CFSA News

CANADIAN FIRE SAFETY ASSOCIATION

IN THIS ISSUE

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Fire Safety is Everybody's Business

President's Message

I would like to thank you for electing me as President of the Canadian Fire Safety Association. It has been an honour to serve on the Board of Directors for the past 7 years and I look forward to the coming year in my new capacity as President.

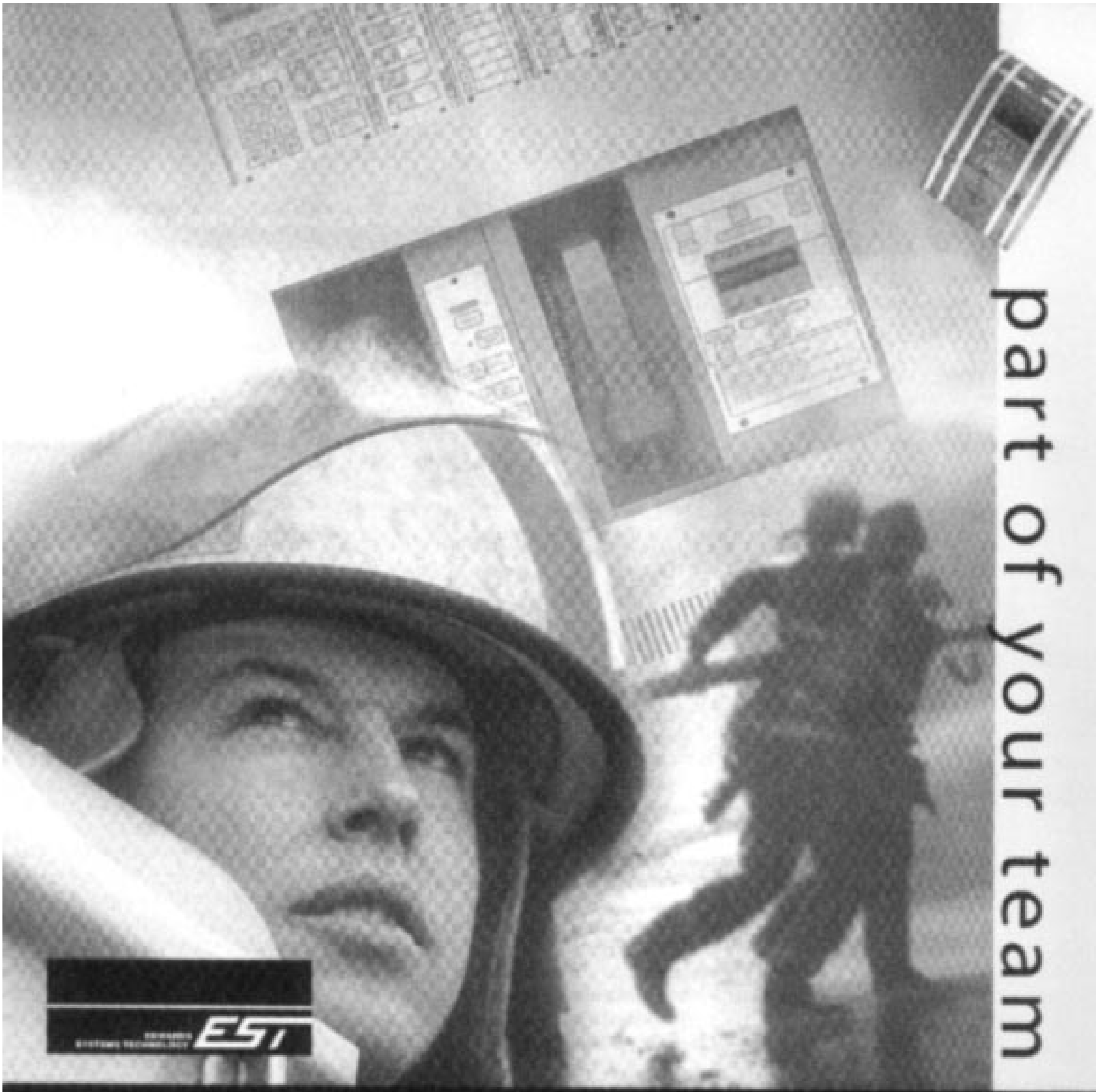
I would like to thank all of the Directors for their continued support and efforts on behalf of the CFSA. It is with regret that we have accepted the resignation of Gordon Chabot from the Board as he begins a new career with the Toronto Fire Services. We wish him well. Stu Evans was elected to the Board of Directors at the April 26, 2000 Annual General Meeting. Stu is the Co-ordinator of the Fire Protection Program at Seneca College. We are sure that he will be a valuable addition to the team and we welcome him to the Board.

On behalf of all CFSA members I also wish to thank Brian Murphy for his excellent work as President during the past 2 years. We are pleased that Brian will continue to serve on the Board as Past President.

The CFSA hosted its annual Education Forum and Trade Show on April 26, 2000. The event was titled "Fire Safety in the 21st Century" and included presentations on Toronto's War On Fire, Fire Safety Trends, Objective Based Building Codes, Degrees of Combustibility, Advancements in Sprinkler Technology, and New Fire Alarm Technology (operator interfaces). The session also included a presentation on Residential Smoke Alarms in response to a controversial television program questioning the safety of smoke alarms. The conclusion: smoke alarms save lives! I would like to thank all of the speakers, exhibitors, corporate sponsors, organizers and participants who once again made the Education Forum a successful day.

The mission statement of the CFSA is to disseminate fire and life safety information and create a fire safe environment in Canada. A strong commitment by members to this objective is essential for the continued success of the CFSA. I look forward to opportunities in the next year to strengthen this commitment and advance our goals. The CFSA will resume its dinner meeting and breakfast technical session schedule in September. I look forward to seeing you there. In the meantime, have a safe and enjoyable summer.

Jon Winton
President


part of your team
EST

A Supermarket, a Nursing Home and even a Fire Station

March 22, 2000 CFSA Dinner Meeting

On March 22, 2000 the CFSA was host to Mr. John Gryffyn, P. Eng, who is the Assistant Manager of the Code Interpretation Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. He attended to discuss Building Code issues which had been disputed at the Building Code Commission (BCC).

The BCC is an administrative tribunal established by the Provincial government. The mandate for this body is established by Section 24 of the Building Code Act. It is intended to make technical interpretations of the technical regulations of the Ontario Building Code and to evaluate sufficiency of compliance with the Code regulations. Anyone who applied for the permit in question, or who is in possession of the permit may apply to the BCC for a ruling. The respondent would be the authority having jurisdiction. Typically there are 100-120 applications per year, with 85 of those getting to the BCC. The three main performance goals of the BCC are: a 30-day turnaround, a 16-day limit on reply to the party, and a 5-day turnaround on replies to questions.

The BCC has the power to determine and rule on disputes brought before it. Its decisions are final and appeals can only be made to the court system on the basis of process. If the dispute is one of the applicant's proposal being deficient, sufficiency of compliance would have to be proven, but if the dispute is based on the proposal being different from accepted practice, the Building Materials Evaluation Committee could be approached for a ruling.

Several cases were discussed that were recently brought before the BCC. The first case study involved the use of NFPA 13R to sprinkler a building used as a group home instead of NFPA 13. Ten separate applications had been made to the BCC for a decision on the use of 13R over 13, and the first 8 of these were given permission based on the small building size. Several additional conditions were set with respect to the fire alarm system, fire separations and exiting provisions. The 9th application was declined. It was a small care building bordering on a Group B Division 2. It was a 1-storey building with a partial basement, and 2 separate crawl spaces. There was no fire alarm, no sprinklers, a nursing station, a kitchen and dining area, 5 exits and double doors in each bedroom. Typically, NFPA 13R can be applied to residential buildings up to 4-storeys. It must be borne in mind though that it is significantly different from NFPA 13. The applicant claimed to be a B3 because of the large lot, the fact that the clients were encouraged to stay as long as they wanted, no more than 2 people required assistance to leave, residents give medicine to themselves, and any patient requiring further assistance are returned to hospital. The decision was that this building is a B2, and that it must sprinkler according to NFPA 13. Since the building provides care and treatment, sprinklering to NFPA 13R would be insufficient in this case.

Another case study involved the issue of barrier free access to residential balconies. The argument was that if a balcony is not intended to be used as

continues...

an area of refuge, then it does not need to be designed with barrier free access. The BCC was asked to rule on this interpretation. This question applied to all dwelling unit balconies (even if they were located on the upper level of a two storey condo unit with no elevator access to the upper floor). Without a curb, it was argued that there would be water penetration into the suite. The respondent argued that all balconies were required to be barrier free. It was decided that the barrier free access design only applies to balconies provided to satisfy the Protection of Floor Areas Having a Barrier Free Path of Travel requirements in Sentence 3.3.1.7 (2) of the OBC. Also, the respondent's argument was deemed to contradict Clause 3.8.2.1 (2)(k) regarding elevators. In other words, there need not be a barrier free accessable balcony without barrier free access within the suite.

The next case study was based on the addition of a supermarket to a shopping mall. It was argued that this addition was required to be of noncombustible construction but the roofing was made of asphalt roof shingles nailed to sheathing which is combustible and has a 25 flamespread rating above a metal roof deck. Was the proposed roofing in compliance with the code regulations? The BCC decided that the assembly as proposed provided sufficiency of compliance as long as Class A shingles, fire-treated plywood and mineral fiber insulation was used.

Finally, the sprinklering of a fire station was discussed. A new fire station in Burlington was under construction and it was proposed to sprinkler the residential areas in accordance with NFPA 13R. The building was 1-storey, of noncombustible construction and as such was not required to be sprinklered. The respondent indicated that the whole building should be sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13. The decision was made to allow the proposed sprinklering of the residential areas to NFPA 13R since this level of protection exceeds what is required by code.

For more information about the case studies presented in this discussion, the following website may be visited: http://obc.mah.gov.on.ca

Reported by Jason Scovelll

Fred Leber elected to NFPA BOARD of Directors

CFSA Member Fred Leber has been elected to the NFPA Board of Directors. Fred has 29 years of experience in fire alarm & security consulting and is Chief Executive Officer of LEBER/RUBES INC., a Building Code & Fire Protection Consulting Engineering Firm. Fred has been an active member of NFPA 72 Technical Committee on Protected Premises Fire Alarm Systems, and has served as chairman of the ULC Subcommittee on Control Units for Fire Alarm Systems, and as Canadian chairman of ISO/TC21 Equipmet for Fire Protection and Fire Fighting.

Crimestoppers for False Fire Alarms

Toronto's Community Services Committee has approved a $1000.00 bounty for criminals responsible for malicious false alarms that send firefighters scrambling.

In 1999, a total of 6,863 false alarms were logged across megacity. These false alarms resulted in 25,146 emergency vehicles being diverted from standby or real emergencies.

The reward, designed after the police's Crimestoppers program, offers cash rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of people responsible for false alarms. While Chief Speed originally recommended only a $500 reward, committee members increased it to $1000.00. Remember a pulling a false fire alarm is a CRIMINAL offence.

schedule of events

CFSA Activities:

Fire Prevention Week
October 1-8, 2000

CFSA Dinners:

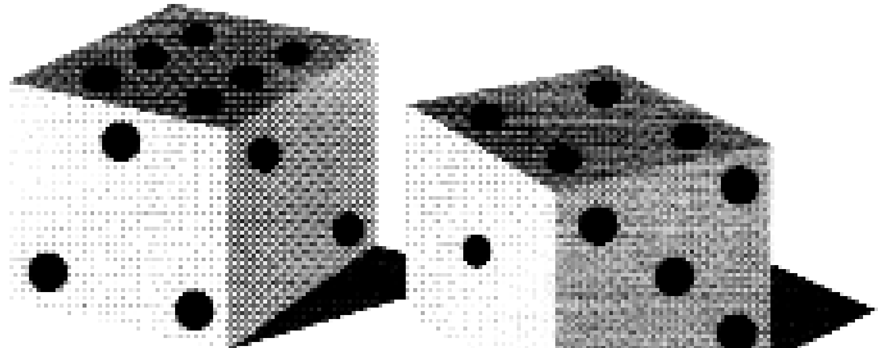
September 27th, 2000
October 25th, 2000
November 22nd, 2000

Other Related Events:

Ontario Building Official's Association
44th Annual Meeting & Trade Show
October 2-4, 2000
Ottawa, Ontario

CFSA Tech Sessions:

October 11th, 2000
November 8th, 2000
December 6th, 2000



Fire Safety Trends

Speaker: Alison Wilson, OFM

Representing the Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal, Ms Wilson indicated that her presentation would focus on a statistical overview of fire losses for the purpose of highlighting the areas of greatest need for fire prevention and education efforts.

In a 4-year span between 1995 and 1998, there were over 52,000 structural fires in Ontario. These resulted in 500 fire deaths, over 5000 injuries and a total dollar loss of $1.1 billion. By far the largest property type affected by these fires was Residential which represented 65% of the total fire quantity, and accounted for 95% of the total fire deaths. Represented another way, there were 14.1 deaths in residential properties for every 1000 fires, as compared to 9.4 per 1000 for institutional, and approximately 1 each for Industrial, Commercial, Assembly and Miscellaneous property types. In terms of the dollar value of the property loss, 58% came from residential, with the next closest property type being industrial at 18%.

The average dollar loss per fire shows a clear distinction between industrial and commercial properties versus all others as these two represent the highest losses. The average dollar loss per fire for industrial properties was $50,680 and for commercial was $34,497, with residential averaging $19,130.

In short, the problem lies with industrial properties since they are the most costly in dollar terms, and with residential properties since they are the most costly in every other sense.

With a focus on residential fires specifically now, in the 4-year term under analysis there were over 33,000 fires, approximately 470 deaths and a dollar loss of $644 million. It was noted that most residential fire losses originate in kitchens, the living room, or in other living areas. These fires are typically ignited by cooking equipment, open flame tools or smoking materials. The first objects or materials to ignite in residential fires are flammable or combustible liquids, upholstered furniture or clothing. Typically, residential fires occur between 4 PM and Midnight. However, the time frame from Midnight to 8 AM recorded the most fire deaths and the highest death incidence per 1000 fires.

In summation, the most common type of residential fire starts in the kitchen during the evening hours and involves cooking equipment that ignites a flammable liquid. The most fatal type of residential fire originates in the living area during night time hours and involves smoking materials that ignite upholstered furniture.

With respect to the victims, those who perished in residential fires were predominantly over the age of 70, with the next most common age range being 30-39. Typically, for individuals over 70 years of age, the fire incidents involve clothing ignited by smoking articles or cooking equipment, and more of the victims are in a physically disabled condition. The projected growth of this portion of the population is 3 times that of every other group.

In conclusion, although fire deaths in Ontario have been on a steady decline since 1997, there is still a lot of work to be done to reduce the losses even further. A lot of research has gone into the analysis of past losses and many patterns can be derived which can point the way to where the efforts should be concentrated most, with warning signs being revealed at the same time.

Objective-Based Codes

Speaker: Denis Bergeron, NRC

As Senior Advisor at the Canadian Codes Center, Mr. Denis Bergeron has been heavily involved in the development of the objective-based codes which are being designed to replace the prescriptive codes now used nationally.

The process has been designed to make the National Building & Fire Codes more user/design friendly by clarifying the scope and intents of each section and by making the codes more accommodating to innovation and easier to apply to renovation.

It was noted that current Canadian codes are a mix of prescriptive and performance requirements, and that other countries in the world with a similar format are taking the same approach to new code development. There is a difference between a "true" performance code, and an objective-based code. The former would require decades of research to set performance levels for all aspects of building performance, whereas the latter uses current code requirements but gives the user more information to interpret the code and to evaluate equivalents. The difference between objective-based codes and current codes is that each provision is linked to an overall objective, a more detailed functional requirement and a specific intent or reason.

Examples of National Building Code objectives are safety, health and accessibility. A health objective would be to reduce the probability that, in the normal use of the building, a person in the building will be exposed to an "unacceptable" health hazard as a result of the design and construction of the building. The functional requirements would describe qualitatively the conditions to be achieved in detail, and would not be used regularly. Intents explain the thinking behind the specific code requirements in plain language, help Code users apply the Code, assess equivalents/alternative solutions and are published separately.

The new Codes will be structured in two divisions. Division A will apply to the policy level, and be suitable for adoption by legislative authorities and as such will not be subject to frequent change. Division B will contain the working level and will be updated regularly. In this sense, Division A will include objectives, functional require-

CFSA News

Editor: David Johnson

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Advertising Rates
(per issue, GST extra)

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Full page	$200
1/2 page	$100
1/4 page	$50
Business Cards	$25

10% discount for CFSA Corporate Members.

All advertisements are required to be camera ready.

Closing dates for submissions are as follows:
Issue #1 – May 20
Issue #2 – Aug. 19
Issue #3 – Nov. 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,
North York, Ontario M2J 1W8

Your comments, suggestions and articles are welcome. Please send them to the attention of:
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Interested in forming a new chapter? Call CFSA at (416) 492-9417.

ments, and explanatory material in a "Tree Structure". Division B will include acceptable solutions, quantitative performance criteria and explanatory material in a "Discipline-based" structure.

An example of the way the new Code will work was illustrated. The example of a designer proposing to use glass blocks for a shower enclosure was given. The first step in the analysis (involving Division B) referred to the section on Doors, and then the subsection on Glass, and then the Article on Glass for Shower or Bathtub enclosures. Wording to the effect of "glass other than safety glass shall not be used for a shower or bathtub enclosure" was found. The safety objective, found in Division A, indicates that the hazard being reduced is one involving "tripping, falling, collision or physical contact". The functional requirement, also found in Division A, indicates that "conditions of use shall not present an unacceptable risk of injury to persons". Then, reference to the intents database revealed that the intent behind the restriction on safety glass for showers is "to reduce the probability of injuries resulting from breakage of the glass in use either within or outside of a shower or bath enclosure".

So, by applying this information to the scenario, should glass blocks be acceptable for the shower enclosure? It will be acceptable for authorities having jurisdiction to authorize alternative solutions for use in their region.

The future development process for these Codes involves a public consultation on objectives and format during the third quarter of 2000. Then, a coordinated public review will begin until mid-2002. Final publication is scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2003.

It is intended that these Codes will bring many improvements to the Building Regulations system in Canada, making Codes easier to use, easier to apply consistently, and more compatible with the international direction of Codes. There is still a lot of work to be done but much to look forward to as well.

Determining Combustibility of Building Materials in New Millennium

Prepared by: Tony Crimi, ULC
Presented by: John Roberts, ULC

Mr. John Roberts, President of Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada, began his analytical presentation by clarifying the Ontario Building Code definitions of noncombustible and noncombustible construction.

Noncombustible: a material meets CAN/ULC-S114, Standard Method of test for Determination of Non-combustibility of Building Materials".

Noncombustible construction: a type of construction in which a degree of fire safety is attained by the use of noncombustible materials for structural members and other building assemblies.

In the current noncombustibility test, a 38 mm cube sample is introduced to a 15 minute exposure in a small 750°C furnace. The pass/fail criteria are that the maximum temperature rise of the material cannot exceed 35°C , there can be no flaming in the last 14.5 minutes and the maximum weight loss permitted is 20%.

This test does not permit composite or laminated materials to be tested.

The problem that appears to be evolving at this time is that the list of noncombustible materials is growing larger every day and that there is a heavy load of requirements that each of these materials is required to meet. The National Building Code Standing Committee on Fire Safety and Occupancy established a Task Group to review the objectives of all of the testing criteria and establish performance criteria, test methods and a classification system based on the review of the objectives.

The Task Group analyzed code requirements and determined that they comprise 4 hazard parameters and 4 impact parameters. The 4 hazard parameters are measurable material properties which reflect the "risk" which a code article is intending to minimize, such as surface flame spread, heat release, ignitability, and smoke production. The 4 impact parameters address the severity and consequences of insufficient protection from "risks" on egress from a building or space, fire spread beyond zone of origin, structural stability and fire load.

It was pointed out that CAN/ULC-S135, Standard Method of Test for Determination of Degrees of Combustibility (Cone Calorimeter) represents the result of extensive research into many different test methods. Both the Room Test and Cone Calorimeter can be used to measure time to ignition, peak heat release rate, total heat release, mass loss rate, and smoke development, all of which are considered inherent hazard parameters.

The Cone Calorimeter test is conducted at 50 kW/m2 heat flux level with specimens measuring 100 mm square by 50 mm thick. This test can evaluate nonhomogeneous and layered products, measure oxygen depletion, and levels of CO and CO2 , and can measure the mass loss rate applicable to fire modeling. However, due to the fact that characteristics such as total and/or peak heat release do not tell the whole story, a combination of two other elements is required. A time dependent fire growth parameter (FIGRA), and a smoke development parameter (SMOGRA) can be combined with total heat release to provide a more useful analysis. This combination satisfies the Hazard and Impact parameters by addressing fire spread (FIGRA), fuel load (total HR), ignitability (time of occurrence of ignition) and smoke production (total volume). Internationally the movement is towards a similar method of evaluating the combustibility of materials based on the cone calorimeter model.

Although research will continue on this method in the hope of refining it further, it is respected internationally for its effective results in identifying the combustibility of a variety of materials.

Advancements in Sprinkler Technology

Speaker: Jim Brunetti, Tyco International

As a representative of the Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association, Mr. Brunetti began his presentation on sprinklers by outlining an overview of the different types of sprinklers and their evolution over time.

The Standard Spray sprinkler, which typically responds after 100 seconds of the UL oven-heating test is most commonly seen in its "bulb" form with a 5 mm thermal element. The Fast Response type sprinkler head, which responds after 14 seconds of the same test contains a 3mm thermal element.

In 1972 the Star company introduced the "Quick-E" sprinkler head with an average response time of 1 minute 27 seconds. In 1974, Grinnell introduced the F931 sprinkler with an average test time of 35.9 seconds. In 1983, UL introduced a room sensitivity test which required Quick Response sprinklers to pass an actual burn test to achieve a listing. Using an 8 foot ceiling, with a heat source located at the opposite end of the room, the sprinkler was required to respond in no more than 75 seconds to pass.

Another evolution in the sprinkler industry is that all sprinkler heads, effective January 1, 2001, must be provided with a SIN number to indicate the orifice size, deflector style, thermal sensitivity and type. This number will assist installers and inspection authorities in identifying the design characteristics of the sprinkler head.

Another development is the introduction of Extra Large Orifice (ELO) heads that produce larger droplets and can be used in a reduced area when listed for such use. This is particularly useful in rack storage where the design area can be reduced from 4000 square feet to 2000 square feet. Many different kinds are available on the market today, each with its own specific qualities. For example, the K17 pendent and upright heads are good for applying a reduced pressure for the area density method of design. These heads reduce the operating pressure of a large orifice by 75%. These are also particularly useful in plastic pallet and wood pallet storage. In many cases, the K17 outperformed other extra large orifice heads and even at a lower operating pressure. At this time, NFPA 13-1999 will not allow _" orifice sprinklers to be used for high piled storage, but ultimately storage applications with densities over .34 will require ELO heads.

It is very likely that in the future, ELO heads will become more commonly applied in everyday situations as they are very quickly proving themselves very useful in very hazardous situations today.

New Fire Detection and Alarm Technology

Speaker: Brian O'Mahoney, Siemens-Cerberus Division

Representing Siemens Cerberus Division, Mr. O'Mahoney's presentation focused on the role of fire alarm systems and the future direction these systems will take in their evolution.

Fire alarm systems required by Codes provide protection for life property and the business mission. The primary responsibility for a fire alarm is to first automatically detect smoke, fire and other emergencies. When this function is fulfilled, the fire alarm can then notify the building occupants to evacuate.

Fire alarm systems are designed by consulting and specifying engineers, architects, and fire alarm system installers. They are the ones who determine the type of system functionality and annunciation that will be included in the system. Those who most commonly interact with fire alarm systems are installation and test technicians, building maintenance staff and fire service personnel. They are the ones who have the most familiarity with the fire alarm system display and operation.

The basic information that fire service personnel need most from a fire alarm system is the location of the fire, the location of the individual looking at the panel, and the route to be followed to get to the fire location. However, most fire alarm systems only indicate the location of the alarm report and the type of alarm report. Typically, operator interfaces leave a lot to be desired.

A conventional zoned fire alarm system describes the general location of the fire alarm report, usually with little detail. A tabular annunciator has limited space available on the label to indicate an alarm location description. Graphic Annunciators on the other hand usually clearly communicate the alarm location but are not always installed due to cost. Intelligent and addressable fire alarm systems provide individual device descriptions which pinpoint the alarm's location but are often limited to 20 to 50 characters to describe the location.

Although the fire alarm interface technology has advanced over time, there is still much to be done to make the display more user friendly for the non-expert. Computer based command centres provide detailed alarm descriptions, often with graphics to show the location of the device reporting the alarm, but are usually limited to larger commercial and industrial buildings due to high upfront installation costs.

In short, clarity counts! The problem with providing the clarity needed in emergencies is that as the clarity increases, so does the technological input needed to provide it, and therefore the cost also rises.

In order to alleviate this problem, fire alarm system manufacturers can make the displays much larger and easier to read and can provide more space to enter more detailed alarm message descriptions. Also, the systems can be made easier to understand and control. Ideally, all fire alarm systems would be provided with a graphic LCD screen which would allow not only simple building floor plans to be displayed, but also other symbols that tell firefighters the hazards they might encounter or the people typically in that area of the building.

In the future, fire alarm operator interfaces will be larger, more intuitive to operate, and will provide simple graphical maps of the buildings with locations of alarms. Firefighters will be clearly and precisely directed to the location of the alarm, and this will have the effect of saving valuable time and lives.

Residential Smoke Alarms, Are they safe?

Speaker: John Roberts, ULC

For his second appearance of the day, John Roberts, President of Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada discussed the issue of residential smoke alarms and the controversy surrounding their effectiveness this year.

On Tuesday, January 4, 2000 the CTV television program W5 aired a program attacking the credibility of residential smoke alarms and their effectiveness in alerting occupants to a fire in the home. The claim made in the program, which was supported by tests performed at Texas A & M University, suggested that smoke alarms sold in Canada do not meet the requirements of the National Standard of Canada. This program caused immediate reaction across Canada, with many questions being raised about both photoelectric and ionization technologies.

The facts as they were announced in subsequent news conferences pointed out that all smoke alarms sold in Canada must meet the CAN/ULC-S531 standard. This consensus-based national standard is accompanied by a factory follow-up service program which ensures that listed products are being produced with consistent quality. Also, the fire death rate has dropped from 4.1 to 1.3 deaths per 100,000 since 1974 and this drop is considered by most in the Fire Service and Fire Prevention Industry to be directly attributable to smoke alarms, which were mandated in all new homes under the 1975 Building Codes.

A subsequent review of the testing that was carried out at Texas A & M revealed that those tests were not in accordance with Canada's national standard in that the room size, fuel source, number of alarms being tested at one time and the alarm spacing were all contrary to the strict requirements of the standard. Health Canada immediately responded by bringing representative smoke alarms to ULC for tests. These tests were witnessed by a prominent group of national, local, provincial and scientific organizations, and all the tests were in accordance with the CAN/ULC-S531 Standard, which included sensitivity tests, paper fire tests (gray), flammable liquid fire tests (black) and smoldering fire tests (white).

Of the 32 sample alarms, 30 were ionization and 2 were photoelectric. A total of 96 sensitivity tests were performed, and all alarms were operated with the smoke box sensitivity limits of 0.5% to 4.0% per foot obscuration.

In the paper fire tests, all detectors alarmed prior to 4 minutes (1.60 minute average). In the flammable liquid fire tests, all detectors alarmed prior to 4 minutes (0.50 minute average), and in the smoldering fire tests, all detectors alarmed prior to smoke density in the room measured at smoke alarms reached 6% obscuration per foot (average 4% obscuration per foot).

A press release to this effect was issued by all of the participating organizations. A press conference was held in Toronto on February 8, 2000 to announce the findings. The ULC Subcommittee on Smoke Alarms met the same day to review the issue and discuss possible revisions to the standard. A working group was established to review the tests and measurements, one to research other existing test procedures, and one to examine the overall standard. These groups will carry out their assigned tasks and report back to the Subcommittee. Further initiatives will be arranged with international research bodies to develop a stronger analytical basis for future standard development.

In the end, residential smoke alarms are effective and absolutely essential as a means of protecting life from the hazards of fire.

Annual Education Forum

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those companies & individuals who helped make our Annual Educational Forum & Trade Show a success.

Generous donations of various door prizes were made by the following companies:

Harold Taylor Time Consultants, Daytimers

3M Canada, Pen

BICC Pyrotenix, Golf Shirt

ADT, Home Security System

Siemens, Cordless Phone

Congratulations to the recipients of the door prizes:

Jim Cook, Oshawa Fire Services, Daytimer

Dan Regier, Chubb Security Systems, Daytimer

Kristine Elderkin, Kodak Canada, 3M Canada Pen

Mark Slade, Brock University, Golf Shirt

Alexandra Chow, HRDC, Home Security System

Susan Clarke, OFM, Cordless Phone

CFSA Scholarships

During the activity–packed day, the CFSA also recognized the scholastic achievements of the following six Fire Protection Technology & Technician students from Algonquin & Seneca Colleges:

Seneca College
Steven Hawkins
John Redgers
Simon Crosby

Algonquin College
Duane Costa
Craig Pope
Stevo Miljatovich

PETER STAINSBY AWARD

CONGRATULATIONS to David Lapp of Algonquin College, this years recipient of the coveted Peter Stainsby Award, representing the top fire protection student at Seneca & Algonquin Colleges.

The Peter Stainsby Award was established by the CFSA in 1983 in recognition of the many contributions to fire safety by the late Peter Stainsby. Peter was an active and devoted CFSA Member, a dedicated director, and an outstanding individual.

2000/2001 CFSA Board of Directors

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Rich Morris, Siemens Cerberus Division
Alan Kennedy, Leber-Rubes
Leo Grellette, Town of Aurora Building Department
Stu Evans, Seneca College *(newly elected)*

Gordon Chabot has stepped down from the Board of Directors due to his new position with the Toronto Fire Service. Thanks for all your contributions & best of luck with the TFS.

FIRE Prevention Week 2000

"Fire Drills: The Great Escape!" is the theme of NFPA's Fire Prevention Week 2000, the last of a three year campaign focusing on home fire escape planning and practice. This year, the actual week date of Fire Prevention Week is being downplayed in order to take advantage of the entire month of October for educational materials. This years FPW Poster depicts a firefighter teaching children about home fire escape planning to communicate the leadership role the fire service plays in reaching the public with life saving messages.

To date, over 56 lives (saves) have been directly attributed to The Great Escape campaign.

CFSA contributes to HSC Burn Unit

Once again we held a 50/50 draw at our Fire Safety in the 21st Century Annual Forum & Trade Show. Fifty percent of these proceeds are given to the lucky Forum participant while the remainder is donated by the CFSA to The Burn Unit at the Hospital for Sick Children, in Toronto. This amount is then used towards the HSC Annual Burn Family Picnic.

This years recipient of the 50/50 Draw was Mr. Marc Slade of Brock University. Marc graciously donated his winnings to the HSC Burn Unit. In all $160.00 was raised for the HSC.

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