

Q FIRE MARSHALS QUARTERLY



INTERNATIONAL FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION • Winter 1999

NFPA Announces U.S. Fire Losses on the Decline

Latest Statistics Show Americans Are Slowly Becoming Safer from Fire

According to a report released by NFPA, the number of 1998 fire deaths (4,035) represents the lowest U.S. fire death toll in 20 years for the second consecutive year. The report also reveals that fire loss rates have dropped across the board. Though most of the declines are relatively modest, NFPA is hopeful that they represent America's slow progress toward increased safety from fire.

"The findings from this year's fire loss report, particularly the maintained decrease in fire death rates, are very encouraging," says Dr. John Hall, NFPA's assistant vice president of Fire Analysis and Research. "But as pleased as NFPA is about the continued declines, it's next year's findings that will be most telling because it takes a minimum of three consecutive years of declines or increases to establish any true trend." Approximately 80% of all U.S. fire deaths continue to occur in the home, which is, ironically, the place most people feel safest from fire. However, home fire deaths did drop by another 4.2%, bringing such rates to a new, lower level.

Other fire loss declines in NFPA's report include the 1,755,500 fires attended by public fire departments, which represents a slight 2.2% decrease over 1997. Civilian injuries also dropped by 2.7% to 23,100 civilian injuries. Incendiary and suspicious structure fires also decreased by 3.2%; property damage from those fires dropped to a 20-year low.

"As the premier source of technical and consumer fire and life safety information for more than 100 years, NFPA is excited

to see that its efforts to protect the public from fire are working," says Dr. Hall. He notes, however, that the fire protection community's work is far from complete. "Each year, fire continues to kill more than 4,000 people, injure thousands more, and result in billions of dollars in property damage," Dr. Hall continues. "Clearly, the 1998 fire loss statistics are in no way a reason to rest on our laurels. In fact, they merely signal that we're on the right track, and that we should continue to focus our efforts in the same direction."

Some areas did show increased fire losses in 1998, including \$8.6 billion in property damage caused by all fires, representing a 1.2% rise over the previous year, though even this represented a decline after adjusted for inflation. Some 545 people also died in highway vehicle fires, which represents a substantial increase of 21.1%.

The full findings of NFPA's report, published in the September/October 1999 issue of *NFPA Journal*, address several major strategies that have helped reduce the overall U.S. fire death toll, and will continue to facilitate future declines. These include more widespread public fire safety and prevention education; increased use, testing and maintenance of smoke alarms, and practicing and developing home fire escape plans; much greater use of residential fire sprinkler systems; creation of more fire-safe home products; and increased attention to the needs of high-risk groups, such as the young, older adults, and low income communities.

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NFPA and IAPMO Agree to Develop Set of Codes and Standards for Built Environment

An NFPA-type, open ANSI consensus process will be utilized

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) have signed a memorandum of understanding to collaborate on a compatible set of consensus codes and standards for health and safety in the built environment. This agreement expands the existing collaboration between the two long-standing organizations.

“Society has much to gain from the decision by IAPMO and NFPA to collaborate in the development of documents produced in an open, true-consensus process,” said NFPA President George D. Miller. “We are committed to this cooperative effort, which will result in a comprehensive, timely and technically consistent set of codes and standards. Together, NFPA and IAPMO will set a precedent for the collaborative development of codes and standards that promote health and safety for the built environment.”

IAPMO Executive Director, G.P. Russ Chaney, says, “On behalf of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, I am proud to announce that our organization is joining with the respected National Fire Protection Association in this important venture. This latest collaboration between our two organizations is the first move toward developing the *Uniform Plumbing and Mechanical Code*® in a consensus process modeled after NFPA’s open, accessible system. IAPMO is committed to fulfilling that objective.”

NFPA is publisher of the *National Fire Codes*®, which comprise more than 300 voluntary codes and standards addressing fire, electrical and life safety guide-

lines. The *National Fire Codes* are widely adopted and used throughout the world. Examples of the best known among these consensus documents are the *National Electrical Code*®, the *Life Safety Code*®, the *Fire Prevention Code*™, and the *National Fuel Gas Code*®.

IAPMO is the publisher of the *Uniform Plumbing Code*® (UPC), *Uniform Mechanical Code*® (UMC), and other Uniform Codes and Standards. The UPC and UMC are the most comprehensive plumbing and mechanical codes ever developed in the United States. Today, the UPC and UMC are the most widely recognized and adopted codes in the nation for plumbing and mechanical system installations. Developed by the experts in the industry, the Uniform Codes will complement the NFPA codes and standards.

“This new endeavor allows NFPA and IAPMO to cooperatively develop a set of documents that will successfully address concerns of the day,” says Arthur E. Cote, P.E., NFPA’s senior vice president and chief engineer. “We are working out a structure that prioritizes key harmonization issues, such as elimination of overlap, duplication or conflict.”

The agreement’s foundation is the commitment to developing the set of codes and standards utilizing an open consensus process, such as the NFPA/ANSI process. Established in 1896, NFPA’s code- and standard-development system is an open, true-consensus process that is accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Some 6,000 volunteers serve on more than 200 technical committees that oversee development of the doc-

uments. The committees are structured to represent a balance of all affected interests and the process is open to the public for comment and debate.

“It has always been NFPA’s philosophy to develop the *National Fire Codes* in the best, most open, process to ensure safety, quality and consistency,” says Miller. “Today’s agreement is an extension of NFPA’s long history and mission, and a fitting progression as we move into the 21st Century.”

“IAPMO and NFPA are natural partners,” concluded Cote. “Each of our organizations produces codes to regulate health and safety in the built environment and each produces standards that ensure safe installation and operation of systems and equipment. Our work complements each other’s, and our common goal in promoting safety and health around the world can be better achieved in unity.”

The International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials was founded in 1926 in Los Angeles, California. IAPMO has dedicated itself to developing and maintaining highly technical codes and standards for use by the construction industry. IAPMO’s membership, comprising representatives from all sectors of the plumbing and mechanical industries, is committed to the protection of our nation’s citizens by ensuring the safe installation of plumbing and mechanical systems. Visit the IAPMO web site at www.iapmo.org to find more information.

Question and Answer

NFPA's Codes- and Standards-Making System

Q.: How do I interpret the *Report on Proposals (ROP)*?

A.: The *ROP* contains all the proposals received for a document in a particular revision cycle and all the actions taken by the technical committee on those proposals. If time stopped, the contents of the *ROP* would actually make up the new codes and standards they contain.

If you a look at any proposal in the *ROP*, you'll see that it's broken into three distinct parts. The submitted proposal* appears first, the committee action on the proposal is second, and the committee ballot is third.

Part I, or the submitted proposal, provides the code or standard number (1) and the proposal number (2), followed by the reference section (3) and the committee action (4). In this example, the code or standard is NFPA 231, *Standard for General Storage*; the proposal number is 231-40; the reference section is a new Appendix note to 6-2.2.6; and the committee action is to accept the proposal in principle.

The log number (5) is for NFPA's use. Item (6) lists the submitter's name and whom he or she represents, if applicable, while item (7) is the submitter's recommendation and item (8) is the submitter's substantiation of the proposed change.

Part II, or the committee action on the proposal, includes the action the committee took on the proposal (9). In this case, it accepted it in principle, which means the committee, likes the concept of the proposal but wishes to make changes, such as rewording it. Other possibilities include "accept," "reject," or "accept in part" due to new or changed text. Any text the committee changes would show in the document if the process stopped at that point, which it does not. Item (10) is the committee statement, in which the committee substantiates its action on the proposal.

Part III, or the committee ballot, includes the number of committee members able to vote (11) and the actual vote on committee action (12), which lists the counts for affirmative and negative votes and for unreturned ballots. Item (13) gives reasons for negative votes. After reviewing the *ROP*, the next step is to submit comments on the proposals.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 NFPA 231 - A98 <i>ROP</i></p> <p>2 231 - 40 - [(A-6-2.2.6 (New)):] [Accept in Principle]</p> <p>6 SUBMITTER: Kenneth E. Isman, Nat'l Fire Sprinkler Assn.</p> <p>7 RECOMMENDATION: Insert a new appendix note as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A-6-2.2.6 The metal construction and face area limitations apply to bin-box storage as well as shelf storage.</p> <p>8 SUBSTANTIATION: Existing text is ambiguous. It could be read that these requirements only apply to shelf storage.</p> | <p>5 (Log #21)</p> <p>4</p> |
| <p>9 COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Do not accept the proposed appendix but instead revise 6-2.2.6 as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">A-6-2.2.6 The area of application shall be permitted to be reduced by 50 percent, provided the minimum requirements of Chapter 5 are met.</p> | <p>PART I</p> |
| <p>10 COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The Committee agrees hat the existing text is ambiguous but believes that revising the body of the standard is more appropriate.</p> | <p>PART II</p> |
| <p>11 NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 28</p> <p>12 VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">AFFIRMATIVE: 26</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">NEGATIVE: 2</p> | <p>PART III</p> |
| <p>13 EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">KROMAN: The proposed new text appears to be typo error. My notes showed the Committee chose to reword 6-2.2.6 to "For bin boxes constructed of metal with a face not exceeding 16 sq ft, and for closed shelves..." (remainder of section to remain as is).</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">SCHUMANN: If 6-2.2.6 were revised as shown (improperly identified as A-6-2.2.6) the context of the existing 6-2.2.6 would be lost. Revised 6-2.2.6 as follows: "For metal bin boxes and metal closed shelves with a face area not exceeding 16 ft2 (1.5m2), the area of sprinkler density application shall be permitted to be reduced by 50 percent, provided the minimum requirements of Chapter 5 are met."</p> | <p>PART III</p> |

Michigan Fire Inspectors Celebrate the Big 50

The Michigan Fire Inspectors Society recently celebrated its 50th Annual Conference and Educational Seminar. The four-day meeting was held at the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education on the campus of Michigan State University in East Lansing.

Those in attendance were treated to excellent educational offerings by speakers such as Retired Battalion Commander, Dr. Harry R. Carter, Ph.D., of the Newark, NJ, Fire Department; Mr. Steven Sawyer, executive secretary of the International Fire Marshals Association; Lt. Rene Alaniz, McAllen Fire Department; Mr. William Middlemiss, Massachusetts State Fire Marshals Office; and Dr. Gordon Blush, Ph.D., of Target Products,

Inc. Numerous workshops were also included in the four-day event.

Highlights included a musical opening by members of the Michigan State University Spartan Marching Band; a visit to the State capitol and to the offices of all legislative members, who were presented with packets of information about fire safety; and a banquet on the last night attended by many past presidents of the Society, including Richard Bernitt, the Society's first president. The MFIS was also honored with proclamations from the governor of the State of Michigan and from the International Fire Marshals Association in recognition of 50 years of dedication to the State.

Just Another Success Story

*By Duane Fox, Jr.; Past Chief
Carlisle Fire Co., Milford, DE*

On June 28 the Carlisle Volunteer Fire Company in Milford, DE, responded to a building fire at approximately 8:30 p.m. The building is a 3-story, 72-unit, wood frame, low-income apartment with a 13-R system and a local fire alarm system consisting of corridor smoke detection and manual pulls at the exit doors. The fire started in a residential hood over the electric range. The fan motor in the hood caused the fire, which came out of the front vent and proceeded up the cabinets. The fire activated the quick-response head in the kitchen and the radiant heat activated the next head in the living room.

Upon the fire department's arrival, the entire building was evacuated. The first hose crew into the first-floor apartment found that the fire had been extinguished. Firefighters shut down the sprinkler system and cleaned up the water.

The hood was destroyed, the cabinets were scorched beyond repair, the carpet was soaked, and the tenant's belongings in the kitchen and living room suffered some water damage. The sprinkler system contained the fire within the hood, and the 17-year-old male, home at the time of the fire, used a fire extinguisher from the hallway to extinguish the remainder of the flame under the hood. The fire company arrived on the scene within six minutes of the first call to the 911 center. The fire was not evident, but light smoke was in the air and water flowed from two heads. Water damaged the carpet in the fire unit, corridor, and just inside the doors of the two adjacent units.

During the course of a year, the fire company responds to several false alarms, nuisance alarms, and malicious alarms at the apartment complex. Therefore, the tenants do not readily leave the building when the fire alarm system is activated. It is my opinion that, given the nature of the building construction and the tenants' refusal to leave the building, when the fire alarm is activated, the sprinkler system saved lives that June evening.

New USFA Chief Operating Officer Selected

The director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has announced the selection of a new Chief Operating Officer (COO) for the U.S. Fire Administration (USFA).

"I am pleased to welcome Chief Kenneth O. Burris, Jr., to our senior management team," FEMA Director James Lee Witt said. "As a highly respected member of our nation's fire service community, Chief Burris will bring years of operational expertise that will be a major asset as we chart the USFA's future course."

Chief Burris has been a firefighter for more than 22 years and has served as fire chief for Marietta, GA, since 1992. He is credited with applying innovative techniques and strong leadership that have made the Marietta Fire Department a model throughout the nation.

Chief Burris completed his Masters of Public Administration at Kennesaw University in 1995. He also holds a Bachelor of Science in safety and fire protection engineering technology from the University of Cincinnati, where he graduated cum laude in 1992. He has held senior positions with both the Georgia Association of Fire Chiefs and the International Association of Fire Chiefs.

As a senior executive service career appointee, Chief Burris will serve as the primary advisor to FEMA's director and the USFA administrator on overall operations and management of the USFA. The COO position was established in response to recommendations of the members of the fire service organizations, and it focuses on bringing increased technical and practical fire expertise to the USFA.

Chief Rich Marinucci, of Farmington Hills, MI, has been the acting USFA COO since late April. He will work closely with Chief Burris on the transition of duties. Chief Burris assumed his new position in late September.

IFMA Merchandise Order Form

IFMA has a new line of merchandise to promote IFMA. They include a new 100% cotton white golf shirt with red and blue striped collar and sleeves and a blue nylon windshirt with hand pockets, both come with the IFMA logo on the left breast.

IFMA Order Form

Baseball Hat - \$15.00 each, includes postage and handling

Number	Cost	Total Cost
_____	\$15	_____

Golf Shirt - \$30.00 each, includes postage and handling

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<input type="checkbox"/> Small	_____	\$30	_____
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<input type="checkbox"/> Large	_____	\$30	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> X-Large	_____	\$30	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> XX-Large	_____	\$30	_____

Lapel Pin - \$3.00 each, includes postage and handling

Number	Cost	Total Cost
_____	\$3	_____

Wind Shirt - \$40.00 each, includes postage and handling

Size	Number	Cost	Total Cost
<input type="checkbox"/> Small	_____	\$40	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Medium	_____	\$40	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Large	_____	\$40	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> X-Large	_____	\$40	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> XX-Large	_____	\$40	_____

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Web Distribution of *NFPA News*

The latest edition of *NFPA News* is posted on the NFPA web site, and it is available for downloading as a PDF file. NFPA is considering a proposal to make this method standard for distribution of the *NFPA News*. Under this plan, a paper version would be provided on an “as requested” subscription basis. Currently, *NFPA News* is distributed to NFPA members, committee members, subscribers to the *National Fire Codes*®, and others.

Reading *NFPA News* on-line offers subscribers a significant advantage—the opportunity to browse the wealth of additional codes and standards information on the NFPA web site. This resource includes current proposals and comments, TIAs, and errata items.

At this stage in our consideration of distributing *NFPA News* electronically, we are soliciting feedback from our readers. Other organizations have instituted this practice; for example the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) is already offering its newsletter in a web-only distribution format, with a paid subscription service for paper copies.

Please provide us with any comments you may have. E-mail your comments to NFPA’s Codes and Standards Administration at the following address: Inisbet@nfpa.org. Or, send them by mail to Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269.

Errata

NFPA 20, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection* 1998 Edition

Reference: 6-2

Errata No.: 20-98-1

The Committee on Fire Pumps notes the following error in the 1998 edition of NFPA 20, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection*:

1. In Section 6-2 replace the word “of” with the word “or” to read as follows:

6-2 Power Source(s). Power shall be supplied to the electric motor-driven fire pump by a reliable source or ~~of~~ two or more approved independent sources, all of which shall make compliance with Section 6-4 possible.

Exception: Where electric motors are used and the height of the structure is beyond the pumping capacity of the fire department apparatus, a second source in accordance with 6-2.3 shall be provided.

Issue Date: September 15, 1999

Electronic Quarterly

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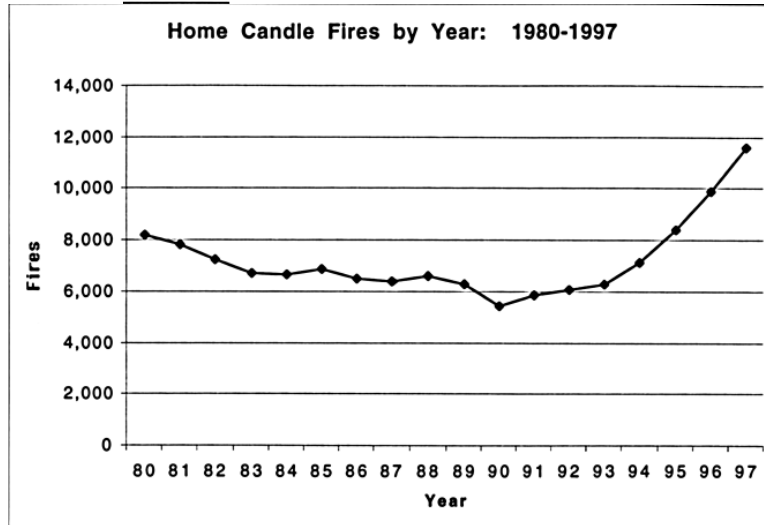
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Candle Fires in the Home

The following information is taken from the October 1999 report, *Candle Fires in U.S. Homes and Other Occupancies*, by Marty Ahrens. Please contact Nancy Schwartz in NFPA's One-Stop Data Shop at (617) 984-7450 or E-mail osds@nfpa.org to request a complimentary copy of the complete report.



Source: National estimates based on NFIRS and NFPA survey

Candles caused an annual average of 8,690 fires, 104 deaths, 948 injuries and \$126.0 million in damage.

Between 1993 and 1997, an average of 8,690 home fires started by candles were reported to public fire departments each year. (Homes include dwellings, duplexes, manufactured housing, and apartments.) These fires caused an annual average of 104 civilian deaths, 948 civilian injuries and an estimated direct property loss of \$126.0 million.

Candle fires accounted for an average of 2.0% of all reported home fires, 2.9% of the civilian home fire deaths, 4.9% of the civilian home fire injuries, and 2.8% of the direct property damage in home fires.

These percentages are even more disturbing when we look at data for 1997 only. In that year, the 11,600 candle fires accounted for 2.4% of the fires, 3.1% of the home fire deaths, 6.0% of the home civilian injuries, and 3.5% of the direct property damage in home fires.

Home candle fires and casualties hit new high in 1997.

More home fires were started by candles in 1997 than in any of the 17 previous years. These fires also caused more deaths and injuries than in previous years. In 1980 (the first year of available data), candles started 8,240 home fires. These fires generally declined in the 1980's and fell to a low of 5,540 in 1990. However, these fires increased 12% from 1993 to 1994. In 1995, they went up

18%, and they jumped another 18% to the 9,930 reported in 1996. From 1996 to 1997, these fires increased by 17%, to more than double the 1990 low.

Deaths from home candle fires jumped 24% to 156 in 1997 from the previous high of 126 in 1996. Beginning in 1994, civilian injuries caused by home candle fires have been hitting new highs each year. They jumped 36% from 627 in 1993 to 853 in 1994, rose 7% to 914 in 1995, and jumped another 25% to the 1,140 reported in 1996. They rose 5% from 1996 to 1,202 in 1997.

Direct property damage from home candle fires jumped 35% from \$87.1 million in 1994 to \$117.6 million in 1995. It jumped 45% from 1995 to \$170.6 million in 1996. The graph shows a loss considerably higher in the 1990's than in the 1980's. Although dollar loss figures have not been adjusted for inflation, 1996 would still be the peak loss year with such an adjustment. From 1996 to 1997, direct property damage was virtually unchanged with a 0.3% increase. This would actually be a slight decrease when adjusted for inflation. However, losses in 1996 and in 1997 were both significantly higher than any of the earlier years.

The share of home structure fires started by candles is growing.

Partly because total home fires have declined in frequency and partly because of the increase in real numbers, the share of fires

started by candles has almost tripled from 1.1% in the early 1980's up to 2.9% in 1996. Home fires from all causes actually fell to their lowest point in 1997.

National Candle Association reports an increase in candle sales.

According to the National Candle Association (NCA), the industry has had an average annual growth of 10-15% since the early 1990's. It was also noted that growth has doubled in recent years. There are more than 200 commercial, religious, and institutional manufacturers of candles in the United States, and a typical manufacturer offers between 1,000 and 2,000 varieties of candles. The NCA reports that candles are used in seven out of ten households in this country and that roughly 35% of the candle business is seasonal around the Christmas holiday.*

What do we know about candle fires in the home?

Because data from one year may not be representative, the following statistics reflect the annual average percentages for fires that occurred during the five year period from January 1993 through December 1997.

Where do candle fires start?

- 44% of these fires started in bedrooms;
- 19% started in living rooms, family rooms, or dens;
- 11% started in bathrooms;
- 7% began in kitchens; and
- 4% started in dining rooms.

How do they start?

- 36% of the home candle fires occurred because candles were unattended, abandoned, or inadequately controlled.
- 18% occurred because some form of combustible material was left too close to the candle.
- Children were playing with the candles or something flammable near the candles in 9% of these fires.
- 5% of the home candle fires started when the occupant fell asleep while the candle was burning.
- An unclassified or unknown-type misuse of the candle caused 11% of the fires.

What do candles ignite?

- Mattresses or bedding were first ignited in 13% of these fires;
- Cabinetry was the first item ignited in 10% of these incidents;

**Table 1.
Candle Fires in the Home by Year
1980-1997**

Year	Home Fires	Civilian Deaths	Civilian Injuries	Direct Property Damage (in millions)
1980	8,240	32	506	\$38.1
1981	7,870	106	438	\$40.2
1982	7,270	81	462	\$39.2
1983	6,710	98	507	\$43.8
1984	6,690	97	559	\$48.7
1985	6,900	73	576	\$55.9
1986	6,520	111	563	\$70.4
1987	6,440	104	571	\$49.6
1988	6,650	81	679	\$60.3
1989	6,290	99	650	\$62.3
1990	5,460	89	559	\$62.5
1991	5,900	64	657	\$81.5
1992	6,090	102	601	\$61.0
1993	6,310	82	627	\$83.6
1994	7,160	81	853	\$87.1
1995	8,440	76	914	\$117.6
1996	9,930	126	1,140	\$170.6
1997	11,600	156	1,202	\$171.1
1980-1997 Annual average	7,250	92	670	\$74.6
1993-1997* Annual average	8,690	104	97	\$126.0

*Detailed analysis of the candle fire problem is based on five year annual averages for 1993-1997.

These are fires reported to U.S. municipal fire departments and so exclude fires reported only to Federal or state agencies or industrial fire brigades. Fires are rounded to the nearest ten, civilian deaths and injuries are rounded to the nearest one, and direct property damage is rounded to the nearest thousand. Property damage has not been adjusted for inflation. A proportional share of fires in which the form of heat of ignition was unknown or unreported is included in these totals.

Homes include dwellings, duplexes, manufactured housing and apartments.

Source: National estimates based on NFIRS and NFPA survey.

- Curtains and drapes were ignited first in 8% of these fires;
- Interior wall coverings were ignited first 6% of the time;
- Upholstered furniture was ignited first in 5% of the fires;
- In 5% of these fires, decorations for special events were first ignited;
- Clothing was also ignited first in 5% of these incidents;
- Magazines, newspapers, and writing paper were first ignited 4% of the time;
- Rugs and other floor coverings were first ignited 4% of the time; and
- Towels and other linens (not bedding) were first ignited in 4% of the fires.

When do candle fires occur?

December was the peak month for home candle fires with twice the average number of these incidents. These incidents were more frequent in the winter months than in spring, summer, or fall.

December candle fires follow a somewhat different pattern.

Although bedrooms were the leading areas of origin for home candle fires all year, Figure 6 shows that this pattern was not as strong in December. From January through November, 47% of the candle fires started in bedrooms. Only 31% of the December candle fires started there. In December, 29% of the home candle fires started in living rooms or dens, compared to 17% during the rest of the year. Candle fires occurred in dining rooms and kitchens more frequently in December than they did the rest of the year.

Decorations for special events were the leading forms of material first ignited in December. During the rest of year, these decorations ranked thirteenth. This is consistent with the industry pattern of seasonal business.

Use Candles Safely

Remember: A candle is an open flame. It can easily ignite any combustibles nearby.

- Extinguish all candles when leaving the room or when going to sleep.
- Keep candles away from items that can catch fire such as clothing, books, paper, curtains, Christmas trees, flammable decorations, or anything that burns.
- Make sure candles are placed on a secure piece of furniture in sturdy holders that won't tip over. Holders should be made from material that can't burn.
- Make sure the candle holder is big enough to collect dripping wax.
- Don't place lit candles in windows, where blinds or curtains can close over them.
- Do not use candles in places where they could be knocked over by children or pets.
- Keep candles and all open flames away from flammable liquids.
- When purchasing or using candles, consider what would happen if the candle burned low. Could it burn the candle holder or decorative material nearby? Extinguish candles when they get within two inches of the holder or decorative material.

Where young children are present:

- Keep candles up high out of the reach of children.
- Never leave a child unattended in a room with a candle. A child should not sleep in a room with a lit candle.
- Keep all matches and lighters up high and out of the sight and reach of children, preferably in a locked cabinet.

Using Candles During Power Outages

Flashlights and other lights generated by batteries are much safer light sources than candles.

Observe all the general candle safety tips. Also:

- Try to avoid carrying a lit candle. When you carry a candle, you are carrying something that could start a fire. Don't use a candle to go into a closet to look for things.
- Never use a candle for light when fueling equipment such as a kerosene heater or lantern. The flame may ignite the fumes.
- Extinguish all candles when leaving the home or when going to sleep.

* Information was found at the National Candle Association's web site, www.candles.org, on September 30, 1999.



President's Corner



John S. Robison

We hope everyone had a good time at NFPA's 1999 Fall Meeting in New Orleans. Many members attended the IFMA Executive Board meeting held on November 15. Key issues were up for discussion and member participation helped the Board develop a consensus of opinion through candid discussion.

The November 15 IFMA Executive Board agenda included discussions of standard fire loss reporting, the NFA/USFA Blue Ribbon Panel issue, and the Model Fireworks Law.

In addition, Fire Protection Institute offerings, the IFMA Master Plan, the North American Coalition for Public Fire Safety Education, model smoke detector legislation, Class K fire extinguisher classification, the fire marshal's involvement in school terrorism preparedness response, the Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition, and Regional Fire Code Development Committees were discussed.

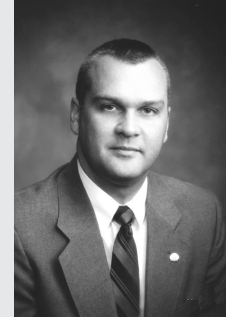
Future Board meetings are scheduled for February 5-6, 2000, in Altamonte Springs, FL, and May 14, 2000, in Denver, CO. As always, we encourage IFMA members and chapter representatives to attend every meeting possible. Your involvement and input are essential elements to a progressive organization.

The new IFMA lapel pin is available and can be obtained by contacting Executive Secretary Steve Sawyer (E-mail ssawyer@nfpa.org).

The new IFMA Message Board is on-line and is accessible by going to http://www.nfpa.org/Members/Member_Sections/International_Fire_Marshals_As/international_fire_marshals_as.html and clicking on "Message Board." Register and you will have access to the message board, allowing greater communication with fire service organizations and individuals.

The Board wishes you all a safe and joyous holiday season.

Executive Secretary's Report



Steven F. Sawyer

The 1st Annual Fire Marshals Conference was a success. We are looking forward to preparing for next year's conference; if you have any suggestions please let us know. I would like to thank the Florida Fire Marshals Association and the Michigan Fire Inspectors Society for sponsoring the Hospitality Room. This provided a great opportunity for IFMA members and invited guests to interact.

IFMA is offering a new one-day course, "The Process of Performance-Based Fire Protection Design." Look for upcoming information on the availability of all IFMA courses.

The Bulletin Board is up and running, and it can be located on the IFMA home page. The IFMA Bulletin Board has been developed as a service to the fire prevention community as a means to disseminate information and solicit input. Please visit it and provide your input to assist members of the fire prevention community.

I would like to congratulate the Michigan Fire Inspectors Society on its 50th Anniversary. At the most recent meeting, I was honored to make some presentations and to swear in the officers.

I wish everyone a safe and joyous holiday season!!!

NEW MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION

UNITED STATES

GEORGIA

Timothy R. Eckenwiler
Captain
Gwinnett County Fire Marshal
75 Langley Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30045-6900

ILLINOIS

Timothy J. P. Tess, P.E.
Section Head Fire Protection
Argonne National Laboratory
9700 S. Cass Ave. Building 301
Argonne, IL 60439

MARYLAND

John Bryan
2399 Bear Den Road
Frederick, MD 21701-9328

William Grom, Special Agent
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms
A & E National Repository
16825 S. Seton Ave
Emmitsburg, MD 21727

NEBRASKA

Michael D. Stucker
Fire Inspector
Belleve Volunteer Fire Department
211 W. 22nd Avenue
Belleve, NE 68005

NEW JERSEY

David E. Herbert
Fire Marshal
East Brunswick Fire District 1
14 Marshal Court
Plainsboro, NJ 08536

Victor Russomanno
Fire Protection Inspector
Town of Lakewood
212 4th Street
Lakewood, NJ 08701

NEW YORK

Robert Boutillier
Fire Marshal
Town of Webster
1000 Ridge Road
Webster, NY 14580

Patrick J. McNamee
Fire Safety Inspector
Village of Haverstraw
40 New Main Street
Haverstraw, NY 10927

Stephen C. Morris
Fire Prevention Inspector
Syosset Fire Dept.
50 Cold Spring Road
Syosset, NY 11791

OREGON

Mike Thrapp
Fire Marshal
Eugene Fire & EMS
99 W 10th Ave
Eugene, OR 97401

PENNSYLVANIA

William A. Chapman
Fire Marshal
Lower Southampton Township
1500 Desire Ave
Feasterville, PA 19053

SOUTH CAROLINA

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Engineering Field Manager
Factory Mutual
246 Woodridge Court
Leesville, SC 29070

Jay Lowry
Fire Marshal
City of Charleston Fire Inspections
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Charleston, SC 29401

TENNESSEE

Dale Helton
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GTS Duratek
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Fire Protection Engineer
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Fire Safety Representative
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Safety Specialist
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Mark E. Johnson
Fire Safety Manager
Lowe's Home Improvement Center
10753 Poachers Run
Chesterfield, VA 23832

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Frank Thoresen
Chief
Victoria Fire Department
1234 Yates Street
Victoria, BC, Canada V8V 3M8

ONTARIO

Harry S. Toor
Sr. Building Inspector
City of Kanata
580 Terry Fox Dr.
Kanata, ON, Canada R2L 4C2

INTERNATIONAL

PAKISTAN

Abdul Ghani Ismail
Manager Fire Service
National Power International
176-Q Block 2 PE CHS
Karachi, Pakistan

FIRE LOSS STATE BY STATE

by Kriston L. Welch

Massachusetts

Population: 6,085,000
 Size of state: 9,241 square miles (23,934 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$39,494
 Fire deaths: 68 (#22)
 Fire deaths per million people: 11.2 (#34)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): none (7)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 9.7 (#39)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 15.7 (#40)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 38.9 (#1)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 21.7 (#35)
 Percentage without high school education: 14.1 (#37)
 Deadliest fire this century: On November 28, 1942, the Cocoanut Grove night club fire in Boston killed 492 people. It was the sixth-deadliest fire in U.S. history and the second-deadliest involving a single building.

Michigan

Population: 9,731,000
 Size of state: 96,705 square miles (250,465 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$39,225
 Fire deaths: 129 (#11)
 Fire deaths per million people: 13.2 (#27)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 2 (8)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 14.1 (#19)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 29.5 (#30)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 20.8 (#22)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 25.7 (#7)
 Percentage without high school education: 14 (#38)
 Deadliest fire this century: On November 3, 1926, 51 people died at a metal mine in Ishpeming.

Minnesota

Population: 4,649,000
 Size of state: 86,943 square miles (225,182 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$40,991
 Fire deaths: 45 (#26)
 Fire deaths per million people: 9.7 (#38)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 2 (2)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 11.7 (#28)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 30.1 (#29)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 24.5 (#17)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 20.5 (#43)
 Percentage without high school education: 12.1 (#44)
 Deadliest fire this century: A forest fire in northern Minnesota killed 559 people on October 12, 1918.

Mississippi

Population: 2,711,000
 Size of state: 48,286 square miles (125,060 square kilometers)

Median household income: \$26,677
 Fire deaths: 95 (#18)
 Fire deaths per million people: 35 (#1)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 2 (8)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 19.9 (#3)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 52.9 (#4)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 8.6 (#41)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 24 (#18)
 Percentage without high school education: 22.5 (#7)
 Deadliest fire this century: On April 23, 1940, 207 people died in a fire at the Rhythm Club in Natchez.

Missouri

Population: 5,364,000
 Size of state: 69,709 square miles (180,546 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$34,265
 Fire deaths: 107 (#15)
 Fire deaths per million people: 19.9 (#12)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 1 (7)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 15.6 (#12)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 31.3 (#25)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 20.4 (#23)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 24.3 (#16)
 Percentage without high school education: 19.1 (#16)
 Deadliest fire this century: On February 17, 1957, 72 people died in a fire at the Katie Jane Nursing Home in Warrenton. It was the deadliest nursing home fire in U.S. history.

Montana

Population: 877,000
 Size of state: 147,046 square miles (380,849 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$28,684
 Fire deaths: 13 (#40)
 Fire deaths per million people: 14.8 (#20)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): none (2)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 11.5 (#30)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 47.5 (#9)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 21.8 (#21)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 21.1 (#41)
 Percentage without high school education: 11.4 (#46)
 Deadliest fire this century: On June 8, 1917, 163 people died in a metal mine fire in Butte.

Nebraska

Population: 1,649,000
 Size of state: 77,358 square miles (200,358 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$34,014
 Fire deaths: 17 (#35)
 Fire deaths per million people: 10.3 (#35)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): none (4)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 8.8 (#45)

Percentage living in rural areas: 33.9 (#21)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 30.7 (#8)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 21.9 (#30)
 Percentage without high school education: 14 (#38)
 Deadliest fire this century: A fire at the Pathfinder Hotel in Fremont killed 20 people on January 10, 1976.

Nevada

Population: 1,601,000
 Size of state: 110,567 square miles (286,367 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$38,540
 Fire deaths: 11 (#43)
 Fire deaths per million people: 6.9 (#44)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 1 (3)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 11.1 (#31)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 11.7 (#47)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 2.9 (#50)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 26.3 (#4)
 Percentage without high school education: 14.6 (#33)
 Deadliest fire this century: A fire at the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas killed 85 people on November 21, 1980. It was by far the deadliest U.S. fire of the 1980s.

New Hampshire

Population: 1,160,000
 Size of state: 9,283 square miles (24,044 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$39,407
 Fire deaths: 9 (#45)
 Fire deaths per million people: 7.8 (#43)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): none (1)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 7.7 (#49)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 49 (#7)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 27.1 (#11)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 21.5 (#37)
 Percentage without high school education: 14.9 (#31)
 Deadliest fire this century: According to our records, New Hampshire hasn't had a fire this century that killed 10 or more people.

New Jersey

Population: 8,002,000
 Size of state: 8,215 square miles (21,277 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$47,468
 Fire deaths: 77 (#20)
 Fire deaths per million people: 9.6 (#39)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 3 (23)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 9.2 (#42)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 10.6 (#49)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 24.6 (#16)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 19.2 (#47)
 Percentage without high school education: 15.1 (#30)
 Deadliest fire this century: On June 30, 1900, a fire on a steamship of the North German Lloyd line killed 326 people. This is the tenth-deadliest fire in U.S. history.

New Mexico

Population: 1,711,000
 Size of state: 121,598 square miles (314,939 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$25,086
 Fire deaths: 25 (#34)
 Fire deaths per million people: 14.6 (#21)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 1 (7)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 21.1 (#2)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 27 (#32)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 8.1 (#43)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 21.2 (#39)
 Percentage without high school education: 22 (#10)
 Deadliest fire this century: On October 22, 1913, a Dawson coal mine fire killed 263 people.

New York

Population: 18,134,000
 Size of state: 53,989 square miles (139,833 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$35,410
 Fire deaths: 213 (#2)
 Fire deaths per million people: 11.7 (#32)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 18 (66)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 17 (#8)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 15.7 (#40)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 35.7 (#3)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 21.5 (#37)
 Percentage without high school education: 20 (#14)
 Deadliest fire this century: On June 15, 1904, a fire on the steamship S.S. General Slocum in New York City killed 1,030 people, making this the deadliest U.S. fire of the century. In fact, this fire ranks third on the all-time list of deadly U.S. fires, behind the 1865 S.S. Sultana steamship fire on the Mississippi River and the 1871 Wisconsin forest fire in Peshtigo.

North Carolina

Population: 7,309,000
 Size of state: 52,672 square miles (136,421 square kilometers)
 Median household income: \$35,601
 Fire deaths: 165 (#8)
 Fire deaths per million people: 22.6 (#9)
 Firefighter deaths (five-year total): 1 (9)
 Percentage living below poverty level: 14.2 (#18)
 Percentage living in rural areas: 49.6 (#6)
 Percentage of housing built before 1940: 9.9 (#38)
 Percentage over 18 who smoke: 25.8 (#6)
 Percentage without high school education: 21.6 (#11)
 Deadliest fire this century: On May 27, 1925, a coal mine fire in Farmville killed 53 people.

Committees Soliciting Proposals

The committees for the following documents are planning to begin preparation of their respective reports. In accordance with the *Regulations Governing Committee Projects*, committees are now accepting proposals for recommendations on content for the documents listed below. Proposals received by 5:00 p.m. EST on the closing date indicated will be acted on by the committee, and that action will be published in the committee's report. Proposals must be submitted to Codes and Standards Administration on proposal forms available in the back of all NFPA documents or from NFPA headquarters. (NOTE: For information on specific committee meeting dates, contact Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA.) Please note that for **new documents (P*)**, a draft copy of the **new document** on which to submit proposals will be available. Copies of **new document (P*)** drafts are available from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 and available on NFPA's web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/procom/document.html>. If you need a current edition of a document, please contact NFPA Fulfillment Center, 11 Tracy Drive, Avon, MA 02322, or call (800) 344-3555.

Document No./ Edition	Title	Proposal Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 15-1996	<i>Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 17-1998	<i>Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems</i>	1/5/2001	May 2002
NFPA 17A-1998	<i>Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems</i>	1/5/2001	May 2002
NFPA 18-1995	<i>Wetting Agents</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 25-1998	<i>Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 32-1996	<i>Drycleaning Plants</i>	1/5/2001	May 2002
NFPA 40-1997	<i>Cellulose Nitrate Motion Picture Film</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 51-1997	<i>Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 55-1998	<i>Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed and Liquefied Gases in Portable Cylinders</i>	7/6/2001	Nov. 2002
NFPA 61-1999	<i>Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Products Facilities</i>	1/5/2001	May 2002
NFPA 70-1999	<i>National Electrical Code®</i>	11/5/1999	May 2001
NFPA 72-1999	<i>National Fire Alarm Code®</i>	11/3/2000	May 2002
NFPA 75-1999	<i>Electronic Computer/Data Processing Equipment</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 79-1997	<i>Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery</i>	1/5/2001	May 2002
NFPA 80-1999	<i>Fire Doors and Fire Windows</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 80A-1996	<i>Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 96-1998	<i>Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 97-1996	<i>Chimneys, Vents, and Heat-Producing Appliances</i>	7/6/2001	Nov. 2002
NFPA 101B-1999	<i>Code for Means of Egress for Buildings and Structures</i>	3/31/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 211-1996	<i>Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances</i>	7/6/2001	Nov. 2002
NFPA 271-1998	<i>Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 288-P*	<i>Fire Tests of Floor Door Assemblies</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 301-1998	<i>Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 306-1997	<i>Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 402-1996	<i>Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting Operations</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 407-1996	<i>Aircraft Fuel Servicing</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 424-1996	<i>Airport/Community Emergency Planning</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 432-1997	<i>Organic Peroxide Formulations</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 471-1997	<i>Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 472-1997	<i>Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 473-1997	<i>EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 482-1996	<i>Zirconium</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 502-1998	<i>Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 505-1999	<i>Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operation</i>	1/5/2001	May 2002
NFPA 513-1998	<i>Motor Freight Terminals</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 560-1995	<i>Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001

NFPA 664-1998	<i>Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 704-1996	<i>Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 750-1996	<i>Water Mist Fire Protection Systems</i>	7/6/2001	Nov. 2002
NFPA 902-1997	<i>Fire Reporting Field Incident Guide</i>	4/14/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 903-1996	<i>Fire Reporting Property Survey Guide</i>	4/14/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 904-1996	<i>Incident Follow-up Report Guide</i>	4/14/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 1081-P*	<i>Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 1124-1998	<i>Manufacture, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks and Articles Pyrotechnic</i>	2/1/2000	May 2001
NFPA 1127-1998	<i>High Power Rocketry</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 1142-1999	<i>Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 1192-1999	<i>Recreational Vehicles</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 1194-1999	<i>Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 1500-1997	<i>Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 1521-1997	<i>Fire Department Safety Officer</i>	6/30/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 1710-P*	<i>Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations Provided to the Public by Career Fire Departments</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 1720-P*	<i>Volunteer Fire Service Deployment</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 1981-1997	<i>Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus for the Fire Service</i>	1/1/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 1982-1998	<i>Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)</i>	1/1/2000	Nov. 2001
NFPA 2112-P*	<i>Flash Fire Protective Garments for Industrial Personnel</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001
NFPA 2113-P*	<i>Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flash Fire Protective Garments</i>	1/7/2000	May 2001

P* Proposed NEW drafts are available from the NFPA Codes and Standards Administration, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

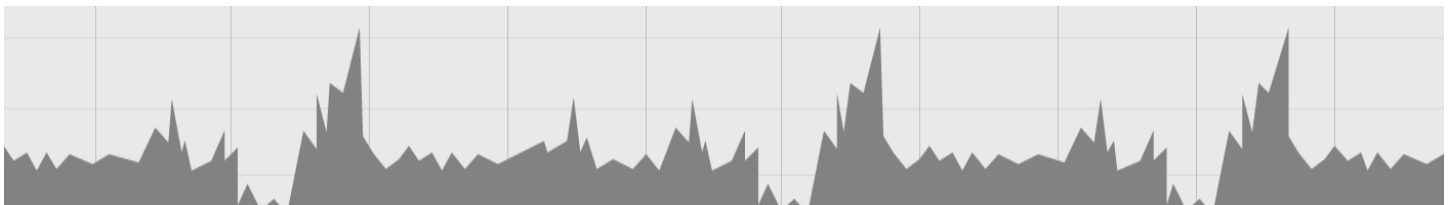
COMING EVENTS

January 2000

- 10-12 NEC® Panels 10, 12, 13, Hilton Head, SC
- 10-15 NEC Panels 1, 8, 14, 16, Hilton Head, SC
- 12-15 NFPA Standards Council, Key West, FL
- 13-15 NEC Panels 9, 11, 18, Hilton Head, SC
- 17-19 NEC Panels 4, 6, 15, Hilton Head, SC
- 17-22 NEC Panels 2, 3, 5, 20, Hilton Head, SC
- 17 TCC Manufactured Housing, Hilton Head, SC
- 20-22 NEC Panels 7, 17, 19, Hilton Head, SC

February

- 5-6 IFMA Executive Committee Meeting, Altamonte Springs, FL



Meet the Board 2nd Vice-President, Ronald R. Farr

Ron is employed with the Kalamazoo Township Fire Department in Kalamazoo, MI. He has been with the Township since 1972 and has served as fire marshal since 1978.

He began his fire service career more than 30 years ago as a member of the volunteer fire department in his hometown.

Ron serves on two NFPA Technical Committees and is also a member of the NFPA Fire Inspector 1 Certification Advisory Board.

Ron has been a member of the National Fire Protection Association and a member of the International Fire Marshals Association (formerly FMANA) since 1978. He is an active member of the Michigan Fire Inspectors Society, having served as president in 1982 and 1983, and he currently serves as the Society's secretary/treasurer.

He is also a past president and life member of the Michigan Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators, and a member of the Michigan Association of Fire Chiefs, International Fire Chiefs Association and numerous other state and national fire and life safety organizations.

Ron is a state certified fire inspector and a certified instructor for the Michigan Fire Fighters Training Council, and he is active in teaching fire safety and code enforcement classes throughout the state.

Ron is married and the proud father of a son and daughter. His hobbies include snow skiing and riding horses.



**INTERNATIONAL FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION
SECTION NEWSLETTER**

National Fire Protection Association
One Batterymarch Park • Quincy, MA 02269-9101

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