



CFSA News

IN THIS ISSUE

Spring 2004

VOLUME 15, ISSUE 4

- 4 Scheduled Events
- 5 OBC Amendment Acrylic
Tubs/Showers
- 6 New ULC Standard CAN/ULC
S-561-03
- 7 CFSA Scholarships
- 9 Electromagnetic Locks verses
Electric Strikes and the National
Building Code
– February Technical Meeting
- 10 Chicago Apartment Fire – Brief
Summary
- 11 NFPA Codes & Standards: Changing
With The Times
– January Dinner Meeting
- 12 Emergency Preparedness Week
Prepare Now! Learn How!
- 13 Fire Protection Engineering and
Pre Fire Service (Firefighter)
Education and Training
- 14 Calgary Smoke Detector Program
- 17 Corporate Members



*Fire Safety is
Everybody's Business*

President's Message



It's hard to believe that this will be my final President's Message. How time does fly (although this winter has really dragged on).

Over the past few months the board has been extremely busy with CFSA activities. I have represented the CFSA on the Technical Review Committee for contemplated changes to Parts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the *Ontario Fire Code*. While it will be likely 2005 before the changes are finalized, look out for changes that will include new requirements to address fire safety in both indoor and outdoor amusement facilities.

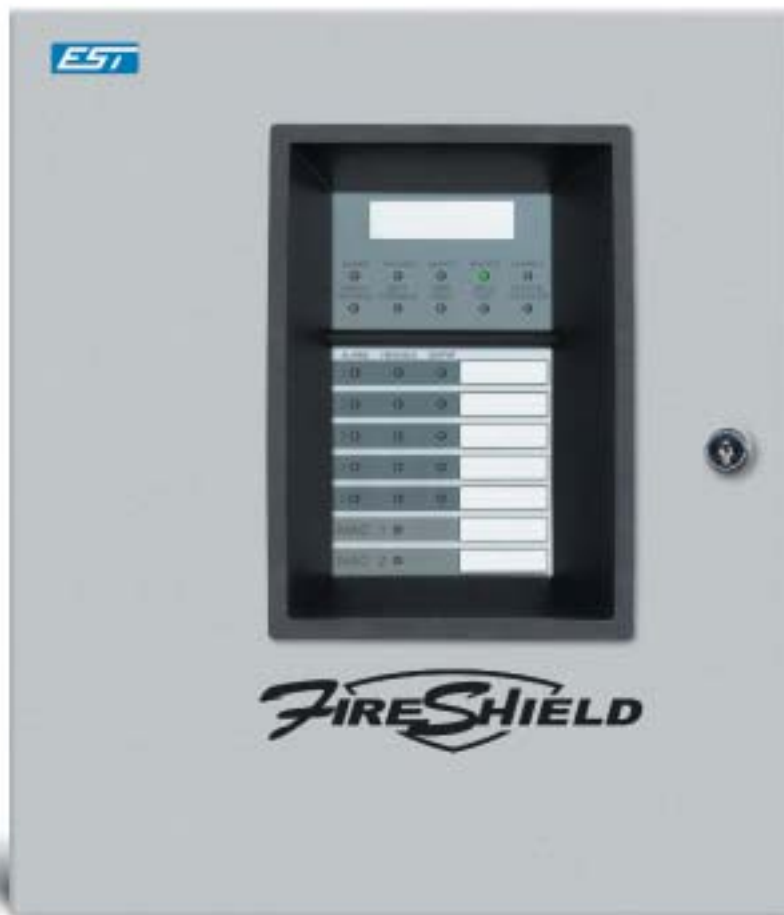
In December, an electronic survey was forwarded to the membership. This survey was formulated by a task group of board members whom are currently reviewing CFSA's strategic plan. The feedback provided was excellent and is now being reviewed in order to determine if the strategic plan requires modification in order to better serve you.

Our Education Forum Committee consisting of Rick Florio, Rick Simpson, Jon Winton and Janet O'Carroll have also been busy planning for April's Educational Forum. Thanks to the support of the Toronto Fire Services, we will be holding the venue at the Toronto Fire Academy, which is currently undergoing renovation. Keep April 21 open as it will prove to be an information packed day.

I am also proud to announce that the CFSA has secured 3 new scholarship sponsors, increasing overall Scholarship funds to four thousand dollars this year. We would like to thank in advance our corporate sponsors: Leber-Rubes Inc, Nadine, and Randal Brown and Associates Ltd. These new corporate sponsors will each have awards recognizing top 2nd year fire protection engineering technology students in various categories and will also contribute to a new bursary for the overall top 2nd year student. The CFSA will continue to solely support the prestigious Peter Stainsby Award, which recognizes the top graduating student of the 3 year Fire protection engineering technology course. A special thanks to Rich Morris who was instrumental in forming these new partnerships

I wish to thank all of the very dedicated board members who over the past year have been instrumental in organizing activities of the CFSA. I thank them all for their friendship, dedication and commitment. I also wish to thank Sherry Denesha and Mary Lou Murray of Taylor Enterprises who together have made sure that the day-to-day activities of the CFSA are attended to. Lastly, I would like to thank all of you who regularly attend our technical sessions and dinner meetings, and all who read our newsletter and surf our website. Fire safety truly is everybody's business.

David Johnson, C.E.T.
CFSA President



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Recognizing CFSA Membership

CORPORATE PLAQUES

Among the many other benefits of being a Canadian Fire Safety Association (CFSA) Corporate member, all corporate members have, or will be, receiving a plaque commemorating their membership participation with the CFSA.

Initially, each corporate member receives one (1) corporate plaque with a seal for the 2004 year. Each subsequent year, the CFSA will forward a seal for the new year that can be affixed to the plaque.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER CERTIFICATES

All individual members have, or will be, receiving a certificate stating that they are an individual member of the Canadian Fire Safety Association.

Individual members will receive a new seal each year they renew their membership.

We encourage both our Corporate and Individual members to proudly display their new CFSA membership plaques or certificates, as a show of their commitment towards creating a fire safe environment in Canada.

For more information, visit www.canadianfiresafety.com



Editor: Janet O'Carroll

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

Advertising Rates
(per issue, GST extra)

Back cover	\$250
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 #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
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Your comments, suggestions and articles are welcome. Please send them to the attention of:

The Editor
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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.

scheduled events

CFSA Dinner Meetings & Technical Sessions

TECHNICAL SESSION

April 7, 2004

How to Use Certification and Listing Agency Directories

Presenter: Tony Crimi, President of AC Consultant Solutions Inc.

CFSA ANNUAL EDUCATION FORUM

April 21, 2004

Toronto Fire Services Fire Academy, 895 Eastern Ave., Toronto, ON M4L 1A2

Other Events for 2004

April 5-8, 2004

Ontario Municipal Fire Prevention Officers Association Training and Education Symposium
Fort Erie, ON

April 8-9, 2004

Constructex
Montreal, QC

May 2-7, 2004

CIB World Building Congress
Westin Harbour Castle,
Toronto, Ontario

May 2-8, 2004

Emergency Preparedness Week

May 9-12, 2004

Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs Annual Meeting and Trade Show
International Plaza Hotel
Toronto, Ontario

May 10-11, 2004

SiF 2004 - 3rd International Workshop Structures in Fire
Ottawa, ON

May 23-26, 2004

NFPA World Safety Conference and Exposition
Salt Lake City, Utah

June 2004

CFAA AGM & Annual Technical Seminar

June 5-11, 2004

Fire Chiefs Association of BC Annual Conference
Penticton, BC

June 20-23, 2004

14th World Conference on Disaster Management by the Canadian Centre of Emergency Management
Toronto, Ontario

September 26-29, 2004

Fire Rescue Canada Annual Training and Education Symposium
St. John's, Nfld

October 3-6, 2004

Ontario Building Officials Association 48th Annual Meeting and Training Session
Kitchener, Ontario

October 3-9, 2004

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Dinner Meeting reservations, technical sessions, and much more.

OBC Amendment

Acrylic Tubs / Showers

On February 20, 2004, Ontario Regulation 23/04 was proclaimed, amending the 1997 *Ontario Building Code* (OBC). This amendment addresses the use of combustible plumbing fixtures and the required smoke developed classification within Group B and Group C major occupancies. This amendment specifically relates to the use of acrylic bathtubs and showers within Group B buildings and non-sprinklered Group C high-rise buildings.



Background

The issue with respect to the smoke developed classification of acrylic tubs installed in non-sprinklered Group C high-rise buildings was originally raised when combustible acrylic tubs having a smoke developed classification of 375 were installed in residential suite bathrooms in a Group C high-rise building.

This issue was taken to the Building Code Commission (BCC) where it was ruled that the combustible acrylic tubs having a smoke developed classification exceeding 300 did not provide sufficiency of compliance with the requirements of the OBC.

Upon further reviewing the issue, it became apparent that acrylic tubs with smoke developed classifications of greater than 300 were being widely used in the Ontario residential construction industry. As such, a Part 3 Technical Committee meeting reviewed the issue in January of 2004.

OBC Amendments

Ontario Regulation 23/04 (effective September 1, 2004) specifically addresses the use of combustible plumbing fixtures and the required smoke developed classification for plumbing fixtures installed within buildings regulated by Subsection 3.2.6 of the OBC.

Previously, Sentence 3.1.13.3.(1) of the OBC indicated that the flame-spread rating of interior wall and ceiling finishes for a bathroom within a suite of residential occupancy was required to be not more than 200. This Article (3.1.13.3) has been amended to include a Sentence indicating that plumbing fixtures are required to have a flame-spread rating of not more than 200.

Article 3.1.13.7 of the OBC has also been amended. Plumbing fixtures in a building regulated by the provision of Subsection

3.2.6 will now be required to have a smoke developed classification of not more than 300. However, plumbing fixtures not located in a Group B occupancy are not required to comply with this requirement provided the building is sprinklered (3.1.13.7.(5)).

Further permissions have been included that indicate that plumbing fixtures are permitted to have a smoke developed classification of more than 300, but not more than 500 provided:

- a) they are located in a room where the wall surfaces have a smoke developed classification of not more than 200, and
- b) it is located in a Group C occupancy or a sprinklered Group B occupancy (3.1.13.7.(6)).

Clarification has also been approved for costly therapeutic bathing systems used in Group B occupancies. These materials will be permitted, provided the room in which they are located is sprinklered and the room does not open directly into a patient's or resident's sleeping room.

For more information, the new requirements can be downloaded from www.e-laws.gov.on.ca/DBLaws/Source/Regs/English/2004/R04023_e.htm.

This synopsis has been provided by Randal Brown & Associates Ltd.

New ULC Standard CAN/ULC S-561-03

On January 16, 2004, Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada (ULC) announced the publication of the first edition of CAN/ULC-S561-03, "Installation and Services for Fire Signal Receiving Centres and Systems", published under the date of September 2003.

This edition of the standard was developed based on ULC/ORD-C693-1994, "Central Station Fire Protective Signalling Systems and Services", and was extensively revised to harmonize with requirements in CAN/ULC-S301, "Standard for Central and Monitoring Station Burglar Alarm Systems", CAN/ULC-S559, "Equipment for Fire Signal Receiving Centres and Systems", and to reflect requirements in other fire alarm system standards.

Significant changes from ULC/ORD-C693-1994 include:

- Realistic performance based requirements.
- Requirement for 30-second time limit for the transmission of a fire alarm signal from the monitoring station to the fire department.
- Addresses integral communication devices in fire alarm control units.
- Eliminates duplication of requirements covered in other applicable standards and codes.
- Covers requirements for the construction, installation, services and testing for fire alarm signal receiving centres, satellite centers and signal processing centres and proprietary fire signal receiving centres. Includes: building survivability, receiving equipment, controlled entry, staffing, fire protection, training, emergency lighting, records, clocks, cables, wiring and equipment power supply.
- Covers requirements for the installation, inspection and test of signal transmitting units and field devices (directly connected

to signal transmitting units) for the protected premises. Includes: signal transmitting units, wiring to all devices, power to signal transmitting units, standby power, signals from fire alarm control units, signals from sprinkler systems, test, inspections and records.

- Covers communication systems and methods used to send signals to the fire signal receiving centres: new terminology – active communications and passive communications.

The requirements prescribed within this standard become effective as of December 31, 2004. However, some requirements that may require some Signal Receiving Centres to make construction changes to their centre have an effective date of December 31, 2006.

Additional technical information can be obtained by contacting Bruce Patterson at bruce.patterson@ca.ul.com or visit ULC's website at www.ulc.ca for more information.

National Building and Fire Codes Now on Special Edition CD-ROM's

The Institute for Research in Construction released two new national code documents on Special Edition CD-ROMs:

- National Building Code of Canada 1995 (NBC), and
- National Fire Code of Canada 1995 (NFC).

Both documents are available in English and French versions and include bookmarks and hyperlinks that enable the user to easily access and cross-reference information. The CD-ROMs are readable on Windows, Macintosh and Unix platforms.

All five series of revisions and errata are included in the National Building Code of Canada, and both series of revisions and errata are included in the National Fire Code of Canada.

For more information or to order a copy of the Special Edition CD-ROMs visit www.nrc.ca/irc or email: IRC.Client-Services@nrc-cnrc.gc.ca.

Welcome to the following New Members



INDIVIDUAL

Kevin Woytko, Guelph, ON
Jon-Paul Hunt, Oakville, ON

STUDENTS

Jeremy Croucher, Toronto, ON
Adam Blunt, Toronto, ON
Jason Bridge, Toronto, ON

CFSA Scholarships

The Canadian Fire Safety Association, Education and Scholarship Committee has worked diligently over this last year to secure adequate funding for scholarships that are given out to the top fire protection students each year.

Three notable and generous fire protection consulting companies stepped forward to donate funds for the scholarships:

- Leber/Rubes Inc.
- Randal Brown & Associates
- Nadine International Inc.

Due to the assistance from these three companies, the CFSA is able to offer five substantial scholarships, to be given to the top fire protection students under the following categories:

CFSA Peter Stainsby Award (\$1000.00)

Presented by the CFSA to the TOP GRADUATE of a three-year fire protection technology course, who has excelled with outstanding leadership, motivation and technical skills and an overall academic proficiency.

CFSA Fire Safety Award (\$750.00)

Presented by the CFSA and funded by Leber/Rubes Inc., Randal Brown & Associates and Nadine International Inc. to the TOP STUDENT having completed year 2 of a 3 year Fire Protection Course with outstanding leadership, motivational and technical skills and overall academic proficiency.

CFSA Leber/Rubes Inc. Award (\$750.00)

Presented to a TOP year 2 STUDENT of a 3 year Fire Protection Technology Course with exceptional overall skills in Fire Alarm Technology and an academic proficiency of 3.25/4.00.

CFSA Randal Brown & Associates Award (\$750.00)

Presented to a TOP year 2 STUDENT of a 3 year Fire Protection Technology Course with exceptional overall skills in Codes/Standards Technology and an academic proficiency of 3.25/4.00.

CFSA Nadine International Inc. Award (\$750.00)

Presented to a TOP year 2 STUDENT of a 3 year Fire Protection Technology Course with exceptional overall skills in Fire Suppression Technology and an academic proficiency of 3.25/4.00.

The CFSA would also like to thank the many corporate and individual sponsors who donated funds when renewing their membership fees or submitting donations, including:

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Michele Farley	FCS Fire Consulting Services
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Since the inception of the CFSA, and for years to come, we have and will continue to support those top students who show leadership, motivation and technical skills entering into the field of fire protection in order to continue to create a safe environment for Canada.

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 regularly for signs
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 Stu Evans, Seneca College,
 School of Mechanical & Fire Protection
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 416-491-5050, ext. 2394

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Electromagnetic Locks versus Electric Strikes and the National Building Code

This article was provided by Jeff Stoner, Account Executive with Rutherford Controls International Corporation.

On February 4, 2004, Jeff Stoner, Account Executive with Rutherford Controls International Corporation discussed electromagnetic locking devices (maglocks) versus electric strikes and requirements in the *National Building Code of Canada* (NBC).

Designing a security system, with all the right components, is a daunting task with the vast number of products available these days. New closed circuit camera technology, digital video recording systems, access control systems and management software decisions often result in the actual locking products receiving little or no consideration. The problem with this scenario is that even the most advanced security systems can be rendered useless without properly functioning locking hardware.

One issue a designer may face when choosing an access control system is the type of locking product to specify – an electromagnetic lock or an electric strike? Unfortunately, the answer is not always clear, as many factors must be considered before choosing the appropriate locking solution.

The first question that must be answered is what is the general purpose or goal of the access control system? Electromagnetic locks or “maglocks” are most likely utilized when the application requires controlling of both access and egress. Some examples of magnetic lock installations might be in a hospital maternity ward, airport terminal or casino floor area where access in and egress out of the perimeter doors must be controlled at all times. An authorized user may have to present an access card to both enter and exit through a door. Electric strikes or “strikes” on the other hand, are generally utilized when



the user would like to control access to an opening but allow free egress. Common electric strike applications may include bank machine vestibules, apartment complexes or general office environments. An access card will most likely be needed to gain access only.

Some additional factors that need to be considered when choosing a magnetic lock versus an electric strike include potential loss of power to the facility. Electromagnetic locks generally remain unlocked during power interruption, while electric strikes will generally remain locked. Other considerations include overall project budget, holding strength required, mounting space availability and of course, building code requirements.

Building codes requirements are created to provide a set of minimum standards to ensure public safety, fire protection and structural sufficiency to those within a building. It is important to be aware of building codes requirements before beginning any electromagnetic lock or electric strike project. It is recommended that one would consult with the authority having jurisdiction, to identify any extras required to ensure life safety in an emergency situation. It is especially important when dealing with

electromagnetic locks, which in certain situations, can be prohibited altogether.

It is important to be familiar with the provincial code requirements in the specific region of Canada that one might reside. For example, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia have a building code specific to their province, which must be followed. Such provincial building codes use the NBC as a base reference document. Most other provinces and territories have adopted the NBC, which was last revised in 1995. Other factors to consider include federal or provincial ownership of the facility. Depending on the specific circumstances of this ownership, two buildings in the same municipality may be subject to a different set of codes requirements. Consulting with the local authority can help to ensure the correct code requirements are being referenced.

The national or provincial building codes are extremely important in order to identify any additional associated components required to ensure life safety. The specific design and function of the associated items may vary depending on the province or territory. However, several key system requirements must be present regardless of the location. First and most importantly, a building must have a fire alarm system if a maglock is to be installed. If no fire alarm system exists, the appropriate fire alarm system required by the appropriate building code must be installed. Red fire alarm pull stations are also required and must be installed at each door where a magnetic lock is present. The purpose of a fire alarm pull station is to activate the fire alarm when necessary, while releasing the maglock to exit freely.

Other factors to consider include choosing an appropriate maglock power source that will interrupt the system circuit during an emergency situation or upon activation of the fire alarm. Additional items may include system override and reset switches and of course, proper door signage to inform occupants within the building that the system will indeed release in the event of an emergency or fire.

When considering the use of electric strikes, it is important to identify if the door is within a fire separation. If the door is indeed a fire closure, the fire rating certification of the frame and door in that closure must be maintained. Fire tested and certified electric strikes are available to ensure the door will remain latched for a specific period of time during a fire situation. Careful attention must also be made to the type of door hardware mounted in the opening. There are many different electric strike models available on the market depending on the specifics of the application.

A heated debate between building owners and the authority having jurisdiction in recent years has been fueled by the need for a combination of both life safety and security. Both sides at times, feel it is next to impossible to achieve a consistent mix of both. Fortunately, there are effective electromagnetic lock and electric strike options available to properly secure a building while maintaining life safety in the event of a fire or other emergency. If local codes requirements are considered, and proper associated components are utilized correctly, facilities can continue to take advantage of the many security options available to them while ensuring occupants are safe and secure at all times.

The CFSA would like to thank Jeff Stoner for his excellent and well received presentation on electromagnetic locking devices, electric strikes and application of applicable code requirements. Jeff Stoner is an Account Executive with Rutherford Controls Int'l Corp., located in Cambridge Ontario. Rutherford Controls Int'l Corp. provides security solutions for industrial, commercial and retail markets throughout Canada, the United States and Latin America.

Chicago Apartment Fire Brief Summary

On October 17, 2003, six people died in a fire that occurred in an apartment building located at 69 West Washington Street in Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) identified several problems that contributed to the tragic events of the fire:

- Lack of specific protocol for top to bottom searches of high-rise buildings prior to the fire being extinguished.
- Lack of effective control over the buildings communication system.
- Lack of safety measures at 69 West Washington Street.
- Lack of Coordination and clear instruction between building management, tenants and the Fire Department.
- Lack of building information providing 911 dispatchers with stairwell locations.

The review detailed what the City of Chicago has done and what it will do to improve each of the issues in the future, including:

- The Fire Department and OEMC will revise the training and education program for high-rise buildings, their fire safety directors and building managers. It will ensure that these personnel are properly educated about the circumstances under which buildings should be evacuated, and which decisions should be made by, or in coordination with, the Fire Department;
- The Fire Commissioner will revise the Department's current roles and responsibilities to ensure that the necessary duties are properly defined and fulfilled.

They will ensure that the search and rescue target areas are not necessarily defined by witness accounts and emergency calls, and that a timely and systematic search of all stairwells takes place during every event;

- Fire officials also will improve the existing High-Rise Incident Command Plan to ensure the Incident Command System denotes explicitly at what point Fire Department personnel will take over the building communications system;
- The OEMC recommended that the City evaluate the automatic recording of all radio transmissions at the scene of a fire to assist with event chronology, review and investigations;
- The City will continue to investigate additional fire safety requirements for high-rise buildings.

In addition, the City Council has approved an ordinance requiring all buildings more than 4-stories to unlock all stair doors or have an automatic door release system in place by January 2005. The ordinance also requires all high-rise buildings to install two-way communication systems in the stairwells. Another ordinance requires all buildings over 80 ft. tall to provide a copy of their evacuation plan to the OEMC.

City Council is also considering legislation proposed by Mayor Richard M. Daley requiring sprinklers in all commercial high-rise buildings.

This information was obtained from City of Chicago website.

For more details regarding this report visit, <http://egov.cityofchicago.org>.

NFPA Codes & Standards: Changing With The Times

This article was provided by Geoff Bretzler, a 3rd year student enrolled in the Fire Protection Engineering Technology program at Seneca College Applied Arts and Technologies.

On January 21, 2004, Lt. Colonel Sean Tracy, P.Eng., Canadian Regional Manager for the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), presented information regarding the NFPA standards development process, NFPA fire investigation services and many past and present US fires that have prompted changes to NFPA codes and standards.

There are three (3) key tenets that guide the NFPA standards development process:

1. Due Process,
2. Openness, and
3. Lack of Dominance.

“Due Process” refers to the regimented and systematic methodology that the NFPA employs. “Openness” applies to the way in which the NFPA operates; association membership is not a requirement for those who wish to provide input relating to NFPA Codes and/or Standards. Finally, “Lack of Dominance” means that the NFPA does not allow special interest groups to hijack the code creation process. The purpose of following these three tenets is to establish a balance between public safety and economic realities.

All codes and standards are reviewed every 3 to 5 years, a process which takes approximately 104 weeks (~2 years) to complete. Before codes and standards revisions are published, they are subject to an open democratic process, which includes providing access to proposed standards on the NFPA website for public review and comments. All comments are published and responded to, and a process for appeals is established.

Mr. Tracey went on to discuss the circumstances that precipitate NFPA involvement in fire investigations. There are specific criteria used to determine whether a fire will be examined by NFPA, including:

- Firefighter fatalities or multiple civilian fatalities,
- fires causing large financial losses,
- relevant to an existing NFPA code or standard,
- fires that occur in sprinklered buildings,
- fires that involve a technically significant incident.

NFPA works in conjunction with the local authorities and will assist in investigating fires when requested.

Many of the changes in NFPA codes and standards from edition to edition are implemented as a direct result of lessons learned from fires occurring in the time between those editions.

According to Mr. Tracey, the greatest motivating force for the adoption of the most recent NFPA codes and standards is the insurance industry. The insurance industry recognizes that the latest NFPA codes and standards provide the greatest protection against fire and as such, the insurance industry will often demand that a potential client abide by these codes and standards prior to offering coverage. Whether such NFPA standards are required by local building and fire codes may be immaterial in the eyes of insurance providers.

Three recent fires were the focus of Mr. Tracey’s CFSA Dinner Meeting presentation:

- The Station nightclub in Warwick, Rhode Island,
- Greenwood Health Centre in Hartford, Connecticut,
- Nursing home in Nashville, Tennessee.

Station Nightclub, Warwick, Rhode Island

On February 20, 2003, the fire in the Station nightclub began as the result of pyrotechnics set off intentionally by the band performing. These pyrotechnics quickly ignited the egg carton acoustical materials lining the wall behind the stage. It took between thirty-five and forty seconds from the time the fire started for people to realize that there was a problem. Most of the patrons initially believed that the fire was part of the band’s act.

Once it became clear that the fire was not intentional, people began to exit the building. For the next sixty seconds the evacuation was orderly, but very shortly problems arose that made evacuating the building nearly impossible. In fact, few people were able to successfully exit the building just ninety seconds after the fire began. This timeline comes from a videotape recording that was originally intended to document the band’s performance. The cameraman, as he made his way out of the building, turned his camera to film the scene behind him, capturing the fire’s growth and the progress of the evacuation. Ultimately, 100 people were killed and more than 200 people were injured in this fire.

The NFPA immediately called a meeting to address the issues that were raised as a result of this fire. Fire modelling techniques were used to examine sprinkler requirements

and egress and occupant load thresholds. The NFPA has recommended that Life Safety Evaluations be completed for assembly occupancies that have a capacity of more than 250 people. For those who wish to learn more about fire safety, an assembly occupancy life safety check list has been posted on the NFPA website (www.nfpa.org).

At the time of the Rhode Island Station nightclub, the State of Rhode Island was not an "NFPA state". However, in the aftermath of the fire, Rhode Island has adopted NFPA codes and standards.

Greenwood Health Centre, Hartford, Connecticut

The Greenwood Health Centre care facility was home to both mentally challenged individuals and the elderly. On February 26, 2003 a fire was started by a mentally challenged woman in her room and quickly spread to other parts of the facility.

The original drawings for the facility had shown a ceiling assembly with a one-hour fire resistance rating; however investigations after the fire determined that unrated mineral tiles had been installed in the ceiling assembly during construction. Despite the fact that the walls of the building were made of concrete block, the unrated ceiling tiles enabled the fire to enter the ceiling space and continue to spread.

Ten people died at the scene, and six others succumbed to their injuries in hospital. The Greenwood Health Center was an un-sprinklered building.

Nursing Home, Nashville Tennessee

The nursing home was a four-storey, un-sprinklered facility, which catered to elderly patients, many of whom had mobility problems. On September 26, 2003 a fire in the facility took the lives of 8 people and injured 28 others. This fire prompted the NFPA to

examine the possibility of requiring nursing facilities to install sprinkler systems.

These three fires have prompted significant changes to NFPA codes and standards for assembly occupancies and board and care occupancies. Mr. Tracey expressed concerns regarding the speed at which provincial building and fire codes will adopt these coming changes, but there are hopes that the insurance industry will continue to force these more stringent requirements upon its clients.

The CFSA would like to thank Lt. Colonel Sean Tracy for his insightful and well-received presentation discussing the effects that recent fires in the United States have had on the NFPA codes and standards. Undoubtedly, the NFPA sets the bar high for codes and standards in regards to fire protection and life safety as well as the many other services they offer. For more information on the Nation Fire Protection Association (NFPA) visit their website, www.nfpa.org.

Emergency Preparedness Week Prepare Now! Learn How!

May 2 to 8, 2004 marks the week for Emergency Preparedness. This year's theme is Prepare Now! Learn How! and serves as a call to action and emphasizes the importance of taking steps now to improve preparedness levels.

Since emergency situations can happen at anytime and anywhere, everyone including the general public, building owners, communities, provinces and federal government, need to be prepared to deal with emergency events. This includes understanding the inherent risks of where we work and live and undertaking actions to reduce those risks.

Emergency Preparedness Week was originally conceived in 1995 as an annual program to build public awareness of Canada's emergency preparedness principles and system. This was to be accomplished through the common and collaborative efforts of governments and other organizations of the emergency preparedness community. Today, all provinces and territories participate in this event.



For more information on Emergency Preparedness week visit, www.emergencypreparednessweek.ca

Fire Protection Engineering and Pre Fire Service (Firefighter) Education and Training

In the last few years, fire protection and fire service (firefighter) education and training in Canada, specifically in Ontario, has dramatically expanded in terms of the types of courses offered and the number of schools offering such programs. I can remember a time when only two community colleges offered fire protection programs (Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technologies and Algonquin College), and when pre fire service (firefighter) education and training in colleges did not exist.



Education in this field has obviously become a competitive market, with schools such as Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology, Durham College, Humber College and Lampton College now offering courses in the pre-fire service (firefighter) education and training, and the University of Carleton offering graduate studies in field of Fire Safety Engineering.

With so many choices in types of courses and schools, we thought we would provide a brief overview of the types of courses now offered by various schools.

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

In September of 2001, the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Carleton University began offering graduate studies in **Fire Safety Engineering**. The graduate studies are offered at both the Masters and the Ph.D. levels (Note: In order to take this graduate studies program, one must have an undergraduate degree in Engineering at the University level).

The curriculum is comprised of the following six courses that cover the critical areas of fire safety engineering:

- Fundamentals of Fire Protection Engineering
- Fire Modelling
- Fire Dynamics I and II
- People in Fires, and
- Fire Resistance

These courses will provide students with the necessary knowledge to effectively function in a performance based code environment.

For more information on this program, visit www.carleton.ca.

DURHAM COLLEGE, HUMBER COLLEGE AND LAMPTON COLLEGE

Durham College, Humber College and Lampton College all offer the 1-year (3 semester) Firefighter – Pre-service, Education and Training certificate program based on the curriculum developed the by OFM and OAFCA.

The fundamental courses in each program are the same as those listed under Seneca College Firefighter, Pre-service, Education and Training program, with minor course variations at each school.

The Canadian Fire Safety Association (CFSA) has always been, and will continue to be, a strong supporter of secondary education in the fire protection/engineering and pre-fire service fields.

For more information on the course, visit the Durham College website at www.durhamc.on.ca, the Humber College site at www.humber.ca, or the Lampton College site at www.lampton.on.ca.



SENECA COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY

Seneca College's School of Fire Protection Engineering Technology division has offered fire protection engineering technology courses since 1972 and since that time they have continued to expand the types of courses offered to both full time and part time students, including

Full Time Course

- Fire Protection Engineering Technician
- Fire Protection Engineering Technology
- Firefighter, Pre-service Education and Training

Part Time Courses

- Sprinkler Design Certificate (Distance Education)
- Fire Alarm Technician Program
- Fire Protection Systems Certificate
- Fire Safety Certificate
- Pre-service Firefighter Education and Training Program
- Rescue Training Programs

Fire Protection Engineering Technician

The Fire Protection Engineering Technician program is a 2-year (4 semester) full time, diploma program, comprised of 30 classes including such courses as:

- Chemistry & combustion chemistry
- Electricity
- Fire protection fundamentals
- Plans examination
- Sprinklers
- Fire alarm systems
- Building and fire codes
- Effective technical writing
- Hazards of materials
- Chemical extinguishing systems

Fire Protection Engineering Technology

The Fire Protection Engineering Technology program is a 3-year (6 semester) full time, diploma program with an optional cooperative education program. The 2-year and 3-year programs have the same courses in their first year, after which the student decides to take the 2-year program or continue

on to the 3-year program. This program is comprised of 42 classes including such courses (in addition to those listed above) as:

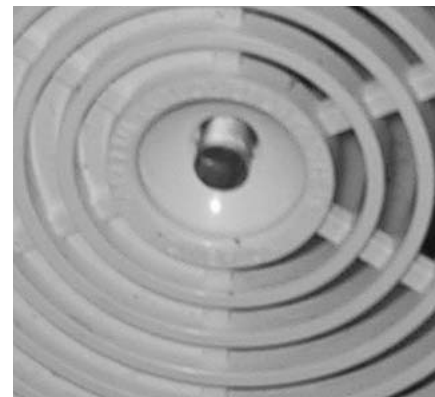
- Fluid mechanics
- Fire dynamics
- Hydraulic sprinkler design
- Fire pumps
- Fire modeling
- Sprinkler fitting
- Fire investigation
- Objective based codes
- Job estimating and materials management

Firefighter, Pre-Service Education and Training

The Firefighter, Pre-Service Education and Training program is a 1-year (3 semester) full time certificate program and is in accordance with the approved curriculum jointly developed by the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) and the Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs (O AFC).

In addition to completing the courses listed below, applicants are also required to pass a physical and endurance test (York Fitness test) before the end of the first semester:

- Biology
- Chemistry
- Fitness for firefighters
- Introduction to the Fire Service
- Introduction to Firefighting
- Fire ground operations
- Fire suppression
- Firefighter emergency patient care
- Hazards in the environment
- Rescue operations
- Fire safety inspections
- Community education



Calgary Smoke Detector Program

Since the spring of 1996, the Calgary Fire Department has and continues to run its Residential Smoke Detector program. The program was launched to raise awareness of the importance of all residences having working smoke detectors.

Firefighters go door to door in their community testing existing smoke detectors, replacing batteries or installing new detectors as required. Firefighters are also able to inform residents on how to maintain their smoke detectors as well as providing other valuable safety information.

To date, the fire department has:

- Visited 108,168 homes,
- Installed 13,247 smoke detectors, and
- Replaced or installed 8,920 batteries.

Since the inception of this program, at least two (2) instances where smoke detectors were installed by Calgary firefighters contributed to saving lives.

For more information on the Calgary Fire Department and their Residential Smoke Detector program visit, www.calgary.ca.

For more information on any of the courses offered, visit www.senecac.on.ca/fire.



Member's *Forum*

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**

Name

Company

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Postal Code

Phone

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Website

Comments:

Fax: (416) 491-1670

CFSA

Membership Application Form

Why Corporate Membership?

Corporate Membership is cost effective because it allows any number of individuals from your organization to participate in the many functions provided by CFSA throughout the year. Any number of persons can attend our monthly dinner meetings/technical sessions or our annual conference at the preferred member's rate.

Basic Corporate

Includes 3 individual memberships; member's rate for all staff at dinner meetings, technical seminars and Annual Education Forum and Trade Show; Company recognition in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

Class 4 Corporate

Same as Basic Corporate as well as one exhibit table at the Annual Education Forum and Trade Show and a Business Card advertisement in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

Class 3 Corporate

Same as Basic Corporate as well as one exhibit table at the Annual Education Forum and Trade Show and a 1/4 page advertisement in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

Class 2 Corporate

Same as Basic Corporate as well as one exhibit table at the Annual Education Forum and Trade Show and a 1/2 page advertisement in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

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Membership Fees

	Fee	+7% GST	Total
<input type="radio"/> Class 4 Corporate	\$ 625.00	\$ 43.75	\$ 668.75
<input type="radio"/> Class 3 Corporate	\$ 704.00	\$ 49.28	\$ 753.28
<input type="radio"/> Class 2 Corporate	\$ 867.00	\$ 60.69	\$ 927.69
<input type="radio"/> Class 1 Corporate	\$ 1,187.00	\$ 83.09	\$ 1,270.09
<input type="radio"/> Basic Corporate	\$ 347.00	\$ 24.29	\$ 371.29
<input type="radio"/> Individual	\$ 65.00	\$ 4.55	\$ 69.55
<input type="radio"/> Student	\$ 25.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 26.75
<input type="radio"/> Associate	\$ 25.00	\$ 1.75	\$ 26.75

CFSA Application for Membership

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Please indicate how you first heard about CFSA: _____

Please indicate in the appropriate box the category that best describes your vocation:

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|---|---------------------------------------|
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Method of Payment:

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Account # _____

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Signature _____

Please return this completed form with membership fees to:

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Telephone: (416) 492-9417 • Fax: (416) 491-1670
E-mail: cfsa@taylorenterprises.com • www.canadianfiresafety.com

CFSA Policy Statement

The Federal Government has introduced new privacy legislation effective January 1, 2004. CFSA respects your privacy and has included their privacy statement on the CFSA website at www.canadianfiresafety.com for your review.

CFSA does not share your information with any other organization. Paying your membership renewal with CFSA indicates that you wish to continue receiving Association information.



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