

FIRE MARSHALS QUARTERLY



INTERNATIONAL FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION • SPRING 2012

Thoughts on the Future of Fire Prevention

Gregg A. Cleveland, Fire Chief, MPA, EFO
La Crosse, WI Fire Department

Like many fire chiefs, I struggled to put my 2012 fiscal plan together for our community with the many challenges we all face. Trying to put my fiscal plan together by reducing expenditures, increasing revenues, and implementing new fees is a short term fix. During our budget discussions it became apparent to me that I needed to begin looking at addressing the demand for services rather than responding to the demand. If we can lower demand it will, theoretically, reduce the need for resources.

What is driving demand for the fire service? In short, I believe, poverty. I had the opportunity to look at this more in depth as a result of an invitation to participate in a La Crosse City/County Housing Taskforce. La Crosse, like other similar communities, is facing declining home values, population exiting the urban city to the suburbs, increasing numbers of rental properties in proportion to owner occupied housing, and increased service demands for emergency services, especially to lower income areas. The Task Force's goal is to raise home values and the quality of housing in the city and county of La Crosse and to address issues that result in demands for emergency services.

In preparing for my presentation to the Task Force, I looked at the reasons why we had increased service demands to lower income areas. After a brief literature review, a look at our home fires for the past several years, and discussing the issue with Marty Ahrens of NFPA, I came to the conclusion that the level of income and education drive service demands for the fire service in La Crosse. I know many of you will probably say "it took you that much effort to draw this conclusion?" I thought it was a good process to validate my belief and deal with the facts rather than assumptions.

Essentially the level of education and income are key factors in demand for emergency services. Lower levels of education equate to lower income. Less income means limited choices in housing which equates to lower valued rentals and homes. Less disposable income means fewer choices in newer homes/rentals, appliances, furniture, etc. Older appliances bought at rummage sales, i.e. space heaters without automatic shutoffs, furniture that does not meet federal flammability standards, and performing "work arounds" rather than repairing electrical systems and appliances correctly helps contribute to this demand.

Another factor is that single parents tend to have multiple jobs that lead to higher fatigue rates than the general population. There is also a higher rate of multi-tasking going on in the home. What does this mean in terms of demand? This means higher incident rates of falling asleep with food on the stove, smoking, etc.; parents cooking dinner while at the same time assisting in child care needs such as showering or dressing children; running one child to an event while leaving the others home alone while dinner cooks in the oven. Families tend to have older vehicles that are not maintained and tend to have higher incidents of fires, possibly in garages.

What are we to do and what does this have to do with fire prevention? Codes and ordinances, especially sprinklers, are

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Fire Marshals Quarterly

The mission of the International Fire Marshals Association is to aid in the preservation of life and property by advocating, promoting and providing leadership in the prevention or mitigation of fire, explosions and other related hazardous conditions.

IFMA was incorporated in 1906.

In 1927, IFMA became a membership section of NFFPA.

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The articles published in the Quarterly are the opinion of the authors and not necessarily the opinion of IFMA or NFFPA.

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Thomas Clark, President (262) 287-7717

President's Corner



Ed Altizer

Happy New Year from Virginia. Winter has started somewhat milder for us this year, at least no snow so far in the Richmond area, which is good news. Having grown up in the mountains of southwest Virginia when snow was much more common than it is today, I am no longer fond of shoveling that white stuff. Shoveling sand for sand castles is much more fun. For those who enjoy riding down hills on barrel staves holding onto walking sticks, best wishes on a successful season.

We have recently received great news from NFPA President Jim Shannon. As part of his announcement, President Shannon stated:

“At NFPA we pride our self on balance. We work extremely hard to ensure that every interest group is at the table and actively participating. In recent years, budget cutbacks and the economic downturn have made it increasingly difficult for government agencies and government entities to support participation, leaving many technical committees without the important voice of code enforcers.

In an effort to support fuller participation by this essential group at technical committee meetings, I am pleased to announce that beginning in January 2012 NFPA will reimburse at 80 percent of major travel and lodging expenses for code enforcers who are either a full time public employee or a person who acts as an enforcer in his or her capacity as a member of the volunteer fire service.”

President Shannon also indicated that NFPA will initiate an aggressive campaign to recruit enforcers for the technical committees, which is an enormous financial obligation and demonstrates NFPA's commitment to excellence in the code development process.

As many of you know, IFMA has seats on numerous NFPA technical committees. A main goal of the IFMA Executive Board is to promote participation in the code process and ensure we are represented on each of the committees. We look forward to working with NFPA on this important outreach initiative and encourage all “enforcers” to consider participation on a committee. If you are interested and have questions, please contact any member of your executive committee or Steven Sawyer. We also encourage chapter presidents to reach out to their members.

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Executive Secretary's Report

I hope you all had safe and good holidays. Happy New Year!

Congratulations to Ben Roy, past president and past executive secretary of FMANA (IFMA) on his recent retirement after 50 years of fire service. We wish him and his wife, Sharon, well in their future endeavors.

Congratulations to Ron Farr, past president of IFMA, on his recent job change to UL Lead Regulatory Engineer.

We are trying a new schedule for IFMA activities in Las Vegas, Nevada, on June 10–14, 2012. The Business Meeting will now be held at 3 p.m. on Sunday, June 10, 2012. Please mark your calendars, and when you make your travel arrangements, please plan on arriving in Las Vegas early Sunday morning to attend the meeting. These changes were made to permit Chapter Presidents attending the Annual Chapter Presidents meeting to also attend the business meeting. The reception will take place on Tuesday, June 12, at 5:30 p.m. We hope you can join us at the Conference & Expo.

IFMA has revised its two-day course titled Fire Protection Engineering Basics for AHJs. The details for the pilot offering are now being finalized. If you are interested in information on hosting a course, please contact me.

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extremely important. They have their limitations in today's economy especially in one and two family dwellings. Builders around the country are resisting the installation and laws requiring fire sprinklers in one and two family dwellings. We are seeing these battles play out in states all across the country. In most areas, fire departments have little authority over what happens in terms of construction and enforcement of codes in one and two family dwellings.

In the absence of these tools what else can be done? I would advocate for engagement of fire suppression personnel and resources in our fire prevention efforts. Chiefs should endorse programs where suppression crews go into lower valued neighborhoods and spend several hours per week establishing positive relationships with residents and children addressing the fire prevention behaviors and programs such as E.D.I.T.H., smoke alarm installation and testing, evaluating the use of extension cords and pointing out needed repairs to electrical systems and appliances?

What about using the positive role models of fire fighters to go door to door following a serious fire and personally talking to neighbors about the cause of the fire and what could have been done to prevent the fire; asking if they have the same conditions or if they have operating smoke alarms?

What about using the positive role model of fire fighters to encourage children and young adults to finish high school and enroll in college to become fire fighters, EMTs, or police officers giving back to their communities.

All of these efforts are aimed at raising the education and income level of people in lower income areas in an attempt to decrease the demand for emergency services. I know firsthand the objections some chiefs will have – liability. We have liability now reacting to these situations by responding to fires and placing our fire fighters at risk of injury or death. I would rather take the liability of trying to establish good relationships with this population and reaping the benefits of the relationship in the community and the potential for preventing fires and needless deaths and injuries to fighters and civilians.

This one idea will not make a great impact in reducing the demands for services. However, these ideas combined with residential fire sprinklers and other programs create a “system” to deal with this problem and provides another “tool” to address the problem. I have not even elaborated on the potential for the fire service to collaborate with other community agencies or organizations to promote fire safety.

With the ingenuity and quality of the fire service, I know some of what I discussed is probably already taking place across our nation. With the economic stress that fire departments are facing today I feel it is imperative that fire prevention, especially the use of fire suppression crews, be expanded into high response/demand areas. There are too many benefits to the community and fire service not to engage in this type of prevention. Engaging the community rather than responding from the firehouse should be the future of fire prevention.

IFMA Nominating Committee Report

The nominating committee has submitted the following 2012 Nominating Committee Report.

President: R.T. “Whitey” Leicht – Delaware State Fire Marshal.

1st Vice President: Steve Peavey – Altamonte Springs, FL.

2nd Vice President: Dave Lind – North Shore, WI.

Secretary: Jeff Donohue – Polk County Fire District #1, OR.

Directors

Bill Galloway – South Carolina State Fire Marshal’s Office, Term expires 2014.

Raymond Walker – Vernon, CT, Term expires 2014.

David Lynam—Kitsap County, WA, one year term expires 2013.

Candidates other than those named by the Nominating Committee may be nominated by petition of 10 members of the Association provided such petitions are received by the Executive Secretary no less than five and no more than 45 days after publication of the Nominating Committee's nominations. All nominees for office must be members of the Association.

The business meeting will take place in Las Vegas, NV on June 10, 2012. Watch the Summer Edition of the Quarterly for location.

IFMA Proposed By-law Change

In accordance with the by-laws, the Executive Board would like to propose the following by-law change. The proposed change will be voted on at the business meeting which will take place in Las Vegas, NV on June 10, 2012 location to be determined. Watch the Summer Edition of the Quarterly for the location.

Add a new section to read:

5.9 A quorum for the conduct of business at a meeting of the executive board shall consist of not less than 6 members.

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Upcoming IFIA Classes and Events

January 26 – Fire Department Site Plan Review

February 9 and 23 – Automatic Sprinkler Plan Review – 2 day

March 15 – Existing Building Evaluation: Chapter 34 of the IBC

April 25 – 27, 2012 - Fire and Life Safety Conference

May 3 and 17 – Fire alarm Plan Review – 2 day

June 15 – IFC and IBC Flammability of Interior Finishes

NLC Part of NFPA Fire Prevention Initiative

By Cathy Spain

An Article Published in the August 22, 2011 Edition of *The Nation's Cities Weekly*
an Official Publication of the National League of Cities

A new National Fire Protection Association technical committee (NFPA 1730) is developing a set of voluntary standards aimed at preventing fires in the nation's communities. Laura Mueller, assistant general counsel, Texas Municipal League, is NLC's representative on this committee. The new standard is intended to address strategic and policy issues involving the organization and deployment of a fire prevention program.

Fire prevention activities have been found to save lives and prevent fires by emphasizing home fire safety checks, smoke alarm installation, educational programs on fire safety awareness, enforcement of fire safety regulations, post investigation of the origin, cause and circumstances of fires and reviews of construction plans.

Following the format of other NFPA standards, the new 1730 standard will likely require cities to maintain a written statement of policy that establishes the existence of a fire prevention organization and sets forth the services, structure and functions to be performed by that organization. At the recent initial meeting of the technical committee, it was acknowledged that local fire prevention activities may be performed by different levels of government in a state and by multiple organizations at the local level.

An important element of any fire prevention program is a community risk assessment that will inform decisions about the services provided by a fire prevention organization. NLC will monitor and participate in the technical committee deliberations to ensure that the new standards provide sufficient local discretion.

Cities are reminded that NFPA standards are voluntary in nature unless formally adopted at the local level or mandated by the state. They can be used to guide a city in the development of its own locally determined service delivery objectives. The specific minimum requirements that are contained in NFPA standards are consensus-based and can be regarded as benchmarks or goals rather than hard and fast rules. The 1730 standard is expected to address staffing levels, systems, methods and approaches for each major service component of a fire prevention organization.

The overall benefit of a successful prevention program is to reduce and manage risk. With more education, plan review, inspection and investigation, communities should see a decline in fires, false alarms, injuries and deaths.

Details: Cathy Spain, president, The Spain Group LLC, is an alternate for NLC on the 1730 and 1710 NFPA technical committees. For more information, e-mail spain@nlc.org or call (202) 626-3123. The next meeting of the 1730 committee will be held October 3-4.

Holiday tragedies prompt warnings on winter fires

NFPA reminds the public to take action to be safe this winter

In the aftermath of a number of deadly holiday fires, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) urges the public to take simple steps to protect their family and property from fire. According to NFPA, December, January and February are the top months for home fire deaths.

“Recent fire deaths during this holiday season are tragic reminders that we are at the time of year when home fires peak,” said Lorraine Carli, vice president of communications for NFPA. “Taking simple steps to prevent fires and making sure you have working smoke alarms can save lives.”

NFPA suggested ten things you can do this winter to stay safe from fire:

- All heaters need space. Keep anything that can burn at least three feet away from heating equipment, like the furnace, fireplace, wood stove, or portable space heater.
- Have a three-foot “kid-free zone” around open fires and space heaters.
- Never use your oven to heat your home.
- Have a qualified professional install stationary space heating equipment, water heaters or central heating equipment according to the local codes and manufacturer’s instructions.
- Have heating equipment and chimneys cleaned and inspected every year by a qualified professional.
- Remember to turn portable heaters off when leaving the room or going to bed.
- Always use the right kind of fuel, specified by the manufacturer, for fuel-burning space heaters.
- Make sure the fireplace has a sturdy screen to stop sparks from flying into the room. Ashes should be cool before putting them in a metal container with a lid. Keep the container a safe distance away from your home.
- Make sure you have working smoke alarms on every level of your home, inside each bedroom and outside each sleeping area.
- Develop and practice a home escape plan that includes two ways out of each room and an outside meeting place.

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) and NFPA are working together to remind everyone that home fires are more prevalent in winter than in any other season. Learn more information about the organizations’ joint safety campaign, “[Put a Freeze on Winter Fires](#)”.

Future dates for NFPA Conference and Expo

NFPA has finalized dates and locations for future NFPA Conference and Expo[®].

June 11-14, 2012	Las Vegas, Nevada
June 10-13, 2013	Chicago, Illinois
June 9-12, 2014	Las Vegas, Nevada
June 22-25, 2015	Chicago, Illinois*
June 6-9, 2016	Las Vegas, Nevada
June 4-7, 2017	Boston, Massachusetts

* Dates have been revised, please plan accordingly.

Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association

Jon W. Pasqualone, C.O.O./Business Manager

If you missed the FFMIA annual conference this year, you missed alot. In addition to the normal educational and networking sessions, this year we had to say goodbye (or in his words "I will be watching from the sidelines") to our long time friend and Secretary/ Treasurer Fire Chief Rick Butcher. Chief Butcher began his tenure on the Board of Directors in 1998 when our budget was small and so was our membership. Rick is often heard to say "look at our little association... it is all grown up now."

As the person responsible for taking over his duties, I discovered the first laptop that Rick worked with in a box of "stuff" he gave me. I contacted Wes Hayes and asked if he could secure this in one of his famous shadow boxes for presentation to Rick as a parting gift. As the picture displays, Wes did an outstanding job. The brass plates in the box read Top: **Chief Rick Butcher** Bottom: *In appreciation of 13 years of faithful service to the FFMIA Board of Directors As Secretary/Treasurer Presented this 2nd day of November, 2011.*

The presentation was preceded by a slide show of assorted Rick shots from his days in Tarpon Springs and had a few surprise shots of his trainee at work. Rick appeared genuinely surprised by this gesture as he is never one for drawing attention to himself. But there was more to come. As he walked from the stage, Bart Wright and Wendy Niles were asked to the stage as well as Chuck and Juanita Akers. Rick was seen admiring his parting gifts back at his table when the announcement was made that he was being recognized as the first recipient as he states, "not named Akers" of the Chuck and Juanita Akers Award of Excellence. This award was the vision of Bart and Wendy a couple of years ago and is a benchmark for dedicated service to the members of FFMIA. Other than recognition in the Fellows network this is the highest honor bestowed upon a member of FFMIA. It is not given, nor even considered annually. This award is truly a significant impact to service award.

On a personal note Rick and I have become very good friends as we grew together with the association. We have seen some very trying times that have really tested our management styles as well as our leadership abilities. It has been a true honor and a privilege to work so closely with such a fine man that I am proud to call my friend. Speaking of calling...I will be doing so often as I am sure he has not yet shared everything with me.

Please join me in thanking Chief Rick Butcher for all of his years in keeping this association stable financially and helping to secure and maintain the professional image that IS FFMIA.

Sincerely yours in a fire safe State of Florida.



Jon Pasqualone (left) and Chuck Akers (right) present Rick (center) with one more out-going memoir.....the very first laptop Rick had when he first took office on the board. The beautiful shadow box was constructed by President Wes Hayes.

EMR-ISAC Review for IFMA

The Emergency Management and Response—Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EMR-ISAC) offers its no-cost services to the membership of the International Fire Marshals Association (IFMA). These services, described below, have been efficiently delivered to numerous other Emergency Services Sector associations during the past eleven years.

Located at the National Emergency Training Center in Emmitsburg, Maryland, the EMR-ISAC provides threat and vulnerability information as well as critical infrastructure protection and resilience lessons learned and best practices to the leaders and operators of the nation's Emergency Services Sector (ESS). Occasionally, the information will have direct relevance to the safety and protection as well as the emergency plans and operations of arson investigators.

The EMR-ISAC primarily aims to assist firefighters, emergency medical technicians and paramedics, law enforcers, emergency managers, 9-1-1 operators, and related disciplines in making informed decisions regarding survivability and continuity of operations in an all-hazards environment. The intended outcome of the EMR-ISAC efforts is to improve the capabilities of emergency departments and agencies to perform their mission-essential tasks before, during, and after an all-hazards event.

In addition to "For Official Use Only" (FOUO) documents for vetted/validated personnel who are U.S. citizens, the EMR-ISAC also disseminates weekly non-sensitive INFOGRAMs for a wider ESS audience. The free services of the EMR-ISAC specifically support Department of Homeland Security initiatives to share information among federal, state, local, tribal, territorial public and private departments, agencies, and organizations.

During the past year, the EMR-ISAC established a community of interest (COI) on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) to facilitate the sharing of FOUO information with the vetted, incumbent ESS leadership (U.S. citizens). The COI includes announcements, alerts, advisories, updated products, news feeds, and other useful links from throughout the United States.

Contact information: emr-isac@dhs.gov; 301-447-1325.

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3. Enclose a letter of recommendation from your senior official. If the applicant is the Chief then the letter should be written by the jurisdictional head (e.g., Mayor or City Manager). Otherwise, the recommendation should be from the Fire Chief.

4. **Please do not submit your application package directly to the Harvard Kennedy School of Government.** Mail the application package (traceable mail with receipt is recommended) no later than February 21, 2012 (postmark) to the following address: Harvard Fellowship Program International Association of Fire Chiefs c/o Ms. Cynthia Cox, 4025 Fair Ridge Drive - Suite 300, Fairfax, Virginia 22033-2868

5. For questions regarding application procedures only, please contact Ms. Mary Wingert at the U.S. Fire Administration at +1 301 447-1085.

6. If the applicant's organization or position should change (voluntarily or involuntarily) after the application package has been submitted, she/he is obligated to notify Ms. Wingert.

Application packages postmarked **after** February 21, 2012, will not be considered.

For more information please regarding the *Senior Executives in State and Local Government Program*, refer to the Harvard University/John F. Kennedy School of Government Senior Executives in State and Local Government website, but Fellowship applicants are reminded to follow the application instructions within this announcement.



THE
FIRE PROTECTION
RESEARCH FOUNDATION

What's New at the Research Foundation?

SupDet 2012

March 6-9, 2012

SupDet is moving to Phoenix, AZ!!!

Join us for this annual event in a new venue. The latest developments in research, technology, and applications for the fire protection community with a focus on the following:

- New Detection Technology
- Approaches and Human Response to Emergency/
Mass Communication
- New Developments in Water Based Suppression
Systems
- Environmental Regulations and New Fire
Suppression Agents
- Featured session on high challenge commodity
protection
- A special workshop on emergency messaging in the
fire alarm context will be held as part of the
conference.

More details, register today

Global Research Update: High Challenge Storage Protection

June 27, 2012, Paris, France

High challenge warehouse fire protection strategies are of global concern to the fire protection community. As new high hazard commodities appear in challenging storage arrangements, new approaches to fire protection are required. The National Fire Protection Association and the Fire Protection Research Foundation present a one day seminar on recent global research to address this challenge. The seminar will take place in Paris, France in Paris on June 27th, 2012, in cooperation with the European Fire Sprinkler Network conference at the Marriott Rive Gauche. Program highlights:

Emerging storage challenges facing global property owners

IKEA, Inditex, and Valspar Corporations

Latest global research on storage commodities and configurations hazards

Ineris, HSL, FM Global, SP, UL, Aon FPE
Global Research Institutions

Global insurance perspective on emerging issues

XL Insurance, FM Global, Zurich Insurance

Learn more, register today.

Health Care Summit

March 28, 2012, Baltimore, MD

Join us for the 2012 Summit **National Trends in Delivery of Health and Long Term Care: Implications for Safety Codes and Standards.** Nationally recognized keynote speakers will challenge participants on the emerging demographic, technological, and environmental issues facing the health care industry, including such topics as culture change in long term care facilities, emerging trends in hospital space planning and emergency preparedness, and challenges associated with memory care units. Summit details, register today.

New Research Foundation Reports (free downloads)

- 2nd Annual Electric Vehicle Safety Standards Summit – Summary Report and Annex to report
- Revised Report on Rescue Tool Use with High Strength Metal Alloys and Composite Materials
- Home Cooking Fire Mitigation: Technology Assessment

New Projects Underway at the Foundation

- Unwanted Alarms Study (PDF, 211 KB)
- Impact of Home Fire Sprinklers on Fire Injury (PDF, 132 KB)
- Sprinkler Protection Criteria for Exposed Expanded Group A Plastics

Contact the Foundation at epeterson@nfpa.org for more information or to participate in Foundation programs. Reports available on the Foundation's website at www.nfpa.org/Foundation.

Application procedures announced for the 2012 Harvard Fire Executive Fellowship Program

Application procedures have been announced for the 2012 Harvard Fire Executive Fellowship Program. The program is once again sponsored through a partnership between the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), International Fire Service Training Association/Fire Protection Publications (IFSTA/FPP), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the United States Fire Administration (USFA).

USFA Administrator Ernie Mitchell in announcing the 2012 Program said, "The U.S. Fire Administration and our funding partners, the IAFC, IFSTA/FPP, and the NFPA, are excited and remain committed to sponsor a number of fellowships in the *Senior Executives in State and Local Government* program at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government this summer. Our nation's fire executives need superior professional development experiences to increase their leadership capacity and the State & Local Program is a premier opportunity. As a former Fire Chief, I know that productive relationships among careerists, elected officials, and appointed authorities can lead to innovative solutions to tough problems and policy decisions which result in positive outcomes. This program provides a world class opportunity to explore and expand these relationships in ways that increase innovative leadership within state and local government settings."

Senior fire executives who are selected will be awarded fellowships to attend Harvard's annual "Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government." The 3-week program is conducted on the Harvard campus in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Selected Fellows would be assigned to attend one of the two session dates: June 4-22, 2012, July 9-27, 2012. Applicants seeking a Fellowship must be available to attend either session.

The following criteria and guidelines have been established for the 2012 program:

- Application is open to senior fire executives who have demonstrated significant career accomplishments and have the potential to impact and initiate change. Attainment of a senior position is less important than demonstrated experience in facilitating significant change within a public sector setting.
- Preference may be given to applicants who are graduates of the National Fire Academy's "Executive Fire Officer Program," although program completion is not a prerequisite. Preference may also be given to applicants who have completed graduate-level degree programs or course work.
- Individuals whose organizations have been represented in the Harvard Fellowship Program during 2009, 2010, or 2011 will not be considered. The program is available to international participants.
- Finalists for the Harvard Fellowships will be asked to develop and present a five year plan during their interview session, describing how they will use the opportunity if awarded a Fellowship to enhance Fire-EMS services at the local, regional, tribal, state/province/territory, and at a national or international level. If selected as a finalist more details will be provided. As in the past, selected Fellows can expect in the future to be contacted by any of the Sponsors to assist and support ongoing Projects to utilize their specialized knowledge and skills

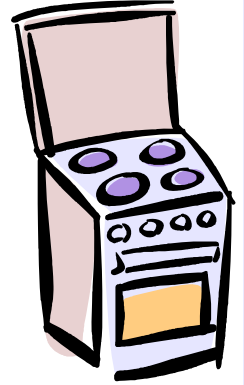
Application instructions: (Please follow these three steps carefully as the application procedures have changed from prior years).

1. Applicants must complete and submit the Harvard/Kennedy School of Government Application For Executive Education. Please read the instructions before commencing to complete the application. **This form-fillable document can then be completed for submission to the address listed below, not to Harvard.** It is recommended that this form be saved to your computer. For the question "Who will be the financial sponsor of your participation?" please enter "IAFC/FPP-IFSTA/NFPA/USFA Fellowship". Make sure that you attach your essay responses (250 words or less for each question response).
2. Enclose a current resume or curriculum vitae.

Fire Protection Research Foundation releases report on effectiveness of home cooking safety technologies

Action plan developed to mitigate home cooking fires

The Fire Protection Research Foundation (Foundation) is addressing ways to reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and property losses from home cooking fires. The Foundation recently released a report with the results of a study commissioned by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). The study identified major cooking fire scenarios and focused on the types of prevention technologies suitable for use on or with home cooking appliances, and provided an action plan on how to further utilize these technologies to improve cooking fire safety. The Foundation is an affiliate of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).



Cooking-equipment related fires are a leading cause of U.S. fire loss. According to NFPA, from 2005 – 2009, cooking ranges accounted for 58 percent of the total reported home cooking equipment fires while accounting for 84 percent of deaths and 77 percent of injuries. As demand for home cooking appliances, in particular, stove tops increases, reducing the number of fire deaths and injuries related to cooking accidents remains a priority. The report provides an assessment of new and existing promising safety technologies or concepts that focus on three criteria consumers look for when buying products including fire protection effectiveness, cooking performance, and cost and convenience.

Several products sold on the market today already address safety for stove tops including those that provide motion sensors and alarms to warn homeowners of a potential fire during unattended cooking, as well as contact temperature sensors used to detect possible food ignitions due to excess heat. The report provides a status update of the development of this technology over the last 10 years and presents an assessment for future growth.

To conclude the project, leaders from the kitchen appliance, fire service and user communities met at a workshop in July 2011 to review the results of the Foundation study and develop an action plan for identifying potential barriers to further research and product development of these emerging state-of-the-art technologies, and their effectiveness to mitigate home cooking fires.

The Foundation's report, "Home Cooking Fire Mitigation: Technology Assessment" and workshop report are both available at www.nfpa.org/foundation. Additional information on home cooking fires and NFPA's recent "Home Fires Involving Cooking Equipment" report can be found at www.nfpa.org/cooking.

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Other findings from the report:

- In 2005-2009, high-rise fires claimed the lives of 53 civilians and injured 546 others, per year.
- The risks of fire, fire death, and direct property damage due to fire tend to be lower in high-rise buildings than in shorter buildings of the same property use.
- An estimated three percent of all 2005-2009 reported structure fires were in high-rise buildings.
- Usage of wet pipe sprinklers and fire detection equipment is higher in high-rise buildings than in other buildings of the same property use. Most high-rise building fires begin on floors no higher than the 6th story. The risk of a fire is greater on the lower floors for apartments, hotels and motels, and facilities that care for the sick, but greater on the upper floors for office buildings

NFPA Call for Technical Committee Members

The **Committee on Aerosol Extinguishing Technology** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 2010, *Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems*.

The **Committee on Aerosol Products** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*.

The **Committee on Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting** is seeking members in all interest categories except Consumers and Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 403, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports*, NFPA 405 *Standard for the Recurring Proficiency of Airport Fire Fighters*, NFPA 408 *Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers*, NFPA 412 *Standard for Evaluating Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Foam Equipment*, NFPA 414 *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Vehicles*, NFPA 422 *Guide for Aircraft Accident/Incident Response Assessment*, and NFPA 424 *Guide for Airport/Community Emergency Planning*.

The **Committee on Aircraft Maintenance Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*.

The **Committee on Animal Housing Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*.

The **Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations** is seeking members in the following interest category: Enforcing Authority. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fluidized Bed Boilers** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 7 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fundamentals** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 1, 2, 3, and 4 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Heat Recovery Steam Generators** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 8 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Pulverized Fuel Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 9 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Single Burner Boilers** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 5 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Stoker Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for stoker material, Chapter 10 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 26 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Building and Construction** is seeking members in the following interest categories: Enforcing Authorities, Research/Testing and Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 7, Sections 8.3, 8.4 and Annex D in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 55 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Building Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 12, Chapters 49-54, and Annex B in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Detention and Correctional Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 21 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Educational and Day-Care** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 17 and 18 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Fire Protection Features** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 8 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 10 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Industrial, Storage, and Misc Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 29-31 and 33-34 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Mercantile and Business Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 27 and 28 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Residential Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers, Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 22-25 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Structures, Construction and Materials** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Insurance. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 32 and Chapters 25-48 in *NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Chimneys, Fireplaces, and Venting Systems for Heat-Producing Appliances** is seeking members in all categories except manufacturer. This committee is responsible for NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*.

The **Committee on Classification and Properties of Hazardous Chemical Data** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special

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Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*. The **Committee on Confined Space Safe Work Practices** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. Manufacturers are especially in need.

The **Committee on Construction and Demolition** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities and Special Experts. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*.

The **Committee on Data Exchange for the Fire Service** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users.

The **Correlating Committee on Combustible Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Fundamentals of Combustible Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 496, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*; NFPA 497, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*; and NFPA 499, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*.

The **Committee on Electronic Computer Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Manufacturers. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 75, *Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment*.

The **Committee on Emergency Medical Services** is seeking individuals in the following interest categories: Labor, Insurance, and Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 450, *Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems*.

The **Committee on Emergency Services Organization Risk Management** is seeking individuals in all categories except Enforcing Authorities and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public*, and NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*.

The **Committee on Explosives** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code*, and NFPA 498, *Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives*.

The **Committee on Exposure Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 80A, *Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment—Volunteer** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1720, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Electronic Safety Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1800, *Standard on Electronic Safety Equipment for Emergency Services* (Proposed); NFPA 1801, *Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service*; and NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Emergency Medical Services Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1999, *Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is particularly seeking members with expertise in contaminated water operations protective clothing and equipment. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensemble for Technical Rescue Incidents*; NFPA 1952, *Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment*; NFPA 1975, *Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Fire and Emergency Services*; and NFPA 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*.

The **Committee on Wildland Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*.

The **Committee on Fire Department Rescue Tools** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1936, *Standard on Powered Rescue Tools*.

The **Committee on Fire Department Ground Ladders** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1931, *Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders*, and NFPA 1932, *Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders*.

The **Committee on Fire Department Rescue Tools** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1936, *Standard on Powered Rescue Tools*.

The **Committee on Fire Doors and Windows** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 105, *Standard for Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives* and NFPA 80, *Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*.

The **Committee on Fire Hose** is seeking members from all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1961, *Standard on Fire Hose*; NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Inspection, Care, and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles and the Service Testing of Fire Hose*; NFPA 1963, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections*; NFPA 1964, *Standard for Spray Nozzles*; and NFPA 1965, *Standard for Fire Hose Appliances*.

The **Committee on Fire Prevention Organization and Deployment** is seeking members from all interest categories. This Committee shall have

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Committees Soliciting Public Input (formerly Proposals)

The committees for the following documents are planning to begin preparation of their reports. In accordance with the New *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards* (Regs for Fall 2013 and All Subsequent Revision Cycles), committees are now accepting public input for recommendations on content for the documents listed below. Public input received by 5:00 p.m. ET on the closing date indicated will be acted on by the committee and that action will be published in the committee's report. Public input must be submitted to Codes and Standards Administration on public input forms which are available on the NFPA website on the document's information page. (NOTE: For information on specific committee meeting dates, contact Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA.) Copies of **new document** drafts are available by email at stds_admin@nfpa.org or from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, or they may be downloaded from NFPA's website at <http://www.nfpa.org/codelist>. If you need a current edition of a document, please write to NFPA, Fulfillment Center, 11 Tracy Drive, Avon, MA 02322, or call 800-344-3555.

† Change in proposal closing date or cycle

P* Indicates proposed document

Document No./Edition	Title	Public Input Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 1-2012	Fire Code	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 3-2012	Recommended Practice on Commissioning and Integrated Testing of Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 18-2011	Standard on Wetting Agents	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 30-2012	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 30A-2012	Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 30B-2011	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 40-2011	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 54-2012	National Fuel Gas Code	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 59-2012	Utility LP-Gas Plant Code	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 70E-2012	Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace®	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 79-2012	Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 86-2011	Standard for Ovens and Furnaces	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 87-2011	Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 88A-2011	Standard for Parking Structures	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 90A-2012	Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 90B-2012	Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 99-2012	Health Care Facilities Code	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 99B-2010†	Standard for Hypobaric Facilities	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 101-2012†	Life Safety Code®	5/04/2012	A2014
NFPA 220-2012†	Standard on Types of Building Construction	5/04/2012	A2014
NFPA 221-2012†	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls	5/04/2012	A2014
NFPA 302-2010	Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 318-2012	Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 484-2012	Standard for Combustible Metals	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 556-2011	Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 703-2012†	Standard for Fire Retardant Treated–Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials	5/04/2012	A2014
NFPA 720-2012	Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection and Warning Equipment	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 790-2012	Standard for Competency of Third-Party Field Evaluation Bodies	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 791-2012	Recommended Practice and Procedures for Unlabeled Electrical Equipment Evaluation	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 1710-2010	Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 1720-2010	Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 2113-2012	Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 5000-2012†	Building Construction and Safety Code®	5/04/2012	A2014

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This Committee is responsible for Chapter 12 in NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*.

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Hyperbaric and Hypobaric Facilities** is seeking members for all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 20 in NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code* and NFPA 99B, *Standard for Hypobaric Facilities*.

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Mechanical Systems** is seeking members for all interest categories except Special Experts and Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 6 in NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*.

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Medical Equipment** is seeking members for all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 8, 9 and 10 in NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*.

The **Committee on Helicopter Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*.

The **Committee on Hot Works Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories except Insurers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*.

The **Committee on Incinerators and Waste Handling Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 82, *Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment*.

The **Committee on Industrial Trucks** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations*.

The **Committee on Internal Combustion Engines** is seeking members in the interest categories of Enforcer, Insurer, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*.

The **Committee on Laser Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 115, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment** is seeking members in the interest categories of Insurer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*.

The **Committee on Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*, and NFPA 601, *Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention*.

The **Committee on LP-Gases at Utility Gas Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 59, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*.

The **Committee on Manufacture of Organic Coatings** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 35, *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings*.

The **Committee on Manufactured Housing** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities and Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 501, *Standard on Manufactured Housing*; NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*; and NFPA 225, *Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard*.

The **Committee on Marinas and Boatyards** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 303, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*.

The **Committee on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1925, *Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels*.

The **Committee on Marine Terminals** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Insurance. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 307, *Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves*.

The **Committee on Merchant Vessels** is seeking members in all interest categories except for Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 301, *Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels*.

The **Committee on Mining Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories: including Special Experts and Manufacturers of mining equipment. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 120, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines*, and NFPA 122, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities*.

The **Committee on Motion Picture and Television Industry** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 140, *Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations*.

The **Committee on Motor Craft** is seeking members in all interest categories except for Special Experts. With the recent notice of proposed rule-making (NPRM) entitled "Inspection of Towing Vessels" (published in the Federal Register on August 11, 2011), the Committee is looking for representatives from the towing vessel industry. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 302, *Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft*.

The **Committee on Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres** is seeking members in all interest categories except for Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 53, *Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres*.

The **Committee on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Activities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities. This Committee is responsible for a new document on the organization, operation, deployment, and evaluation of code enforcement, public fire and life safety education, and fire investigation operations.

The **Committee on Portable Fire Extinguishers** is seeking members in the interest category of Enforcing Authorities. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Accreditation and Certification to Fire Service Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems*.

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primary responsibility for documents on the organization, operation, deployment, and evaluation of code enforcement, public fire and life safety education, and fire investigation operations.

The **Committee on Fire Reporting** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 901, *Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data*.

The **Committee on Fire Risk Assessment Methods** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 550, *Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree*, and NFPA 551, *Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments*.

The **Committee on Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 170, *Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols*.

The **Committee on Fire Tests** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*; NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*; NFPA 257, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies*; NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*; NFPA 260, *Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture*; NFPA 261, *Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes*; NFPA 262, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*; NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*; NFPA 268, *Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*; NFPA 269, *Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling*; NFPA 270, *Standard Test Method for Measurement of Smoke Obscuration Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber*; NFPA 273, *Standard Method of Test for Determining the Degrees of Combustibility of Building Materials* (Proposed); NFPA 274, *Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation*, NFPA 275, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers Used Over Foam Plastic Insulation*; NFPA 276, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for Determining the Heat Release Rate of Roofing Assemblies with Combustible Above-Deck Roofing Components*; NFPA 284, *Standard Test Method for Mattresses for Correctional Occupancies* (Proposed); NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components*; NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*; NFPA 287, *Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA)*; NFPA 288, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies*; NFPA 289, *Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages*; NFPA 290, *Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers*; NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*; and NFPA 705, *Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films*.

The **Correlating Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids** is seeking members in all categories except Special Expert, and particularly interested in Manufacturers of containers and tanks. This Correlating Committee is responsible for NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids—Fundamentals** is seeking members in the interest categories of Enforcers and Users. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids—Tank Storage and Piping Systems** is seeking members in the interest categories of Manufacturer—storage tank vaults. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flash Fire Protective Garments** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 2112, *Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire*, and NFPA 2113, *Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire*.

The **Committee on Fluid Heaters** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 87, *Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters*.

The **Committee on Forest and Rural Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1141, *Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural and Suburban Areas*; NFPA 1142, *Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*; NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management*; NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*; NFPA 1145, *Guide for the Use of Class A Foams in Manual Structural Fire Fighting*; and NFPA 1150, *Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels*.

The **Committee on Garages and Parking Structures** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 88A, *Standard for Parking Structures*.

The **Committee on Gas Hazards** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 306, *Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels*.

The **Committee on Gas Process Safety** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 56 (PS), *Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems*.

The **Committee on Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings** is seeking members in all interest categories except Research/Testing Laboratories and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 555, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover*; NFPA 556, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles*, and NFPA 557, *Standard for Determination of Fire Load for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design*.

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Fundamentals** is seeking members for all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 15 in NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*.

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Emergency Management and Security** is seeking members for all interest categories except Users.

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Children, older adults and people with disabilities at higher risk for scald burns

NFPA releases new scald prevention tip sheet

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Phoenix Society for Burn Survivors is urging the public to be cautious when handling hot liquids and soups. Scald burns are the second leading cause of all burn injuries and children, older adults and people with disabilities are especially at risk.

“In winter, there’s nothing as comforting as a warm cup of soup,” said Lorraine Carli, vice president of communications for NFPA. “But if you’re not careful this simple meal can turn painful.”

Scald burns are the second leading cause of all burn injuries. According to the study “Instant cup of soup: design flaws increase risk of burns” released by the Journal of Burn Care & Research, prepackaged microwavable soups, especially noodle soups, are a frequent cause of scald burn injuries because they can easily tip over, pouring hot liquid and noodles on the person.

“It is amazing that many people believe that hot water is not a common cause of severe burns. For a child, it is the most common burn injury. Scalds are almost always preventable. When they occur, a child may be scarred for life. Next time you are cooking or even holding a cup of coffee in your hand think about the small ones below you,” said Dr. David Greenhalgh, a co-author of the study and Chief of Burns at Shriners Hospitals for Children Northern California and UC Davis Medical Center.

“We see the devastating and sometimes lifelong consequences of scalds every day. It is important to remind the public to take precautions to avoid injury,” said Amy Acton, executive director of the Phoenix Society. A scald injury can happen at any age. To help prevent scald injuries, NFPA and the Phoenix Society offer some safety tips:

- Teach children that hot things can burn.
- Test the water at the faucet. It should be less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (49 degrees Celsius).
- Always supervise a child in or near a bathtub. Before placing a child in the bath or getting in the bath yourself, test the water. Test the water by moving your hand, wrist and forearm through the water. The water should feel warm, not hot, to the touch.
- Place hot liquids and food in the center of a table or toward the back of a counter.
- Have a “kid-free zone” of at least 3 feet (1 meter) around the stove and areas where hot food or drink is prepared or carried. Never hold a child while you are cooking, drinking a hot liquid, or carrying hot foods or liquids.
- Allow microwaved food to cool before eating and open it slowly, away from the face.
- Choose prepackaged soups whose containers have a wide base or, to avoid the possibility of a spill, pour the soup into a traditional bowl after heating.
- Treat a burn right away. Cool the burn with cool water for 3-5 minutes. Cover with a clean, dry cloth. Get medical help if needed.

For more information on reducing the risk of these types of burns, view NFPA’s scald prevention tip sheet.

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The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Emergency Vehicle Mechanic Technicians Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1071, *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1003, *Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; and NFPA 1005, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Inspector Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1033, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users, Consumers, and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1037, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Officer Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1041, *Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Industrial Fire Brigades Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Public Fire Educator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1035, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Public Safety Telecommunicator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1061, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all categories except Labor, Users, and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Wildfire Suppression Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Public Emergency Service Communication** is seeking members all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*.

The **Committee on Recreational Vehicles** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*, and NFPA 1194, *Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds*.

The **Committee on Risk Management** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public* and NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*.

The **Committee on Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 502, *Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Alternative Approaches to Life Safety** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 101A, *Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for chapters 32 and 33 in *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for chapter 9 in *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Detection and Correctional Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for chapters 22 and 23 in *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Educational and Day Care Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for chapters 14-17 in *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Fire Protection Features** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for chapter 8 in *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Fundamentals** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for chapters 1-6, Section 11.8 and 43 in *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for chapter 10 in the *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Industrial Storage and Miscellaneous Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for chapters 11, 40 and 42 in *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Mercantile and Business Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for chapters 36-39 in *NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Residential Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers, Special Experts

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and Users. This Committee is responsible for chapters 24, 26 and 28-31 in *NFPA 101*[®], *Life Safety Code*[®].

The **Committee on Safety at Motorsports Venues** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 610, *Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues*.

The **Committee on Shipbuilding, Repair, and Lay-Up** is seeking members in all interest categories except Insurance. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 312, *Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Conversion, Repair, and Lay-Up*.

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm Systems** is seeking members in all categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for chapter 18 and annex F in *NFPA 72*[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*[®].

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Public Fire Reporting Systems** is seeking members in all categories except Manufacturers, Special Experts, Installers/Maintainers and Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 27 in *NFPA 72*[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*[®].

The **Committee on Smoke Management Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 204, *Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting*, NFPA 92A, *Standard for Smoke-Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences*, and NFPA 92B, *Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Spaces*.

The **Committee on Solvent Extraction Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 36, *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*.

The **Committee on Standpipes** is seeking members in all interest categories except Installer/Maintainers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*.

The **Committee on Static Electricity** is seeking members in the interest categories of Enforcing Authorities, Insurer, and Research/ Testing. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 77, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*.

The **Committee on Subterranean Spaces** is seeking members in all categories except Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 520, *Standard on Subterranean Spaces*.

The **Committee on Tank Leakage and Repair Safeguards** is seeking members in the interest categories of Insurer, Installer/Maintainer, and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 326, *Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair*, and NFPA 329, *Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases*.

The **Committee on Technical Rescue** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1670, *Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents*.

The **Committee on Telecommunications** is seeking members in the Users category, specifically from the cable industry. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 76, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities*.

The **Committee on Textile and Garment Care Processes** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*.

The **Committee on Traffic Control Incident Management Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This committee shall have jurisdiction over documents that address professional qualifications for emergency responders in relation to their operations on roadways.

The **Committee on Transportation of Flammable Liquids** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.

The **Committee on Vehicular Alternative Fuel Systems** is seeking members in the interest categories of Enforcing Authorities and Insurance. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 52, *Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code*.

The **Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 820, *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*.

The **Committee on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 18, *Standard on Wetting Agents*, and NFPA 18A, *Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation*.

The **Committee on Water-Cooling Towers** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 214, *Standard on Water-Cooling Towers*.

The **Committee on Water Spray Fixed Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Water Tanks** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Wood and Cellulosic Materials Processing** is seeking members in all interest categories, particularly Enforcing Authorities. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 664, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities*.

Anyone interested in serving on one of these committees or on any NFPA technical committee can download a technical committee application from NFPA's website at www.nfpa.org/TC; by email at committeeapplication@nfpa.org; or by a written request to Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. The application deadline for the August 2012 Standards Council meeting is May 11, 2012



Wisconsin Fire Inspectors Association

Dedicated to the prevention of fire through Fire Inspection and Public Education

By Tod Doebler, Wisconsin State IFMA Chapter President

Things are changing, I would like to congratulate Tom Clark our new President, who was elected at our Annual Conference this last November. It is hard to believe but each year our conference committee has out done themselves in the quality of our conference. A highlight was our keynote speaker, Ron Farr Fire Marshal of Michigan, speaking on 'Be a Leader – Get Involved'. Again we are privileged to have Mike O'Brian speaking on 'Plan Review' and giving us great insight in managing your in box. Be a part of the experience at our conference Oct. 30 – Nov 2 2012 in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Are there changes within our state: yes, no, maybe? The Department of Commerce is now part of the Department of Safety and Professional Services which brings many unanswered questions regarding the direction of numerous programs affecting the fire service. We are finding out that the new upper management was unaware of these issues and questions. What action they will take if any is still unclear. We know now for sure, we have lost one fire coordinator position, because they left it open too long so the rules say that the position is eliminated. The second open coordinators position is going down the same road, so it looks like we will be down to 3 coordinators for the entire state. This will be a great deterrent to the fire service, but seems to be falling on deaf ears. Forward Wisconsin for what cost?

I'm sure that you all have heard on the news about the recall efforts for our Governor. Well the good part is that it has stalled several bills that would have a negative effect on the fire service. The even better news it will only cost the taxpayers about 9 million dollars to have a special election.

On a local note we have been experiencing a good steady increase of commercial development. We have several new large commercial buildings, along with a modest amount of smaller tenant remodeling. Are we lucky or is it from a conscious effort by all departments of the village to make Menomonee Falls a desirable place to do business. I believe it is the latter. Many years ago we put in a procedure where all departments come together and jointly review any applications, which gives the applicant an advantage of getting all concerns at one time. This then gives the applicant a total overview of all items that interact with one another and might need to be changed. Providing expedient customer service, while protecting the ordinances of the Village.

EPARADE always has many useful and timely topics coming across the net. Recently I have been able to use some great information to help our community. Wisconsin Fire Inspectors Association is excited to turn in a name of one of our members to represent the state of Wisconsin at the next Vision 20/20 symposium. We have gotten great guidance and information from this group and would like to be a part of their future progress.

Mild weather – Now remember that I'm in Wisconsin and while finishing this on the 11th it was 54 degrees outside. Our normal high is only in the lower thirties. Once you get past all of the grumbling from the snow enthusiasts, it is saving the communities money on overtime for plowing and reduced cost for not having to salt the road ways. But the first storm of the year is to hit Thursday into Friday.

Good luck to all in their daily battles for protection the citizens of our communities.

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INTO THE FUTURE, 2012
Thomas Clark, President, WSFIA

Another successful conference is behind us. The sessions, speakers, and even the facility are from years of hard work and sending representatives out to bring back the best. There has been a lot done in the past few years to bring the Wisconsin State Fire Inspectors Association up to the standard for which the membership deserves. We all still have a lot of work to do, each one of us. We do not need to maintain the status quo. We need to excel, make the conference better, and provide more quality training, and work closely with other associations which share the same interests as we do. Our conference is being noticed, not only in Wisconsin, but also our neighboring states. Our Association has an opportunity to become recognized in the Midwest as leader in fire prevention and education. It cannot be done without each one of us doing our part and supporting this mission.

In 2011 we introduced the Legislator of the Year Award at our conference. Our inaugural award was given out to Senator Dave Hansen (D) Green Bay and Representative Gordon Hintz (D) Oshkosh, for their work requiring carbon monoxide detectors in homes. The Association is now recognizing the people that help us achieve our goals of protecting the citizens of Wisconsin. It is important that our lawmakers are aware of the devastating effects that carbon monoxide and fire can inflict on the innocent families of Wisconsin. We must also be assured that the lawmakers know that fire prevention education is making a difference in our children and adults.

Another important asset which was added in 2011 was the position of Training Director. The Training Director has a daunting task ahead. There will be a lot of work to get the training programs set up, and operational. This will become an important piece of our Association; this position will assist the Area Chairs in their goal of providing quality training to all of the different areas of the state. The knowledge gained by everyone acquiring this training will help the Association, and communities, by standardizing the knowledge of the fire prevention inspectors and the public educators.

Our Association now has 11 Areas, instead of the 16 Areas as in the past. This was done to give all of the fire prevention inspectors and public educators in the state, that have not been covered for years, an opportunity to the same training and benefits that the rest of us have access to.

We all need to look toward the future. All of the membership will need to get involved with moving the Association forward. The website is an important part of how we communicate among ourselves, citizens, other associations and organizations. The website can be a source of training and providing answers to the inspection questions which arise and need timely answers. The Association now has tools such as Facebook and Twitter, check the website to learn how to use these tools. Being able to network and communicate is one of our biggest assets. Within the last year we have witnessed governments fall with the use of information provided by social networking, we can use this technology to the Associations advantage, to help each other and provide information.

As an Association, we must not be fearful of heading into the future. We must, and will take advantage of the resources that are provided. Fire prevention inspections are important, not only to the employees of a business, the fire fighters which may be called an emergency, but also to the community in which you serve. Public education for fire prevention is as important as it has ever been. With monetary reductions to the municipalities, we still need to get our message out on fire safety. We are still reaping the benefits of our predecessors who started the life changing programs such as Stop-Drop and Roll, and EDITH drills. We know old and new programs must go on despite what the budget dictates. Your Association will assist you in achieving the goals of fire prevention inspections, public education programs and juvenile fire setter programs. Our combined goal is to provide uniform code inspections, and provide quality education to the citizens of your own community and throughout Wisconsin.

In closing, it was inspiring during the annual conference to have several members volunteer their time to serve on committees to better the Association. Members all with the same goal of wanting to make this State a safer place to work, live and play. The WSFIA is headed into the future, and well on our way of becoming nationally recognized as a leader in fire prevention and education.

Illinois Fire Inspectors Association

Robert Morris, Executive Director

The State Fire Marshal has formed the certification committee and they have had their first meeting. The job of this group is to get the Inspector 2 and Fire and Life Safety programs ready to teach, hopefully by late spring. With the Inspector 1 class running, this should go relatively quickly. The groundwork that this committee does will set the standard for other certification classes that the State will offer.

October was our annual awards luncheon. This is where members of the fire service are recognized for their efforts in fire prevention and life safety. There are numerous fire service awards, awards for private businesses that have greatly assisted a fire department, youth hero awards, and adult civilian awards that are presented here. Over 100 people attended this event. Of particular note was a high school student who went "above and beyond" on a school project that ended up placing smoke alarms in 50 high risk homes in Chicago. This is an ongoing project, in that she has already started working on doing more this year.

We continue to address the economy by offering no or low cost training. In November, we offered a *free* full day class from Vision 20/20 on how to prove that prevention works. In January, a class on inspection of residential sprinklers to various standards was given. This class was put together at the last minute, advertised for less than one month, and almost 100 people attended this event, sponsored by IRC Residential Sprinkler Coalition.

Our annual 2 ½ day fall safety seminar was held in October. Many interesting classes were presented and there were many vendors present to talk to about the products inspectors come in contact with on a daily basis.

At this seminar many inspectors found out that the latest UL standard on CO alarms required units to have an end-of-life signal. These signals could begin to sound as early as this year. As this was new to many inspectors, it certainly will be confusing to the general public. The IFIA drafted a paper discussing the issue, supported by UL and the Illinois Fire Chiefs. This document, with the support of all three agencies, was submitted to the State Fire Marshal for his distribution within the State.

At the request of the Illinois Automatic Fire Alarm Association, the IFIA is working with them to draft legislation that would provide minimum standards for fire alarm companies and technicians. This is at the very beginning stages, but should be a big benefit to the fire prevention bureaus throughout the State.

December was when the new officers for the IFIA were installed. The elected officers for the IFIA, for 2012, are Rick Marek – President, Joey Jeraminas – Vice President, Greg Daily – Secretary, and Mike Toika - Treasurer.

January was our annual planning meeting. The entire Board of Directors and all committees meet to review the past year, and to set direction for the following year. A concern that needs to be addressed, long term, is future officers. The concern being noted in fire departments is that newer members are not willing to step up, get involved and help set the direction of the organization, than many of their older counterparts. This spills over to associations and other groups, and needs to be addressed.

The last year was very productive. We aim to present a minimum of one educational offering each month. In 2011 we hosted 24 offerings on a wide variety of topics. Over 1,000 people attended these classes. This is in addition to our three social events held during the year.

The IFIA is also a distributor for textbooks from four different publishers. In 2011 we sold almost 500 books.

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New Regulations for Fall 2013 Revision Cycle and all subsequent revision cycles

New dates. As the new Regulations begin for the Fall 2013 (F13) Revision Cycle and all subsequent revision cycles, it is important to note the schedules for the upcoming Public Input (formerly proposals) closing dates, which have consequently changed to earlier dates to allow the Technical Committees (TCs) more meeting time.

Traditionally documents with Correlating Committees (CCs) can become squeezed for meeting time. For that reason, the new revision cycles are built around Correlating Committees (CCs) with an expanded window of time for meetings. Consequently, for those TCs without Correlating Committees (CCs), there is considerably more meeting time, and for those with Correlating Committees (CCs), there's almost double the number of weeks to meet.

Fall 2013 Public Input closing date is now January 4, 2012

TC First Draft Meetings (formerly called ROP meetings) timeframe is January 4, 2012 to June 22, 2012 for those TCs without Correlating Committees (CCs) or January 4, 2012 to March 16, 2012 for those TCs with Correlating Committees (CCs).

Correlating Committee First Draft Meetings (formerly called ROP meetings) timeframe is from June 1, 2012 to July 13, 2012.

Annual 2014 Public Input closing date is now June 22, 2012

TC First Draft Meetings (formerly called ROP meetings) timeframe is June 22, 2012 to November 30, 2012 for those TCs without Correlating Committees (CCs) or June 22, 2012 to August 31, 2012 for those TCs with Correlating Committees (CCs).

Correlating Committee First Draft Meetings (formerly called ROP meetings) timeframe is from November 16, 2012 to December 28, 2012.

Earlier TC meetings could result in an expanded window of time for the Correlating Committees (CCs) to meet with Standards Administration approval.

Documents will no longer have a specific date to enter cycle and Public Input will be accepted soon after the document is issued.

New forms. A new Public Input form (previously Proposal form) is now available. These new forms can be found on the Document Information Pages or at www.nfpa.org/regs. Any cycles prior to Fall 2013 should still use the existing proposal form. We hope to have completed the technology to enable you to submit Public Input electronically by the end of the year.

New terms. Documents reporting up to and including the Annual 2013 cycle will operate in the current Regulations. During the transition period, NFPA standards development will be operating under two sets of *Regulations* until the conclusion of that cycle's issuance in August 2013. The new *Regs* will come with new terms; this will clearly differentiate the new process until the old process has run its course through August 2013 and be more descriptive of the process. Additional information on the new Regulations can be found at www.nfpa.org/newregs.

New Terms	Old Terms
Input Stage – Stage where Public Input is sought to develop the First Draft.	Report on Proposals (ROP) Stage
Public Input (PI) – A recommended change submitted for consideration by the Technical Committee. Each Public Input (PI) shall include new, modified or deleted text as appropriate and technical substantiation to support the recommended change.	Proposal
First Draft Meeting	ROP Meeting
Committee Input (CI) – A Committee Input (CI) shall be a First Revision (FR) that fails to receive support of the technical committee through letter ballot. Committee Inputs shall maintain the original FR Committee Statement and shall contain a notification to the reviewer documenting that the CI represents a failed FR. A CI can also be established during the First Draft Technical Committee meeting (without balloting) in order to highlight the concept to obtain public comment; often used for newer ideas, topics that aren't fully fleshed out or controversial topics.	Committee Proposal that Failed Ballot or a "Trial Balloon"
Committee Statement (CS) – A Committee Statement is the committee's response to a Public Input (PI), Public Comment (PC) or the committee's technical substantiation for a proposed Committee Action. A committee statement shall be established through a Meeting Vote and shall only require a simple majority to proceed.	Committee Statement
First Revision (FR) – Proposed changes to the text of an NFPA Standard developed by the responsible Committee(s) in the Input Stage. Each First Revision shall contain the new, modified or deleted text as appropriate. A First Revision shall be established through a Meeting Vote and shall only require a simple majority to proceed to ballot. Only First Revisions that pass ballot will show in the First Draft. Each First Revision shall contain a Committee Statement that substantiates the proposed change to the document.	Committee Proposal or Accepted Public Proposal
Correlating Committee (CC)	Technical Correlating Committee (TCC)
Correlating Committee Statement – The Correlating Committee's response to a Public Input (PI), Committee Input (CI), Public Comment (PC) or the Correlating Committee's technical substantiation for a correlating change to proposed Revision or a correlative CCFR. It shall be established through a Meeting Vote and shall only require a simple majority to proceed.	TCC Note
Correlating Committee First Revision (CCFR) – Correlating Committee Actions are proposed revisions to First Revisions that are required to correlate the proposed document. Each CCFR shall contain a Correlating Committee Statement that substantiates the Revision. A CCFR shall be established through a Meeting Vote and shall only require a simple majority to proceed to letter ballot. CCFRs that fail to receive CC support through letter ballot shall not be published as part of the First Draft	TCC Note

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We thank President Shannon for his continued leadership and strong support of the fire service, and express our sincere appreciation to the NFPA Board of Directors for their huge support.

In other news, long-time friend and mentor Ben Roy has retired from the NFPA Mid-Atlantic Office, where he served as regional director for 20 years. During that time, he also served as executive secretary of the Fire Marshals Association of North America (FMANA), now IFMA. Ben's long and distinguished career in the fire service has spanned over 50 years while holding many important positions at the local, state, and national levels, including two terms as president of FMANA and 17 years as Delaware State Fire Marshal. We wish Ben all the best in his retirement. Congratulations, Ben!

A couple of other notes:

For those of you who may not have heard, the 2012 CFSI Annual National Fire & Emergency Services Dinner and Seminars will be held on April 25–26, with the dinner on April 26. The original dates were May 2–3, 2012, but were moved back because Congress would not be in session at the time. Because the CFSI dates were moved back, the IFMA Executive Board will now meet in Washington, DC, on April 25th. We welcome your attendance if you are going to be in DC.

The 2012 NFPA Conference & Expo takes place in Las Vegas on June 11–14. As mentioned in previous newsletters, the IFMA Executive Board is continuing to change our meeting formats to encourage greater participation. Therefore, the IFMA Executive Board will meet on Saturday afternoon, June 9, in Las Vegas. The Chapter Presidents meeting will be held on Sunday morning, June 10, followed by the Annual Business Meeting and Codes Forum. Updates will be sent out to Chapter Presidents in the near future. We moved our meeting dates to avoid conflicts with NFPA educational sessions and other meetings and to encourage those attending the Chapter Presidents meeting to stay a few extra days for the NFPA Conference.

If the Executive Board can be of service, please let us know. Best regards.

High-rise fires cause quarter billion dollars of property damage a year

Related standards to be highlighted at NFPA's Fire & Life Safety Conference

According to a new report released by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), in 2005-2009, there were an average of 15,700 reported structure fires in high-rise buildings per year with an associated \$235 million in direct property damage.

The report, "High-Rise Building Fires," (PDF, 499 KB) cites apartments, hotels, offices, and facilities that care for sick as accounting for roughly half of all high-rise fires. Structure fires in these four property classes resulted in \$99 million in direct property damage per year.

There is a downward trend in high-rise fires. In the last few decades, a range of special provisions have migrated into the codes and standards for tall buildings. At NFPA's upcoming Fire & Life Safety Conference, Division Manager of Building Fire Protection Robert Solomon will explore code changes related to high-rise building construction, configuration, systems, planning and evacuation procedures.

More information on Solomon's session and the conference can be found at www.nfpa.org/FLSCONE.

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Impact of Ventilation in Residential Construction

Dramatic new UL research demonstrates how ventilation can affect firefighting tactics and safety

Under the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Assistance to Firefighter Grant Program, Underwriters Laboratories examined fire service ventilation practices as well as the impact of changes in modern house geometries.

There has been a steady change in the residential fire environment over the past several decades. These changes include larger homes, more open floor plans and volumes and increased synthetic fuel loads. This series of experiments examine this change in fire behavior and the impact on firefighter ventilation tactics.

This fire research project developed the empirical data that is needed to quantify the fire behavior associated with these scenarios and result in immediately developing the necessary firefighting ventilation practices to reduce firefighter death and injury.

Two houses were constructed in the large fire facility of Underwriters Laboratories in Northbrook, IL. The first of two houses constructed was a one-story, 1200 sq. ft., 3 bedroom, 1 bathroom house with 8 total rooms. The second house was a two-story 3200 sq. ft., 4 bedroom, 2.5 bathroom house with 12 total rooms. The second house featured a modern open floor plan, two-story great room and open foyer.

Fifteen experiments were conducted varying the ventilation locations and the number of ventilation openings. Ventilation scenarios included ventilating the front door only, opening the front door and a window near and remote from the seat of the fire, opening a window only and ventilating a higher opening in the two-story house. One scenario in each house was conducted in triplicate to examine repeatability.

The results of these experiments provide knowledge for the fire service for them to examine their thought processes, standard operating procedures and training content. Several tactical considerations were developed with the assistance of a technical panel of fire service leaders utilizing the data from the experiments to provide specific examples of changes that can be adopted based on a department's current strategies and tactics.

The tactical considerations addressed include:

- **Stages of fire development:** The stages of fire development change when a fire becomes ventilation limited. It is common with today's fire environment to have a decay period prior to flashover which emphasizes the importance of ventilation.
- **Forcing the front door is ventilation:** Forcing entry has to be thought of as ventilation as well. While forcing entry is necessary to fight the fire it must also trigger the thought that air is being fed to the fire and the clock is ticking before either the fire gets extinguished or it grows until an untenable condition exists jeopardizing the safety of everyone in the structure.
- **No smoke showing:** A common event during the experiments was that once the fire became ventilation limited the smoke being forced out of the gaps of the houses greatly diminished or stopped all together. No smoke showing during size-up should increase awareness of the potential conditions inside.
- **Coordination:** If you add air to the fire and don't apply water in the appropriate time frame the fire gets larger and safety decreases. Examining the times to untenability gives the best case scenario of how coordinated the attack needs to be. Taking the average time for every experiment from the time of ventilation to the time of the onset of firefighter untenability conditions yields 100 seconds for the one-story house and 200 seconds for the two-story house. In many of the experiments, from the onset of firefighter untenability until flashover was less than 10 seconds. These times should be treated as being very conservative. If a vent location already exists because the homeowner left a window or door open then the fire is going to respond faster to additional ventilation opening because the temperatures in the house are going to be higher. Coordination of fire attack crew is essential for a positive outcome in today's fire environment.
- **Smoke tunneling and rapid air movement through the front door:** Once the front door is opened attention should be given to the flow through the front door. A rapid in rush of air or a tunneling effect could indicate a ventilation limited fire.
- **Vent Enter Search (VES):** During a VES operation, primary importance should be given to closing the door to the room. This eliminates the impact of the open vent and increases tenability for potential occupants and firefighters while the smoke ventilates from the now isolated room.
- **Flow paths:** Every new ventilation opening provides a new flow path to the fire and vice versa. This could create very dangerous conditions when there is a ventilation limited fire.

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- **Can you vent enough?:** In the experiments where multiple ventilation locations were made it was not possible to create fuel limited fires. The fire responded to all the additional air provided. That means that even with a ventilation location open the fire is still ventilation limited and will respond just as fast or faster to any additional air. It is more likely that the fire will respond faster because the already open ventilation location is allowing the fire to maintain a higher temperature than if everything was closed. In these cases rapid fire progression is highly probable and coordination of fire attack with ventilation is paramount.
- **Impact of shut door on occupant tenability and firefighter tenability:** Conditions in every experiment for the closed bedroom remained tenable for temperature and oxygen concentration thresholds. This means that the act of closing a door between the occupant and the fire or a firefighter and the fire can increase the chance of survivability. During firefighter operations if a firefighter is searching ahead of a hoseline or becomes separated from his crew and conditions deteriorate then a good choice of actions would be to get in a room with a closed door until the fire is knocked down or escape out of the room's window with more time provided by the closed door.
- **Potential impact of open vent already on flashover time:** All of these experiments were designed to examine the first ventilation actions by an arriving crew when there are no ventilation openings. It is possible that the fire will fail a window prior to fire department arrival or that a door or window was left open by the occupant while exiting. It is important to understand that an already open ventilation location is providing air to the fire, allowing it to sustain or grow.
- **Pushing fire:** There were no temperature spikes in any of the rooms, especially the rooms adjacent to the fire room when water was applied from the outside. It appears that in most cases the fire was slowed down by the water application and that external water application had no negative impacts to occupant survivability. While the fog stream "pushed" steam along the flow path there was no fire "pushed".
- **No damage to surrounding rooms:** Just as the fire triangle depicts, fire needs oxygen to burn. A condition that existed in every experiment was that the fire (living room or family room) grew until oxygen was reduced below levels to sustain it. This means that it decreased the oxygen in the entire house by lowering the oxygen in surrounding rooms and the more remote bedrooms until combustion was not possible. In most cases surrounding rooms such as the dining room and kitchen had no fire in them even when the fire room was fully involved in flames and was ventilating out of the structure.

For more information about this project contact John.Bender@us.ul.com. Also visit www.ul.com/fireservice/ to view the complete report and the online fire service training module.



Second Annual Electric Vehicle Safety Standards Summit focused on codes and standards implementation

Fire Protection Research Foundation report now available

In the last several years, the U.S. has seen a resurgence of electric and hybrid electric vehicles. With many more of these cars on the roadway, implementing safety codes and standards associated with these vehicles remains paramount.

The Fire Protection Research Foundation (Foundation), an affiliate of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), released a report on the findings from the Second Annual Electric Vehicle Safety Standards Summit (Summit) held September 27 – 28 in Detroit, Michigan. More than 140 fire and electric safety professionals gathered at the meeting to review and refine the current implementation plan for electric vehicles and identify and address any obstacles related to fire and electrical safety standards.

Co-hosted by NFPA and SAE International, the second Summit is a continuation of the dialogue from the original Summit held in October 2010 that focused on building infrastructure supporting electrical vehicles and the concerns of the emergency response community, in addition to safety-related codes and standards issues.

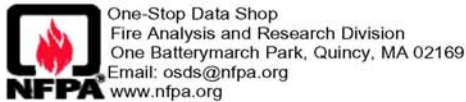
“As the number of electric vehicles on U.S. roadways continues to grow, it is imperative to formulate action plans, develop training and fill any gaps within related codes and standards,” said Christian Dubay, P.E., NFPA vice president of codes and standards, and chief engineer. “Stakeholders made significant progress in addressing these areas at the second Summit, but there’s still more work to be done.”

Participants at this year’s Summit included vehicle designers, battery manufacturers, emergency responders, charging station suppliers, public utilities, facility insurers and salvage operators. They identified four key issues that will serve as the basis for future research, planning and implementation including battery hazard research, electric vehicle supply equipment (EVSE) and electrical load standardization, comprehensive stakeholder involvement, and vehicle and component standardization. Other key areas include training and education, and data analysis.

For more information about the 2011 Summit and to download the report, visit the reports and proceedings page of the Foundation’s website or www.evsafetytraining.org/summit.

Learn more about NFPA’s national Electric Vehicle Safety Training Project.



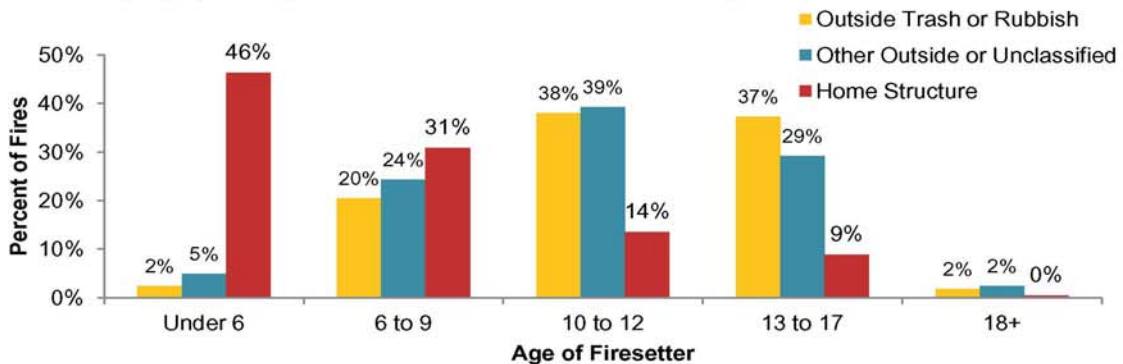


Children Playing With Fire Fact Sheet

Fires started by children playing accounted for an average of 56,300 fires with associated losses of 110 civilian deaths, 880 civilian injuries and \$286 million in direct property damage per year between 2005 -2009. These included:

- 25,100 outside or unclassified fires
- 17,900 outside trash or rubbish fires
- 12,500 structure fires
- 900 vehicle fires

**Structure Fires Caused by Children Playing
 By Age (when Age Cited as a Human Factor Involved in Ignition) 2005-2009**



Younger children were more likely to set fires in homes, while older children and teenagers are more likely to set fires outside

- Males were more likely to engage in fire-play than females, as 83% of home structure fires and 93% of outside or unclassified fires were set by boys when age was coded as a factor
- Lighters were the heat source in half (50%) of child-playing fires in homes
- 40% of child-playing home fires began in a bedroom

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT COMBINED WITH POSITIVE MESSAGING WORKS FOR CHILDREN:

NFPA recently contracted with the Johns Hopkins Center for Injury Research and Policy to study the best way to communicate safety messages to children 4-9 years old. The study found that videos featuring positively framed messages are more effective than negatively framed messages and that when parents discuss media content with their children, the children learn more. You can learn more at <http://www.nfpa.org/messaging>

Additional resources can be found at www.nfpa.org

Source: *Children Playing With Fire*, Ben Evarts, NFPA Fire Analysis and Research, Quincy, MA. December 2011



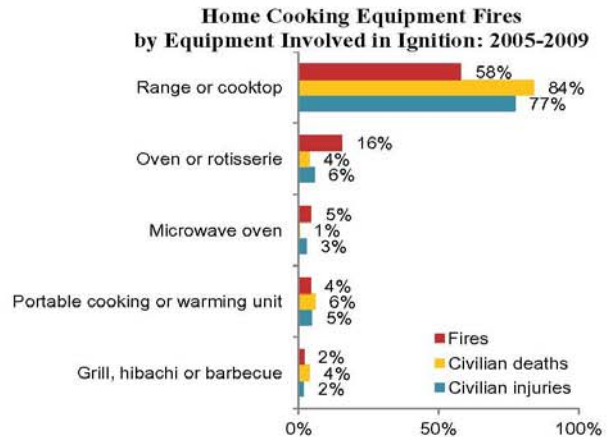
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 www.nfpa.org

Home Fires Involving Cooking Equipment Fact Sheet

Cooking equipment is the leading cause of home structure fires and associated civilian injuries and the third leading cause of home fire deaths.

During the five year period of 2005-2009:

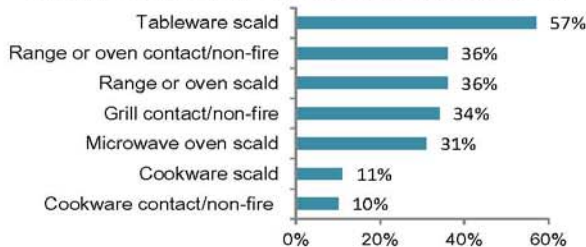
- U.S. fire departments responded to an average of **155,400** home¹ structure fires that involved cooking equipment per year. These fires caused an average of 390 civilian fire deaths, 4,800 civilian fire injuries, and \$771 million in direct property damage.
- Cooking equipment was involved in
 - Two of every five (42%) reported home fires,
 - One of every seven (15%) home fire deaths,
 - Two of every five (37%) of reported home fire injuries, and
 - Eleven percent of the direct property damage resulting from home fires.
- Unattended cooking was by far the leading contributing factor in these fires.
- Clothing was the item first ignited in less than 1% of these fires, but these incidents accounted for 14% of the cooking fire deaths.
- Ranges accounted for the largest share (58%) of home cooking fire incidents. Ovens accounted for 16%.
- Three of every five (58%) reported non-fatal home cooking fire injuries occurred when the victims tried to fight the fire themselves.



- Households that use electric ranges have a higher risk of fires and associated losses than those using gas ranges.
- In a 1999 study of range fires by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 83% of frying fires began in the first 15 minutes of cooking.

Non-Fire Cooking Burns

Percent of Non-Fire Cooking-Related Burns Seen at Emergency Rooms in 2009 that Were Incurred by Children under Five Years Old



Source: CPSC's NEISS data, queried in October 2010.

Most burns associated with cooking equipment, cookware, and tableware were not caused by fire or flame.

In 2009, ranges or ovens were involved in an estimated 17,300 thermal burn injuries seen in U.S. hospital emergency rooms.²

- 90% resulted from contact with the hot equipment or some other non-fire source.

Children under five face a higher risk of non-fire burns associated with cooking than of being burned in a cooking fire.

¹Homes include one- or two-family homes, apartments, town houses, row houses, and manufactured housing.

²Data from the Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, queried in August 2009.



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Home Fires Involving Grills Fact Sheet

In 2005-2009, U.S. fire departments responded to an average of 8,200 home¹ fires involving grills, hibachis, or barbecues per year, including an average of 3,400 structure fires and 4,800 outside fires. These 8,200 fires caused annual average of 15 civilian deaths, 120 reported civilian injuries, and \$75 million in direct property damage.

- Almost all the losses resulted from structure fires.
- July was the peak month for grill fires but these incidents occur throughout the year.

Gas vs. Solid-Fueled Grills

Five of every six grills involved in home fires (84%) were fueled by gas while 13% used charcoal or other solid fuel.

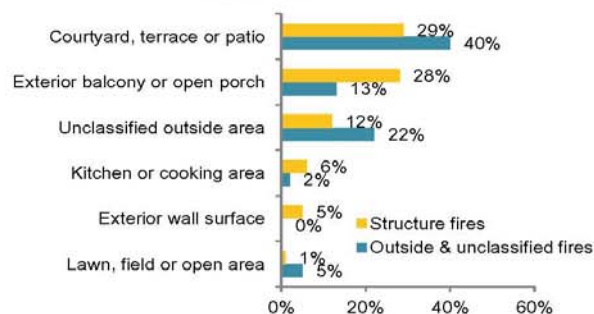
Gas grills were involved in an average of 6,900 home fires per year, including 2,600 structure fires and 4,300 outdoor fires annually.

- Leak or break was the leading factor contributing to gas grill fires.

Charcoal or other solid-fueled grills were involved in 1,100 home fires, including 600 structure fires and 400 outside fires.

- The leading cause of these structure fires was something that could burn being too close to the grill.

Home Grill Fires by Leading Areas of Origin 2005-2009



More than one-quarter (29%) of the home structure fires involving grills started on a courtyard, terrace, or patio;

- 28% started on an exterior balcony or open porch;
- 6% began in the kitchen; and
- 5% started on an exterior wall surface.

Emergency Room Visits Due to Grills

In 2009, 17,700 patients went to emergency rooms because of injuries involving grills.²

Roughly half (9,400) of the injuries were thermal burns.

- Children under five accounted for almost one-quarter (22%) of the thermal grill burns. These were typically contact burns rather than flame burns.
- Roughly one-third of the gas grill injuries were burns incurred while lighting the grill.
- Gasoline or lighter fluid was a factor in roughly one-quarter of the charcoal or wood burning grill burns.

¹Homes include one- or two-family homes, apartments, town houses, row houses, and manufactured housing.

²Data from the Consumer Product Safety Commission's National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, queried in August 2009.

Source: *Home Fires Involving Cooking Equipment*, Marty Ahrens, NFPA Fire Analysis and Research, Quincy, MA, November 2011



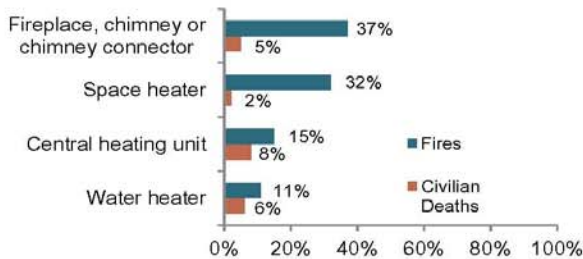
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U.S. Home Heating Equipment Fires Fact Sheet

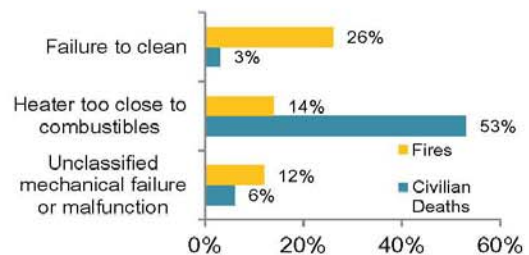
In 2009, U.S. fire departments responded to **58,900** home¹ structure fires that involved heating equipment. These fires caused

- 480 civilian fire deaths
 - 1,520 civilian fire injuries
 - \$1.1 billion in direct property damage
-
- Heating equipment fires accounted for 18% of all reported home fires in 2009 (second behind cooking) and 22% of home fire deaths.
 - In 2005-2009, the leading factor contributing to home heating fires (26%) was failure to clean, principally creosote from solid-fueled heating equipment, primarily chimneys.
 - The leading factor contributing to ignition for home heating fire deaths (53%) was heating equipment too close to things that can burn, such as upholstered furniture, clothing, mattress, or bedding.
 - Half (49%) of all home heating fires occurred in December, January and February in 2005-2009.
 - Home heating fires peak during 6:00 to 8:00 p.m., and associated deaths peak during 12:00 to 2:00 a.m.

U.S. Home Heating Fires by Equipment Involved: 2005-2009



Leading Factors in Home Heating Fires 2005-2009



- Creosote is estimated to be involved in 14,190 home heating fires per year, or 22% of total home heating fires in 2005-2009.
- Creosote fires are estimated to involve 4 civilian deaths, 11 civilian injuries, and \$35 million in direct property damage per year.

¹Homes are dwellings, duplexes, manufactured homes, apartments, townhouses, rowhouses and condominiums.

Source: *Home Fires Involving Heating Equipment*, John R. Hall, Jr., NFPA Fire Analysis & Research, Quincy, MA

Coming Events

February 2012

- 1-2 TCC on Professional Qualifications, Nashville, TN
- 7-8 Gas Process Safety (56(PS) ROP), Orlando, FL
- 7-8 Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee, Denver, CO**
- 7-8 Michigan Fire Inspectors Society, Lansing, MI**
- 8-9 TCC on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment, NFPA HQ, Quincy, MA
- 12-14 Venting Systems for Cooking Appliances (96 ROP), Baltimore, MD
- 12-16 California Fire Prevention Institute Buellton, CA**
- 15-16 Static Electricity (77 ROP), Moore, SC
- 16 Hot Work Operations (51B ROP), St. Louis, MO
- 16 Northeastern Regional Fire Code Development Committee, Warwick, RI**
- 22 Western Regional Fire Code Development Committee, San Diego, CA**
- 28 Southern Regional Fire Code Development Committee, Fort Lauderdale, FL**

March 2012

- 5-6 NFPA Standards Council, San Juan, PR
- 12-15 Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health (1521, 1561 FD), San Diego, CA
- 14-16 Premises Security (730, 731 FD), San Diego, CA
- 20-21 Technical Rescue (1670 FD), Albuquerque, NM
- 27-28 Fire Service Training (1404, 1451 ROC), San Antonio, TX
- 27-29 Explosion Protection Systems (67, 68 ROC), San Antonio, TX
- 27-29 Electrical Equipment Maintenance (70B ROC), Tampa, FL

April 2012

- 11 Construction and Demolition (241 ROC), Teleconference
- 18-19 Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems (17/17A ROC), Nashville, TN
- 23 Marine Fire Fighting Vessels (1925 ROC), Seattle, WA
- 23-27 NEC Correlating (70 ROP), Singer Island, FL
- 25-26 Water Mist Fire Suppression Systems (750 FD), Deer Park, TX
- 25-26 CFSI Dinner Washington, DC**

May 2012

- 1-3 Fire Investigations (921 FD), Windsor, CT

June 2012

- 11-14 NFPA Conference & Expo, Las Vegas, NV