FIRE MARSHALS QUARTERLY

INTERNATIONAL FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION • WINTER 2011

CPSC Completes Final Studies to Help Affected Homeowners Remediate Problem Drywall

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) released updated remediation guidance for homeowners with problem drywall. The guidance calls for the replacement of all: problem drywall; smoke and carbon monoxide (CO) alarms; electrical distribution components, including receptacles, switches and circuit breakers, but not necessarily wiring; and fusible-type fire sprinkler heads.
The updated remediation guidance is based on studies just completed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on potential long term corrosion effects of problem drywall on select gas components, fire sprinkler heads and smoke alarms.

CPSC and HUD staffs believe these final studies that resulted in an update of the remediation guidance, along with previously-issued identification guidance, will enable homeowners to comprehensively remediate those homes containing problem drywall with potentially lower costs than by following the previous remediation guidance.

Key Findings
The key finding is that none of the studies performed at NIST on smoke alarms, fire sprinkler heads, or gas service piping found corrosion associated with problem drywall that provided evidence of a substantial product safety hazard, as defined by the Consumer Product Safety Act. Corrosion of gas service piping was uniform and minimal compared to the thickness of pipes. Some smoke alarms and fire sprinkler heads showed small changes in performance due to accelerated corrosion, but these changes were generally within accepted industry standards.

As a result, CPSC and HUD no longer recommend the removal of gas service piping in homes with problem drywall. This change may reduce the cost of remediation for many homes. In addition, the agencies no longer recommend that glass bulb fire sprinkler heads be replaced in homes. However, the agencies recommend that both glass bulb sprinkler heads and gas distribution piping in affected homes be inspected and tested as part of the remediation to make sure they are working properly; any test failures should be corrected according to all applicable building codes.

The agencies do recommend the replacement of all fusible-type fire sprinkler heads, because one fusible-type sprinkler head sample that had been exposed to accelerated corrosion did not activate when tested. The agencies note that this type of sprinkler head is generally found in commercial, rather than residential, applications and that the sole failure could not be causally linked to the problem drywall.

In addition, CPSC staff continues to recommend that homeowners replace smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms as part of remediation.

Exhaustive Investigation
CPSC's investigation into problem drywall to help affected homeowners began in early 2009 and involved significant

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IFMA Executive Board

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 NFPA.

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President's Corner

Ed Altizer

I would call this edition ramblings or even rumblings from Virginia. It has been shaky for the past few weeks.

Fall has started in earnest in Central Virginia as the leaves are falling and the acorns are starting to cover the ground. I am not sure where summer went but the past few days have been a welcome relief on my electric bill, although I am wondering what is around the corner weather-wise. This year has certainly had its share of disasters and plain bad weather. My last two President's Corners also started by mentioning the severe weather. The bad news did not let up as the country continued to be plagued by disastrous weather from relentless droughts to hurricanes bringing devastating wildfires and flooding.

During the same time, we suffered through a huge earthquake that rattled the eastern United States and into Canada, with its epicenter in Louisa County, Virginia. While Hurricane Irene was bearing down on the Carolinas, the magnitude of the earthquake's damage seemed to be second page news. The reports of the damage in Washington, DC, especially the Washington Monument, made national headlines—Louisa County did not get the same press. The county in particular has suffered significant damage and continues to feel the earthquake's wrath, but has yet to receive federal recovery aid.

In Louisa County alone more than 900 homes were damaged and some so severely they were unlivable. Many businesses, churches, and historic sites were also affected. The county has suffered through 41 aftershocks, including one that required the evacuation of two schools. In all there has been millions of dollars in damage—nearly $15 million in damage to 900 houses, with another 400 houses to be surveyed.

In the middle of this destruction is the North Anna nuclear power plant. According to reports, the vibrations from the quake caused the reactors to shut down. The good news is that the safety system worked. The power company has indicated there were no safety risks and the plant withstood an earthquake of greater magnitude for which it was designed. I am not sure that gives me a great deal of comfort considering the history of earthquakes in Virginia. This was my second experience with an earthquake, the first one being much smaller. As I left the building I was in, I couldn't believe how my legs were moving in so many directions. If you are interested in this ongoing story, the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*

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Executive Secretary's Report

Plans are underway for the NFPA Conference & Expo to be held in Las Vegas, Nevada, on June 11–14, 2012. IFMA is changing the format of next year's meetings. The Chapter Presidents meeting will be held on Sunday, June 10, 2012, followed by the business meeting in the afternoon. Stay tuned for more information.

The 2nd EV Summit was held on September 27–28, 2011, in Detroit. The summit was well attended and created further discussion of EV technology and its issues.

If possible, please attend one of the Regional Fire Code Development Committee meetings this February (see page 16).

The Technical Committee on Deployment and Organization of Fire Prevention Activities has begun drafting the standard. Stay tuned for more information.

I wish everyone a safe and joyous holiday season!! Have a safe winter season and stay safe.

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agency resources. CPSC's investigation of problem drywall has been driven by sound science and has involved HUD, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as members of the Federal Interagency Task Force on Problem Drywall.

CPSC and HUD met with deeply-impacted homeowners, responded to correspondence, and kept members of Congress informed about our progress during this time period.

CPSC developed contracts to research and test problem drywall, visited Chinese mines and manufacturers, hosted a public website to keep the public informed about new developments, and devoted thousands of staff hours and millions of dollars to these activities.

As part of the effort to determine if there were any health or safety effects associated with problem drywall, the agency contracted with several highly-respected technical organizations, including Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), Environmental Health & Engineering Inc. (EH&E), Sandia National Laboratories (SNL), NIST, and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS).

LBNL used specially-built chambers to measure chemical emissions from drywall samples. In the second phase of its work, which is being released today, LBNL evaluated the effects of different temperature and humidity conditions, as well as the effects of time and coatings of paint or plaster, on the emissions. A prior LBNL study found considerably higher hydrogen sulfide emission rates from some, but not all, Chinese drywall samples compared to North American samples. The current LBNL study found that increases in temperature and humidity corresponded with increased emission rates of the most reactive sulfur gases, that emissions were significantly reduced over time (compared with its prior testing), and that coating the problem drywall samples did not result in differences in emissions compared to uncoated samples.

EH&E conducted CPSC's 51-home study on emissions and corrosion in problem drywall homes. The studies identified elevated levels of hydrogen sulfide in problem drywall homes. The studies also showed a strong association between the presence of hydrogen sulfide and metal corrosion in the problem drywall homes.

SNL exposed smoke alarms, electrical components, gas piping, and sprinkler heads to concentrated levels of gases representative of problem drywall emissions, to simulate decades of exposure. SNL analyzed the effects of corrosion on the electrical components and found no degradation in performance and no acute safety events during testing.

NIST analyzed the type and depth of corrosion resulting from the simulated aging, as well as other samples taken from homes with problem drywall, and evaluated whether the corrosion would impact the proper functioning of smoke alarms, gas distribution piping, and fire sprinklers.

Another study being released today, that was conducted by the USGS, found no evidence of microbiological activity or a microbiological source of sulfur-gas emissions from gypsum rock or problem drywall, including samples taken from affected homes.

As part of the investigation, CPSC requested that CDC consider undertaking a comprehensive study of any possible long-term health effects. In February 2011, CDC indicated that the best scientific evidence available at that time did not support undertaking a long-term health study.

Concluding Our Investigation

To date, CPSC has received 3,905 reports from residents of 42 states and the District of Columbia, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico, who believe their health symptoms or the corrosion of certain metal components in their homes are

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related to problem drywall. CPSC believes there may be as many as 6,300 U.S. homes with problem drywall.

CPSC has been focused on providing answers and guidance for homeowners based on its scientific work, and other federal agencies have worked to provide relief to homeowners. For example, based on information provided by CPSC, the IRS allows certain impacted taxpayers whose homes meet the CPSC's problem drywall identification criteria to treat damages from corrosive drywall as a casualty loss, and provides a "safe harbor" formula for determining the amount of the loss. In addition, HUD advised its Federal Housing Administration-approved mortgage lenders that they may offer forbearance for borrowers confronted with the sudden effects of damaging drywall in their homes.

Going forward, CPSC staff continues to work with voluntary standards organizations to develop improved standards for drywall to prevent this type of problem from reemerging. The standard setting body ASTM International Inc. is also moving to require that all drywall sheets are marked with the manufacturer's name or a unique identification code, the manufacture date, and the source materials.

As the federal investigation into problem drywall concludes, CPSC staff believes that the extensive research and testing have been successful in defining the scope of the problem drywall issue, in producing identification and remediation protocols, and in providing homeowners with all the assistance possible within the agency's jurisdiction and appropriated funds authority. The agency will continue to provide information to and work with members of Congress and agency partners to support policy options that may be beneficial to impacted homeowners.

For additional findings from the Interagency Drywall Task Force's investigation, visit www.DrywallResponse.gov .

NFPA Fire & Life Safety Conference set for December

Education sessions offer latest on fire and life safety code topics

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)'s Fire & Life Safety Conference will take place December 12-14. The meeting be held in Orlando, Fla. at the Hilton at Walt Disney World® Resort and will include three days of educational sessions, as well as two days of post-conference seminars.

More than 60 education sessions will be presented for attendees to learn the latest on fire and life safety code topics and receive continuing education units (CEUs). Presentations will be led by NFPA staff experts and technical committee members and will be organized in four tracks – building and life safety, detection and alarm, fire suppression, and codes and standards.

The conference program includes lunchtime presentations on recent Fire Protection Research Foundation projects, how September 11th and the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire affected high rise design, and a panel discussion on emerging code issues.

The following post-conference seminars will be offered:

- Water Supply Analysis and Hydraulic Calculations (formerly known as Sprinkler Hydraulics)
- 2012 NFPA 1, Fire Code
- 2012 NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code® Changes
- 2012 NFPA 99, Standard for Health Care Facilities Update

More information on the conference can be found at www.nfpa.org/FLSCONF.

Proving that Fire Inspections Work: Two Decades of School Fire Inspections in Minnesota

By Jon Nisja, State Fire Safety Supervisor, Minnesota State Fire Marshal Division

A fire marshal friend of mine was once asked: "How many fires did you prevent today?" His response was: "We haven't had a fire today so I guess I prevented all of them." Although his response could be perceived as humorous or even sarcastic (depending on your point of view), the truth is that it can be difficult to prove that a prevention program is working.

Several national organizations, including the National Fire Academy, the National Fire Protection Association, and Vision 20/20, have recently undertaken initiatives to show that fire prevention activities or fire inspections work. The best way to show long-term success is to look at "outcomes" over an extended period of time. There are other ways of measuring effectiveness in terms of counting number of inspections or number of violations and, although they provide valuable information, they don't show if the program has accomplished its intended purpose.

For just over two decades, Minnesota has had a public school inspection program. The purpose of this article is to show that the school inspection program in Minnesota has reduced the number and severity of school fires. In doing so, we will compare school fire loss before and after the onset of the program and also compare Minnesota's school fire loss to the national data.

Background:
The Public School Inspection Program was established by the Minnesota State Legislature in 1990. The legislature was concerned about the age and condition of the state's school buildings and two significant school fires in the late 1980s caught the attention of lawmakers. The legislation required the Minnesota State Fire Marshal to work with the Minnesota Department of Education to develop a plan to inspect all public schools once every three years. Authority and funding for the program was effective on August 1, 1990; staff was hired in September of 1990. After training and orientation, inspections were commenced in late-1990.

The initial inspections focused on life safety and ignition control objectives: provide an adequate egress system and attempt to prevent ignition. Many of the egress violations were severe life safety concerns (inadequate number of exits, unprotected vertical openings, flame spread rating problems, or non-fire-rated egress corridors). Except for issues involving an inadequate number of exits, automatic sprinkler protection was allowed as an alternative to more expensive construction upgrades.

At the time of the program's start-up, less than 10% of the state's public schools were sprinkler-protected; currently 70% of the state's schools have full or partial sprinkler protection (see Table 1). Although sprinklers have been required in most new construction since the late 1990s, the majority were existing schools that have been retro-fitted with sprinklers since the program began.

Table 1 – Minnesota Schools & Sprinkler Protection

Use Code:	Description:	No. of Buildings:	Full Sprinkler:	Partial Sprinkler:
211	Pre-School	49	27 (55%)	1 (2%)
213	Elementary Schools (K-5 or K-6)	826	489 (59%)	97 (12%)
215	Secondary Schools (middle, junior, & high schools)	655	366 (56%)	118 (18%)
216	Combination Elem / Secondary (K-8, K-12)	269	127 (47%)	64 (24%)
217	Charter Schools	236	108 (46%)	25 (11%)
All	TOTAL	2,035	1,117 (55%)	305 (15%)

School Fire Loss in Minnesota:
School fires are still a fairly rare event, even though they elicit strong fire safety concerns. On average, there are about 100 school fires a year in Minnesota; this is less than 2% of the total building fires that occur annually in the state. In order to analyze any type of data, there must be a large enough dataset to make the analysis meaningful and relevant. For purposes of data analysis, we will

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look at 5-year or 10-year blocks of fires (500-1,000 school fires). Table 2 contains a summary of school fires in Minnesota grouped into 5-year increments.

Table 2 – Summary of Minnesota School Fire Loss (1980-2009)

Years:	No. of Fires:	Average Fires per Year:	Total Dollar Loss:	Average Loss per Year:	Average Loss per Fire:	No. of Injuries:
1980-1984	443	89	$ 1,439,630.00	$ 287,926.00	$ 3,249.73	32
1985-1989	561	112	$ 6,085,850.00	$ 1,217,170.00	$ 10,848.22	16
1990-1994 [1]	551	110	$ 23,404,118.00	$ 4,680,823.60	$ 42,475.71	18
1995-1999	481	96	$ 7,260,552.00	$ 1,452,110.40	$ 15,094.70	8
2000-2004	601	120	$ 3,954,899.00	$ 790,979.80	$ 6,580.53	12
2005-2009	360	72	$ 934,733.00	$ 186,946.60	$ 2,596.48	5

1. There were two significant school fires during the early days of the program. In November of 1991 a school fire in Newfolden caused $4 Million in damage. In April of 1994 a school fire in Burnsville caused over $12 Million in damage.

Comparing Minnesota to National Data:

Every five years or so, the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) produces a report on School Fires in the United States. Their most recent report was published in June, 2011 and covers school fires from 2005-2009. Table 3 contains a summary of NFPA's national school fire loss.

Table 3 – Summary of National School Fire Loss (2005-2009)

Year:	No. of Fires:	Total Dollar Loss:	Average Loss per Fire:	No. of Injuries:
2005	6,750	$ 99,000,000.00	$ 14,666.67	85
2006	6,270	$ 119,000,000.00	$ 18,979.27	77
2007	6,500	$ 133,000,000.00	$ 20,461.54	43
2008	6,460	$ 74,000,000.00	$ 11,455.11	119
2009	5,480	$ 133,000,000.00	$ 24,270.07	100
2005-2009	31,460	$ 558,000,000.00	$ 17,736.81	424

Minnesota ends up being an "average" state in terms of several measurements (population, land mass, number of schools). Since all of these measurements end up being about 2% (see Table 4), it is easy to divide the national statistics by 50 and compare to Minnesota (1 state out of 50 = 2%). This method would not work for states that had relatively large or small populations, land masses, or number of schools.

Table 4 – Minnesota Measurements Compared to National Measurements

Measure:	United States:	Minnesota:	Percentage of U.S. Total:	Source of Data:
Number of School Buildings	98,916	2,006	2%	U.S. Dept. of Education; MN Dept. of Education
Population	308,745,538	5,303,925	2%	U.S. Census Bureau
Size (in land mass) – sq. miles	3,537,438	79,610	2%	Infoplease.com & U.S. Census Bureau

Table 5 shows how Minnesota compares with the national school fire loss statistics. It is interesting to note that for the five-year

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period before the School Inspection Program, Minnesota's average school fire loss was pretty much in line with the national average ($10,849 vs. $11,504). In the last five year assessment period (2005-2009), Minnesota's average loss per school fire was substantially less than the national average school fire loss ($2,596 vs. $17,737). This shows that Minnesota's average school fire loss is now about 82% less than the national average.

Table 5 – Comparing Minnesota School Fire Loss to National School Fire Loss

If national fire loss data is an indicator, Minnesota should be experiencing more school fires than it is. Over the past 5 years, there has been an average of 6,292 school fires per year. This averages out to 126 school fires per state. From 2005 to 2009, Minnesota has averaged 72 fires per year. From this data, it appears that Minnesota is about 43% below the national average.

Measurement:	Years:	United States:	Minnesota:	Comments:
Number of School Fires per Year	1985-1989	8,936	112	
Number of School Fires per Year	2005-2009	6,292	72	35% reduction in MN school fires from late 1980s to late 2000s
Average School Fire Loss per Year	1985-1989		$ 1,217,170	
Average School Fire Loss per Year	2005-2009		$ 186,948	75% reduction in average loss per year from late 1980s to late 2000s
Average Loss per School Fire	1985-1989	$ 11,504	$ 10,849	Minnesota's loss is about 5.5% less than national average
Average Loss per School Fire	2005-2009	$ 17,737	$ 2,596	Minnesota's loss is about 82% less than national average

Loss Data Before and After the School Inspection Program:

The number of school fires responded to in Minnesota to has dropped from an average of 112 fires in 1985-1989 (before the start of the program) to 72 fires per year from 2005-2009 (after 15 years of the inspection program). This represents a 35% decrease in the number of fires during the two reporting periods even though the number of public school buildings has increased by almost 30% during this same period of time.

As shown in Table 5 (mentioned earlier), the average loss per school fire has dropped from $10,849 before the program to $2,596 after the program matured. This represents a 75% decrease in average fire loss since the inception of the program (not accounting for inflation).

In similar fashion the number of injuries as a result of school fires has also dropped. From 1980-1989 (decade before the school inspection program), there were 48 injuries or just under 5 per year. From 2000-2009 (most recent decade), the total number of school fire injuries was 25 or 2.5 injuries per year.

Another parameter to consider, but difficult to quantify, is the lack of a major school fire since 1995. A major school fire is defined here as a fire that renders a school building (or major portion of it) unusable. Historically, Minnesota has experienced a major school fire once every 3-5 years. It has now been over 15 years since we have experienced a major school fire in Minnesota.

During the most recent five-year period of time (2005-2009), there have been nine sprinkler saves in schools where the fire sprinkler system extinguished the fire. In most cases, the sprinkler system was installed to correct deficiencies noted on a fire inspection.

Summary / Conclusions:

Minnesota's public school inspection program has been very successful in reducing the number of fires, the damage from fires and the number of fire injuries in schools. Before the start of this program, the number of school fires and the average loss per fire were consistent with national averages. Since the program has been in operation, the number of school fires and the average loss per fire has dropped significantly below the national averages (43% and 82%, respectively).

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During the 20 years of the school inspection program, the number of school fires and the average loss per school fire have dropped substantially (35% and 75%, respectively). Neither of these account for an increased number of school buildings or for inflation. School fire injuries have also been reduced by 50%.

By concentrating inspection efforts on ignition control, life safety, and fire protection systems, Minnesota's school inspection program has achieved the intended goal of providing a higher level of fire safety in schools.

NFPA releases 2010 "Fire Loss in the U.S." report

New report shows lower number of fires but increased fire deaths

Public fire departments responded to 1,331,500 fires in the United States during 2010, a slight decrease from the previous year and the lowest number since 1977, according to a new report issued by the NFPA.

These fires caused an estimated 3,120 civilian fire deaths, a 4 percent increase from a year ago; an estimated 17,720 civilian fire injuries, also a 4 percent increase from the previous year; and more than $11.5 billion in property damage, a significant decrease from the year before.

Fire Loss in the U.S. analyzes 2010 figures for fires, civilian fire deaths, injuries, property damage, and intentionally set fires. Estimates are based on data collected from fire departments that responded to NFPA's Annual National Fire Experience Survey.

There were an estimated 482,000 structure fires reported to fire departments in 2010, a very slight increase from a year ago. The number of structure fires was at their peak in 1977, the first year that NFPA implemented its current survey methodology, when 1,098,000 structure fires occurred.

"We have made tremendous progress in reducing the fire problem in the United States since we began looking at these numbers in the late 70's," said Lorraine Carli, vice president of Communications for NFPA. "But this report shows us that more must be done to bring the numbers down even further. We continue to see the vast majority of deaths occurring in homes, a place where people often feel safest. These survey results will be combined with data from the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) to determine how often specific fire circumstances occur and where we can most effectively focus our efforts."

Other key findings from the report include:

- A fire department responded to a fire every 24 seconds.
- 384,000 fires or 80 percent of all structure fires occurred in residential properties.
- About 85 percent of all fire deaths occurred in the home.
- 215,500 vehicle fires occurred in the U.S. during 2010, causing 310 civilian fire deaths, 1,590 civilian fire injuries and $1.4 billion in property damage.
- 634,000 outside and other fires occurred in the U.S. during 2010 causing $501 million in property damage.

"USFA is pleased to share in the release of NFPA's annual fire loss report," said Deputy U.S. Fire Administrator Glenn Gaines. "NFPA's survey is greatly valued by USFA and aids in producing national estimates of more detailed fires and losses as reported to NFIRS. These combined efforts enable us to analyze the fire problem at a more detailed level and develop prevention strategies to reduce the risk of fire and loss of life and property to the American public."

Download the full report "Fire Loss in the United States during 2010."

Commission on Professional Credentialing (CPC) Launches New Fire Marshal Designation

The Commission on Professional Credentialing (CPC) is pleased to announce the launching of the Fire Marshal (FM) Designation. Rick Mason, CFO, Chair, CPC said "when contemplating what the next professional designation should be the Commission on Professional Credentialing was quick to embrace the Fire Marshal Designation…it makes sense that those who enforce our fire codes, teach citizens fire prevention, and find the cause of destructive fires should have a professional designation. Having the designation will both show professionalism of the individual as well as the professionalism of the department."

The designation was created following the "whole" officer model the Commission developed in 2000 for the Chief Fire Officer (CFO) credential. The program is a verification and recognition of past accomplishments and a starting point for future achievements. There are minimum eligibility requirements in the form of academic achievements and practical experience. In addition, the process also assesses contributions to the fire prevention field in the way of professional articles, public speaking, teaching and research as well as professional memberships, community and civic involvement and technical competence all of which is peer reviewed. The program also offers an excellent road map for someone choosing to move up in fire prevention.

To initiate the Fire Marshal (FM) Designation process the candidate must assemble a portfolio demonstrating excellence in seven key areas: Experience, Education, Professional Development, Professional Contributions, Professional Memberships and Affiliations, Community Service, and Technical Competencies. Those exhibiting extensive experience and educational background may meet the eligibility requirements to exempt them from having to complete the technical competency section.

In addition, fire prevention officers who have a valid International Code Council (ICC) Fire Marshal Certification will have an advantage when they seek the Fire Marshal Designation through CPC. The ICC certification acknowledges credentials and competencies to serve as a Fire Marshal. The CPC recognizes anyone holding a current ICC Fire Marshal Certification as having the technical competencies in building and fire code administration necessary for the Fire Marshal Designation.

When asked about this new designation, Chief Randy R. Bruegman, CFO, CPSE President stated "The introduction of the Fire Marshal credential is yet another step for the Center for Public Safety Excellence and the Commission on Professional Credentialing (CPC) to recognize current leaders and provide a means to assist others in their professional development in the future. We recognize the critical importance that fire and life safety prevention has in the fire service today. It is imperative that we recognize those in leadership positions who have committed to obtaining the needed qualifications, experience and education to achieve success in this field of endeavor. As importantly, that we provide a road map that will support a career development for young officers today, who aspire to become Fire Marshals in the future. I am very proud of the work that was done by the Commission and I would encourage every Fire Chief to encourage their Fire Marshal to undertake this credentialing process."

To learn more about the Fire Marshal designation or to begin the application process, please visit our website at http://www.publicsafetyexcellence.org/professional-credentialing/fire-marshal.aspx.

FIRE 20/20 RECEIVES 2010 FEMA FIRE PREVENTION AND SAFETY GRANT TO DEVELOP *PARTNERING FOR PREVENTION*, A MODEL ONLINE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR FIRST RESPONDERS

Working in partnership with the National Association of State Fire Marshals, the International Fire Marshals Association and Cross Cultural Health Care Programs, nonprofit FIRE 20/20 will develop and implement a new online training program for first responders. The program, *Partnering for Prevention,* will help fire and emergency services departments across the nation increase the reach and effectiveness of fire prevention and community risk-reduction programs with their growing multicultural communities.

"Our country's changing demographics are putting additional strains on fire prevention, community risk reduction and emergency response," said Larry Sagen, FIRE 20/20 Executive Director. "FIRE 20/20's two nationally recognized research surveys [visit www.fire2020.org to learn more] showed that the already-complex nature of first response is further complicated by cultural divides, mistrust, few non-emergency interactions and language barriers. These vulnerabilities lead to increased safety risks for both first responders and the multicultural and high-risk communities they serve."

Partnering for Prevention will be the first-of-its-kind training program enabling first responders to engage multicultural and high-risk communities as proactive fire and injury prevention partners. The training will target our country's 1,350,000 fire marshals, prevention personnel, firefighters and emergency medical responders with content structured in modules to suit multiple learning styles and varied work schedules.

"This innovative training program offers a new model for prevention," said Jim Narva, National Association of State Fire Marshals. "It delivers the message that: 1) Positive proactive relationships are the foundation for understanding public safety needs in diverse communities, and 2) Engaging multicultural and high-risk communities as prevention partners provides critical knowledge and cost-effective resources required for fire prevention and life safety programs without increasing fire departments' budgets."

Partnering for Prevention's engaging, interactive training content will be available for FREE, 24 hours a day, eliminating travel expenses and time off-the-job, and offer opportunities for learning from any place with an internet connection.

"Fire 20/20 is spearheading this training program for the fire service to give them the ability to effectively interact, understand, and communicate with people across cultures," said Steve Peavey, Second Vice President, International Fire Marshals Association. "We are pleased to be working with them on this important effort."

"We hope this is the beginning of a mindset shift in the fire service," said Larry Sagen. "The aim is to make cultural competence and effective outreach an integral part of firefighter training, firefighter safety and patient care."

Partnering for Prevention will be pilot tested in April, 2012, and made available to fire departments for their use shortly thereafter. To receive updates about the progress of the program's development and a launch alert, join the FIRE 20/20 eNewsletter at www.fire2020.org.

NFPA issues new standard to prevent fires and explosions during gas pipe purging

Standard comes in response to Kleen Energy explosion in 2010

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) announced the release of NFPA 56 (PS), Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems, 2012 Edition, which prohibits the use of flammable gas as a cleaning agent for cleaning the interior of pipes, at a press conference at Middletown City Hall, Middletown, Connecticut. Also attending the event were Connecticut Congresswoman Rosa L. DeLauro, Connecticut Congressman Joe Courtney, US Chemical Safety Board (CSB) Chairman Rafael Moure-Eraso, Connecticut State Representatives Joseph C. Serra and Matthew Lesser, Connecticut State Senator Paul R. Doyle, and Middletown Mayor Sebastian N. Giuliano.

"This is an example of the critical role NFPA plays in providing codes and standards for use by government and other entities throughout the world," said NFPA President James M. Shannon. "Our ability to bring together the right people at the right time and to facilitate a consensus process in very short order resulted in a standard that will save lives and prevent a tragedy like the one in Connecticut from happening in the future."

The new standard was developed in the wake of the 2010 explosion at the under-construction Kleen Energy Power Plant in Middletown, Conn. that killed six workers and injured nearly 50 others and a subsequent investigation by the CSB. As part of the commissioning process for this facility, highly pressurized flammable gas (natural gas) was used to clean debris from the piping and was then discharged without controls into the atmosphere, causing the explosion. As a result of their investigation, CSB issued recommendations to various parties including the NFPA. NFPA acted promptly, forming a new technical committee and charging it with the responsibility to develop a new standard. NFPA 56 addresses not only the cleaning practice known as "gas blows" but also addresses a broad range of gas process activities, such as pipe cleaning, repair, replacement, and removal procedures conducted at power plants, and industrial, institutional, and commercial applications.

"Nineteen months ago, the Middletown community was witness to an awful tragedy at the Kleen Energy plant, when a then-routine gas blow procedure went terribly wrong. The investigation into what happened that day resulted in this new worker protection standard -- the first of its kind to address this dangerous procedure. I thank the NFPA and CSB for steadfastly moving to develop this critical response which will help to save lives across the country. We owe it to the men who perished that terrible day to make the tragedy in Middletown the very last of its kind," said Congresswoman Rosa L. DeLauro.

"I am pleased that the National Fire Protection Association has made the CSB's Fuel Gas Safety recommendations a high priority; I applaud NFPA's quick and effective action taken since the February 7, 2010, tragedy at Kleen Energy," said US Chemical Safety Board Chairman Rafael Moure-Eraso.

In addition to the CSB urgent recommendation to not allow the use of flammable gas as a cleaning agent for interior pipes, NFPA 56 (PS) expands on the CSB recommendations by including cleaning and purging of all flammable gas piping systems at any inlet pressure for electric-generating plants, industrial, commercial and institutional applications.

Highlights of the requirements in NFPA 56(PS) include:

- Prohibits use of flammable gas for internal cleaning of piping systems.
- Covers activities including cleaning new or repaired piping systems, placing piping systems into service, and removing piping systems from service.
- Requires development of written procedures and a safety validation of procedures by competent persons.
- Provides example of purge procedure based on requirements in the standard.

More information on NFPA 56 can be found at www.nfpa.org/56

Stakeholders gather at Fire Protection Research Foundation planning workshop on protection strategies for lithium ion batteries

Fire protection guidance needed for safe storage and distribution

The Fire Protection Research Foundation (Foundation), an affiliate of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), hosted a planning workshop on protection strategies for lithium ion battery storage and use hazards in August. The workshop included a presentation on the Foundation's report Lithium Ion Batteries Hazard and Use Assessment (PDF, 5 MB), which was released in July and benchmarked available information on hazardous scenarios throughout the typical battery life cycle.

"As demand continues to grow for products that are energized by lithium ion batteries, the need for research on potential hazards related to them and fire protection solutions is growing as well," said Kathleen Almand, executive director of the Foundation. "Workshop participants agreed that an action plan to develop protection strategies for lithium ion batteries in storage is needed and expressed a commitment to work toward it, which is a key outcome of this meeting."

Seventy-five stakeholders gathered to discuss protection scenarios related to safe storage and distribution of lithium ion batteries in general, and to share industry-specific expertise to inform group discussions. Among others, representatives from the automobile industry, air transportation sector, battery manufacturing, general storage and manufacturing, and research communities contributed.

For more information on the Fire Protection Research Foundation or to view its research reports, visit www.nfpa.org/foundation

Past FMANA President Robert Early Receives Lifetime Achievement Award

During the October 2011 New York State Fire Marshals & Inspectors Association Annual Business Meeting and Fall Educational Conference held at the Lodge at Welch Allyn in Skaneateles Fall, NY the New York Chapter honored 1988 Past FMANA President Robert Early (middle) with their "Lifetime Achievement Award". Bob was the long-serving Fire Marshal of Huntington and Melville, NY (on Long Island). Also present were past FMANA Presidents Ben Roy 1989-1990 (right) and John Bender (2003). The award was presented by NY IFMA Chapter President Chris Roth.

THE FIRE PROTECTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION

What's New at the Research Foundation?

Symposium on Alternative Energy Technologies and Electrical Safety Standards, December 6, Atlanta, GA
Emerging energy saving technologies are rapidly being deployed in the market place. Many have impacts on our electrical safety infrastructure and corresponding NFPA electrical safety codes and standards. This symposium will present the issues and new information developed by the Foundation and other organizations on topics such as smart grid, DC power, non linear loads, photo voltaics, electric vehicle charging and their impacts on electrical safety codes and standards. Register now!

New Reports (available for free download on the Foundation's website)
Smart Grid and Electrical Safety Codes and Standards This report presents the results of a project whose overall goal is to facilitate the safe integration of Smart Grid technology in the nation's electrical safety infrastructure. It describes a review of technologies likely to impact electrical safety and presents an assessment of needed changes to codes and standards and a roadmap for needed research on this topic.

Sprinkler Insulation: A Literature Review
Recent research and experience with antifreeze in home fire sprinkler systems has resulted in limitations on its use in this application and a corresponding increased focus on the use of insulation. This literature review gathers pertinent articles that have been published in relation to the use of insulation to protect sprinkler piping from freezing conditions.

New Projects

Validation of Extinguishing Agent Test Methods for Use with Ethanol Blends
There are proposals in the USA to increase the amount of ethanol used in the gasoline blend from 10% to 15% and possibly higher in the future. There are a number of test methods for fire protection systems that are based on traditional fuel hazards. The Foundation is collaborating with Underwriters Laboratories to validate that the test fuel is still representative of the proposed blends for testing fire extinguishing agents (e.g., dry powers, firefighting foams).

Capabilities and Limitations of Compressed Air Foam Systems (CAFS) for Structural Firefighting
This project seeks to investigate the capabilities and limitations of CAFS for interior structural firefighting to produce a better understanding of its effectiveness and safety implications. This two year project is funded through a DHS/FEMA AFG grant and will be led by California Polytechnic State University with collaborative support from National Institute of Standards and Technology and FPRF, along with fire service partners.

Performance Requirements for Compatible and Interoperable Electronic Equipment for Emergency First Responders
This project intends to develop performance requirements for the compatibility and interoperability of electronic equipment used by emergency first responders. Funded by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, this project will provide a categorized inventory of existing and emerging electronic equipment, documentation of equipment performance requirements relevant to interoperability, and develop an action plan to meet the needs of emergency responders.

Lithium Ion Batteries Hazard and Use Assessment
Lithium ion batteries are in widespread use in consumer electronics and automotive applications are increasing. ON August 30th, over 80 individuals from the automotive, aircraft and storage and distribution sectors came together in Baltimore for a one day Foundation workshop designed to lay out a strategy to develop protection strategies for the storage and use of these batteries. Discussion was based on a hazard assessment study recently conducted by the Foundation which was a literature review of battery technology, failure modes and events, usage, codes and standards, and a hazard assessment during the life cycle of storage and distribution. The outcome of the workshop was an action plan for the community.

Project Feature

Evaluation and Enhancement of Fire Fighter PASS Effectiveness
The goal of this project is to improve the safety of distressed firefighters engaged in structural firefighting operations and to aid in rescue activities, by establishing a credible and scientific basis for determining the optimum PASS signal performance characteristics and to evaluate technological enhancements for this technology. This DHS/FEMA AFG funded project is led by FPRF and is a collaborative effort involving researchers from the University of Texas-Austin and National Institute of Standards and Technology, in coordination with fire service partners.

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.

IFMA/NFPA Winter 2012 Regional Fire Code Development Committee Meetings

To encourage greater fire service participation in the NFPA Codes and Standards Making System, NFPA and IFMA has established four Regional Fire Code Development Committees. The members of these committees are from the fire service in your area, go to www.nfpa.org for a complete list of committee members. These committees' have responsibility for developing proposals for changes to NFPA Codes and Standards, reviewing the Report on Proposals (ROP) and developing comments on proposed changes, and act as a liaison to their region's fire service for inputting changes to NFPA Codes and Standards.

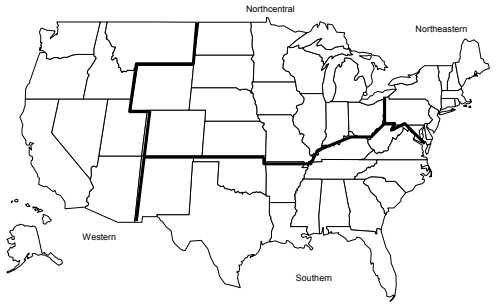
Go to www.nfpa.org click on "Codes and Standards" then "Regional Fire Code Development Committees" for updated information and for a partial list of the Codes and Standards the committee with be acting on at their next meeting. We would encourage you or a representative to attend, if you are not able to attend and have comments please contact a committee member from your area.

Northcentral
February 7, 2012, Embassy Suites Denver Airport, Denver, CO, starts at 8:00 am and ends by 5:00 pm.

Northeastern
February 16, 2012, Sheraton Providence Airport, Warwick, RI, starts at 8:00 am and ends by 5:00 pm.

Southern
February 28, 2012, Embassy Suites, Fort Lauderdale, FL, starts at 8:00 am and ends by 5:00 pm.

Western
February 22, 2012, DoubleTree San Diego Downtown, San Diego, CA, starts at 8:00 am and ends by 5:00 pm.



There is no cost to attend the meeting. You are responsible for all costs associated with your travel. These meetings are held twice yearly, the next meetings will take place in the Summer of 2012.

If you are interested in attending, please complete the attached form and return by December 28, 2011. If you have any questions please contact Steven Sawyer at 617-984-7423 or ssawyer@nfpa.org.

IFMA/NFPA Regional Fire Code Development Committee Meeting
Winter 2012 Attendance Form

Name: _____ Title: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

E-mail: _____

I plan on attending the Winter 2012 Northcentral ❒ Northeastern ❒Southern ❒ Western ❒
Regional Fire Code Development Committee Meeting.

Please return by December 28, 2011 to:

Steven F. Sawyer
NFPA
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269-9101
or Fax 617-984-7056

Upholstered Flammability Study Furniture

By Thomas Fabian, Ph.D / Research Manager

Underwriters Laboratories is in the final stages of a "proof of concept" study to determine if commercially available products such as fire retardant foams and fire barriers (interliners) can retard and/or reduce the fire growth rate of upholstered furniture exposed to small open flames in a similar manner as embraced by the mattress industry. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) determined more home fire deaths resulted from fires beginning with upholstered furniture and mattresses/bedding than any other item. During the five-year period of 2003-2007, these fires accounted for 21% and 13% of deaths and 7% and 10% of the injuries respectively. They also accounted for $783M in direct property damage. 1

Materials utilized in this investigation included eleven commercially available barrier materials constituting different chemistries and physical structures (including flat weaves, knits, and high lofts); two comparable density polyurethane foam materials, a non-fire retardant foam commonly used in upholstered furniture and a California TB 117 compliant fire-retardant treated foam, and the most popular cover fabric from the largest upholstered furniture cover fabric supplier in the USA (CPSC 16 CFR Part 1634 Type I compliant beige polyester microsuede).

Tests were conducted on three scales of combustibility: (1) material-level tests, (2) furniture mock-up tests, and (3) full-size furniture tests. The combustibility behavior of the individual sample materials and combinations of materials (i.e. foam/barrier liner/cover fabric) under well-ventilated, early stage flaming fire conditions was characterized using a cone calorimeter (ASTM E 1354). In the furniture mock-up tests, cushions of the foam and barrier liner combinations evaluated in the material-level test phase were arranged to replicate an interior corner formed by the seat, back, and arm of a chair/sofa. The furniture mock-ups were ignited at the interior intersection of the three cushions using a BS 5852 Flaming Ignition Source 1 (match-flame equivalent). Heat release rate and mass loss rate were measured under an open calorimeter. Combustibility of full-size chairs made from three of the foam and liner barrier combinations were compared to typical residential materials. Furniture pieces were ignited at an seat-back-arm interior corner, center of the seat-back cushions, and the back leg area using the same BS 5852 Flaming Ignition Source 1 (match-flame equivalent) as for the furniture mock-ups. Heat release rate and mass loss rate were measured under a product calorimeter.

The results of these experiments provide knowledge on the potential fire growth reduction for the different investigated strategies, implementation feasibility, the interaction between different chemistries and components, and the influence of test scale and sample design on fire performance. Collectively this information can be used by researchers, manufacturers and industry associations, and regulators such as the Consumer Public Safety Commission (CPSC) and California Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation (CA BHFTI) toward the development of a compliance program for upholstered furniture akin to the CPSC program for mattresses.

The project report is currently being prepared and will be posted to the UL research website at www.ul.com/Fireservice once completed.

Comparison of Upholstered Furniture on Living Room Flashover

A series of living room fires were conducted to better understand the impact upholstered furniture materials play in fire growth.

The rooms were 12 ft by 12 ft, with an 8 ft ceiling built using typical SPF stud walls and engineered joist ceiling. There was an 8 ft wide by 7 ft tall opening on the front wall. The walls and ceiling were lined with ½ inch painted gypsum board and the floor was covered with carpet and padding.

The rooms were identically furnished with engineered wood television stand, book case, coffee table and end tables pur-

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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. 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*, 405 *Standard for the Recurring Proficiency of Airport Fire Fighters*, 408 *Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 412 *Standard for Evaluating Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Foam Equipment*, 414 *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Vehicles*, 422 *Guide for Aircraft Accident/Incident Response Assessment, and* 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 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 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.

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(Continued from page 17)
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 Classifica-tion 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—Hazardous Materials Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: Consumers, Enforcing Authorities, Labor, Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1991, *Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*; NFPA 1992, *Standard on Liquid Splash- Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*; and NFPA 1994, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents*.
The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in all interest cat-egories except Manufacturer 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, *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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NFPA Committees Soliciting Proposals

The committees for the following documents are planning to begin preparation of their reports. In accordance with the Regulations Governing Committee Projects, committees are now accepting proposals for recommendations on content for the documents listed below. Proposals 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. Proposals must be submitted to Codes and Standards Administration on proposal forms which are available in the back of all NFPA documents or from NFPA headquarters. (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 contact 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	Proposal Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 1-2012	Fire Code	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 2-2011	Hydrogen Technologies Code	1/4/2012	F2013
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 25-2011†	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems	11/25/2011	A2013
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 31-2011	Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment	5/24/2013	F2014
NFPA 37-2010	Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 40-2011	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 51B-2009	Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 54-2012	National Fuel Gas Code	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 56PS-2012	Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 58-2011	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 59-2012	Utility LP-Gas Plant Code	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 69-2008†	Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 70-2011	National Electrical Code®	11/4/2011	A2013
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 82-2009	Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment	1/4/2012	F2013
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 92-2012	Standard for Smoke Management Systems	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 96-2011	Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations	11/25/2011	A2013
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®	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 130-2010†	Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 220-2012	Standard on Types of Building Construction	6/22/2012	A2014

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Committee is responsible for Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 15 in NFPA 99*, Standard for Health Care Facilities*
The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Emergency Management and Security** is seeking members for all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 12 in NFPA 99*, Standard for Health Care Facilities.*
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*, Standard for Health Care Facilities 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*, Standard for Health Care Facilities.*
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*, Standard for Health Care Facilities.*
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 and Medical Gases** is seeking members in the following interest categories: Insurance, Enforcing Authorities, Consumer, and Research/Testing. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*; NFPA 51A, *Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants*; and NFPA 55, *Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code.*
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 Operation.*
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 Com-mittee 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 the following interest categories: Special Expert and Manufacturers, specifically the 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 member 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 rulemaking (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,

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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 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials*; 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 271, *Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*; 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* (Proposed); 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 Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance-Rated Floor Systems*; 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, *Standards 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, S*tandard 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

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Document No. Edition	Title	Proposal Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 221-2012	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 302-2010	Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 306-2009	Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 318-2012	Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 403-2009	Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 412-2009	Standard for Evaluating Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Foam Equipment	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 484-2012	Standard for Combustible Metals	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 502-2011	Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 520-2010	Standard on Subterranean Spaces	5/24/2013	F2014
NFPA 556-2011	Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 610-2009	Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 703-2012	Standard for Fire Retardant Treated–Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 720-2012	Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection and Warning Equipment	6/22/2012	A2014
NFPA 730-2011	Guide for Premises Security	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 731-2011	Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 750-2010	Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 780-2011	Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems	11/25/2011	A2013
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 853-2010†	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems	5/24/2013	F2014
NFPA 914-2010†	Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures	5/24/2013	F2014
NFPA 921-2011	Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 1005-2007†	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 1021-2009	Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications	11/11/2011	A2013
NFPA 1026-2009	Standard for Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications	11/11/2011	A2013
NFPA 1031-2009	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner	11/11/2011	A2013
NFPA 1033-2009	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator	11/11/2011	A2013
NFPA 1123-2010	Code for Fireworks Display	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 1143-2009	Standard for Wildland Fire Management	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 1192-2011	Standard on Recreational Vehicles	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 1194-2011	Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 1521-2008	Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 1561-2008	Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 1670-2009	Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents	1/4/2012	F2013
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 1901-2009	Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus	11/25/2011	A2013
NFPA 1963-2009	Standard for Fire Hose Connections	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 1965-2009	Standard for Fire Hose Appliances	1/4/2012	F2013
NFPA 1975-2009	Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Emergency Services	1/4/2012	F2013
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®	6/22/2012	A2014

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public fire and life safety education and fire investigation operations.
The **Committee on Portable Fire Extinguishers** is seeking members 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.*
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 Public Fire and Life Safety Educator*.
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 Qualifica-tions 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®*.

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The **Committee on Safety to Life—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is response 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 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 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 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 Safe-guards** is seeking members in the interest categories of Insurer, Installer/Maintainer, and Manufacturer. This Committee is respon-sible 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 and Users. 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 category of Enforcing Authorities and Insurance. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 52, *Vehicular 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 Protec-tion in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*.

The **Committee on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation** is seeking members in the 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*.

Wisconsin Fire Inspectors Association

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

By Tod Doebler, Wisconsin State IFMA Chapter President

Moving in many directions – but not sure where we are going.

Over these last 3 months there have been numerous changes with in our state government and it is hard to know what is gong on with out a score card. With in our regulatory body now the Department of Safety and Professional Services, we have had a change in head management for the second time.

We are still down two Fire Service Coordinators. There is word that they now will fill one of the vacant positions but no official word on the other. As you recall these are the individuals that help our state fire department with questions and code enforcement. This is an extremely important position for our state fire service.

Personally – we have conducted our 15th annual Safety Fair. This is a joint venture with Menomonee Falls Fire and Police departments. The event was held on September 9th and the weather was fantastic. We started out with a 911 ceremony in memory of the 10th anniversary of the attacks on the United States. We had over 50 exhibitors ranging from our own department, departments within the area, railroad crossing safety, highway safety, water safety and many more. We put on several demonstrations: search and rescue dogs, side by side sprinkler demonstration and of course the most popular one is the car fire. We had a very successful event with educating al lot of people and raising funds for our public education program.

Our Wisconsin State Fire Inspectors Association annual conference will have been concluded by the time you read this and once again I'm sure our conference committee will have put on another spectacular event. This year we filled the newly created position of Training Director with Jeremy McMullen. Jeremy's directive is to improve the training for inspectors around the state. We are still fighting several legislative battles: a proposed law to have our building code a min. – maxi code, and the restriction of residential sprinklers. Our coalition with the Chiefs and Firefighters association is working diligently to over come these obstacles.

Because of my affiliation with this organization I once again have the honor of being a grant reviewer for the AFG in Baltimore. This again emphasizes the importance of being involved in national organizations.

I have attached the last article of our out going President Sue Philips. This article gives you a great summery of our journey over the last couple of years.

Reflecting on the Years

Susan Phillips-Wheeler, President
Wisconsin State Fire Inspectors Association

As you read this article, I will have served my last days as President of this terrific Association. It has been my pleasure to serve in this capacity and I hope I have served you well. These past two years have been busy for the Association but busy in a good way. We have taken the steps to move this Association forward in ways we have been unable to do in years past. So I thought I would do a bit of reminiscing here.

Over the past several years the Association, with one of our primary missions being educating our membership has

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Illinois Fire Inspectors Association

Robert Morris, Executive Director

We had a very successful partnership with the Illinois Automatic Fire Alarm Association to host a first Fire Alarm Summit in October. This was organized by the Illinois Automatic Fire Alarm Association, and co-sponsored by the IFIA and the Northern Illinois Fire Inspectors Association. Multiple speakers discussed many topics related to fire alarms. Many vendors were available to allow attendees to ask questions about the products fire inspectors deal with on a regular basis. Over 140 people attended this event.

Illinois State Fire Marshal Larry Matkaitis chose Jim French to head the committee to develop the curriculum for the Inspector 2 and Fire and Life Safety classes. It is hoped that these will be available in the Spring. Serving on that committee with Jim, from the Fire Inspectors, are Marsha Giesler, Dena Schumacher, and Jeremy Canavan. A total of seven people are on this committee.

Two more Inspector 1 classes have been offered and a third is underway during the month of October. The October class is being offered on Saturdays to reach out to the non-career departments.

The IFIA is trying to deal with the economy, just like everyone else, and is attempting to offer trainings at no cost to the many agencies that have had severe cuts in their training budgets. Some of those were Seimens fire alarm company that held a morning training on smoke detection technologies at their facility, Tyco brought out a fire suppression trailer with many working suppression systems to two locations in the Chicago area, and Vision 20/20 is offering a one day class in November.

Over 100 people attended a seminar on historic fires at the end of September. Of special interest to the group were two speakers who were involved at the Station Nightclub fire that killed 100 people. One was a burn survivor, Gina Russo, and the other was Vinny Quinterno, from the Rhode Island Fire Marshal's Office, who assisted in the recovery of the bodies, and the related aftermath of that fire. Their accounts renewed the reason that inspectors and educators must continue their efforts towards safety. While both were involved in that fire eight years ago, our seminar was the first time the two speakers actually met.

Member of the Fire Inspectors assisted in staffing the Fire Service exhibit at the State Fair for two days. With over 900,000 people attending the Fair, this may be only time some people get exposed to fire safety. The Illinois Fire Service has appointed the Fire Inspectors as the lead agency for the educational displays within the tent in 2012.

Illinois will be a site for the Vision 20/20 class on proving prevention works. This course will be at no cost to the attendees. Vision 20/20 is hosting this one class for each PARADE region.

The IFIA School Committee was successful after working with the Illinois State Board of Education for some time to revise the fire inspection form being used down to two pages.

The IFIA, along with 12 other fire service agencies will be holding a legislative summit. This is where the Illinois Fire Service agencies meet and discuss any issues that need to be brought to the State legislation in the next year.

The IFIA is supporting the efforts of Fire Marshal Makaitis in his effort to upgrade the State adopted NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. Currently the State is on the 2000 edition, and the Fire Marshal wants to move to the 2012 edition. The 2012 edition would require fire sprinklers in new single family homes. The Life Safety Code is the minimum life safety standard in Illinois.

Upcoming IFIA Classes and Events

October 28	Fire Prevention Awards Luncheon
November 2	NFPA 30
November 16-18	Fall Safety Seminar
December 8	Building Code Plan Review Concepts
April 25 – 27, 2012	Fire and Life Safety Conference

(Continued from page 16)

chased from a national department store chain. The end table had a lamp with polyester shade on top of it and a wicker basket inside it. The coffee table had six color magazines, a television remote and a synthetic plant on it. The television stand had a color magazine and a 37 inch flat panel television. The book case had two small plastic bins, two picture frames and two glass vases on it. The right rear corner of the room had a plastic toy bin, a plastic toy tub and four stuffed toys. The rear wall had polyester curtains hanging from a metal rod and the side walls had wood framed pictures hung on them.

The only furnishings that differed in the tests were the materials used in the upholstered chair and sectional sofa as follows:

1. Legacy upholstered furniture: cotton batting around metal spring cushions, cotton cover fabric
2. Contemporary upholstered furniture: polyester wrap covered polyurethane foam cushions, polyester microsuede cover fabric
3. Barrier modified contemporary upholstered furniture: high-loft fire barrier covered polyurethane foam cushions, polyester microsuede cover fabric

The fires were ignited by placing a lit candle on the right side of the sofa and allowed to grow until flashover. The Con-

Furniture mock-up test on polyester wrap covered polyurethane foam cushions with a flat fire barrier inside the cover fabric (60 s ignition flame exposure)

Upholstered chair with polyester wrap covered Cal TB 117 compliant fire retardant treated polyurethane foam cushions (20 s ignition flame exposure at the center of the seat-back cushions)

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temporary upholstered furniture furnished room transitioned to flashover at 4 minutes and 45 seconds, the Legacy upholstered furniture furnished room transitioned at 34 minutes and 15 seconds, and the Barrier modified contemporary upholstered furniture furnished room self-extinguished at 15 minutes. When the fire was ignited in the center of Barrier modified contemporary upholstered sofa, the room transitioned to flashover at 21 minutes and 40 seconds.

A quad view video of the four trials can be downloaded from the project website (www.ul.com/Fireservice).
For additional information, please contact Tom Fabian at +1.847.664.1164 or at Thomas.Fabian@ul.com

[1] Marty Ahrens, "Home Structure Fires", National Fire Protection Association, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169, (March 2010).

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 availa-

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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has very good coverage at www.timesdispatch.com.

A few more items also come to mind. I had the opportunity to discuss the National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) with another state fire marshal last week. In part, we discussed the importance of this information to the code development process. Many times fire statistics are used against us at the code hearings at the national level. In Virginia, this also occurs during the state's adoption process. What we are hearing is that the stats are not accurate because they represent reports from only a portion of the total number of departments. In general, this is true.

The Virginia Department of Fire Programs and the Virginia Fire Services board have made a great effort over the past decade to improve our statistics. The hard work, especially by our VFIRS staff, has paid off. We currently have about 85 percent of our departments reporting, which covers about 95 percent of our population. When we hear that the code should be changed because fires are not a problem—only 4% of the fire department calls were for fires—we can reply yes. Although, in 2010 in Virginia that 4% represents more than 28,000 fires at a dollar loss exceeding $245 million, and with more than 900 injuries and 71 deaths to both civilians and firefighters. These are significant numbers and a real picture of what 4% represents. I encourage you to provide any assistance you can to the state agency that collects your data. The statistics are not only important for protecting our citizens and first responders through code development, they are also important for justifying staff and equipment. Of course, Virginia could not successfully gather information without the commitment and assistance from the fire departments that recognize the importance of providing this information.

As I mentioned fall is here and the holiday season is just around the corner. But our code gurus are hard at work and do not get a break. The regional code committees have just completed the summer meetings and their reports indicate action on 60 code proposals. This was without the Northeastern committee meeting, which was postponed because of Hurricane Irene. The NFPA Code Development website has a link of codes accepting proposals and comments. I encourage you to become involved in the process by reviewing the proposals, submitting comments, or attending the meetings. The next round of regional meetings are listed below, and the hearings begin June 11 at the NFPA Conference & Expo in Las Vegas.

Northcentral: February 7, 2012, Embassy Suites Denver Airport, Denver, CO
Northeastern: February 16, 2012, Sheraton Providence Airport, Warwick, RI
Southern: February 28, 2012, Embassy Suites, Fort Lauderdale, FL
Western: February 22, 2012, DoubleTree San Diego Downtown, San Diego, CA

One last item: we still have to work hard toward achieving our objective of residential sprinklers in all new homes. NFPA has recently increased their commitment to this important goal by employing additional staff and making more resources available at the state and local levels. Please visit the NFPA website for additional information or call your regional representative. Many thanks to Jim Shannon and the NFPA for their leadership and willingness to step forward on this important project.

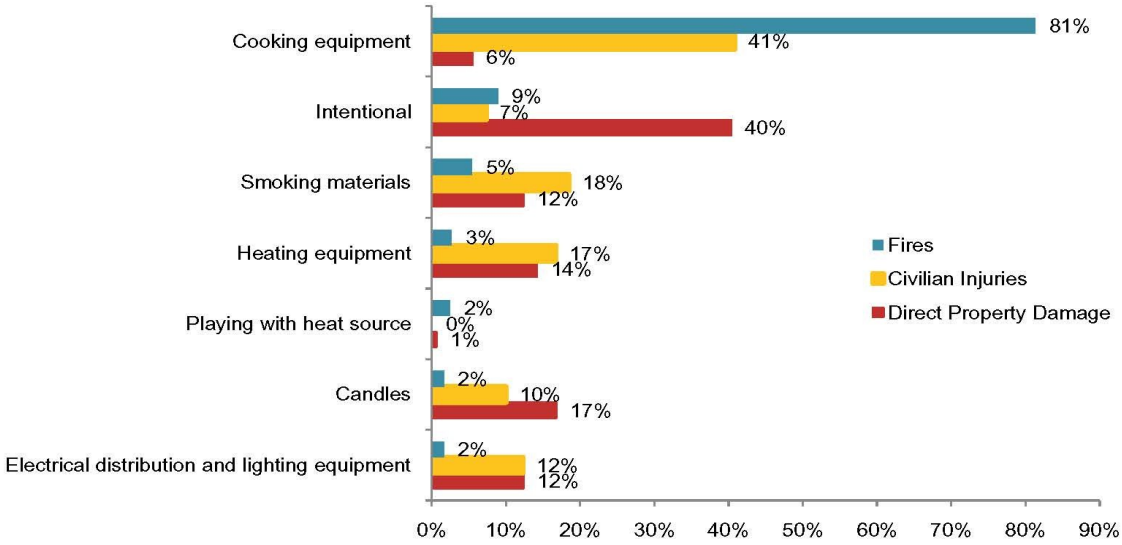
As we enter the heating season, please be safe. If the board can be of assistance, please let us know.

One-Stop Data Shop
Fire Analysis and Research Division
One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169
Email: osds@nfpa.org
www.nfpa.org

Dormitory, Fraternity, Sorority and Barrack Structure Fires

In 2005-2009, U.S. fire departments responded to an estimated annual average of **3,840 structure fires** in dormitories, fraternities, sororities, and barracks that resulted in **3** civilian deaths, **38** civilian fire injuries, and **$20.9 million** in direct property damage, annually.

Leading Cause of Fires, Civilian Injuries, and Direct Property Damage in Structure Fires Involving Dormitories, Fraternities, Sororities, and Barracks 2005-2009 Annual Averages



- **81%** of the reported structure fires **involved cooking equipment**. **78%** of fires were specifically reported as contained or confined to cooking equipment.
- **Structure fires** in dormitories, fraternities, sororities, and barracks are **more common during the evening hours** between 5 p.m. and 11 p.m., and on weekends.

For more information, please visit www.nfpa.org

Source: *Dormitories, Fraternities, Sororities and Barracks*, Ben Evarts, NFPA Fire Analysis and Research, Quincy, MA, July 2011

Facts about Fire for 2010

Every 24 seconds, a fire department responds to a fire somewhere in the nation.
U.S. public fire departments responded to 1,331,500 fires in the United States. These include 482,000 structure fires, 215,500 vehicle fires, and 634,000 outside and other fires.

Nationwide, a civilian fire death is reported every 2 hours 49 minutes.
There were 3,120 reported civilian fire deaths.

Nationwide, a civilian fire injury is reported every 30 minutes.
There were 17,720 reported civilian fire injuries.

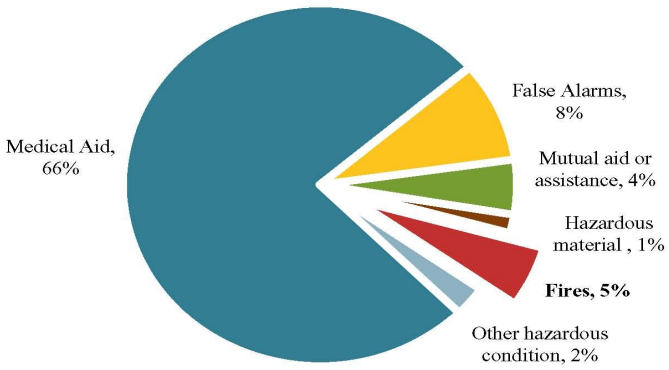
Roughly 1,000 home structure fires are reported each day. On average, home fires kill seven people every day nationwide.
There were 369,500 homes fires which resulted in 2,640, or 85%, of civilian fire deaths and 13,350, or 75%, of civilian injuries.

Fires occur in vehicles at the rate of one every 146 seconds.
Vehicle fires caused 10% of fire deaths and civilian injuries.

Half of the reported fires were reported as "outside or other."
A total of 634,000 fires were reported as outside or other fires.

Only 5% of fire department responses were to real fires.
Eight percent were false alarms. Two-thirds of all responses were actually medical aid calls

Fire Department Responses by Incident Type - 2010



In 2010, United States fire departments responded to 2,187,000 false alarms.

- 708,500 resulted from a system malfunction,
- 163,000 were malicious,
- 992,000 were unintentional, and
- 323,500 were others, such as bomb scares.

Source: *Fire Loss in the United States during 2010,* by Michael J. Karter, Jr. Report available at www.nfpa.org/fireloss

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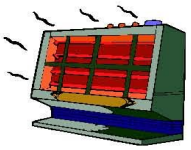


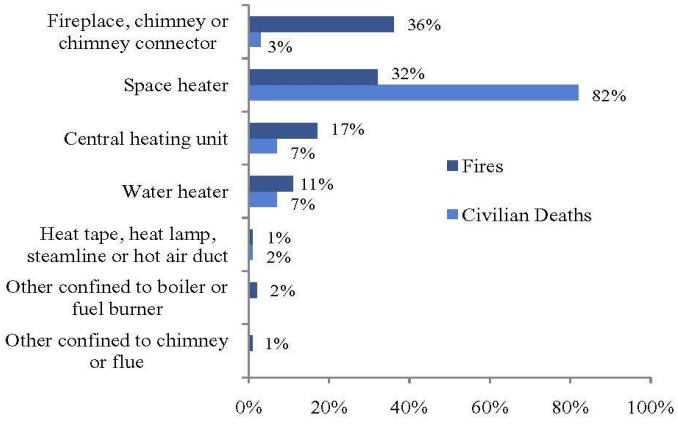
U.S. Home Heating Equipment Fires

In 2008, U.S. fire departments responded to **66,100** home[1] structure fires that involved heating equipment. These fires caused

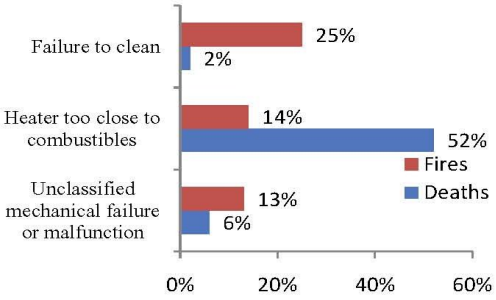
- 480 civilian fire deaths
- 1,660 civilian fire injuries
- $1.1 billion in direct property damage

- Heating equipment fires accounted for 17% of all reported home fires in 2008 (second behind cooking) and 17% of home fire deaths.
- In 2004-2008, the leading factor contributing to home heating fires (25%) was failure to clean, principally creosote from solid-fueled heating equipment, primarily chimneys.
- The leading factor contributing to ignition for home heating fire deaths (52%) 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 2004-2008.
- Home heating fires peak during 6:00 to 8:00 p.m., and associated deaths peak during 2:00 to 4:00 a.m.

U.S. Home Heating Fires by Equipment Involved: 2004-2008



Leading Factors in Home Heating Fires 2004-2008



- Creosote is estimated to be involved in 15,200 home heating fires per year, or 23% of total home heating fires in 2004-2008.
- Creosote fires are estimated to involve 4 civilian deaths, 17 civilian injuries, and $33 million in direct property damage per year.

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

Source: *Home Fires Involving Heating Equipment*, John R. Hall Jr., NFPA Fire Analysis and Research, Quincy, MA, September, 2010.

gested was the Wisconsin State Fire Prevention Professionals Association. This title is all encompassing and for those who have a hang-up with the label "professionals", one of the dictionary definitions is *"a person who is expert at his or her work" and I cannot find an agreement for why we all do not fill that bill.* But again that decision will have been made by the time you read this article.

One of the items that we have not been successful in completing is getting someone interested in taking on the Assistant Executive Secretary-Treasurer position. We created this position four years ago and were hoping to have this filled then, so far it is still open. So if you are interested in that, please review the SOGs and Bylaws on the website and let us know you are interested by submitting a resume to the executive board.

And speaking of websites; we hope you have found the improved website helpful and a useful tool to see what is going on in the Association. As we continue to add sections to the website you will undoubtedly see more changes. Let us know what you like or dislike about it as that will continue its improvement. Those are just some of the items we have been working on during the past two years. Now in closing here are some of my thoughts.

If you had to describe what we do as servants to public safety what would that be? As I thought about it, I really think that public safety is like a tightrope. We walk that tightrope each day very carefully. Our balancing pole is a mixture of education and enforcement with a little engineering thrown in the middle of the pole.

We have to keep an even amount of education tempered by enforcement to balance the pole. Too much one way or another we fall off the tightrope. Undaunted we get back up and try again, trying to balance the pole in the opposite direction, then again we might still fall off. Undaunted we get back up and start the walk again. Each and every time we mount the tightrope we have to analyze the conditions. Are the winds blowing more toward education today, is the tightrope swaying toward enforcement. Equally important is the engineering, are we sure the engineering is sufficient to maintain our path towards the goal of a safe community.

With the challenges we all face in our goal of a safe community, rest assured that the Wisconsin State Fire Inspectors Association [or whatever its new name may be] is a vital component of your safety net so that you land with the ability to get back on the tightrope of public safety.

As I started out it has been my privilege to serve as your President these past two years. I look forward to supporting the new administration of this Association as we continue to address items that will maintain our forward momentum on the tightrope to safe communities. Stay Safe.

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ble. 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.

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stepped up our Annual Fire Prevention Professional's Conference. We have sought and secured nationally known speakers, networked with surrounding states to bring some terrific speakers to our conference and work to secure sponsors and supporters who have allowed you to have a nearly all inclusive conference experience. From our guest's perspective as well as our members who have traveled in search of speakers, we have one of the best conferences by far. As a matter of fact, several years ago one of our members came up to me and said that conference was the best he had ever attended in the past 25-years. So we *are* doing something right.

In June we joined with the Wisconsin Residential Fire Sprinkler Coalition to conduct the first Residential Fire Sprinkler Summit in the state. We had over 20 attendees and the Coalition brought in several nationally known speakers to discuss how we could get residential fire sprinklers into the codes. Although this may seem like a meager response, when our neighboring state, Illinois conducted their first summit they had seven (7) attendees. This mission will continue in the future.

This year we filled the newly created position of Training Director with Jeremy McMullen. Jeremy comes to the Board with a plethora of ideas to improve the training of inspectors around the state. This is a very large task and the Board realizes that to be fully successful, he needs help. So we are changing the by-laws to create a second position of an assistant to the Training Director. Plans are to fill this with the second candidate who applied to the TD position. Both were extremely well qualified and eager to work in that capacity so it seems the logical thing to do.

As I mentioned above our networking has allowed us to send members to various adjacent state's conferences as well as the NFPA Conference in order to assess speakers for our conference. In doing so we search out Code, PE and JFS experts; several who have presented have requested to return because they appreciated the dynamics of our group. Last year when Chief Charlie Dickenson came to the conference he enjoyed himself so much and you all made him feel so welcome he said he would like to come back sometime as an attendee.

Over the past two years we have, with members of the Chiefs and Firefighters Associations, been meeting with Commerce staff to try to ensure our agenda is not overlooked. We have been fighting hard to keep all five coordinators although we were unsuccessful in getting the fifth coordinator position filled. Now it appears as though we will be working again to maintain the fourth coordinator position. We met with Tom Nardelli when he was in the Department of Safety and Professional Services to continue the effort, but since he is no longer in the division we will be meeting with other staff members. We will continue to try to keep the four coordinators we have and work to get the fifth reinstated.

We have been an active part of the Alliance for Regulatory Compliance attending meeting and adding our input which has resulted in some of the transition that has happened at the Department of Commerce. By attending these meetings we also discovered that the Builders Association is working to get support for a bill that creates a Min-Max Commercial Building Code. Because of that, we have been working in concert with the Fire Chiefs Association in trying to negotiate a compromise toward that bill. The efforts on that are still ongoing.

One of the items that came up at last year's conference was looking at changing the name of our Association. Shakespeare said that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. But the question raised is does our name reflect our membership. Does our name welcome individuals with like missions or are we missing an ideal opportunity to grow by acknowledging that we are more than just one aspect of public fire safety.

Over the years we have become more than fire inspectors. Where once fire departments' fire prevention bureau consisted of inspectors who did code enforcement, public education and investigations, many now have individuals specializing in each discipline. In addition to this, there are numerous businesses who support and promote fire safety who may benefit from membership with an organization where they can help us do better code enforcement and public education by providing training opportunities or by being a resource when we have technical questions. One name that was sug-

(Continued on page 34)

Coming Events

November
31-3 Florida Fire Marshals and Inspectors Association, St Augustine, FL
1-4 Tennessee Fire Safety Inspectors, Murfreesboro, TN
1-4 Wisconsin Fire Inspectors, Green Bay, WI
8–9 Cultural Resources (909 pre-ROC), Oakland, CA
8–9 NEC® Correlating Committee and Chair Training, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
30–Dec 1 Data Development and Exchange for the Fire Service (950 FD), Hilton Head, SC

December
1-2 IFMA Board, San Antonio, TX
7–8 Technical Committee Chair Training, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
8–9 Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment-Career (1710 pre-ROP), Lake Buena Vista, FL
12-14 NFPA Fire and Life Safety Conference, Lake Buena Vista, FL
13–14 Respiratory Protection Equipment (1852, 1981, 1989 pre-ROC), Ft Lauderdale, FL
13–15 TCC on National Fire and Signaling Alarm Code® (72 ROC), Tampa, FL

January
9–21 National Electrical Code® (70 ROP), Hilton Head, SC
16–19 Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection (502 ROP), Tempe, AZ
17–19 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems (25 ROP), San Antonio, TX
18–19 Liquefied Petroleum Gases (58 ROP), San Diego, CA
22–25 Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems (130 ROP), Tempe, AZ
23-24 Deployment and Organization of Fire Prevention Activities, FL
31–Feb 2 Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting (403,412 ROP), Newport, CA

February
7 Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee, Denver, CO
7-8 Michigan Fire Inspectors Society, Lansing, MI
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
12-16 California Fire Prevention Institute Buellton, CA
14–16 Special Operations Protective Clothing & Equipment
20–21 Technical Rescue (1670 FD), Albuquerque, NM

April 2012
18–19 Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems (17/17A ROC), Nashville, TN
24–25 Water Mist Fire Suppression Systems (750 FD), Deer Park TX

Coming soon!

Report for each of the 50 states with results from the Third Fire Service Needs Assessment Survey, including needs for equipment, training, stations and companies. The national report is available now; state-level reports will be posted in late October, www.nfpa.org/needsassessment.
The annual analysis of fire death rates relative to population by state will be out at the same time, www.nfpa.org/OSDSregionalpatterns.