Society of Fire Protection Engineers
New Jersey Chapter

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Meeting Dates/Programs 2013-2014

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http://www.njsfpe.org/
www.twitter.com/newjerseysfpe
www.facebook.com/njsfpe
Hello Folks, welcome to the start of another new year for the Society of Fire Protection Engineers’ New Jersey Chapter.

I’d like to thank Ed Armm and last years Board of Directors and Committee volunteers for all of their hard work. Thanks to them we sponsored several scholarships to FPEs and kept our scholarship fund healthy. We each had many opportunities to learn and grow professionally from numerous technical speakers at our regular meetings, from our field trip to FM Global’s Research Campus and from the handful of speakers and vendors at our Spring Seminar. I particularly enjoyed Bruce Fraser’s presentation on ‘Interfacing Fire Alarm, Sprinkler and Elevator Systems’ and from Ken Issman’s update on ‘Antifreeze’ in April. And I thought it was a great combination to be able to put my hands on the equipment in Reliable’s Sprinkler Trailer while discussing the products with their experts in May. I hope you had some similar good experiences from your chapter participation last year.

We will be seeing less of Brad Hart, he has stepped down from his position on the Board although he and Anna Crisostomo will still be editing the Fusible Link. Thanks to Brad for all his help over the years and still to come.

Looking forward we have three new directors serving on the board and we hope to benefit from their fresh ideas. We have assembled an interesting agenda of technical presentations for our regular meetings and arranged our October 10th field trip to a very interesting facility the likes of which most people never get to experience. Join us and learn how fire protection is accomplished at a nuclear submarine manufacturer.

So it’s time to pay your annual dues and mark your calendar for September 9th. We want to hear your ideas about the Chapter so call, e-mail or meet me at the bar some Monday night if you have something you’d like to talk about.

By the way, this year we are planning to award two door prizes at every regular meeting, a CO detector and a portable extinguisher. We have two goals for this project; to entice more of our members to attend meetings and to make our homes and those of our parents and children that much safer.

I’m looking forward to seeing you on the 9th at the Hanover Manor.

Joe
President Ed Armm convened the meeting at 6:05 PM at the Hanover Manor, E. Hanover, NJ with a salute to the flag and the customary introductions. There were 25 attendees.

The minutes from the May, 2013 meeting were approved as published in the June 2013 edition of the Fusible Link.

The annual election for Chapter Officers and Board Members was held at this meeting. There were no further nominations received by the Chapter Secretary. President Ed Armm made a motion to have the Chapter Secretary cast one vote for the slate of officers as presented. This motion was approved and the following slate of officers was duly elected:

President: Joe Janiga
First VP: Dave Gluckman
Second VP: Paul McGrath
Secretary: Mike Newman
Asst. Secretary: Brad Hart
Treasurer: Glenn Buser
Asst. Treasurer: Nate Gorey
Board of Directors (2-year term):
  John Stoppi (first year of first term)
  Chris Vitale (first year of first term)
  Ernesto Vega (first year of first term)

Chapter member Robert Murray will be entering the second year of his first term as Director.

Ed Armm will be Immediate Past President, a voting member of the Board of Directors and Chair of the Nominating Committee.

President Ed Armm informed the membership of the status of Brad Hart who has recently moved to Maine. Brad has agreed to continue publishing the Fusible Link but will need to relinquish his duties as Assistant Secretary. Ed requested that anyone interested in serving as Assistant Secretary should contact him.

Nathan Gorey presented the Treasurer’s Report of May 2013. A motion to accept the report was made and approved.

Minutes of the SFPE – NJ Chapter Meeting – June 3, 2013

There was one new member – Scott Parry of FM Global. Scott is a Cargo Risk Engineer for FM Global and is applying as a chapter supporter. A motion to accept Scott as a member was approved.

President Ed Armm thanked the Chapter for the opportunity to serve as President the past 2 years and challenged the Chapter members on ways to improve attendance at Chapter meetings and special events. He also presented four “Hats Off” Awards to the following members for their contributions during his tenure as president:

Brad Hart
Joe Janiga
Rich Reitberger

A special “Hats Off” award was also presented to Vicki Serafin for her many contributions to the Chapter.

Newly elected President Joe Janiga presented Ed Armm with a Past President’s pin and thanked Ed on behalf of the Chapter for his many contributions during his term as President.

The planned speaker for the evening was unable to attend and Ernesto Vega kindly filled in and gave an excellent presentation on “Silane Flame Detection”. This presentation will be given at the upcoming NFPA Annual Meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:25 PM.
Insured Texas Fertilizer Plant Explosion Losses Pegged at $100 Million

On April 17, 2013, a massive explosion took place at the West Fertilizer Company, in the small town of West, Texas. The blast damaged 150 buildings, including three of West's four schools, killed 14 people and injured more than 160 others.

Insured damages from an explosion at a fertilizer plant in Texas will likely reach $100 million with the possibility for the figure to rise, according to an estimate from the Texas Insurance Council.

The estimate was tallied by the trade group following a recent visit to West, Texas, the site of the blast. Information from the estimate came from first-hand conversations with insurance-industry representatives on-site in West, said Mark Hanna, spokesman for the ICT.

As far as I can tell, every policyholder in West has been contacted by their insurance company and help has been offered," Hanna said.

The figure includes insured losses from the West Fertilizer Co. plant and damage to nearby buildings, like a school and an apartment building, as well as dozens of homes, Hanna said. The number of homes believed destroyed is 140, according to the ICT.

West Fertilizer Co.'s facility, which is about 80 miles south of Dallas, was flattened by the blast. Hanna said there was concussion-type damage throughout the central Texas town of about 2,500. That's what appeared to cause most of the damage to surrounding buildings, he said. "Every opening" on homes and buildings will likely need to be replaced or repaired, he said.

"Every window, every garage door," Hanna said. "There is going to be foundation problems and a lot of cracks in walls."

Many homes that appeared unscathed by the blast were marked on the front door with an "X," the ICT said, which indicated major interior damage.

The explosion happened shortly before 8 p.m. at the West Fertilizer Co. following a fire, according to the Texas Division of Emergency Management (Best's News Service, April 19, 2013). Fifteen people were killed and up to 200 people were injured by the blast, the ICT said.

As of April 24, the top five personal lines writers, which includes farm owners, homeowners and private passenger automobile, in 2012 in Texas were: State Farm Group, with market share of 21.68%; Farmers Insurance Group, with 11.52%; Allstate Insurance Group, with 11.23%; USAA Group, with 7.8%; and Progressive Insurance Group, with 6.15%, according to BestLink (www.ambest.com/bestlink).

(By Michael Buck, senior associate editor, BestWeek: Michael.Buck@ambest.com)
Code Consulting vs. Code Enforcement
By John P. Stoppi Jr., PE, CBO

Code consulting and code enforcement certainly are not activities that are strictly limited to the arena of fire protection engineering. However, these two practices are more prominent in fire protection engineering than they are in other engineering disciplines. Indeed, many fire protection engineering firms include code consultants in their company’s names or taglines. What exactly is code consulting and how is it executed in practice? How does this relate to code enforcement? Is there any crossover between the two activities? How about private companies performing code enforcement services? This article explores these questions and more.

The term “code consulting” is somewhat vague and potentially misleading. Which code is being consulted on? It could be more accurately termed “building code consulting,” but even that could lead to misinterpretation. As commonly understood, at a minimum, the building code is comprised of the building, electrical, existing building, fire, mechanical, plumbing, and accessibility subcodes. That is, when someone says “building code” they could be referring to the totality of all these subcodes together or merely the building code subpart. This misleading terminology may seem trivial to those experienced in the industry; however, confusion on projects often occurs because of this. An architect may employ a fire protection engineer as a code consultant for a particular project. The architect will identify this individual as such to the rest of the project team. While the code consultant may be retained to advise on only certain chapters of the building and/or fire code, some members of the project team may think the role is more expansive and may ask the code consultant questions about various other codes (e.g., mechanical, accessibility, electrical). To avoid this confusion, someone introducing a code consultant to a project team should introduce them as the “fire and life safety” code consultant or something similar to this.

Misleading terminology aside, what is code consulting? There is no accepted definition, but an attempt would read something like code consulting is:

A series of professional activities associated with engineering and architecture with the goal of helping a client achieve code compliance in specified codes or sections of codes while maintaining or considering other secondary goals such as cost or aesthetics.

The important part of this definition is “...in specified codes of sections of codes.” An organization would be very bold to offer services that cover the entire gamut of code compliance, given how expansive the codes are and the range of expertise required to apply all of them.

Code consulting usually applies to specified chapters of building or fire codes. A common service is to offer code consulting with respect to Chapters 3 through 10 of the International Building Code (1), or its local equivalent. This delineation is often made because these chapters of the building code capture most of the fire protection and life safety requirements of typical projects. Further examples of code consulting services would be to offer code consulting with respect to achieving compliance with NFPA 30 (2), specified chapters of the International Fire Code (3), chapters 1 through 10 of the Life Safety Code (4), or any other specified scope agreed to by both parties. The code consulting scope details are not as important as a defining characteristic as the fact that services are delivered over specified sections or chapters of fire and/or building codes. The scope is as agreed to between the client and code consultant, whether this is agreed to before or during the project. Often, a code requirement will be pointed out by the code consultant and this can lead to services not originally agreed to in the contract. For example, it might be determined that a smoke control system is required, then the code consultant may offer code consulting related to the delivery of that smoke control system to the mechanical contractor, indirectly through the client.

There is no standard way in which code consulting services are delivered through a project, but some common elements may apply. Again, the how the services are delivered is specified and agreed to in the professional contract between the client and consultant. Most of these contracts specify open ended consulting, which is essentially an open ended window of service for the client to contact the consultant for advice concerning code compliance and associated design options. Open ended consulting is typically delivered through telephone conversations, impromptu review meetings, and email correspondence. In addition to open ended consulting, code consulting reviews are normally specified for certain phases of the project, such as schematic design review, design development review and construction document review. The deliverables of these reviews are normally presented through comments, with detailed explanations and commentary concerning possible options to achieve compliance, keeping in mind the client’s project goals (cost, aesthetics, environmental compliance, etc.).

It is the expectation that when the client submits the construction documents to the AHJ, code issues for the scope of code consulting services will be minimized or even nonexistent. Indeed, this is the primary goal of procuring code consulting services. Nevertheless, code compliance issues from the code enforcement official are still possible. When this is the case, the client will again involve the code enforcement official to correct issues.
consultant in resolving these issues. Sometimes the code consultant will convince the code official to see a code issue in a way different from their initial review, in a way advantageous to the client. Other times, the code consultant and code official will not be able to come to an agreement and the code consultant can facilitate an official code interpretation from a higher jurisdictional authority, such as the state’s office of state fire marshal or equivalent governmental body. During the entire process the code consultant acts on behalf of the client, keeping their project goals in mind.

Code consulting requires a deep understanding of the associated code(s), the intent of the code(s), a solid design background, and a wide field of creativity and latitude to assist the client in meeting their project goals and achieving code compliance. It also requires exceptional communication skills and tact in conveying code requirements, suggesting code interpretations to the client or AHJ, and in interacting with the AHJ on behalf of the client.

While the primary purpose of code consulting is to help the client achieve its project goals and code compliance simultaneously, the purpose of code enforcement is to strictly enforce the provisions of the local or state building code with the tendency to err on the side of caution. Again, code enforcement is a general, blanket term, and it really means enforcement of all requirements of all subcodes that comprise the building code. Code enforcement is performed in two phases: during plan review for permitting and multiple, phased inspections during construction.

The construction professionals that perform plan review can be the same or different than the ones who perform on site construction inspections. The background of the individuals performing code enforcement varies more than the individuals who perform code consulting services. Code consulting is normally performed by a design professional, someone who is familiar with working in architecture or engineering, and these services are delivered to another design professional or owner. On the other hand, code enforcement officials may have originated from working in one or multiple building trades, as a general contractor, or as an architect or engineer. Inspectors typically begin as tradesmen then become inspectors later in their careers. They will initially inspect work related to the trade they have experience in and later expand to learn other trades and inspect them as well. A veteran inspector will sometimes begin to perform plan reviews in addition to, or in place of on site inspections. At the state level of code enforcement, or those assigned to review large, complex projects at local levels, the plan reviews are normally performed by an official who is also a design professional or by someone with significant experience in design. The background of code enforcement officers is an important consideration for the code consultant when interacting with them. They are both knowledgeable professionals but may not speak the same language or see code requirements in the same way. To bridge this potential disconnect, the code consultant should become as knowledgeable as possible in construction practices and the code official should learn some aspects of design and engineering.

Unlike code consulting, the individuals who perform code enforcement services have to be formally certified by examination, verification of experience, verification of education, professional licenses or a combination of these. Also, the code enforcement officer has to be vested with some type of statutory authority directly through a local or state government, or acting on behalf of a local or state government. Third party code enforcement by non governmental agencies is possible in some states, but this authority still has to be delegated from some form of government.

For large projects, code enforcement via plan examination is normally delegated to separate individuals who each have expertise in that building trade. Building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and fire protection reviewers examine plans separately and combine code compliance issues into a single package. Sometimes, the fire protection code issues come from individuals within the building department, but in other cases they may be derived separately from the fire prevention division or even from the fire department itself. In contrast to code consulting review comments, code enforcement review comments are brief and straightforward—they are only permitted to illustrate code deficiencies. Code enforcement comments should not suggest any arbitrary design options, preferences, or the like to achieve compliance.

It should be noted that some code enforcement officials serve as de facto code consultants but this is different than how code consulting is delivered by private consultants. Some of the duties of code enforcement officers may be to simply answer questions and “consult” concerning code compliance. While this could accurately be described as “code consulting” as well, this interaction is limited and takes a different form than private sector code consulting. While the code enforcement officer will offer help and clarification concerning code compliance, their help is limited and will only go so far in suggesting design options. Any designer that has extensive code consulting questions and issues should retain a code consultant and not rely on the code enforcement officer for such services.

Some states have their own certification programs for code enforcement officials. One such example is the NC Code Officials Qualification Board (NCCOQB), which is part of the NC Office of State Fire Marshal. Every municipal, county, and state code official that enforces codes in NC must become certified through the NCCOQB. The NCCOQB licenses each trade of code enforcement (building, electrical, fire, mechanical and plumbing) at three levels: I, II & III. A certain level in each trade is required to perform code enforcement for construction projects. The levels are determined by
occupancy classification, square feet, stories, and special uses. Assuming employment by a governmental entity that performs code enforcement, certification requires three steps (5):

1. Review of candidate’s education, experience, and professional licenses.
2. Attending an approved course in Building Code Law and Administration as well as passing the course’s examination.
3. Attending an approved technical course in that particular trade at a level equal to or higher than the certification level requested as well as passing the course’s examination.
4. Passing that trade’s technical state examination at the level of certification desired.

For example, a licensed fire protection engineer with high rise design experience, would be eligible, upon passing the examinations and completing the courses above for Building Inspection Level III, for certification as Building Inspector Level III. This individual would be permitted to perform code enforcement, inspection and plan review, for all buildings in the state. If the individual needed to perform code enforcement for a separate trade, they would need to obtain certification in that trade separately.

Some state’s code enforcement officer certification requirements are more straightforward. In Pennsylvania, for instance, all that is required for certification as a code enforcement officer is to pass examinations approved by PA’s Department of Labor and Industry (PA Dept. of LI), which includes ICC examinations, state exams, and exams similar to these examinations (6). Certain combinations of exams are required for each certification. Instead of dictating levels as NC, PA specifies categories as Residential or Commercial and has Plans Examination as a separate enforcement category.

Also offered in Pennsylvania, as in other states, there are opportunities for individuals, or third party agencies, to perform code enforcement services, on behalf of a county or state government. The requirements are that the individuals performing the services are properly certified by PA Dept. of LI and that the agency is properly certified (7). There is a process for an agency to become certified, including an evaluation and an application fee. The most onerous aspect of evaluation is that the third party agency must possess proper insurance that will cover damages associated with any code enforcement deficiencies or errors.

One building industry that relies heavily upon third party code enforcement services is the modular building industry. While constructed off-site, modular houses or buildings still must meet the requirements of the state building code where they will eventually be sited. Many states contract a majority of the modular code enforcement, inspection, and plan review to certified third party inspection agencies. These agencies are certified by the home state to perform code enforcement for modular buildings. Other states (e.g., Tennessee) perform all such services themselves.

The major as yet to be discussed difference between code consulting and code enforcement are the legal liabilities resulting from each. Code enforcement is always performed on any project where code consulting has been performed and the ultimate responsibility for building safety resides with the entity that certified the building as code compliant. While any designer or architect aims for code compliance during a project, code consulting is an optional activity. In most cases, code consulting does not require the design professional to seal designs and take responsibility for design. The potential legal liability from code enforcement deficiencies vary widely from state to state to an extent that generalizations cannot be made (8). However, code enforcement mistakes can lead to severe legal ramifications, which is one of the reasons why code enforcement interpretations and reviews are so conservatively applied.

Code consultants and code enforcement officials work together on projects. Understanding the differences between these two activities is important in delivering any construction project, regardless of whether code consulting services are maintained. Table 1 summarizes the difference between code consulting and code enforcement.

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John P. Stoppi Jr., P.E. is with Arora Engineers, Inc.

References:

8. C. Barrett Graham, Esq. Email Correspondence Concerning Code Enforcement Officer Liability. 2012.
Explosions rock propane plant in central Florida, seven injured

(Reuters) - Dozens of explosions rocked a propane tank servicing plant in central Florida, northwest of Orlando, late on Monday, injuring seven workers, at least three critically, and prompting the evacuation of nearby homes, authorities said.

No one outside the plant was hurt by the blasts, which began at about 10:30 p.m. local time at the Blue Rhino propane gas filling station in the town of Tavares, about 40 miles northwest of Orlando, said John Herrell, a Lake County sheriff's spokesman.

Fifteen workers out of the two dozen on duty were initially reported missing, but all subsequently were found unscathed, Herrell said. Two others were safe from the outset.

"Obviously it was a very, very dangerous scene" when firefighters arrived, Herrell said.

The chain reaction of explosions, ripping through 20-pound propane cylinders one after another - one tank every few seconds at its peak - unleashed tall columns of flames into the night sky. Homeowners several miles away reported feeling shocks from the explosions.

"We are hearing the booms here inside the restaurant," said Jessica McClure, 23, a waitress at a Denny's restaurant 7 miles north of the scene in the town of Eustis.

She said a bright orange glow from the fire was visible in the distance as she arrived at work at about 11 p.m.

What caused the explosions was not immediately known, Herrell said.

He said seven workers were injured.

Three men from the Blue Rhino plant were flown by helicopter to the Orlando Regional Medical Center, all of them in critical condition with burns, Sybrina Childress, a spokeswoman for the trauma center told Reuters.

Lake County emergency dispatchers said homes located within a mile of the facility were ordered to evacuate as a precaution.

Aerial views of the facility from footage shot by a local television station about 90 minutes after the first explosions showed a large fire, apparently being fed by continuing explosions, surrounded by smaller blazes.

After another 30 minutes, the main fire appeared to be dying down, and the wreckage of what appeared to be burned-out trucks could be seen.

Speaking by telephone to local NBC affiliate WESH-TV, former plant supervisor Don Ingram said the company took in propane tanks used for home gas grills, cleaned them, checked the valves and refilled them.

He said that tanks were stacked on plastic pallets four and five high behind the filling station.

Herrell said an estimated 53,000 propane cylinders were kept on the property.

He said a late crew typically refills 4,000 to 5,000 tanks overnight. The nearest residential neighborhood is located about a quarter-mile from the facility behind a row of trees, Ingram said.

(Reporting by Barbara Liston in Orlando; additional reporting by Brendan O'Brien in Milwaukee; Writing by Steve Gorman; editing by Jackie Frank and Elizabeth Piper)
EMERGENCY RECALL ORDER

The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration issued an emergency recall of 55,000+ propane cylinders manufactured by The Lite Cylinder Company. These cylinders may leak flammable gas or suddenly rupture. The full recall order is available at: http://go.usa.gov/bbyV

In the absence of instructions from Lite Cylinder, PHMSA advises anyone possessing one of these cylinders to:

- Stop using the cylinder(s)
- Close the valve(s)
- Safely disconnect the cylinders once the valves are closed
- Store the cylinder(s) in a space that is well ventilated and not enclosed
- Protect the cylinder(s) from heat and keep away from all heat sources
- Call the Hazmat Info Center at 800-467-4922 if you have any questions

WARNING: ATTEMPTS TO EMPTY THE CYLINDER OR REMOVE THE CYLINDER VALVE BY UNQUALIFIED PERSONS MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH

For more information, contact the hazmat info center: 800-467-4922, or visit PHMSA’s cylinder recall page at http://go.usa.gov/bbyV
Chapter Annual Field Trip to Electric Boat
Groton, CT

This year the Chapter field trip should be extremely interesting to just about anyone on the planet. We will be going to Electric Boat in Groton, Ct to tour their boat yard and manufacturing processes. A copy of the flier is included in this issue. It is extremely important for everyone to register early. There will only be one bus leaving from the FM Global parking lot in Parsippany and thus space is limited to first come first served. For $30 each which includes lunch and transportation, this is real deal!

The New Jersey Chapter SFPE is excited to report that the 2013 Annual Bus Trip this year will be to Electric Boat a Navy submarine manufacturer

• The trip will be Thursday, October 10th.
• Bus will leave FM Global’s parking lot in Parsippany at 0630 for a 0930 show time
• $30 per person (lunch included)
***To attend you will need to bring your own safety gear***

Safety Gear Required:
- Steel Toe Boots
- Safety Glasses
- Safety Hard Hat

Lunch at Puffins
Restaurant on the river!

Space Limited! Reserve with Vicky by August 1st:
vicki.seralin@affiliatedfm.com
MEETING NOTICE

Date: September 9, 2013

Place: East Hanover Fire House
323 Ridgedale Avenue
East Hanover, NJ.

Price: $30.00

Dinner: 5:00-6:00 (Cash bar for mixed drinks)
Dinner at 6 PM

Topic: Case Studies of Egress and Smoke Movement Modeling

Speaker: Tim Costello, P.E. Manager of the NY City of
Rolf Jensen & Associates (RJA) office

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN WITH YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO “SFPE NJ CHAPTER” TO:

Vicki Serafin
Affiliated FM
400 Interpace Parkway, Bldg C - 3rd Floor
Parsippany, NJ 07054-1196
vicki.serafin@affiliatedfm.com

OR PAY AT THE DOOR

NAME: ________________________________

COMPANY: _________________________ TELEPHONE: ____________
Past Editions of the Fusible Link

If you are looking for a past edition of the Fusible Link, whether it be a technical article, meeting information or whatever, years’ worth of Fusible Links have been posted to our Chapter’s web site going back to 2009. The link below will take you to the directory page http://njfsfpe.org/newsletters
2011-2012 Chapter Committees

STANDING COMMITTEES

Program
Ed Armm, Chairman
Consulting - Rich Reitberger
Paul McGrath
Arrangements
Vicki Serafin, Chairperson

Membership
Dave Gluckman, Chairman
Rich Reitberger
Ernesto Vega-Janica

Nominating
Ed Armm, Chairman

Scholarship Fund
Ed Armm, Chairman
Mike Newman
C. Vitale

Auditing
Joe Janiga, Chairman

Archivist
Jim Tolos

Historian
Jim Tolos

Communications
Fusible Link—Brad Hart
Ana Crisostomo—Coordinator
Mailing/Automation/e-mail—Vicki Serafin, Chairperson
Webmaster—Mike Newman & Paul McGrath

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Spring Seminar
Ed Armm
Rich Reitberger
Dave Kurasz

Bylaws
Jim Tolos, Chairman

Career Recruitment
Rich Reitberger, Chairman
John Stoppi
Donna Sparo
Marios Michaelides

Golf Outing
NY Chapter for 2014

Awards
Rich Reitberger, Chairman

PE Examination
Donna Sparo

Chapter Seminar/Field Trip
Richard Reitberger, Chairman
Ed Armm, Co-Chairman
Dave Gluckman
Joe Janiga

Legislative
Rich Reitberger, Chairman
Jerry Naylis
Dave Kurasz

Finance
Rich Reitberger - Chairman
Vanessa Gallagher
C. Patel

HELPFUL LINKS

ADAAG http://www.access-board.gov/adaag/about/index.htm
AFAA National http://www.afaa.org/
AFSA http://www.firesprinkler.org/
ANSI http://web.anisi.org/
ASHRAE http://www.ashrae.org/
Campus-Firewatch http://www.campus-firewatch.com/
Coffee Break Training http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/nfa/coffee-break/
CPSC http://www.cpsc.gov/
CSAA http://www.csaaul.org/
Municipal Codes (E Codes) http://www.generalcode.com/Webcode2.html
FM Global http://www.fmglobal.com/
FSDANY http://www.fsdany.org/regs.htm
FSI http://www.firesprinklerinitiative.org/
FSSA http://www.fssa.net/
Fire Tech Productions—Nicet Training (FTP) http://www.firetech.com/
Home Fire Spklr Coalition http://www.homefiresprinkler.org/
AFAA-NJ http://www.afaaanj.org/
The Joint Commission (JCAHO) - http://www.jointcommission.org/ww/jointcommission.org/
National of Fire Equipment Distributors (NAFED) - http://www.nafed.org/index.cfm

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