporation, authorized to do and dring business in the State of Texas, and
- TUNE UPS PLUS, a demostic corporation authorized to do and doing business in the State of Louisiana.

who are hadebard unto plaintiff, for the following, to wit:

2

At all times bereto, were the owner of a 1997 Ford Expedition Sport WO, identified by Vehicle Identification Number (PMEU17LXYI (bereinster referred to as the webicle*).

3.

On or about February 26, 2004, while the vehicle was parked under the carport at the residence, a fire octored in the 1997 Ford Expedition causing substantial damage to the vehicle and the residence.

The fire originated in the engine compartment of the 1997 Ford Expedition and was caused by a defect in the speed control deactivation rwitch, the electrical system, and/or other defects within the 1997 Ford Expedition.

5.

The 1997 Ford Expedition was purchased by from defendant, A.C. Collins Ford, he.

The 1997 Ford Expedition was designed, manufactured, assembled and sold by defendant, Ford Motor Company.

had her vehicle serviced at Shetler Ford, Isc., Trace Ups Plus, Isc., and Lake Charles Auto Air & Blestrie at various times prior to February 26, 2004.

Defendant, A. C. Collins Ford, Inc., is Eable unto plaintiffs for restitution of the purchase price, plus interest from the date of sale, and repayment of expenses occasioned by the sale, including but not fimited to, taxes, title, license fees and immence payments, for attempy's feet and count costs because the above described vehicle is defective, obsolutely useless for its intended purpose and its use so inconvenient and imperior that would not have purchased the vehicle had she legown of the defect,

9.

Defendant, A. C. Collins Ford, Inc., know or should have known of the defects existing in the vehicle at the time of sale.

1Q.

Defendant, Ford Motor Company, is liable unto plaintiff for the following acts of negligence end/or fault:

- Manufacturing, assembling, marketing and/or selling a product which was unreasumbly dangerous in construction or compatition;
- Manufacturing, assembling, merletting and/or colling a product which is unconceptly dangerous in design;
- Manufacturing, essembling marketing and/or selling a product which is times so ably dangerous because an adequate warning about the product was not provided; and

 Failure to adequately warm users of the risks/dangers of the product subsequent to acquiring such knowledge.

11.

Alternatively und/or in addition, defendant, Shetler Ford, Inc., is liable toto plaintiff for the following acts of negligence/fault:

- Careloss, improper, and/or negligent repair;
- B. Broach of an engress or implied warranty of workenseship;
- Failure to discover and/or remedy defects of which defendants either knew or should have been known;
- Follows to adequately warm users of the risks/designer of the product subsequent to acquiring such knowledge;
- E. Other sets of negligence and/or orderions which will be made more fully known at the trial of this castlet.

12.

Defendant, Lake Charles Auto Air & Electric, is liable unto plaintiff for the following acts of negligence/foolt:

- Caraless, improper, and/or negligest repair;
- Breach of an express or implied warranty of workmanship;
- C. Pailure to discover and/or remedy defects of which defects either knew or should been known;
- Failure to adequately warm users of the risks/dangers of the product subsequent to acquiring such knowledge;
- B. Other acts of negligence cod/or confesions which will be made more fully known at the trial of this matter.

13.

Alternatively, and/or in addition, defendent, Tune Ups Plus, is liable unto plaintiff for the following acts of negligenes/faute:

- A. Careless, improper, and/or negligent repair;
- Breach of an express or implied warranty of workmanship;
- Fallure to discover and/or remedy defects of which defects either knew or should have been known;
- Pathers to adequately seem users of the risks/dangers of the product subsequent to acquiring such knowledge;
- E. Other acts of pegligores and/or omissions which will be made more fully known at the trial of this matter.

for the forest and a subject to the property

14.

13.

Pursuant to the terms of its irretrance policy and as a result of the fire, State Farm Moteal.

Automobile insurance Company paid to or on behalf of its invared to the fire way of Ten
Thousand Pive Shadred Fifty-Nine and No/100 (\$10,559.00) DOLLARS.

16.

At all three pertinent becate, State Form Fire and Consulty Company instead the residence owned to a state of the provided coverage for the damages sustained theorete.

17.

18.

Petitioners, State Farm Fire and Canalty Company, State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, are subrogated, legally, conventionally, and by the terms of the policy, to the rights of the subsection against defendants, Shetter Ford, Inc., Ford Motor Company, Tane Ups Plus, Inc., Lake Charles Auto Air & Slettric, and A.C. Collins Ford, Inc. to the extent of payments made laxeds to or on behalf of the section.

19.

As a result of the incident described above the last suffered a loss in the form of a deductible in an automat to be proven at trial, and the supplied has assigned to State Ferm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company the right to recover this amount.

20.

On Pebruary 5, 2004, entered into a buy/sell agreement with a couple to purchase har home which was under contract at the time of the figs.

21.

suffered a loss of the fair make value of her home as a result of the fire, because also was unable to sell her home at the agreed upon price.

22

bome was completely destroyed in the fire.

23.

has suffered the loss of a multitude of items with tremendous sentimental value and should be compensated for that loss in an amount to be determined at trial.

74

As a result of the augilgence of defendants, politicaer, suffered damages, including, but not limited to, the following, to-wit:

- A. Mental pain and anfining
- Balocation expenses and out of pocket expenses;
- C. Loss of wages;
- D. Inconvenience:
- E. Other decreages which shall be shown at the trial on the merits hereof.

25.

Despite arricable demand, defendent has reflued to reimborse pleintiff for its loss.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs pasy that after due proceedings are last berein, there he judgment in favor of plaintiff, State Parm Fire and Castaity Company, State Parm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company and State Parm, and against defendants, Shetler Ford, Inc., Ford Motor Company, Tune Ups Plus, Inc., Lake Charles Auto Air & Electric, and A.C. Collins Ford, Inc. for the sum of all demages proven at tital, together with legal interest from dote of sale, attorneys' fires, and for all costs of these proceedings. Plaintiff further prays for all general and equitable relief to which it may be omitted.

By Attameye

HANNAH, COLVIN & PIPES

W. RANSOM PIPES La. Bar Roll #17748

2051 Silvendide Drive, Sales 260

Baten, Rouge, LA 70808 Telephone: (225) 766-8240 12: 5 to 5

ESTES & LOFASO

RANDY ESTES (24. Bar Roll #22359) 6160 Pertim Road, Suite 200A Baton Rouge, LA 70808 Tolephone: (225) 765-7326

PLEASE SERVE:

Ford Motor Company Omough its agent for service: C. T. Corporation Systems \$550 United Plaza Hird. Batte Rouge, LA 70009

Shotier Ford, Inc. through its agent for service: Edmand M. Reggle Court Circle Crapeloy, LA 70526

Tune Ups Plus SSO9 Alexander Lane Lake Charles, LA 70605

Lates Charles Auto Air & Blootrie, Ins. through its agent for service: Gregory Dale Carpenter 840 Highway 14 Lates Charles, LA 70601

A. C. Collins Ford, Inc. 4242 E. Sam Honston Parkway S Pasadena, TX

via Louisiana Long Arm Statute

HANNAH, COLVIN & PIPES, L.L.P.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

1051 SILVERSIDG DRIVE, SUITE 260
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70808
TELEPHONE: (225) 765-8240
FACSIMULE: (225) 766-5546

MOCHAEL P. COLVIN W. RANGOM MIRES MINICE M. REEVES KRYSTENA E. HARPER REDEON G. BANKS DORLE M. ARADIEY

March 5, 2004

HANK S. HANNAH (1951 - 1995)

Vin Pas: (313) 845-4489 and Contilled Mail, Return-Receipt Requested

RECEIVED HAR 9 2004

Ms. Shawn L. Norton Ford Motor Company Parklane Tower West, Suite 300 Three Parklane Boulevard Dearborne, Michigan 48126-2568

Re:

State Farm Claim #:

Insureds:

Location:

Kinder, Louisiana

Date of Loss:

February 26, 2004

Our File No.:

821-2126

Dear Ms. Norton:

Please be advised that I have been retained by State Farm Fire & Casualty Company in connection with damages sustained as a result of a fire which occurred on February 26, 2004, at the residence of its insured, which in Kinder, Louisiana. According to State Farm's investigation, the fire originated in a 1997 Ford Expedition Sport WO, that was parked under the carport of the above mentioned residential dwelling. As a result of the fire, the residential dwelling and the vehicle sustained substantial property damage.

The remains of the vehicle have not yet been removed from the fire scene, which is located at the above-referenced address. However, I do expect that the vehicle will be removed from the fire scene by the early part of next week, and safe-guarded at a storage facility in or near Kinder. If you wish to schedule an inspection of either the fire scene or the vehicle, please call me upon your immediate receipt of this correspondence, so that we may make the necessary arrangements.

By way of this correspondence, State Farm Fire & Casualty Company is placing Ford Motor Company on immediate notice of this claim as they are seeking full reimbursement of payments made or to be made to or on behalf of its insured.

Ms. Shawn L. Norton March 5, 2004 Page 2

If you have any questions or wish to discuss this matter further, please call.

Very truly yours,

Marine

KLH/th

cc: Ms. Shirley May



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	§	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
Plaintiff,	8	ं हो
٧.	8 8	TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS
FORD MOTOR COMPANY,	· §	•
Defendant.	8	JUDICIAL DISTRICT

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION

Plaintiff Plaintiff"), files this his original petition seeking a money judgment against Defendant for the following reasons:

PARTIES

1.

Plaintiff, is an individual who resides at 1406 Chesapeake Drive, Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas. At all times material hereto, was residing at the above address in Arlington, Texas. The at all times material hereto was the owner of a 1997 Ford F-150 pickup automobile with a vehicle identification number of 1FTDX07W4VF Plaintiff is represented by Frank J. Webb, Attorney at Law, 3131 McKinney Ave., Suite 700, Dallas, Texas 75204. The discovery in this matter is Level 1.

Page 1 of 12

Defendant Ford Motor Company ("Ford") is a foreign corporation doing business on a regular basis in Texas. The registered agent for Ford Motor Company is CT Corporation Systems, 350 North St. Paul, Dallas, Texas, 75201.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3.

Ford Motor Company, at all times relevant to this lawsuit, was doing business in Tarrant County, Texas and as alleged below, was the proximate cause of Plaintiff's damages due to a fire that occurred to the 1997 Ford F-150 pickup belonging to said fire occurred while the 1997 Ford F-150 pickup was parked in the garage at the residence located at Drive, Arkington, Tarrant County, Texas. Accordingly, venue is proper in Tarrant County. Texas since the damage incurred by Ruiz occurred in Tarrant County. As a proximate result of said fire, Plaintiff incurred damages in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court. The damages suffered include, but are not limited to, damages due Plaintiff's real and personal property due to the fire that damaged his 1997 Ford F-150 pickup and his residence.

SERVICE

4,

Ford Motor Company may be served by serving the petition, citation and service of process as follows:

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION-Buts

Page 2 of 12

Ford Motor Company c/o CT Conporation Systems 350 North St. Paul Daltas, Texas 75201

FACTS

5.

At all times relevant herein, Ford Motor Company was engaged in the business of designing, manufacturing, supplying, distributing repairing and/or selling automobiles. Prior to May 20, 2004, Ford Motor Company designed, manufactured, supplied, distributed, repaired and/or sold an 1997 Ford F-150 pickup which was purchased by

6.

On or about May 20, 2004, a fire occurred at the residence of the Plaintiff located at Arlington, Tarrant County, Texas 76010 when the 1997 Ford F-150 pickup that the purchased from Ford Motor Company and was parked in the attached garage of the residence ignited from an electrical fault within the speed control deactivation switch of the vehicle. Prior to the fire of May 20, 2004 had not had any problems with the vehicle. The fire occurred while the vehicle was parked inside the garage of his residence, the speed control deactivation switch malfunctioned causing the vehicle to catch fire which then ignited causing the residence, said residence located in Tarrant County, Texas. The vehicle that owned was manufactured by Ford Motor Company. At the time of the fire, that had bought, driven, had maintained, and or repaired an automobile designed, manufactured, supplied, distributed, repaired and/or sold by Defendant. The automobile designed, manufactured, supplied, distributed, distributed,

AND A COME TO A COLUMN SERVICE SERVICES

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION

Page 3 of 12

repaired and/or sold by Defendant caused a fire to said automobile, on or about May 20, 2004. The fire was determined to be caused by the failure of the speed control deactivation switch and resulting in the fire and subsequent damage to which then spread in the garage and the residence at 1406 Chesapeake Drive, Tarrant County, Tarrant County, Texas belonging to Plaintiff. The fire to the 1997 Ford and the residence belonging to was due to the improper design, repair, manufacture, and or defective condition of an automobile designed, manufactured, repaired, supplied, distributed and or sold by Defendant, which fire caused damage to real and personal property of Plaintiff.

CAUSES OF ACTION

NEGLIGENCE

7,

As for his first cause of action against Ford Motor Company, Plaintiff pleads, reinstate and reallege the previous paragraphs above as if set forth fully berein and would further show the Court as follows:

8.

At the time of this incident, Ford Motor Company owed a duty to Plaintiff to exercise reasonably prudent and ordinary care in the design, manufacture, supply, repair and distribution of the automobile purchased by that vehicle being a 1997 Ford F-150 pickup. Ford Motor Company violated this duty by negligently designing, manufacturing, supplying, repairing and/or distributing the automobile and by failing to act as a reasonably prudent person would have under

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION.

Page 4 of 12

the same or similar circumstances. Ford Motor Company's negligent acts and/or omissions include, but are not limited to:

- Supplying a defective automobile which it knew or should have known subjected Plaintiff's property to unreasonable risk of harm;
- Supplying an automobile which was in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition and could not be used without unreasonable risk of harm to Plaintiff's property;
- Failing to warn Plaintiff of the defective condition which it knew or should have known created unreasonable risk of harm to Plaintiff's property;
- d. Failing to adequately, properly and safely inspect, test and repair the automobile and make the necessary corrections or adjustments needed, which inspections, tests or repairs would have revealed the existence of the dangerous condition which corrections or adjustments would have remedied;
- Failing to design the automobile properly and correctly;
- f. Failing to manufacture and or repair the automobile properly and correctly;
- Continuing to manufacture and distribute the automobile it knew or should have known of the dangerous characteristics of said automobile;
- Using improper materials in the construction and manufacturing of the automobile; and
- By otherwise failing to use due care under the circumstances.

9.

Each of the above-referenced acts and/or omissions, singly or in combination with others, constitute a negligence, which approximately caused the damages suffered by Plaintiff which are in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court.

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION

Page 5 of 12

GROSS NEGLIGENCE

10.

As for his second cause of action against Defendant, Plaintiff pleads, reinstate and reallege the previous paragraphs above as if set forth fully herein and would further show the Court as follows:

11.

Ford Motor Company is grossly negligent for the following reasons:

- Supplying a defective automobile which it knew or should have known subjected.
 Plaintiff's property to unreasonable risk of harm;
- Supplying an automobile which was in a defective and unreasonably dangerous condition and could not be used without unreasonable risk of harm to Plaintiffs' property;
- Failing to warn Plaintiffs of the defective condition which it knew or should have known created unreasonable risk of harm to Plaintiff's property;
- d. Failing to adequately, properly and safely inspect, test and repair the automobile and make the necessary corrections or adjustments needed, which inspections, tests and/or repairs would have revealed the existence of the dangerous conditions which corrections or adjustments would have remedied;
- Failing to design the automobile properly and correctly;
- Failing to manufacture and/or repair the automobile properly and correctly;
- Continuing to manufacture and distribute automobiles when it knew or should have known the dangerous characteristics of such automobiles;
- Using improper materials in the construction and manufacture of the automobile;
 and
- Otherwise failing to use due care under the circumstances.

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION

Page 6 of 12

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Ford Motor Company proceeded with this course of grossly negligent conduct or inaction despite its knowledge of the danger to Plaintiff, unreasonably exposing Plaintiff to such serious danger. Ford Motor Company acted wilfully, or with such entire want of care, indicating a serious conscious insifference to the rights of welfare of Plaintiff that the actions of Ford Motor Company were headless and reckless. Each of the above-referenced acts and/or omissions, singly or in combination with others, constitute a gross negligence which proximately caused the damages suffered by Plaintiff, which are in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court. Moreover, given the wilful and/or conscious indifference of Ford Motor Company, Plaintiffs are entitled to punitive damages.

PRODUCTS LIABILITY

13.

As a third cause of action against Ford Motor Company, Plaintiff pleads, reinstate and reallege the previous paragraphs above as if set forth fully herein and would further show the Court as follows:

14.

Prior to the date of this incident, Ford Motor Company designed, manufactured, supplied, distributed, repaired and/or sold the automobile and introduced said automobile into the stream of commerce in a manner so as to render it defective, unsafe and unreasonably dangerous. At the time of this incident, the automobile was being used in a manner for which it was designed,

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETTHON-

MODER CONSTRUCTOR LEGISLAND CONTRACTOR

Page 7 of 12

manufactured, assembled and sold.

15.

Ford Motor Company's design, manufacture, distribution, supply, repair and/or sale of the subject automobile caused defective, unsafe and unreasonably dangerous conditions which were the producing and proximate causes of the damages sustained by Plaintiff, which are in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court.

BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY

16.

For its fourth cause of action against Ford Motor Company, Plaintiff pleads, reinstate and reallege the previous paragraphs above as if set forth fully herein and would further show the Court as follows:

17.

At all times material herein, Ford Motor Company impliedly warranted that it designed, manufactured, supplied, distributed, repaired and/or sold the automobile in a good and workmanlike manner. Defendant breached this implied warranty in one or more of the following respects:

By failing to manufacture, supply, distribute, repair, maintain and/or sell the automobile in a good and workmanlike manner; and

PLANTIEPS ORIGINAL PETITION

Page 8 of 12

b. By its negligence in the design, manufacture, supply, repair, distribution and/or sale of the automobile.

18.

Each of the above-referenced acts and/or omissions, singly or in combination with others, constitute the breach of an implied warranty, which proximately caused the damages suffered by Plaintiffs, which are in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court.

BREACH OF EXPRESS WARRANTY

19.

For its fifth cause of action against Ford Motor Company, Plaintiff pleads, reinstate and reallege the previous paragraphs above as if set forth fully herein and would further show the Court as follows:

20.

At all times material herein, Ford Motor Company expressly warranted to Plaintiff that the automobile was in a good condition that conformed with industry standards and was of the highest outlity condition. Ford Motor Company breached this express warranty in one or more of the following respects:

 By failing to design, manufacture, supply, repair, distribute and/or sell the automobile in a good and workmanlike manner;

PLAINTING OBSCIVAL PRICTICAL

Page 9 of 12

- By failing to design, manufacture, supply, repair, distributed and/or sell the automobile in conformity with industry standards;
- By failing to design, manufacture, supply, repair, distribute and/or sell the automobile in the highest quality condition; and
- d. By its negligence in the design, manufacture, supply, repair, distribution and/or sale of the automobile.

21.

Each of the above-referenced acts and/or omissions, singly or in combination with others, constitute the breach of an express warranty, which proximately caused the damages suffered by Plaintiffs which are in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court.

DAMAGES

22.

Damages are in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court.

JURY DEMAND

23.

Plaintiffs demand this Court empanel a lawful jury to hear the case.

DI AINTERNI OBICINIAL METERIODI

Page 10 of 12

FOR THE COURT ONLY, NOT TO BE READ BY THE JURY

24

Parsuant to an insurance policy issued to Plaintiff by Allstate Insurance Company (hereafter "Allstate"), a corporation licensed to do business in Texas, a sum well in excess of the minimum jurisdictional requirement was paid to Plaintiff by virtue of said contract of insurance. As a matter of law and equity, Allstate is qualified to bring this case in its name or in the name of the insured, the sum paid to him as a result of those acts/or omissions of the Defendant and as described herein, is subrogated to any right of any recovery or cause of action that Plaintiff has for said damage. Allstate is entitled to bring this action in the Plaintiff's name pursuant to common law and equity, the terms of the insurance policy, and or the specific assignments, if any, that Plaintiff may have executed after his losses.

PRAYER

Wherefore, premises considered, Plaintiff prays that Defendant Ford Motor Company be cited to appear to answer herein and upon final hearing, the Court enter a judgment in favor of Plaintiff against Defendant in an amount in excess of the minimum jurisdictional limits of this Court, for compensatory damages, punitive damages, attorney's fees, reasonable paralegal fees, costs of court, and pre- and post-judgment interest at the highest rate allowed by law, and for such other and further relief, general or special, at law or at equity, to which Plaintiff may show himself to be justly entitled.

PLAINTIFF'S OBIGINAL PETITION

Page 11 of 12

Respectfully submitted,

Frank J. Webb.

Texas State Bar No. 21025600

Law Offices of Frank Webb

3131 McKinney Avenue, Suite 700

Dallas, TX 75204

(214) 969-9029

(214) 953-0583 (FAX) ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF

Page 12 of 12

April 20, 2004

Mr. Mike Vickermann Allatate Insurance PO Box 821904 N. Richland Hills, TX 76182

m:

Insured:

Claim #:

MEG Flie #: 3477

Dear Mr. Vickermann:

Pursuant to your request this firm examined a F-150 truck. Enclosed herein are our findings during the examination.

<u>Findings</u>

The vehicle was a 1997 model Ford F-150, pick up truck. The vehicle had the following license and vehicle identification number present:

License #: 9MH-C63

VIN #: 1FTDX07W4VK

The fire damage to the vehicle was at the left front mainly to the engine compartment. There was some damage to the dashboard area. The burning centered around the brake master cylinder, primarily at the speed control deactivation switch. The deactivation switch is mounted at the end of the brake master cylinder and was still present although heavily damaged.

The remains of the switch was still in place on the brake master cylinder but were very delicate. In order to save them as intact as possible the wires were cut and the master cylinder was removed. This allowed closer photography. The part number could be read. Visual exam of the remains showed beading of copper internal to the switch indicating that there had been an electrical arc inside the unit.

The fuse panel Inside the vehicle was examined for any blown or open fuses. The fuse panel Inside the vehicle was not damaged by the fire. Fuses number

Mr. Vickermann matter

Page 2

13, 14 and 31 were found to be blown. Fuse number 13 serves the speed control deactivation switch. There was a 20 ampere fuse in location 13 which is appropriate. The combination of the fire centering in the area of the speed control deactivation switch, the switch having balls from arcing present, and the fuse serving the switch being blown indicates the fire was caused by a fallure of the switch.

The switch debris was so delicate that when putting a plastic bag over it for protection it came apart so the Insides could be seen. It was photographed and shows the arcing evidence inside. The switch assembly has number FSTA-9F924-CA6281 on it. The switch debris and master cylinder with the threaded part of the switch still installed is being stored as evidence. It is suggested that Ford Motor Company be notified of the loss and the cause.

Summation

The fire was most likely a result of a fallure within the speed control deactivation switch. There was evidence of arcing found inside the switch, and the fuse serving the switch was blown. Ford Motor Company should be notified of the loss so they can have a representative examine the vehicle and the evidence saved from the scene.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service. If there are any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Respectfully submitted, Goodson Engineering

William G. Stanfield Professional Engineer

Photo Log - MEG#3477

		يبتر
Phot	o #	Description
	1	General view of truck still setting in garage where fire occurred.
	2	Right front of truck.
	3	Inside cab of truck.
	4	Left front of truck.
	5	Closer view of fire burned hole in hood of truck.
	6	Another view of hole.
	7	Closer view of motor by looking through hole in hood.
	8	Looking downward through hole in hood at suspect switch at arrow.
	9	With hood lifted another view of brake master cylinder and suspect switch.
	10	With hood lifted overall view of fire damaged motor area.
	11	Fuse panel in cab. No fire damage in its area.
	12	Closer view of switch and wiring before wires cut and master cylinder removed.
	13	Close up of metal base part of switch. Note bead of copper at arrow.
	14	Closer view of bead of copper.
	15	Bottom side of plastic top of switch. Note beading at arrow.

MARK E. GOODSON, PE

2005-805-10-1217

Mark E. Goodson, PE, Inc. Photo S

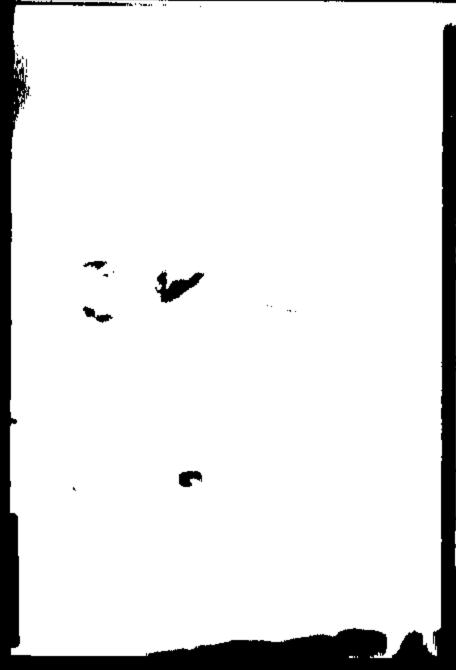
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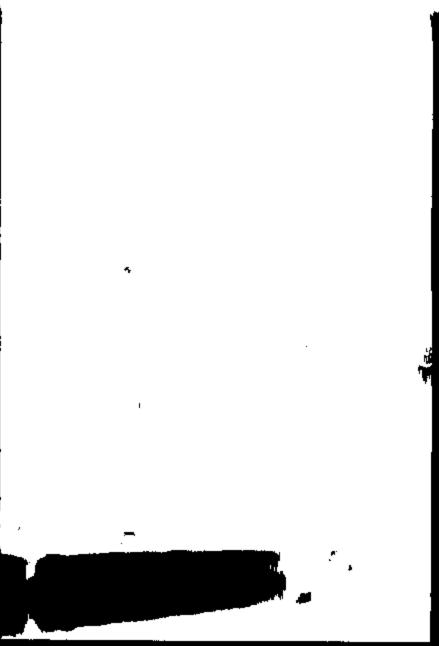


Mark E. Goodson, PE, Inc. Photo #

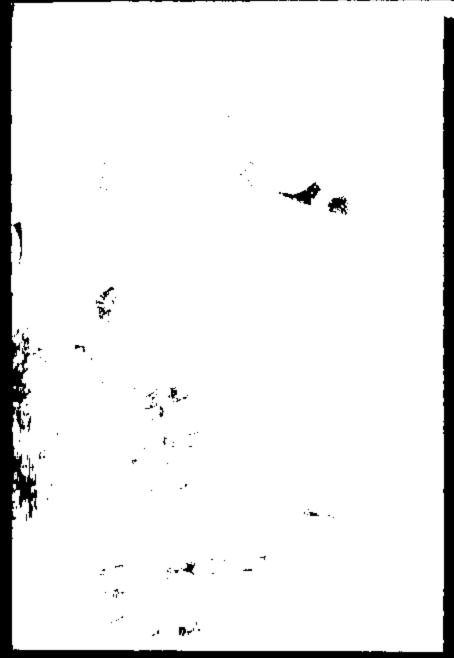
Mark E. Goodson, PE, Inc. Photo #_______



Mark E. Goodsen, PE, Inc. Photo # 8

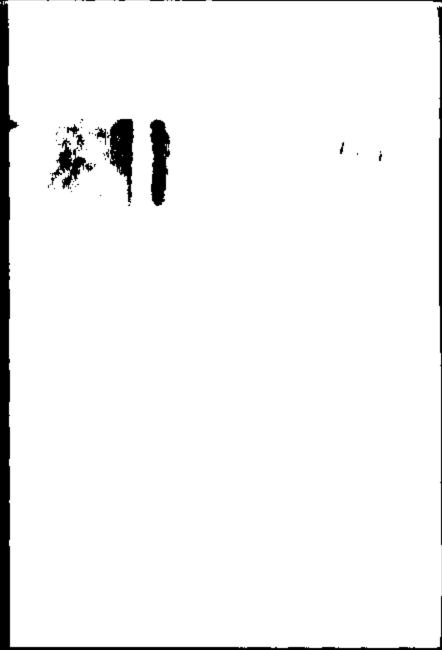


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Mark E. Goodson, PE, Inc. Photo 5 9

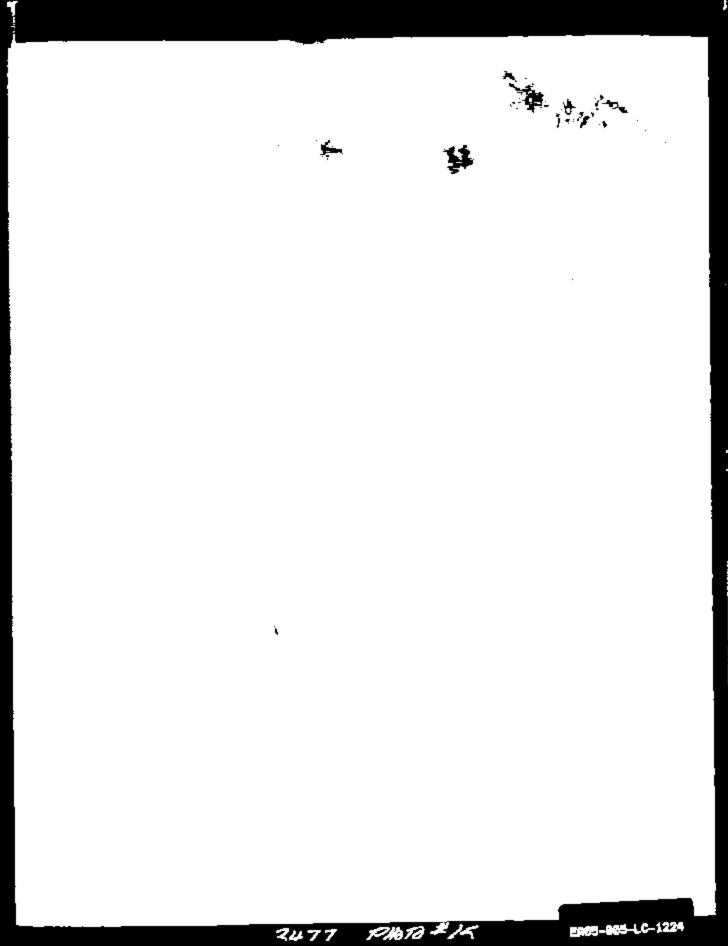
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Mark E. Goodson, PE, Inc. Photo 8

PHOTO # 13

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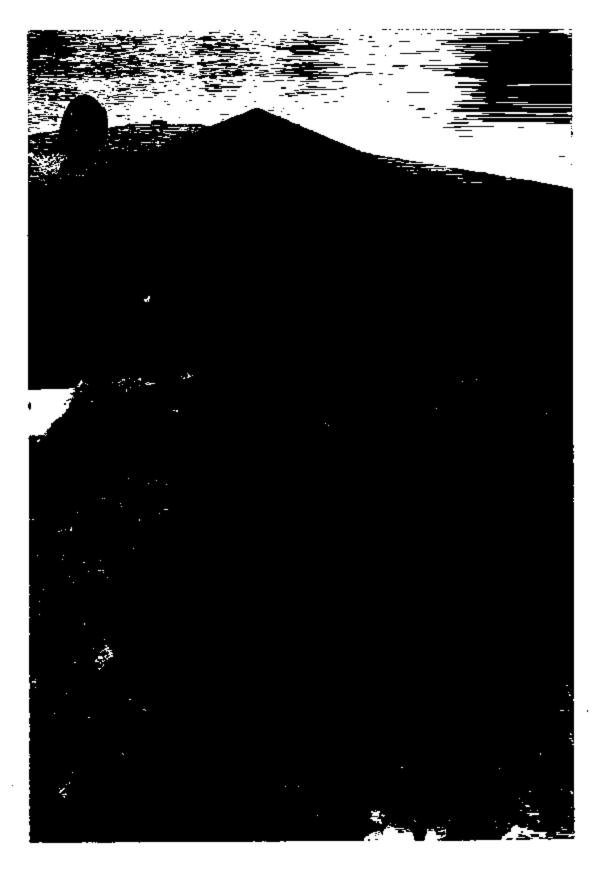


Goodson Engineering
Consulting Engineers
1007 Shady Oaks Denton, TX 76205 (940) 243-1324 Fex (940) 397-1766

Mike Vickerman Alistate Insurance (Central) PO Box 821904 N. Richland Hills TX 76182	Federal Taxpayer ID 76-0456622 April 27, 2004 Involce # 12909		
In Reference To: Claim *** MEG File #3477			
Professional Services			
	<u>Hours</u>		
4/19/2004 WGS Inspection, Testing, Documentation of Evidence, prepare report	4.50	Amount	
For professional services rendered	4.50	\$900.00	
Expenses			
	Qty/Price		
4/19/2004 Inspection, Testing, Documentation of Evidence, prepare report	84 \$0.40	33.60	
Total expenses	·	\$33.60	
Total taxes		\$77.02	
Total amount of this bill	_	\$1,010.62	

BALANCE DUE

\$1,010.82





6095, 9940

RPTF PAGE NO.0001 574

FOAO 04-26-24. 12:02

(oa) (4-20-21, 12:4

FEP No. : 500

Artington Taxes Fire Department

INC-04TE: #4-11-2004

PD10 : VB701	INCIDENT: 04047573	EXP No.1 500	INC-DATE: 64-11-2004	VERSION: ORIGINAL
SECTION A - COMPLETE				·
FD10: 48 791		NO.: 900	INC-DATE: 64-11-2004 DOM: SUN	
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NCIDENT ADMENS: 14	OG CHESHPEAKE OR		ZIP. CODE:	
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MYCLYBURT SECTION			· ·	
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INE INJ: 0	FIRE FATE C		CIV 183; Q . CIV FAT;	
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IPTF PAGE NO.0002 514

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Arlington fexus Fire Department

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19001DENT: 04007573

ERP (63.1 000

ISC-BATE: 04-11-2004

VERSION: ORTGINAL

SECTION - E POR MOSTLE PROPERTY INVOLVED
YEAR: MODEL: SEPIAL NO.: 1 1FTDX07A EN LIC NO. 1 1FTDX07A EN LIC NO.

SECTION F - CONSENTS

REPORTING UNIT: BATTALIGN #5

- 5

Bex6124 Structure fire. E6 0/8 with light stocks. G6 0/8 same size up taking commund. All occupants reported out, 180 set up with G-Capt.and AG-E6. Occupants exited back bad room window when marke detectors sounded. E6 Lt. and f/f advanced B/6 through front door and found knowly black smake and fire coming from bood area of p/u, G6 ckmd extension white E12 performed B /U and primary smarch. Garege operad and vehicle was pushed out away from structure. G6 found no extension after opening calling and cking by therest. Fire is being [nvestigated due to vehicle being stationary for 3dhrs.

REPORTING UNIT: WATTALLON (6)

Me aggingment damage nor injuries to f/f or occupants. Memberd out of U.S. but wife and children at home at time, only heard stacks detectors no other signs or oder detected before alors sounded. No previous problems with vehicle. M/V performed, no water damage.



FIRE CAUSE INVESTIGATIONS

A division of SEAL Corporation

Ø

Corporate Office 12785 Hwy 64 East Tyler, TX 75707 (800) 432-4669* (903) 566-4535 (903) 566-4504 Fax email seal@tyler.net www.sealcorp.com

BRANCH	LOCATIONS
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Dallas/Ft. Worth, TX

Houston, TX.

Lafayette, LA

CAUSE AND ORIGIN INVESTIGATION
OF A VEHICLE FIRE
OCCURRING TO A 1997 FORD F-150
OWNED BY
GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS

PREPARED BY: KEVIN JACQUE, CFEI FCI FILE NO: FAI-141-1 04149 JUNE 1, 2004

PREPARED FOR: ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY COPPELL, TEXAS

*24 Hour Service (808) 4-FCI-NOW

REPORT SUMMARY

On May 20, 2004, Ms. Sylvia Alonzo contacted Fire Cause Investigations requesting a cause and origin investigation of a vehicle fire to a 1997 Ford F-150 pickup owned by According to information received, on April 11, 2004, the 1997 Ford F-150 pickup was parked in the garage of the garage residence at Drive in Arlington, Texas, when the vehicle caught on fire. Inspection of the 1997 Ford F-150 extended cab pickup revealed the heaviest damage was sustained in the engine compartment area along the front left fender well. Inspection of the interior of the vehicle did not reveal any evidence of electrical or mechanical malfunction related to fire causation. Fire patterns observed on the engine compartment are consistent with the spread of the fire from the area of the master cylinder and power brake booster, up and out across the top of the engine. Electrical wiring in the vicinity of the engine compartment electrical distribution center was inspected and wiring exhibited electrical activity and melting at the power distribution center. I conclude the fire was most likely caused by an electrical malfunction in the area of the engine compartment electrical distribution center and anti-lock brake system component. Both were located on the inner fender wall on the left-hand side of the vehicle. The heat source generated by the electrical malfunction ultimately ignited the combustibles in the area of the master brake cylinder, propagating upward and outward into the engine compartment of the vehicle.

FIRE INVESTIGATOR:

Kevin Jacque, CFEI

FCI FILE NO:

FAI-141-1 04149

CLAIM NO:

4039572418

TYPE, DATE, LOCATION OF LOSS:

Vehicle Fire; 4/11/04; Grand Prairie, TX

COPIES:

(2) Ms. Sylvia Alonzo
Allstate Insurance Company
P.O. Box 1987
Coppell, Texas

(1) FCI File

CAUSE AND ORIGIN INVESTIGATION OF A VEHICLE FIRE OCCURRING TO A 1997 FORD F-150 OWNED BY GRAND PRAIRIE, TEXAS

I. <u>INTRODUCTION:</u>

On May 20, 2004, Ms. Sylvia Alonzo of Allstate Insurance Company contacted Fire Cause Investigations requesting a cause and origin investigation of a vehicle fire to a 1997 Ford F-150 pickup owned by Authorization was given for Fire Cause Investigations to travel to CoPart in Grand Prairie, Texas, to conduct an inspection of the vehicle and to retrieve any evidence pertinent to fire causation. Opinions stated berein are based on work and evidence reviewed to date. Should further evidence or information develop indicating a need for continued analysis, I reserve the right to modify or expand my opinion as indicated by such developments.

IL BACKGROUND:

According to information received, on April 11, 2004, the 1997 Ford F-150 pickup was parked in the garage of the residence at the parked in the garage of the residence at the parked Drive in Arlington, Texas when the vehicle caught on fire. The vehicle was subsequently moved to CoPart in Grand Prairie where I conducted my investigation.

III. ON-SITE INSPECTION:

On May 21, 2004, I traveled to CoPart in Grand Prairie, Texas, to conduct an inspection of the 1997 Ford F-150 pickup. Upon my arrival, photographs were taken for documentation purposes. The vehicle was identified with CoPart's lot #3643184 and was identified with Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) #1FTDX07W4VI

Initial inspection of the 1997 Ford F-150 extended cab pickup revealed the heaviest damage was sustained in the engine compartment area along the front left fender well where a hole was burned completely through the hood of the vehicle, as observed in the photographs. The interior of the vehicle sustained heavy smoke damage with the fire having vented through the windshield and firewall in the area of the steering column of the vehicle. Inspection of the interior of the vehicle did not reveal any evidence of electrical or mechanical malfunction related to fire causation.

The interior fuse panel was inspected. Three of the mini fuses located on the interior of the fuse panel were in the "open" position. Fuse #14, #20, and #31 were electrically "open".

The hood was removed to gain access to the engine compartment to continue my inspection. Fire patterns observed on the engine compartment are consistent with the spread of the fire from the area of the master cylinder and power brake booster, up and out across the top of the engine. Electrical wiring in the vicinity of the engine

compartment electrical distribution center was inspected and wiring exhibited electrical activity and melting at the power distribution center. A component of the anti-lock brake system mounted directly in front of the power distribution center also sustained heavy damage. The fire originated in the immediate area between the brake component and engine compartment electrical distribution center. No other evidence of electrical or mechanical malfunction was observed in the engine compartment. Fluid levels were checked and verified to be within operating parameters of the engine.

IV. PRINCIPLES AND METHODS:

Principles and methods employed during my investigation, examination, and evaluation of this loss include, but are not limited to the following:

Methods

- The methodology utilized in my activities in this particular case was the
 application of a systematic approach involving the collection of data and analysis
 of the data through deductive reasoning based upon and consistent with my
 previous experience and knowledge concerning fires and fire spread.
- The method of visual analysis was used on the fire scene evidence and post-fire photographs.
- To reach my conclusion, I used the method of comparative study based on the facts and my previous experience.

 The method of examining a scene from the least to the beaviest damage and interpreting patterns to determine the origin and cause of a fire or explosion was used.

Principles

- The principle utilizing the fire tetrahedron proving the components needed: fuel, oxidizing agents, heat, and an uninhabited chain reaction to create and sustain a fire.
- The principle that fire normally moves upward and outward from a point of origin, unless ventilation, firefighting techniques, or fuel promotes unusual circumstances.
- Principles of pyrolization, decomposition, and combustibility.
- The principles of conservation of energy, Joule's Law of Electric Heating, high resistance heating, and electrical arcing/heat production.

These methods and principles conform to established technical principles taught and applied during my formal education, training, and experience.

V. CONCLUSION:

Based on the evidence I observed during my inspection of the 1997 Ford F-150 pickup, I conclude the fire was most likely caused by an electrical malfunction in the area of the engine compartment electrical distribution center and anti-lock brake system component. Both were located on the inner fender wall on the driver's side of the vehicle. The heat source generated by the electrical malfunction ultimately ignited the combustibles in the

area of the master brake cylinder, propagating upward and outward into the engine compartment of the vehicle.

Kevin Jacque, CFEI Special Investigator

Fire Cause Investigations

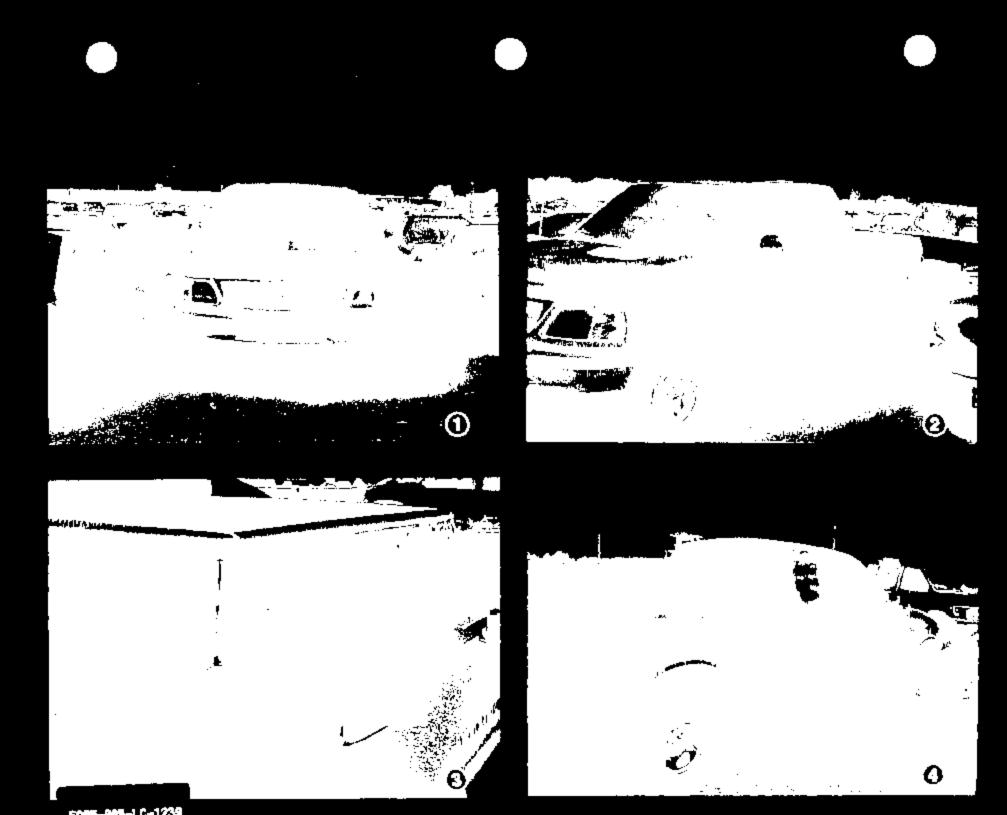
Photographs

Front view of the 1997 F-150.

Rear view.

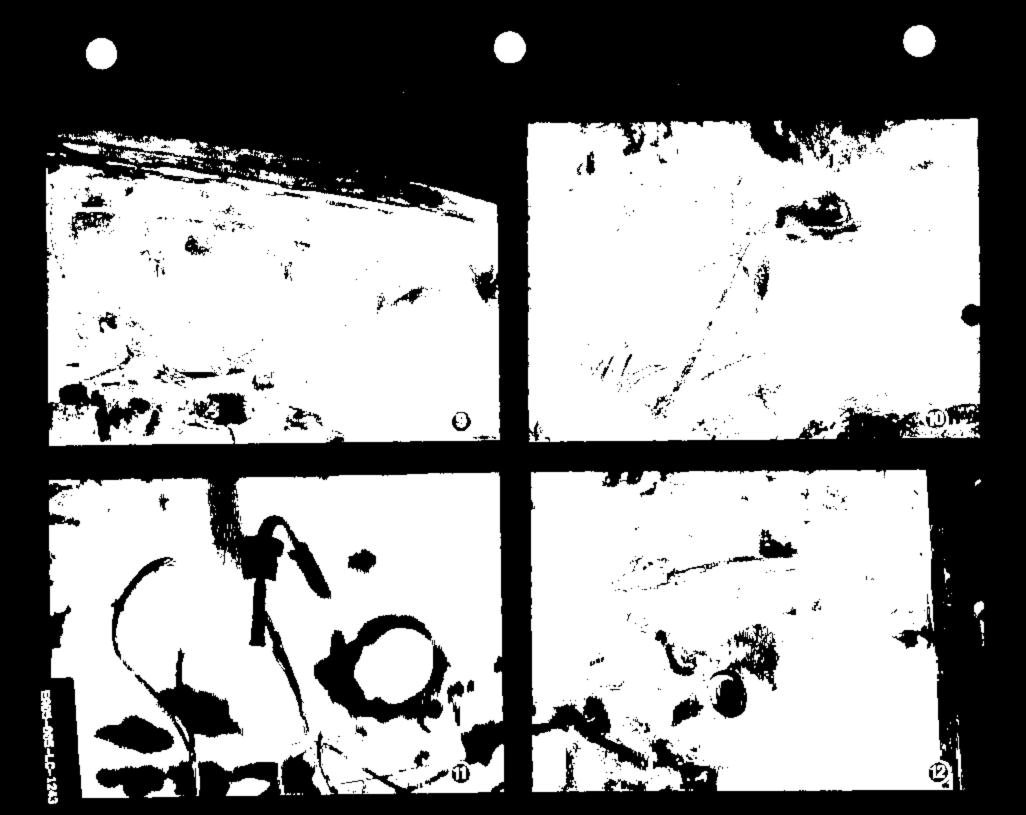
Driver side view.

Passenger side view.



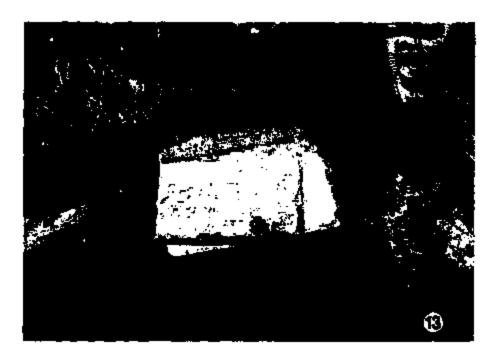
- View of the hood and windshield in area of origin.
- View of the engine compartment after the hood was removed revealing heaviest fire damage in the area of the brake system power booster.
- View of the engine compertment taken from the driver's side exhibiting fire patterns moving away from the driver's side.
- 8. View of the engine compartment taken from the passenger side of the vehicle.

- View of the innex left fender in the area of the engine compartment power distribution center and brake system components.
- Close-up view of the engine compartment power distribution center and brake system.
- 11. View of wiring exhibiting electrical activity in the area of the electrical distribution panel.
- 12. Views of the auti-lock brake system components sustaining heavy damage on the interior side of the component.



13. Views of the anti-lock brake system components sustaining heavy damage on the interior side of the component.

14. Views of the anti-lock brake system components sustaining heavy damage on the interior side of the component.







Certified Mail # 7001 2510 0006 0614 2580

September 7, 2004

Ford Motor Company Parkiane Towers West, Suite 300 3 Parklane Blvd Dearborn, MI 48126-2568

Claim #: Our Insured:

Loss Date:

Arnt, of Claim: \$12755.65

4/11/04

498861

Attention Shawn Norton:

The above noted subrogation claim has been identified as a product liability loss. We paid our insured for their loss and are looking to you for reimbursement. Should you or your carrier need more information, please call or write me. Please remit payment to Alistate Payment Processing Center, Attn: Subro Cash, PO Box 227257, Dallas, TX 75222-7257. Please include our claim number.

Complete description of the incident: Vehicle caught on fire while parked in the garage due to a electrical malfunction in the area of the engine compartment electrical distribution center and anti-lock brake system component. Claim # damage has already been sent in to your office.

Our statement of defect: Strict Liability

Location of evidence: Copart, lot #3643184, Grand Prairie, TX 75051. 972-263-2711

Manufacturer: Ford Model: F150XLT Year: 1997

VIN: 1FTDX07W4VN

The following information is attached: Damage supporting paperwork

Please acknowledge receipt of this claim and your position regarding payment of our damages

within 30 days.

Sincerely,

David Laughlin, SCLA

Subrogation Senior Service Representative

wsp. No

Rosneks National Subrogation Claims Center 3800 Electric Road, Suite 301, PO Box 21169, Roanote, VA 24018

Phone: 1-800-778-2615 or (540) 989-2900 Fax: (540) 989-2640 or (540) 778-3803 Hours: 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM E8T Monday - Friday



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CAUSE NO. (2. 6 39. 05 I

VS.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC., SPIKES MOTOR COMPANY, INC. and APPEL FORD MERCURY, INC.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHARGO COUNTY OF TEXAS AND THE WAY

318 JUDICIAL DISTRICT

PLAINTIFFS' ORIGINAL PETITION

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff Company ("Ford"),
Texas Instruments, Inc. ("T") Appel Ford Mercury Inc., and Spikes Motor Company, Inc. and would show unto
the court as follows:

1. Parties & Venue:

Plaintiffs, County, Texas.

Defendant, Ford Motor Company, is a Delaware Corporation with its principal place of business in Michigan and may be served with process, by certified mail, return receipt requested, by serving its registered agent, Ct Corp System, 350 N. St. Paul Street, Dallas, Texas 75201

Defendant, <u>Texas Instruments, Inc.</u>, is doing business in Texas and may be served with process, by certified mail, return receipt requested, by serving its registered agent, Richard J. Agrich, 7839 Church Hill Way, MS 3999, Dalfas, Texas 75251.

Defendant, <u>Appel Ford Mercury, Inc.</u>, may be served with process, by certified mail, return receipt requested, by serving its registered agent, Jeffrey Appel, 1820 Highway 290 W., Brenham, Texas 77833.

Defendant, <u>Spikes Motor Company, Inc.</u>, may be served with process, by certified mail, return receipt requested, by serving its registered agent, Cart F. Spikes, Jr., 805 E. Expressway 83, Mission, Texas 78572.

Venue is proper in Hidalgo County, Texas because all or part of the conduct complained of herein took

place in Hidalgo County, Texas, and because at least one Defendant conducts business there.

2. Discovery Control Plan

The Plaintiffs move the court to enter a discovery control plan pursuant to TRCP § 190.4 which includes two sets of interrogatories of no more than 30 written interrogatories, excluding interrogatories asking a party only to identify or authenticate specific documents. Plaintiffs will submit a proposed discovery control plan after conversing with Defendants' counsel.

3. Facts and Background

Plaintiffs, purchased a 2001 F-150 Super Cab pick up truck (VIN 2FT2X17251 From Appel Ford Mercury, Inc. manufactured and designed by Ford and equipped with a defective speed control descrivation switch, manufactured and marketed by Ti.

On or about July 17, 2004 was awaken by her oldest daughter when she saw a fire out of her F-150 in her residence at the saw a fire out Belivitie, Texas and the The defective speed control deactivation switch either solely or in combination with the "KAPTON_e" and/or other defective electrical components, inadequate repairs, whing and/or circuits on the vehicle, was the ignition source for the fire which originated in the vehicle and consumed Plaintiffs' vehicle and damaged Plaintiffs' residence. The purchased a bumper-bumper warranty that was in effect at the time of the fire. The service manager at Spikes Ford in Mission, Texas for problem with the truck not shalling from park to drive. The service manager at Spikes Ford refused to recognize the warranty or work on the truck, the service truck to Appel Ford in Brenham who then negligently repaired the truck. Shortly thereafter the truck caught fire and burned down the trucks.

4. Negligence

The Defendants were negligent in one or more of the following particulars and such negligence was a proximate cause of Plaintiffs' damages:

As to Defendants, Ford, TI, Appel Ford Mercury, Inc., and Spikes Motor Company, Inc.:

- In failing to timely and properly notify Plaintiffs of the defective condition of their vehicle;
- In failing to remedy the defective condition;
- In failing to advise authorized Ford dealerships to remedy the defective condition;
- In failing to properly monitor and locate vehicle registrations to identify and locate customers, such as Plaintiffs, who own defective vehicles;
- in falling to advise Plaintiffs' not to park the automobile in a garage, carport
 or items capable of catching fire;
- In manufacturing and distributing Plaintiffs' vehicle without correcting detects;
- g. In failing to adequately investigate fires occurring in the subject vehicle line which included a similar cause and origin of the fires in question;
- h. In failing to institute a timely or affective vehicle recall campaign;
- By negligently designing the electrical circuit which controls the vehicles' cruise control:
- j. By designing an electrical circuit that supplies continuous electrical power to the speed control switch when the vehicle is parked, not running with the ignition key off, thereby providing an ignition source for the fire;
- k. By failing to provide adequate engineering design, specifications to Till concerning the number of cycles the speed control deactivation switch would encounter over the subject vehicles' foreseeable life. Additionally, Ford failed to consider or provide switch cycle data created by the vehicles' anti-lock brake, suspension leveling and traction control systems;
- By falling to provide adequate engineering design specifications to TI;
- electrical circuit which supplies power to the switch;

- By instituting an unreasonable date of production to achieve "Job One;"
- In failing to adequately manufacture, investigate, engineer and/or test the speed control switch prior to distribution to Ford for inclusion into the subject wehicles;
- In failing to design a speed control switch which does not allow the intrusion
 of corrosive substances in contact with the electrical components of the
 switch;
- q. In failing to test the speed control switch prior to distribution based on toreseeable electrical, thermal, cyclical, and environmental conditions the switch would encounter during the expected life of the vehicle and/or speed control switch;
- In failing to consider previous failure and/or engineering problems associated with the use of "KAPTON_e" in similar hydraulic pressure switches where chemical attack, mechanical forces, and/or manufacturing processes were suspected but not considered during the design, manufacture and/or marketing of the speed control deactivation switch installed on Plaintiffs' vehicles;
- In failing to advise Ford and/or the Plaintiffs that "KAPTON_e" failures had occurred in other similarly designed pressure switches;
- In supplying and/or distributing defective components for installation in vehicles such as Plaintiffs without correcting such defects;
- By failing to design and manufacture the switch with electrical components
 which would not corrode and cause an electrical short and fire; and
- In failing to properly repair the truck in question when presented at authorized Ford dealerships;
- w. In such other respects as may be shown by the discovery or at trial.

5. Breach of Warranty between TI and Ford

Til breached its warranty to Ford to supply a speed control deactivation switch (SCDS) that complied with Ford engineering specifications. The switches supplied were not merchantable, not fit for the purpose intended, and did not comply with the sales agreement between Ford and Til. Til breached the implied warranty of merchantability (UCC§ 2.314) since the SCDS in question leaked, corroded and caught on fire. Til breached the implied warranty of fitness for particular purpose (UCC§ 2.315), since Ford relied on Tils skill and judgment to select or furnish suitable goods, which turned out to be inadequate and unsuitable for the engineering specification for the vehicle which resulted in the SCDS leaking, corroding and catching on fire.

Plaintiffs are third-party beneficiaries of the warranties made between TI and Ford. It's breach of one or more of these warranties were a proximate cause of the Plaintiffs' damages (UCC 2.715) for which Plaintiffs sue TI. The discovery of TI's breach of these warranties occurred at the time of the tire in question.

6. Gross Negligence

The Plaintiffs' resulting damages, injuries and losses were caused by the gross negligence, fraud and mailce of the Defendants. The conduct of Defendants Ford and TI constitutes gross negligence, fraud and mailce as those terms are understood under Texas law and as defined by Section 41.001 Tex. Civ. Prac. and Rem. Code, in that it constituted a conscious indifference to the rights and welfare of persons affected by it. The Defendants' fraud and deceit will, in one way, be shown by Ford's and TI's spoliation of evidence that has been uncovered during the course of this lawsuit. As a result, Plaintiffs seek to recover exemplary damages from Defendants, Ford and TI as a result of their gross negligence, fraud, deceit and mailice. Plaintiffs intend to show that the factors the jury may consider in determining the amount of exemplary damages which should be awarded include:

- the nature of the wrong committed by Ford and TI;
- the character of Ford's and TI's conduct;
- the degree of culpability of Ford and TI;
- the situation and sensibilities of the parties concerned; and
- the extent to which Ford's and TI's conduct offends a public sense of justice and propriety.

The Plaintiffs believe that examplary damages should not exceed Three Million Dollars. (\$3,000,000.00).

7. Damages

Plainfilfs would show that their damages, injuries and/or losses are within the jurisdictional limits of this Court, and include property damages, loss of their vehicle(s), home, home contents, loss of use of vehicle and home, mental angulah, costs to repair or replace their property, and any other consequential damages foreseeably arising from the incident in question.

Plaintiffs would show that they are entitled to reasonable and necessary attorney less and costs of prosecuting this matter.

Plaintiffs would show that they are entitled to pre-judgment and postjudgment interest at the maximum. rate allowed by law.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

- Plaintiffs request that Defendants be cited according to law to appear and answer, (a)
- **(b)** Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for all actuel damages within the jurisdictional firmits of the Court and for attorneys' lees, and all statutory additional [or exemplary] damages. as set forth above, costs of court, and prejudgment and post judgment interest at the highest lawful rates:
- Plaintiffs also ask for such other relief to which they may be entitled (c)

Respectfully submitted:

TBA# 10856920

Michael Jolly

TBA# 10856910 405 Main, Suite 1000

Houston, Texas 77002

(713) 237-8383

Fac: (713) 237-8385



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MICHAEL B. JOLLY

405 Main, Suite 1000 Houston, Texas 77002

VERSIONAL PARTIES AND PROPERTY.

Deborah Bullon

Wayne Pickering

ATTORNEY AT LAW

(713) 237-8383 Fax (713) 237-8385 nativejatí y@sal.com

February 15, 2005

Via Fax: 281-340-7001

Kathleen Horchler Via Fex: 248 - 203 -0763

Eric Mayer Vla Fax: 713-654-6866 Jeff Seely

Andrew Schimmeister Via Fac: 713-228-3510 Dana S. Sneer

Spikes Motor Company, Inc. c/o Carl F. Spikes, Jr. 805 E. Expressivay 83 Mesion, Texas 78672

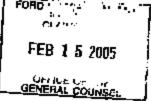
Apple Ford-Mercury, Inc. cio Jolliny Appel 1820 Highwey 290 W. Brandon, Texas77833

RE:

2001 F150 VINAZFT2X17251 DOF: 7-14-2004

Dear Fellow Courset:

RECEIVED (23 1 5 2005 FORD



I represent the and bened many of their personal belongings. On or about May 2004, the state of their personal belongings. On or about May 2004, the state of their personal belongings. On or about May 2004, the peris, they were tened sway because the desireship desiresh for contract, they were tened away because the desireship desireship desired their extended warranty was not good at Spites. On or about June 2004 they look the vehicle to Apple Ford-Mercury in Brantson, Texas for servicing the same problem. The desireships had no idea that additions SCIS mould cause the shifting problem and if left unsupplied stould result in officing a first that would desirey a substantial amount of their property. Ford Motor Company falled to describe information to its desirest about problems with the SCIS and what symptoms dealers should recognize implicating a SCIS problem. The conduct of those identified herein constitute violations of DTPA, breach of warranty, breach of contract, breach of servicing appropriate, and resolvence. agreements, and negligence.

Accordingly, this correspondence serves as notice pursuant to the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act-Consumer Protection Act ("DTPA") and Texas Civil Practice and Remedy Code §38.001 et say, that within sixty (80) days of your recept of this letter Max and Edna Bustos Intend upon filing out based on acts and/or practices of Foot Motor Company, Texas Instruments, Inc., Spikes Motor Company, Inc., and Apple Ford-Maronry, Inc., which were a producing cause and or proteining cause of the Paintiffs' demages, injuries and leases pursuant to one of energy of the Policeing.

Section 17.40(a)(2), causing conjusion or relatifidentianding as to the source, appreciable, approval or cutification of goods or services.

February 15, 2006 Page - 2 -

Section 17.46(b)(6), representing that goods or services have sponeoratrip, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits or quartities which they do not have.

Section 17.46(b)(7), representing that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality or grade or that goods are of a particular style or model if they are of enother.

Section 17.48(b)(9), advertising goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised.

Section 17.46(b)(19), representing that a guarantee or warrantly confers or involves rights or remedies which is does not have or lavoive.

Section 17.48(b)(23), the failure to disclose information concerning goods or services which was known at the time of the transaction if such failure to declose such information was inferred to induce the consumer into a transaction into which the consumer would not have entered had the information been disclosed.

Section 17.50(a)(2), breach of expressed or implied warranties, as follows:

- Failing to perform services in a good and workmanilise manger,
- Manufacturing, servicing, distributing, and designing a defective speed control switch, vehicle electrical system, end/or circuit that fe/has been known to be a cause and origin of numerous vehicle/house fires across the country.
- Failing to recognize and repair delects in the truck when presented for repairs at a Ford authorized dealer.

Section 17.50(a)(3), an unconscionable action or course of action, as follows:

- Failing to perform service on the subject vehicle after receiving notice from Ford Motor Company.
- Writing the speed control switch with constant electrical current which has been known to be a cause and origin of numerous vehicle/house time.
- Performing inadequate or falling to perform adequate longevity tests on the speed control
 events.
- Performing vehicle hydrautic system tests or leak tests that are known to produce, create or cause detects in the Rapton seasthrane of the speed control switch of the vehicle in question.

The particular acts and/or ornicators of Spikes, Apple and Ford Motor Company which establish violations of the above and foregoing provisions of the DTPA, breach of warranty, breach of contract and negligence include but are not limited to the following:

- In falling to notify Plaintiffs of the defective condition of their cer and/or the speed control describation switch when Defendants know or should have known of each condition;
- In failing to remedy the defective condition;

February 15, 2005 Page - 3 -

- to falling to contact Plaintitis' and advice them that their vehicle had a detective speed control switch;
- d. In failing to mornior vehicle registration liabings to ascertain the identity and location of customers, such as Plaintillis, who own defective vehicles;
- In failing to edvise Philatilis not to park the automobile in a garage or carport, sear people or near items capable of calculing fire;
- In servicing Plaintiffs' vehicle without correcting detects.
- g. In failing to provide sufficient service information obticerning known defects that existed in the subject winkles, and in falling to properly service the vehicle;
- In such other respects as may be shown at tripl.

The Plaintiffs also intend to seek an event representing three times their economic damages. Plaintife will allege that the Defendants' acts anchor precises were commissed "knowingly" and/or "intentionally" as that term is defined by the Texas Deceptive Trade Precises Act. Consumer Protection Act. The Plaintiffs' economic damages are made specifically set forth below. Plaintiffs intend to allege that their reasonable and necessary atterney's fee are recoverable pursuant to the DTPA, TCPRC§38.001, and Andrewon & Co. v Perry Equipment Corporation, 945 S.W.2d 812 (Tex. 1997) Presently, the Plaintiffs' ectual damages are as follows:

	Community and the Community of the Commu	the opposit
<u>ı</u> .	Loss of which	\$16,000,00
2	liems lost in Vehicle	\$50,000.00
3.	Heat Damage to Surrounding Items	\$ 2,000.00
4.	Descripes to Horne	\$ 5,000,00
5.	Mental Anguish	To be determined by the jury
6.	Rental Car	\$1,800.00
_	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• ••

Coets of court

Treble economic demages

Estimated attention feet, based on historical defense practices of those defendants.

\$194,800.00

Total

\$150,000,00

Plaintiffs' petition will be filed usually days when your receipt hereof.

Sincerely,

Michael Jolly

MJ/dm

2005-16084

CAUSE NO. _______

VS.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC., E.J. and MAC HAIK FORD, INC.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS

3<u>33</u>Judicial district

PLAINTIFFS' ORIGINAL PETITION

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff, Company ("Ford"), Texas statuments, Inc. ("Ti") and Mac Halk Ford, Inc. ("Mac Halk") and would show unto the court as follows:

1. Parties & Venue:

Plaintiffs, are from Harris County, Texas.

Defendant, <u>Ford Motor Company</u>, is a Delaware Corporation with its principal pface of business in Michigan and may be served with process, by certified mail, return receipt requested, by serving its registered agent, Ct Corp System, 350 N. St. Paul Street, Dallas, Texas 75201

Defendent, <u>Texas Instruments, Inc.</u>, is doing business in Texas and may be served with process, by certified mall, return receipt requested, by serving its registered agent, Richard J. Agnich, 7639 Church Hill Way, MS 3999, Dallas, Texas 75251.

Defendant, Mac Hailt Ford, Inc., may be served with process, by certified mail, return receipt requested, by serving its registered agent, Joseph M. Hailt (a/k/a Mac Hailt), 11757 Katy Freeway, Sulte 1500, Houston, Texas 77079.

Venue is proper in Harris County, Texas because the Plaintiffs reside in Harris County, all or part of the conduct complained of herein took place in Harris County, Texas, and because at least one Defendant conducts business there.

2. Discovery Control Plan

The Plaintiffs move the court to enter a discovery control plan pursuant to TRCP §190.4 which includes two sets of interrogatories of no more than 30 written interrogatories, excluding interrogatories asking a party only to identify or authenticate specific documents. Plaintiffs will submit a proposed discovery control plan after conversing with Defendants' coursel.

3. Facts and Background

Plaintiffs, (Minimum and Minimum), purchased a 2001 F-150 pick up truck (VIN 1FTRX17L41) from Mac Halk Ford manufactured and designed by Ford and equipped with a defective speed control deactivation switch, manufactured and marketed by TI.

On or about November 8, 2003 The defective speed control deactivation switch either solely or in combination with the "KAPTON," and/or other defective electrical components, wiring and/or circuits on the vehicle, was the ignition source for the fire which originated in the vehicle and consumed Plaintiffs' vehicle and damaged Plaintiffs' residence.

4. Negligence

The Defendants were negligent in one or more of the following particulars and such negligence was a proximate cause of Plaintiffs' damages:

As to Defendants, Ford, TI, and Mac Halk:

- In failing to timely and properly notify Plaintiffs of the defective condition of their vehicle:
- b. In failing to remedy the defective condition;
- In failing to advise authorized Ford deaferships to remedy the defective condition;
- In failing to property monitor and locate vehicle registrations to identify and locate customers, such as Plaintiffs, who own defective vehicles;
- e. In failing to advise Plaintiffs' not to park the automobile in a garage, carport or items capable of catching first
- f. In manufacturing and distributing Plaintiffs' vehicle without correcting defects;
- in failing to adequately investigate fires occurring in the subject vehicle line which included a similar cause and origin of the fires in question;
- In failing to institute a firmely or effective vehicle recall campaign;
- By negligently designing the electrical circuit which controls the vehicles' cruise control:
- By designing an electrical circuit that supplies continuous electrical power to the speed control switch when the vehicle is parked, not ranning with the Ignition key

- off, thereby providing an ignition source for the fire;
- k. By failing to provide adequate engineering design specifications to Till concerning the number of cycles the speed control deactivation switch would encounter over the subject vehicles' foreseeable life. Additionally, Ford failed to consider or provide switch cycle data created by the vehicles' anti-lock brake, suspension leveling and traction control systems;
- By failing to provide adequate engineering design specifications to 71;
- Ely failing to include an adequate electrical current limiting device in the electrical circuit which suggites power to the switch;
- By instituting an unreasonable data of production to achieve "Job One;"
- In failing to adequately manufacture, investigate, engineer and/or test the speed control switch prior to distribution to Ford for inclusion into the subject vehicles;
- p. In failing to design a speed control switch which does not allow the intrusion of corrosive substances in contact with the electrical components of the switch;
- q. In failing to test the speed control switch prior to distribution based on foreseeable electrical, thermal, cyclical, and environmental conditions the switch would encounter during the expected life of the vehicle and/or speed control switch;
- r. In failing to consider previous failure and/or engineering problems associated with the use of "KAPTON_e" in similar hydrautic pressure switches where chemical attack, mechanical forces, and/or manufacturing processes were suspected but not considered during the design, manufacture and/or marketing of the speed control description switch installed on Plaintiffs' vehicles;
- In failing to advise Ford and/or the Plaintiffs that "KAPTON_e" failures had occurred in other similarly designed pressure switches;
- In supplying and/or distributing defective components for installation in vehicles such as Plaintiffs without correcting such defects;
- By failing to design and manufacture the switch with electrical components which would not complete and cause an electrical short and fire; and

- .v. In such other respects as may be shown by the discovery or at trial.
 - 5. Breach of Warranty between Ti and Ford

Til breached its warranty to Ford to supply a speed control deactivation switch (SCDS) that compiled with Ford engineering specifications. The switches supplied were not merchantable, not fit for the purpose intended, and did not comply with the sales agreement between Ford and TL TI breached the implied warranty of merchantability (UCC § 2.314) since the SCDS in question leaked, correded and caught on fire. Til breached the implied warranty of fitness for particular purpose (UCC § 2.316), since Ford relied on TI's skill and judgment to select or furnish suitable goods, which turned out to be inadequate and unsuitable for the engineering specification for the vehicle which resulted in the SCDS leaking, corroding and catching on fire.

Plaintiffs are third-party beneficiaries of the werranties made between TI and Ford. It's breach of on or more of these warranties were a proximate cause of the Plaintiffs' damages (UCC 2.715) for which Plaintiffs sue TI. The discovery of TI's breach of these warranties occurred at the time of the fire in question.

6. Gross Negligence

The Plaintiffs' resulting damages, injuries and losses were caused by the gross negligence, fraud and malice of the Defendants. The conduct of Defendants Ford and TI constitutes gross negligence, fraud and malice as those terms are understood under Texas law and as defined by Section 41.001 Tex. Civ. Prac. and Rem. Code, in that it constituted a conscious indifference to the rights and welfare of persons affected by it. The Defendants' fraud and decett will, in one way, be shown by Ford's and TI's spoilation of evidence that has been uncovered during the course of this lawsuit. As a result, Plaintiffs seek to recover exemplary damages from Defendants, Ford and Ti as a result of their gross negligence, fraud, decett and malice. Plaintiffs intend to show that the factors the jury may consider in determining the amount of exemplary damages which should be awarded include:

- 1. the nature of the wrong committed by Ford and TI;
- the character of Ford's and TTs conduct;
- the degree of culpability of Ford and Ti;
- the situation and sensibilities of the parties concerned; and
- the extent to which Ford's and Ti's conduct offends a public sense of justice and propriety.

The Plaintiffs believe that exemplary damages should not exceed Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000.00).

7. Damages

Plaintiffs would show that their damages, injuries and/or losses are within the jurisdictional limits of this Court, and include property damages, loss of their vehicle(s), home, home contents, loss of use of vehicle and home, mental anguish, costs to repair or reglace their property, and any other consequential damages foreseeably arising from the incident in question.

Plaintiffs would show that they are entitled to reasonable and necessary attorney fees and costs of prosecuting this matter.

Ptaintifis would show that they are entitled to pre-judgment and postjudgment interest at the maximum rate allowed by law.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

- (a) Plaintiffs request that Defendants be cited according to law to appear and answer,
- Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants for all actual damages within the jurisdictional limits (b) of the Court and for attorneys' fees, and all statutory additional for exemplary) damages as set forth. above, costs of court, and prejudgment and post judgment interest at the highest lawful rates;
- 0) Plaintiffs also ask for such other relief to which they may be entitled

Respectfully submitted

/Norman /olly TBA# 10856920

Michael Jòlly

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Houston, Texas 77002 (713) 237-6383

Fax: (713) 237-8385