



CFSA News

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President's Message



I can start this message with some very good news; there have been less fire deaths in Ontario in the January to August period this year as compared to the same period in 2004. The number is still too high, but a step in the right direction. We are coming into the time of year when we traditionally experience a rise in fire related death and injury statistics (i.e. Halloween through Christmas). I find it ironic that this period follows Fire Prevention Week. How quickly the public forget!

An interesting new statistic reveals that industrial establishments on average experience more fires than residential buildings. For example in 2000 to 2004 inclusive the number of fires per 10,000 properties was 213.6 in industrial properties; 28.1 in commercial properties and 14.8 in residential properties. The number of fire related deaths in industrial buildings is extremely low, while the highest percentage of fire related deaths in Ontario occur in residential buildings. Could the difference in loss of life be related to the installation of sprinkler systems?

In regards to the status of the Private Members Bill 141, there is some good and bad news. As you know this Bill passed 1st and 2nd reading in the "House" and sitting in line waiting for "committee" when the House rose for the summer. When a Bill is at this stage and the House rises; the Premier can decide whether the Bill continues or is removed and unfortunately Bill 141 was removed. That was the bad news. The good news is that the Bill will be reintroduced as

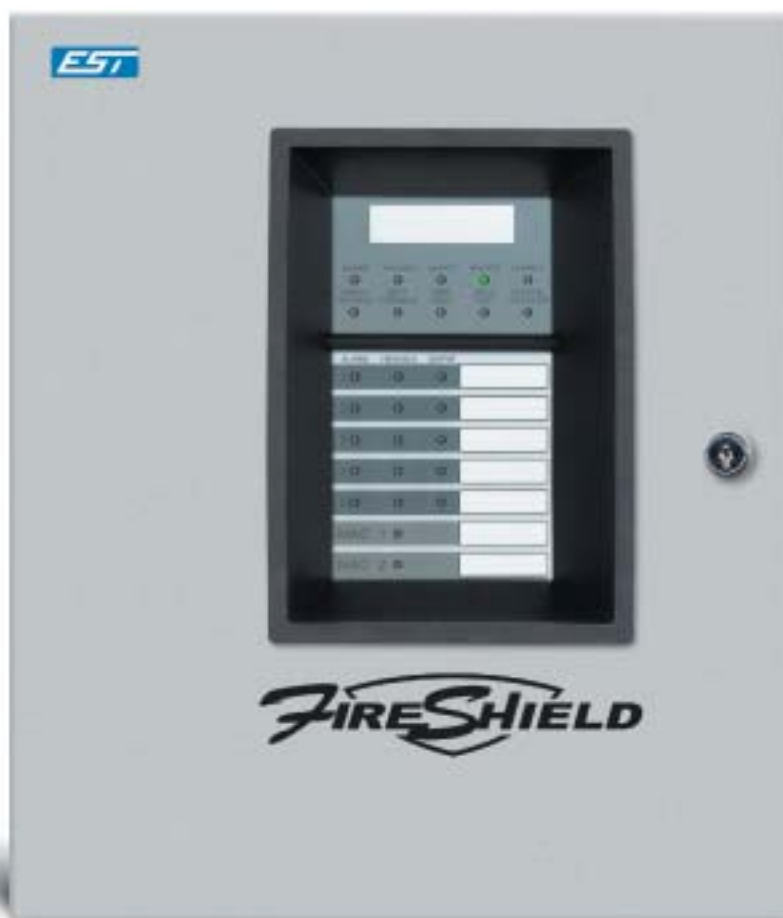
soon as possible and it will be amended to include low-rise and high-rise apartment buildings. The acceptance of the Bill will ensure that all new residences in Ontario will be equipped with sprinkler protection. Ontario is one of the few remaining areas, if not the only area, in North America, that does not require high-rise apartment buildings to be equipped with sprinklers. Sprinklers are required in high-rise apartment buildings in all areas in the US, Mexico and the rest of Canada.

Recently, a survey conducted by a professional organization revealed that the citizens of Ontario are in favour of installing sprinkler systems in homes. 75% of new home buyers in Ontario want Bill 141 to be passed by parliament. The survey found that the public (young people in particular) are willing to pay up to approximately 4% of the cost of the new home to have a sprinkler system installed (although the actual cost will be significantly less). When asked to prioritize spending money on sprinklers, home security, home theatre or kitchen cabinets, the majority choose sprinklers. The survey also revealed that supporters of all three major political parties were represented in the survey and of those interviewed the majority of supporters from each party are in favour of residential sprinklers. People are beginning to realize that smoke alarms are not the complete answer but a combination of smoke alarms and sprinklers will provide the greatest protection for their families.

Alan Kennedy
CFSA President



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Editorial



Editor's Note

This year will prove to be interesting to the industry with the newly released objective based Canadian Construction codes (and Ontario's soon to follow), pending implementation of Bill 124, the release of Bill 2 (formerly Bill 141) to mandate the installation of residential sprinkler systems and changes to the major NFPA codes/standards (i.e. NFPA 101) to name only a few.

In addition the 2006 year will be an exciting one for CFSA, as we will be celebrating our 35th Anniversary. As such, the CFSA will be revamping its image including the website and newsletter. Look for these exciting changes in 2006.

Featured in this newsletter is a review of the September dinner meeting, "National Codes Transition", presented by Philip Rizcallah from the Canadian Codes Council, National Research Council. In addition articles have been included regarding amendments to the

Ontario Fire Code (regarding group homes), Fire Prevention Week, NFPA key safety codes requiring fire sprinklers, Order of Ontario presented to Dr. James Young and new ULC publications. The feature article this month is an interview with Brian Maltby, Division Chief of Fire Prevention for Brampton Fire and Emergency Services where he answers questions regarding the installation of a residential sprinkler system in his home and provided the CFSA with a tour.

The CFSA Newsletter committee is looking for articles and topics for articles from our membership. If you are interested in providing an article or would like to see a specific topic discussed in the newsletter, please contact us.

Janet O'Carroll

CFSA MEMBERS PARTICIPATING ON COMMITTEES

If you are currently a CFSA member participating on a committee on behalf of the CFSA and you are interested in continuing your representation, please contact us.

2005-2006 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DIRECTORS

In the Summer Issue of the *CFSA News* a few director photos were not available and as such will be included in subsequent editions as they become available.



Cengiz Kahramanoglu
Housing Development and Building

Residential Sprinkler Systems up close and personal

Considering that less than 1% of homes in Ontario have residential sprinkler systems installed, many of us may not have had the opportunity to see such a system installed. What better opportunity than with the release of the revamped edition of Bill 141 (now identified as Bill 2 in the Legislative Assembly), to get a closer look at a residential sprinkler system installed in an existing home by a gentleman ahead of his time?

The CFSA recently had an opportunity to visit the fully sprinklered home of Brian Maltby, Fire Prevention Division Chief for Brampton Fire and Emergency Services and conduct an interview.

Q. What year did you install your residential sprinkler system?

A. In 1988. My house was about 25 years old at the time.

Q. How did you find the process of installing a residential sprinkler system in your existing home?

A. Painless. It took about a day to a day and a half to install the entire system. There was minor impairment to the drywall which was easily patched.

Q. Were there any special requirements needed to be met prior to installing the system?

A. Hydraulic calculations needed to be performed to ensure that there was an adequate water supply and pressure and a building permit was obtained.

Q. Why did you decide to install a residential sprinkler system?

A. I don't want anybody to die in my house in a fire. I started in the fire service in 1984 as a firefighter and quickly learned that the best equipped fire firefighters with the best response time were still going to lose lives.



Foyer



Basement/Recreation room



Bathroom



Living room/Dining room



Laundry room

Everything is replaceable except for my family.

Q. Do you see a reduction on your home insurance because of the installation of the residential sprinkler system?

A. Yes, this is kind of a weird story. At the time that I installed my sprinkler system, NFPA 13D was a prescribed and in the standard was a suggestion that insurance companies provide a 15% reduction. I told my insurance company that I had a sprinkler system and they were going to surcharge me 10% because of water damage. I said, "Water damage, you want to see water damage, you should see two firefighters on the back end of a 38 mm line fully charged at 100 psi flowing 100 gal per minute." They agreed that it made sense and reduced the insurance policy by 5%.

Q. How do you maintain the system each year?

A. I do monthly maintenance myself. I run the valve and open up the drain on it once a month, as well as when I test my smoke alarms. Once a year I have a contractor come in to inspect the system.

Q. What is the cost associated with having a contractor inspect the system each year?

A. Mine is about \$100.00 plus GST. It is about 40% less than maintaining my furnace and water heater.

Q. Have you suffered from any leaks or water damage?

A. No, none at all. I have 29 sprinkler heads installed. My house is approximately 1400 sq. ft. NFPA 13D states that you do not have to install heads in closets smaller than 24 sq. ft nor do you require them in your foyer. I was apart of the Meadowcroft Fire Coroner's inquest where 8 people died and the fire started in the closet. So I installed sprinkler heads in every closet no matter the size and my front foyer is a principle means of getting out, an exit and I want to make sure that it is safe so I installed sprinkler heads there as well.

Q. What is the current cost to install a residential sprinkler system in new and existing homes?

A. In a new home it is probably about 1% to 1.5% of the value of the home. We have done some calculations and know that it can be as low as \$0.62 per sq. ft. for a whole subdivision. In existing homes it is about double the cost depending on adequate water supply.

Q. Approximately how many homes in Brampton have had residential sprinkler systems installed?

A. I would estimate approximately 30 homes (many of them are group homes) have been completely sprinklered (less than 1% of all homes in Brampton). There are a couple thousand houses (approximately 2% to 3% of all homes in Brampton) that have sprinklers of some form installed, those being 2 unit dwellings (basement apartments). In a 2 unit dwelling the fire separation above the furnace room is difficult to put in place and the Ontario Fire Code allows the use of two sprinkler heads in the furnace room in lieu of the fire separation. We have documentation where the sprinklers head in a 2 unit dwelling (basement apartment) have put out a fire.

Q. Do you have smoke alarms installed in your home.

A. Yes, I have one in every bedroom, one in the common corridor, one at the bottom of the basement stairs and one in my basement workshop. I have 3 bedroom home, with 6 smoke alarms installed.

Q. If someone was interested in installing a residential sprinkler system in their home, what steps would recommend that they would take?

A. For new homes I would suggest that they get in touch with their builder and say I want sprinklers in my house. For existing houses I would say go for it. It is worth the effort. It is twice the as much money, no doubt about it but you have peace of mind that is unbelievable. Especially if you have young people in your family, children or seniors, it is the greatest protection for them.

The CFSA would like to thank Chief Brian Maltby for graciously allowing us into his home to get a closer look at his residential sprinkler system.

scheduled events

CFSA Events

The CFSA will resume dinner meetings and technical sessions in September 2005. A list of CFSA events occurring in the fall will be available in the Fall edition of the newsletter and on the website.

Dinner Meetings

Date	Topic	Presented by
November 23, 2005	Changes to the Criminal Code	Todd Clarke, OFM
January 18, 2006	TBA	TBA
March 22, 2006	TBA	TBA

Technical Sessions

Date	Topic	Presented by
November 2, 2005	Fire Protection of Steel Buildings	George Frater
December 7, 2005	Firestopping	Mike McClure, Thermofire Systems Inc
February 1, 2006	TBA	TBA
March 1, 2006	TBA	TBA

Annual Education Forum

Date	Topic	Location
April 19, 2006	TBA	Richmond Hill, ON

Other Events

November 16 - 18, 2005

13th Annual Fire and Safety Educator's Conference
Simcoe, ON

November 30 - December 2, 2005

PM Expo
Toronto, ON

May 6 - 10, 2006

OAFC Annual Meeting Conference and Trade Exhibition
Penticton, BC

June 4 - 8, 2006

NFPA World Safety Conference & Exposition
Orlando, FL

June 5 - 8, 2006

OMFPOA 50th Annual Symposium
Barrie, ON

New Format for 2005 National Construction Codes

This article was provided by Matteo Gilfillan, a graduate from the Fire Protection Engineering Technology program at Seneca College of Applied Arts and Sciences in Toronto, Ontario. Mr. Gilfillan is a Fire Protection Technologist at Randal Brown & Associates Ltd., a building code and fire protection consulting engineering firm.

On September 21, 2005, Mr. Philip Rizcallah, Research Council Officer, Canadian Codes Centre for the Institute for Research in Construction (IRC), presented information regarding the September 22, 2005, launch of the 2005 National Construction Codes of Canada to CFSA members and guests. The presentation provided a “sneak peak” overview of important changes to the format and content of the 2005 National Building and Fire Codes to assist in the transition from the previous editions.



Buildings are an integral component of our society and as such, are required to achieve a minimum level of life safety through construction for the safety of their occupants. Towards this end, prescriptive building codes have been created to provide guidance as to how this acceptable level of life safety is achieved. However, with the emergence of new technologies and the constant research in fire and occupant behaviour, the prescriptive approach may not always necessarily be the most effective solution.

For this reason, the National Construction Codes (consisting of the National Building Code of Canada, National Fire Code of Canada and National Plumbing Code of Canada) have recently been redeveloped to an objective-based format. The intent behind this change was to develop National Model codes that are clearer and more accommodating to innovation as well as to existing buildings.

What's New?

The reconfigured 2005 National Construction Codes are a combination of performance and prescriptive codes, the result of which is the formation of objective-based codes. The objective-based format offers significant advantages to the user, such as:

- providing a clearer understanding of the scope of the codes,
- clearer explanation of the intent behind each code requirement,
- more information for evaluating alternative approaches,
- more accommodation to innovation, and
- easier application to renovation.

Approximately 1,300 technical changes have been included in the 2005 National Construction Codes. As well, the structure of the model codes has undergone extensive renovation in order to accommodate the objectives set forth for the new 2005 National Construction Codes in a clear and concise manner.

Unlike such countries as Australia and New Zealand, which have immediately adopted performance-based codes, Canada opted to incorporate an objective-based approach to the codes. In this manner, more information is added to the existing prescriptive code, allowing for clearer understanding of the requirements as well as tools for interpretation and evaluation of equivalencies, without the necessity of the decades of research involved with true performance-based codes.

Objective Based Codes: Structure

As part of the new organizational layout of the National Construction Codes, each Code is subdivided into three divisions: Divisions A, B and C. These divisions are based on the following components:

- overall objectives,
- functional statements,
- intent statements, and
- application statements.

Each technical provision is linked to an objective statement, a functional statement, at least one intent statement and an application statement.

Division A will include the objective and functional statements for each code provi-

continued on page 7

continued from page 6

sion. The objectives describe the goals that the particular requirement is intended to achieve, and the functions outline how to fulfill these objectives.

Division B will contain the “acceptable solutions” (previously referred to as prescriptive requirements). The wording of these technical provisions will remain essentially unchanged, thereby aiding the transition from the previous editions of the National Construction Codes.

Division C will include administrative provisions currently found in Parts 1 and 2 of the National Construction Codes.

Objectives

The requirements of the 2005 National Construction Codes are linked to one or more of the following four top-level objectives:

- Safety
- Health
- Accessibility
- Fire and Structural Protection of Buildings

These objectives are outlined in the Codes for the purposes of achieving an acceptable level of risk in terms of occupant injury and illness and structural integrity as well as an acceptable level of accessibility to persons with physical or sensory limitations.

Code Adoption

Canada’s constitution permits provinces and territories to regulate the design and construction of new buildings and the maintenance and operation of life safety systems in existing buildings. Therefore, the National Model Codes are not enforceable within the provinces and territories without approval from governing bodies.

The model codes are typically adopted (and in the case of some provinces, modified and supplemented with additional requirements), with the onus of enforcement of these documents falling to the provincial or territorial authorities having jurisdiction.

What’s In Store for the Future?



Plans for the next Code cycle have already begun. The National Research Council (NRC), through the formation of committees, is constantly reviewing new technologies and standards. As well, newly proposed changes and proposed changes that did not make it through this past cycle will be evaluated for potential incorporation in the next cycle. Some priority topics include:

- smoke alarm battery back-up,
- photoluminescent exit signs,
- demolition and construction requirements,
- differentiation between care and residential care occupancies, and
- technical differences between Parts 3 and 9 of the NBC.

There is also some discussion of creating a central database of alternative solutions, however, such an undertaking is beyond the capabilities of the NRC alone. Record keeping of alternative solutions is currently the responsibility of the individual provincial and territorial jurisdictions.

Beginning in December 2005, the NRC will be offering workshops / seminars regarding the new format and key technical changes in the 2005 National Construction Codes. For more information, please visit www.nationalcodes.ca or www.nrc.gc.ca/codes.



Editor: Janet O’Carroll

The CFSA Newsletter is published 4 times per year – June, September, December, March

New Advertising Rates

Membership has its benefits, and advertising is a key advantage to getting your company and product information out to other members in the industry. The CFSA has decided to make advertising in the CFSA Newsletter a definite advantage for members. Pricing has been revised to include the following rates:

	Member Rate	Non-Member Rate
Back Cover	250	500
Full Page	200	400
1/2 Page	100	200
1/4 Page	50	100
Business Cards	25	50

Prices listed are for each issue and do not include GST. Corporate members receive a 10% discount.

For more information regarding advertising in the CFSA Newsletter, please contact Sherry Denesha at 416.492.9417 or cfsa@taylorenterprises.com.

Closing dates for submissions are as follows:

Issue #1 – May 20	Issue #3 – Nov. 19
Issue #2 – Aug. 19	Issue #4 – Feb. 17

All general enquiries and advertising materials should be directed to the CFSA office at 2175 Sheppard Ave. E., Suite 310, Toronto, Ontario M2J 1W8

Your comments, suggestions and articles are welcome. Please send them to the attention of:

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Views of the authors expressed in any articles are not necessarily the views of the Canadian Fire Safety Association. Also, the advertisements are paid advertising and in no way recognized as sponsored by CFSA.

CFSA Chapters

Interested in forming a new chapter? Call CFSA at (416) 492-9417.

Use Candles with Care

Fire Prevention Week, October 9 - 15, 2005



The theme of this year's Fire Prevention week is "Use Candles With Care". With the increased recreational use of candles in the home, they are becoming a growing fire threat.

Over the last decade, candle fires have tripled (7 out of 10 households in the US now use candles). In 2001 alone, an estimated 18,000 home fires started by candles were reported to fire departments, an all time high. These fires resulted in 190 deaths (6% of fatalities), 1,450 injuries and an estimated property loss of \$265 million (US).

Forty-one percent of US home candle fires begin in the bedroom, causing 24% of the deaths resulting from these fires. December has almost twice the number of home candle fires of an average month.

The following are safety tips for handling and using candles at home:


- Never leave a burning candle unattended. Extinguish all candles when you leave the room or go to bed. Almost half of all home fires started by candles begin in the bedroom. The use of candles in the bedroom and other areas where people may fall asleep is discouraged.
- Keep candles at least one foot away from anything that can burn including curtains, blinds, wallpaper, clothing or any other material that can catch fire.
- Don't place lit candles in windows or near doorways where drafts could bring combustibles in contact with the flame.
- Keep candles away from flammable liquids.
- Keep matches and lighters out of sight and reach of children (preferably in a locked

USE CANDLES WITH CARE



Always blow candles out before leaving the room.

October 9-15, 2005 is Fire Prevention Week



container).

- Use candle holders that are sturdy, won't tip over easily, are made from a material that can't burn, and are large enough to collect dripping wax.
- Place candle holders on a sturdy, uncluttered surface—away from edges and any place where they could be knocked over by kids or pets.
- Light candles carefully. Keep your hair and any loose clothing away from the flame.
- Keep candle wicks trimmed to one-quarter inch.
- Extinguish candles when they burn down to within two inches of their holder or any decorative material.

- Extinguish candles when they burn down to within two inches of their holder or any decorative material.
- Extinguish candles carefully, using a long-handled candle snuffer or a soft, directed breath. Be careful not to splatter wax when extinguishing. Do not leave the room until wicks have stopped glowing.
- Avoid using candles during a power outage. Have flashlights and battery-powered lighting on hand for emergency lighting.

For more information on Fire Prevention Week or candle safety visit the National Fire Protection Association website at www.nfpa.org.

Special Interest Group

Suitable Acoustic and Firestop Technologies (SIG-SAFT)

Fire resistance and sound transmission ratings are available for a broad range of generic constructions. But in addition to suitable wall and floor assemblies, the design and construction process needs approved approaches to ensure satisfactory performance in complete buildings. For designers, plan reviewers, installers, and inspectors, the lack of recognized solutions to provide both appropriate sound and fire control with firestopping is a frequently encountered problem. Accepted practice in one jurisdiction may be unacceptable in neighboring provinces or even in other cities in the same province.

In the fire context, there are uncertainties about specific details for:

- firestops at service penetrations,
- barriers to restrict fire spread in concealed spaces,
- continuity of fire separations at wall/floor junctions.

Solutions that provide adequate fire resistance may not resolve (or may worsen) acoustic shortcomings, such as:

- noise from plumbing services,
- structure-borne sound and vibration compromising the wall or floor STC,
- acoustic leaks at service penetrations. A credible and broadly accepted set of solutions for common situations is needed.

What we have now

Much of the knowledge needed to resolve these concerns is already available, but it is scattered among several sources. These include:

- requirements for firestops and for barriers in concealed spaces in the National Building Code of Canada and provincial codes,
- “Fire Stopping Service Penetrations in Buildings” from City of Calgary,

- “Fire and Sound Control in Wood-framed Multi Family Buildings” best practice guide produced by CMHC, which includes information on assembly performance structure-borne (flanking) transmission of sound for some cases,
- NRC project reports with technical information on sound and fire performance of wall and floor assemblies, flanking sound transmission, firestop details in cavity walls, and other pertinent topics,
- listings for firestop products, and ULC standards supporting them,
- literature published by manufacturers of firestop products and their associations,
- a body of knowledge among industry professionals.

The Objective

The immediate objective is to develop a best practice guide extending the Calgary document with additional technical solutions to deal with noise control and the other fire concerns itemized above, and to validate that by a systematic review process.

The Approach

A Special Interest Group, managed by NRC, has been formed to develop a best practice guide on firestop technologies. The project has a large group of participants representing several public agencies and sectors of the construction industry.

SIG Process and Timeline



Prospective members established the basic scope and deliverables at a first meeting organized by NRC in Ottawa in March 2004. Subsequently, contractual agreements were established between NRC and each participant. The basic project proposes to develop a guideline document, based on a synthesis of available information. The members will decide the exact format – the initial proposal is a bound or loose-leaf book plus a CD-ROM. This best practice guide could serve as the basis for derivative publications such as a training manual, course notes, recog-

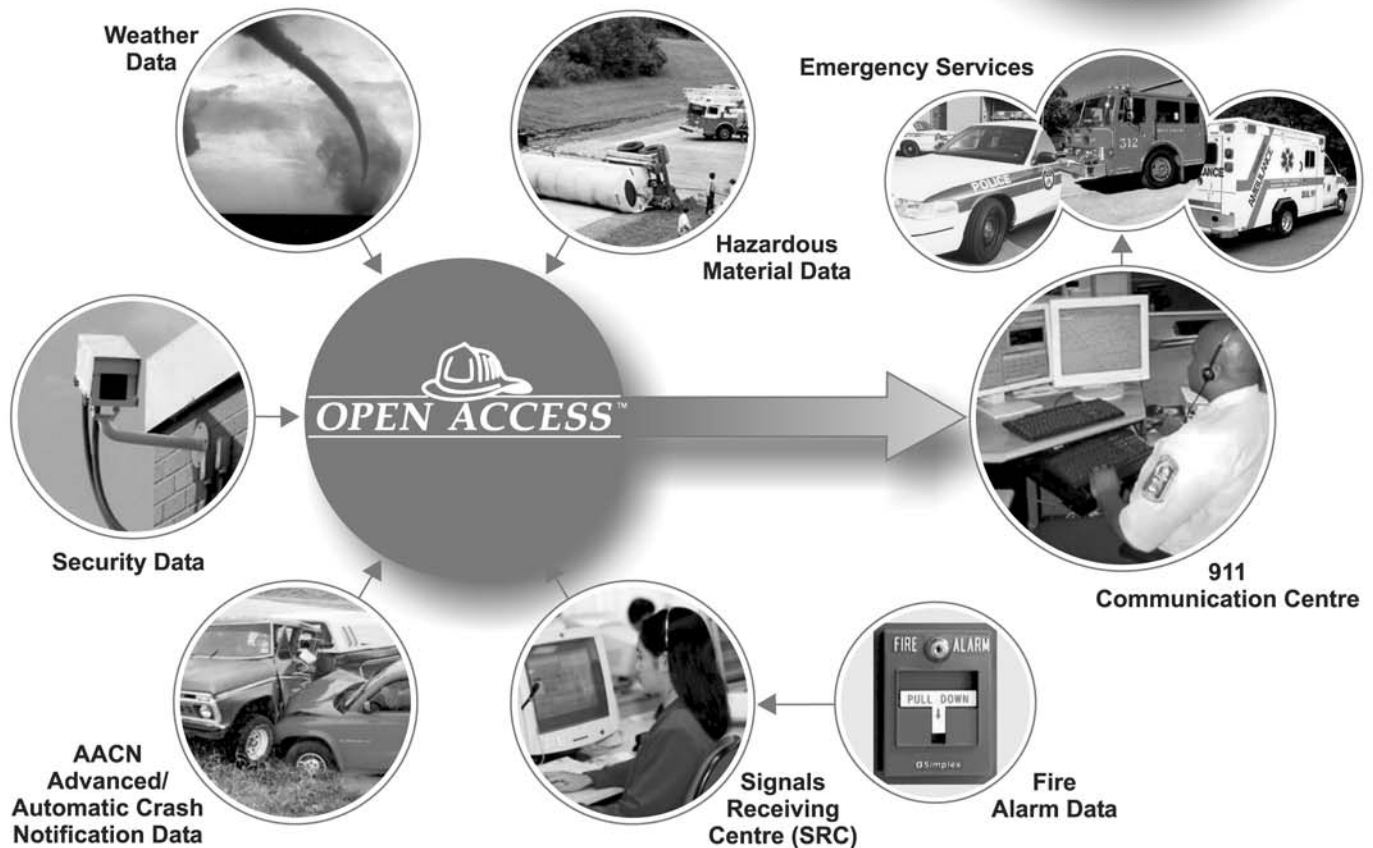
nized guidelines, or a supplement to the NBCC. These are longer-term objectives, not included in the basic scope.

What might be added to the scope of this basic project, depending on the funding provided by Members, are extensions to establish a broader spectrum of useful data to assist manufacturers, designers, plan reviewers, installers and building inspectors to assess firestopping systems or noise control, especially under objective-based codes. How much can be included will be determined by the funding available.

For more information contact Dave Quirt, Ph.D at Dave.Quirt@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca or visit <http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/>

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NFPA key safety codes to require fire sprinklers

August 11, 2005 – The codes and standards development oversight body of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), known as the Standards Council, recently issued two of the Association's key safety codes that will require fire sprinklers in all nursing homes, in new construction of one- and two-family dwellings, and in all new construction of nightclubs and like facilities, as well as for existing nightclubs and like facilities with capacities over 100.

The provisions apply to the 2006 editions of NFPA 101®, Life Safety Code® and NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®; they go into effect on August 18. The Standards Council action endorsed the report of the applicable NFPA technical committees and the subsequent membership action at the NFPA World Safety Conference & Exposition® in early June in Las Vegas.

“The code provision for sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings is a milestone in fire protection,” said James M. Shannon, NFPA president. “It is a significant step in reducing the rate of fire death and injury in the place where people are at most risk for fire – their own homes.”

The nightclub provision for sprinklers – which mandates sprinklers for new nightclubs, generally applicable to more than 50-occupant capacities--was first added to NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000, after a TIA, or tentative interim amendment, had been approved by the Standards Council in 2003. A similar TIA was issued for NFPA 101 for existing nightclubs with capacities over 100. These TIAs came in the aftermath of the February 2003 Station Nightclub fire in West Warwick, R.I., where 100 people had died. In the NFPA code development process, TIAs are presented as proposals for the next edition of the code, in this case, the 2006 edition.

Also in 2003, horrific nursing home fires in Hartford and Nashville propelled the health care industry, as well as NFPA, to respond with a push for better fire protection in these facilities, specifically calling for enhancing the current requirement in NFPA 101 for sprinklers in all new nursing homes by also requiring sprinklers in all existing nursing homes. In a news release issued by NFPA in October of that year, NFPA President James M. Shannon said, “These tragedies have taught us that we must do more to keep our elderly and disabled safe from fire.”

BILL 2 – Mandatory Installation of Residential Sprinkler Systems

Bill 2 (Formerly Bill 141) “An Act to amend the Building Code Act, 1992 respecting home fire sprinklers” was presented to the Legislative Assembly on October 13, 2005.

The Bill states “No person shall construct any building that is to be used, in whole or in part, as residential premises, including an apartment building, a detached house, a semi-detached house, a row house or any other similar building, unless it is equipped

with a fire sprinkler system that conforms with the regulations.”

If accepted, the bill will apply to all residential premises where construction begins on the day of or after the Act comes into force.

The Bill is slated for second reading on November 2, 2005 at Queen's Park.

The CFSA will keep you up to date regarding the progress of this Bill.

Welcome to the following New Members



STUDENT

Brad Rowsell
Nancy Farquharson
Alan Phillipson

CORPORATE

Fire Monitoring of Canada Inc.
National Research Council

visit our website at

www.canadianfiresafety.com

for all the latest news and events, including online reservations for: Dinner Meeting reservations, technical sessions, and much more.

NFPA report finds

higher estimated reliability of fire sprinklers and reaffirms their life-saving impact, especially in homes

On September 9, 2005 the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) released an updated report with new evidence on the tremendous value of automatic fire sprinkler systems. The report finds sprinklers to be even more reliable than previously estimated in reducing U.S. fire deaths.

But the "U.S. Experience with Sprinklers and Other Fire Extinguishing Equipment" report also confirms that the century-old technology remains underused, especially in the place where the risk of fire death is greatest, the American home.

The report states that when sprinklers are installed, the chances of dying in a fire are reduced by one-half to three-fourths, compared to fires where sprinklers are not present. Sprinklers are now estimated to operate in 93 percent of fires large enough to activate them. And for the first time, it is possible to docu-

ment that nearly all sprinkler failures involve errors of human judgment, including 65 percent that occurred because the systems had been shut off prior to the fire.

Sprinklers appear to be present in most health care facilities, high-rise hotels and high-rise offices buildings and, to a lesser extent, in department stores and manufacturing facilities.

But most fires still occur in properties without sprinklers, says the report, and the systems remain especially rare in homes. NFPA estimates sprinklers are present in less than 1 percent of the reported fires that occur in one- and two-family dwellings and in less than 8 percent of reported fires in apartments. Where sprinklers are present in homes, their impact on life safety is as large as it has been in other properties where sprinklers have been long-established.

With most of the small number of home sprinkler installations still occurring as a result of ordinances and other mandates rather than owner preference, NFPA has taken a lead role in raising awareness of residential sprinkler availability among homeowners.

The home sprinkler installation tide may be beginning to turn. An historic floor action by NFPA's membership in June established provisions requiring sprinklers in new one- and two-family dwellings in the 2006 editions of NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*® and NFPA 1, *Uniform Fire Code*™. The codes, issued by the NFPA Standards Council in August 2005, also require fire sprinklers in all nursing homes, among other properties.

For more information visit www.nfpa.org or contact Margie Coloian at mcoloian@nfpa.org.



Dr. James Young Receives The Order Of Ontario



On September 20th, 2005 at black tie ceremony held at Queen's Park in Toronto, Dr. James Young was one of 29 individuals to receive the Order of Ontario for 2004.

The Order of Ontario recognizes and honours those who have enriched the lives of others by attaining the highest standards of excellence and achievement in their respective fields.

The CFSA would like to congratulate Dr. James Young in receiving the province's highest and most prestigious honour.

Standards

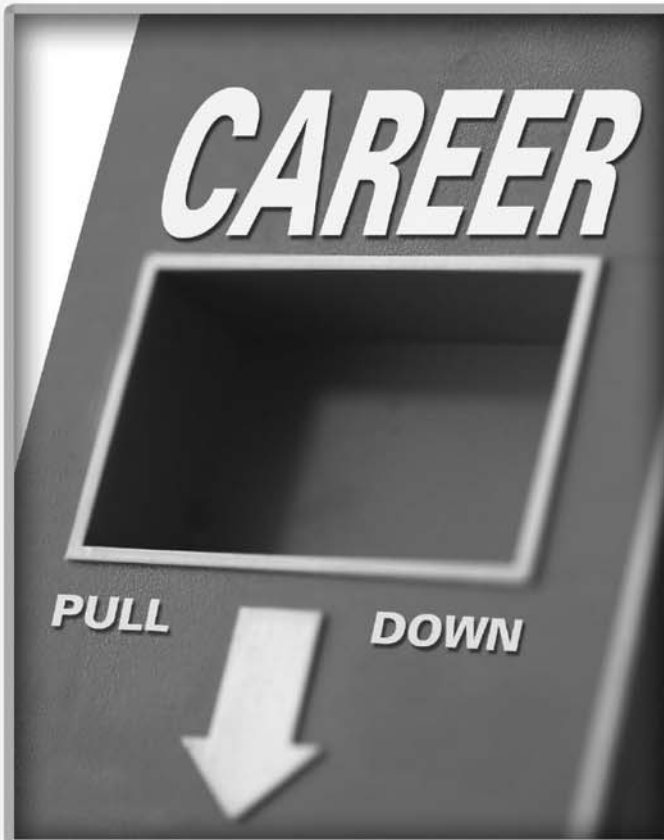
ULC Announces the Publication of National Standard of Canada CAN/ULC-S701-05

On September 16, 2005 Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada announced the publication of the Third Edition of CAN/ULC-S701-05, Thermal Insulation, Polystyrene, Boards and Pipe Covering.

This National Standard of Canada describes product characteristics and includes procedures for testing, evaluation of conformity, marking and labelling. Covers four types of rigid expanded polystyrene distinguished on the basis of their material properties. Products manufactured to this Standard are intended for use as thermal insulation in building construction and other applications for temperatures ranging from -54°C to +75°C.

For more information on this and other standards visit www.ulc.ca

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Please use the Member's Forum to submit your thoughts and comments on CFSA Programs and events or to let us know what you would like to see as future dinner or technical session topics. Please use the form below to update the CFSA office of any change in address or member information. Don't forget to let us know your e-mail address and website URL (if applicable). We look forward to hearing from you. **Send your comments and suggestions to: 2175 Sheppard Ave. East, Suite 310, Toronto, ON M2J 1W8 or fax to: (416) 491-1670 or by e-mail: www.cfsa@taylorenterprises.com Website: www.canadianfiresafety.com**

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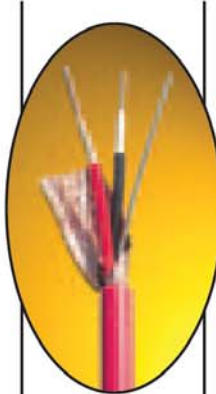
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