President’s Message...

Our next regular monthly meeting is on Monday, May 4 and our technical presentation will be installations with CPVC piping.

Now that spring is in full swing and Memorial Day just around the corner, here is some information you need to know about staying fire-safe while grilling:

- In 2005, gas and charcoal grills caused 3,400 structure fires and 4,900 outdoor fires in or on home properties, resulting in a combined direct property loss of $137 million.
- Gas grills have a higher fire risk than charcoal grills; leaks and breaks are the leading cause, accounting for two-fifths (41%) of the gas grill structure and outdoor fires.
- Gas-fueled grills caused an estimated 2,800 home structure fires and 4,400 home outdoor fires in 2005.

Safety tips
- Propane and charcoal BBQ grills must only be used outdoors. If used indoors, or in any enclosed spaces, such as tents, they pose both a fire hazard and the risk of exposing occupants to toxic gases and potential asphyxiation.
- Position the grill well away from siding, deck railings and out from under eaves and overhanging branches.
- Place the grill a safe distance from lawn games, play areas and foot traffic.
- Keep children and pets away from the grill area: declare a three-foot “safe zone” around the grill.
- Put out several long-handled grilling tools to give the chef plenty of clearance from heat and flames when flipping burgers.
- Periodically remove grease or fat buildup in trays below grill so it cannot be ignited by a hot grill.

Charcoal grills
- Purchase the proper starter fluid and store the can out of reach of children, and away from heat sources.
- Never add charcoal starter fluid when coals or kindling have already been ignited, and never use any flammable or combustible liquid other than charcoal starter fluid to get the fire going.

Propane grills
- Check the gas cylinder hose for leaks before using it for the first time each year. A light soap and water solution applied to the hose will quickly reveal escaping propane by releasing bubbles. If you determine your grill has a gas leak, by smell or the soapy bubble test, and there is no flame, turn off the gas tank and grill. If the leak stops, get the grill serviced by a professional before using it again. If the leak does not stop, call the fire department.
- If you smell gas while cooking, immediately get away from the grill and call the fire department. Do not attempt to move the grill.
- Use only equipment with the label of a recognized testing laboratory. Follow the manufacturers’ instructions on how to set up the grill and maintain it.

I look forward to seeing everyone at on May 4 at 5 PM at the Hanover Manor.

David Gluckman
NJ SFPE Chapter President
Fire Protection Engineer (Manhattan)

We have an open full-time position for a senior Fire Protection Engineer in Manhattan. We are looking for someone with a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering and 15-20 years of design and supervisory experience in plumbing and fire safety systems. PE registration in the state of New York required and LEED certification is preferred. In addition, we are also looking for some designers-experienced in fire protection piping. Interested candidates please contact:

John McDonald
Technical Recruiter
Allied Resources
jmcdonald@alliedresourcesstaffing.com
www.alliedresourcesstaffing.com
610 423-4604

Fire Protection Engineering Dept. Head (Newark)

Arora Engineers, Inc. is looking for a Fire Protection Engineering Department Head in the Newark, NJ office. 10+ Years of Experience is needed and a PE License is strongly recommended. Experience in Public Works and Aviation/Transportation Industry projects is also desired. The position entails Management of Fire Protection Engineering staff, tasks include but not limited to:

- Project Management of FP Related Projects
- Technical Mentoring and Review of Dept. product
- Advanced Fire Protection Design
- Quality Control and Assurance
- Time/Workload Management of Staff
- Development of Other FP disciplines, Code Consulting, Modeling
- Assigned Business Development

Candidate shall be experienced in the design of Fire Protection Systems: Water Based Suppression, Fire Alarm and Detection, Mass Notification, Smoke Management, and Special Hazards Suppression. The candidate shall also be familiar with Code Consulting and Fire Modeling.

Arora is seeking candidates that are enthusiastic, positive, and hard working. Interested candidates may contact Rajeev K. Arora at 973-645-1880 ext. 1001 or email rarora@aroraengineers.com.

2009-2010 New Jersey SFPE Nominations for Officers and Directors

In Compliance with the Nomination Section of the Constitution and By-Laws of the New Jersey Chapter of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers, The Nominating Committee submits the following slate for Offices and Directors. The election will be conducted at the next Annual Business Meeting, scheduled for Monday June 1, 2009, at the Hanover Manor.

President  Rich Reitberger
First VP     John Cholin
Second VP   Ed Armm
Secretary   Joe Janiga
Asst. Secretary  Brad Hart
Treasurer   Bob Murray
Asst. Treasurer  Rich Ravaioli
Board of Directors (2-year term)  Dave Kurasz

Chapter Members, Glenn Buser (first year of second Term), John Warnet (first year of second Term) and Jerry Naylis (first year of second term) are also running for their second term as Board of Directors member-at-large.

Dave Gluckman will be Immediate Past President, a voting member of the Board of Directors and Chair of the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors welcomes volunteers to serve in leadership capacities within the organization including Committee activities and the Board itself. No other members made their interests and willingness to serve known to the Nominating Committee prior to this report. Any member with a desire to run as a candidate for Chapter Officer or Director is encouraged to do so. They must contact the Chapter Secretary, Rich Reitberger (973-541-6776) at least four weeks prior to the Annual Business Meeting. In accordance with the New Jersey Chapter By-Laws, candidates must submit the signatures of five voting members of the New Jersey Chapter SFPE along with their letter of intention to run for any of the above positions. According to the calendar, the deadline is Monday May 4, 2009.
Residential Sprinkler Myths and Facts
The Arguments Against Sprinklers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myth</th>
<th>Fact</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Water damage from a sprinkler system will be more extensive than fire damage.&quot;</td>
<td>Water damage from a sprinkler system will be much less severe than the damage caused by water from firefighting hose lines or smoke and fire damage if the fire goes unabated. Quick response sprinklers release 8 to 24 gallons of water per minute compared to 50 to 125 gallons per minute released by a firehose. Sprinklers are highly reliable devices that are activated by heat. They will only go off if there is a fire which increases the heat beyond the sprinkler trigger point (typically 135 to 165°F (57.2 to 73.9°C). Preaction systems employ additional safety features. Research has demonstrated that only 1 in 16 million heads ever activates by accident.</td>
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Myth | Fact
---|---
"Sprinklers are ugly, I don’t want them in my space.” | Residential and commercial sprinkler heads come in a variety of unobtrusive styles and models and in designer colors. Some can be mounted flush with the ceiling line, and concealed behind protective covers. In commercial applications, dry pipe and preaction sprinklers provide an alternative to water-filled pipes. Specially molded insulation is available to ensure that piping in unheated attics is properly insulated and protected from freezing.

"Sprinkler systems are not practical in cold climates, the pipes will freeze and cause water damage.” | A variety of sidewall sprinkler heads are available. Sidewall sprinkler piping is placed in the interior walls to prevent exposure to cold attics, and eliminating the concern for freezing.
Residential sprinkler systems use plastic and metallic piping similar to that used for domestic water systems. If the heat in a house drops to a level where the sprinkler system will freeze, it is likely that the domestic system will also freeze. There is no unique danger of freezing with sprinkler systems that does not already exist with domestic water systems.

"Smoke alarms will put the fire out!” | Fire sprinklers and smoke alarm systems are designed to activate according to different conditions. Sprinkler heads are individually heat activated, usually at 165°F.

"Smoke alarms will put the fire out!” | Smoke alarms, when activated, give only an audible warning sound; they do not cause fire sprinklers to flow water. In commercial applications where flooding volumes are needed to control hazardous areas, preaction and deluge systems may use smoke detection for early notification and operation.

This is a dangerous and misleading statement that is many times made on the basis that smoke alarms will alert the occupants who will then get a fire extinguisher to put out the fire.

Untrained persons should only use fire extinguishers to fight small incipient fires. The number-one priority when you hear a smoke alarm or a fire alarm is to get everyone out of the building.

Laboratory testing and a 50-year installation/activation history clearly show that fire sprinkler systems exceed a 95 percent "fail-safe" status.

Like any piece of mechanical equipment, sprinkler systems must be inspected, tested, and maintained to ensure a high degree of reliability. No one would buy a car and then never bother to change the oil, tires, or get a tune-up.

Testing fees will be directly related to the market demand. Consider these facts:

- Sprinkler head failure rate is one in $16 million.
- Domestic plumbing ruptures and leaks are over a 1000 to 1 ratio compared to sprinkler system ruptures and leaks.
- If an insurance company wants to place a surcharge on your policy because you have a sprinkler system, there are other insurance companies that value the reliability and effectiveness of fire sprinkler systems and will reduce your policy premiums if you have fire sprinkler protection, especially in rural or "unprotected areas" in our country.
- Some insurance companies are the leading advocates for fire sprinkler systems to protect the risks they must underwrite.

Not when local government practices fiscal diligence.

While the overall property value increases in sprinklered buildings, the fire protection costs may go down, especially in communities that can maximize all the benefits afforded by using fire sprinkler protection. Reduction in water service sizes, hydrant spacing, fire service costs, and damage repair can be reduced.

Some progressive local governments offer tax incentives to encourage homeowners to install fire sprinkler systems in their dwellings.

A 200-year history clearly shows that safety equipment and safety systems are rarely installed when left to good intentions.

Getting fire sprinklers installed in a community so that all of the "trade-up" advantages can be maximized usually requires mandated legislation or local ordinances.

A spotty, hit-and-miss application of fire sprinkler system installation is not the most cost-effective way of achieving all of the benefits afforded from fire sprinklers.

From a life safety, property conservation point of view, there will be no significant change in these horrendous statistics until fire sprinklers are required by law to protect those who cannot adequately protect themselves.
TIME vs. PRODUCTS of COMBUSTION

30% of smoke alarms didn’t work in homes that had fires.

25% of fire deaths occurred in home fires in which smoke alarms sounded.

Without fire sprinklers, odds of escaping decrease significantly.

FIRE GROWTH UNRESTRICTED

FIRE GROWTH RESTRICTED

FIREFIGHTERS OPEN HOSE NOZZLES

SMOKE ALARM ACTIVATES

RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLER ACTIVATES

COMMERCIAL SPRINKLER ACTIVATES

FIGHTING FIRE

TIME (in minutes)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

TIME VARIES

TIME DIRECTLY MANAGEABLE BY FIRE DEPARTMENT

DETECTION OF FIRE

REPORT OF FIRE

DISPATCH

RESPONSE TO FIRE

SETUP


ASSOCIATED FIRE PROTECTION

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Fire Protection and Loss Prevention Consulting

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Member – SFPE & NFPA
sargerslicer1@myibocs.com
This eerie looking material is a sprayed-foam insulation product that is popular in single-family dwellings for its ease of installation and insulating properties. A similar product can be poured into building cavities to slow air infiltration.

A polyurethane derivative, this particular product is made from two components that are mixed on the job before application. In the liquid spray form, the material expands about 100 times its original volume as it dries into these shapes.

Once it has dried, the material can be destroyed by flames, but it will not sustain combustion. The material should not be installed within 2 inches (50 mm) of a heat-emitting device where the temperature can exceed 180 °F (82 °C). It cannot be used in electrical outlet or junction boxes. When tested in accordance with ASTM E-84, Test Methods for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (the Steiner Tunnel test), the product has a flame spread index less than 20, smoke development index less than 400, and a fuel contribution of 0.

If the material is used in spaces where there is normal and routine human activity, it must be protected by a 15-minute thermal barrier consisting of 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard or equivalent protection that meets the local building code for thermal barriers and will limit the average temperature of the unexposed side to no more than 250 °F (121 °C) after 15 minutes of exposure.

If the material is applied in an attic or crawl space where the only access is for utility service, it must be protected by an ignition barrier consisting of 1-1/2-inch-thick (38 mm) mineral fiber insulation; 1/4-inch (6.4 mm) wood structural panel, particleboard, or hardboard; 3/8-inch (9.5 mm) gypsum wallboard; corrosion-resistant steel having a base metal thickness of 0.016 inch (0.4 mm) or other approved material that is installed so the foam plastic is not exposed.

For additional information, refer to NFPA® 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code®, the International Residential Code®, and the International Building Code® chapters on “foam plastics.”
# Meeting Dates/Programs 2008-2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
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<td>May 4</td>
<td>Installation Issues with CPVC Piping</td>
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<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>High Volume, Low Speed Ceiling Fans vs. AS Activation</td>
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**JMCC**

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2008-2009 Chapter Committees

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Consulting - Peter Rullo

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Vicki Serafin, Chairperson

Membership
John Cholin, Chairman

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Chuck Gandy
Glenn Buser

Scholarship Fund
Chuck Gandy, Chairman
Ed Armm
Mike Mochette
Alternates: Rich Reitberger, Jim Tolos

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John Warnet

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Rich Reitberger, Chairman
Nicole Smith

Historian
Jim Tolos

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Fusible Link—Brad Hart
Ana Cisostomo—Coordinator
Mailing/Automation/e-mail—Vicki Serafin, Chairperson

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Jim Tolos, Chairman
Joe Janiga - Co-Chairman

Career Recruitment
Al Dopart, Chairman
Glenn Deitz
Dave Gluckman

Golf Outing
Richard Reitberger, Chairman
Joe Janiga

Awards
Frank Savino, Chairman
Rich Reitberger

PE Examination
John Cholin, Chairman
Joe Janiga

Chapter Seminar/Field Trip
Richard Reitberger, Chairman
Dave Gluckman
Joe Janiga

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