

Society of Fire Protection Engineers

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New Jersey Chapter

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FUSIBLE LINK

MAY 2014

President's Message...

If you managed to join us on April 17 for the joint NJSFPE – AFAANJ Symposium & Trade Show you must agree that it was a very good day. There were over two dozen fire alarm and protection vendors, six excellent speakers over the course of the day and about 65 attendees in the audience.

This was the first function we've held in the new Grand Ballroom of the Hanover Manor, and I thought the room was gorgeous. I particularly enjoyed the setup, with the vendors situated around the perimeter it was very convenient to talk with them during breaks and lunch.

Jerry Naylis of ATS and Wayne Moore of Hughes Associates spent the morning with two excellent motivational discussions about our business; giving some examples of past mistakes and discussing their consequences. As Jerry pointed out, while it's generally accepted that everyone has a bad day now and again those in our industry have to always be working at our best otherwise people and property suffer.

In the afternoon John Drucker of the Borough of Red Bank and Bob Shoremount of Strandberg Consulting spoke to the Alarm/Electrical side of the audience while Anthony Natale of Con Edison and Bill Costello of ZeroBurn spoke to the Sprinkler/Suppression portion of the audience.

John's presentation was on voice evacuation systems and fire command centers upcoming changes. The discussion focused on changes from presently adopted 2007 and 2009 NFPA, IRC, IBC codes to the 2012 codes and the requirements for various use groups covering equipment, wiring, plans, documents, reports, etc. He also discussed NJ adoption of proposed 2012 codes with review slated for later this year.

Anthony made a very lively presentation on protection of transformers backed by his extensive experience as a first responder and supported by the research he and Con Edison have conducted. He discussed several issues including nozzles for manual and fixed fire fighting, water additives (foams/gels), the effectiveness of straight stream vs fog nozzles and safe stand off distances at utility level voltages.

Bob's Presentation focused on accessing our business; past, present, and future. Looking at growth opportunities as well as lost opportunities and business that 'takes us off our game'. The discussion focused on geography, marketing, niche markets, and resources. Emphasis was placed on having a business plan with a realistic approach to assessing and modifying plans and goals along the way. Reviewing every aspect of our business including attrition was paramount. Discussion also included RMR and valuation of the business to the owner and potential buyers.

Continued on next page

http://www.njsfpe.org/ www.twitter.com/newjerseysfpe www.facebook.com/njsfpe

Bill spoke about hypoxic fire prevention, the deliberate reduction of oxygen in the working volume to prevent fire. There are no currently established fire protection standards for such systems and ZeroBurn is discussing the technology with OSHA with respect to personnel safety. According to Bill this technology is appropriate for high value/sensitive building contents which can not tolerate fire damage. He mentioned the technology is not intended as a replacement for fire sprinkler protection but as a supplement and that there are about a thousand such systems in Europe and a few in North America already. An extensive Q&A period followed, too detailed to repeat here.

I personally have to thank six or seven vendors for their advice about new products or technical discussions helping me understand how certain products operate and should be maintained. In the end it's the vendors' generous support that makes this seminar and other Chapter functions possible.

The food and service were excellent as usual, thanks to Angelo and his staff. And finally Thanks to Ed Armm who worked tirelessly, again, to make this happen.

Our May meeting is scheduled for the 5th and Larry Lussier of 3M will update us on NOVEC. Don't forget also to register for the Scholarship Golf Outing scheduled for June 24 at the New York Country Club. I'm looking forward to seeing you all on the 5th.

Joe Janiga President, NJ Chapter SFPE

2014-2015 Nomination of Officers and Directors New Jersey Chapter SFPE

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 of Officers and Directors. The election will be conducted at the Annual Business Meeting, scheduled for Monday, June 2, 2014 at the Hanover Manor.

President, Joe Janiga
First VP, Dave Gluckman
Second VP, Paul McGrath
Secretary, Mike Newman
Asst. Secretary, Rich Reitberger
Treasurer, Nate Gorey
Asst. Treasurer, Chris Vitale
Director, John Antola Jr. (2yr term)

Directors Robert Murray, John Stoppi and Ernesto Vega-Jánica will continue in the second year of their terms. Ed Armm is Immediate Past President, a voting member of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

The Nominating Committee and the Board of Directors welcome volunteers to serve in leadership capacities on the Board or Committee activities. Any member with a desire to run as a candidate for Chapter Officer or Director is encouraged to do so. Contact the Chapter Secretary, Mike Newman at mmewman@its.jnj.com by May 5, 2014 which is at least four weeks prior to the Annual Business meeting. Candidates must submit the signatures of at least five voting members of the NJ Chapter along with their letter of intent to run for office.

Blast at U.S. LNG site casts spotlight on natural gas safety

(Reuters) - An unexplained blast on March 31st at a liquefied natural gas (LNG) facility in rural Washington state, which injured workers, forced an evacuation and raised alarm about a potentially large second explosion, could focus attention on the risk of storing massive gas supplies near population centers.

The Monday incident at Williams Co Inc's massive gas storage site is a rare safety-record blemish among the dozens of U.S. LNG plants and storage sites, including towering tanks in packed neighborhoods of New York City, and near Boston.

Energy industry experts and opponents of new LNG plants alike said it may spur debate about safe handling of gas for cities increasingly reliant on the clean-burning fuel. At least a dozen new U.S. LNG export facilities are seeking government approval, and some have faced opposition on safety grounds.

Early Monday, a "processing vessel" at the Williams facility near the small town of Plymouth, Washington, exploded, spraying chunks of shrapnel as heavy as 250 pounds as far as 300 yards, according to local emergency responders.

The flying debris pierced the double walls of a 134-foot LNG tank on site, causing leaks. Five workers were injured, and local responders warned that vapors from the leaks could trigger a more devastating, second explosion. A county fire department spokesman said authorities were concerned a second blast could level a 0.75 mile "lethal zone" around the plant.

Everyone within a two-mile radius of the site was evacuated, and a bomb-squad robot was deployed to snap photos of the damaged tank to avoid putting workers at further risk. Some who did approach were reportedly sickened by fumes.

By late Tuesday residents were allowed to return and responders said the risk of a secondary explosion had been averted. Williams is investigating the incident alongside government agencies. What caused the explosion is not clear.

"This type of event raises the public's awareness that we're dealing with a combustible commodity," said Teri Viswanath, a natural gas market strategist at BNP Paribas in New York. "We take a lot of precautions in the industry to avoid them, but they do infrequently occur."

U.S. consumption of natural gas rose 12 percent between 2008 and 2013, fueled in part by the strong endorsement of the cheaper and cleaner-burning fuel by the administration of President Barack Obama. New shale drilling has also led to record natural gas output.

But delivering fuel safely is no small task. Concerns about gas distribution adds to controversy around oil shipments in railcars after recent fiery derailments, fertilizer plant safety following last year's West Texas disaster, and reports about the U.S. power grid's vulnerability to sabotage.

The blast in Washington came a day after utility PG&E Corp was hit with federal criminal charges for alleged safety lapses in a deadly 2010 gas pipeline explosion in California, and weeks after a building in Manhattan was razed by a natural gas explosion, killing eight.

Stephen Maloney, a senior risk consultant at Moody's Analytics with a background in LNG risk analysis, said the Washington incident could trigger a review of the risks posed by LNG facilities, including a fresh look at the probable frequency of accidents. Companies and regulators use risk models when considering permitting projects.

"While notable, the Plymouth event was not especially severe," Maloney said. "But, when you are dealing with very low frequency events, even for an event of limited severity, one data point has the potential to really change statistics."

UNLIKELY SCENARIO

To be sure, industry experts say U.S. LNG plants have a nearly spotless safety record.

At the Washington facility, Williams cools gas to around minus 260 degrees Fahrenheit, making it non-flammable. Leaked LNG would likely vaporize and dissipate, posing little explosion risk, several experts said. But vapors that are contained in a closed space or gather into a cloud could ignite.

"It's a very unlikely scenario," said Kent Bayazitoglu, an LNG expert with the Gebler & Associates consultancy in Houston, adding gasoline is a riskier fuel.

Companies hoping to build new U.S. LNG plants and other LNG facilities say safety technology, including containment dams around storage tanks, has improved in recent years.

"LNG is safer than many of the gases we use every day," said Darren Seed, vice president of investor relations at Westport Innovations Inc, which is currently working with seven engine manufacturers to design LNG-powered trucks and locomotives.

Most proposed LNG export plants would also be located far from population centers, reducing the risks from an incident. For a FACTBOX on U.S. LNG plants under review, click here:

But others cite what they say are red flags. A 2009 report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service warned that LNG spills can unleash explosive vapor clouds. A 2004 blast at an Algerian LNG facility killed 27 workers and injured many more.

Ted Gleichman, of the Sierra Club's national team on natural gas, said it is also "insane" to place LNG facilities on the earthquake-prone U.S. West Coast after the 2011 disaster at Japan's Fukushima nuclear plant.

"This tragic fire in Washington State demonstrates these facilities are inherently dangerous," he said.

TANKS LOOM LARGE IN CITIES

LNG export terminals can be far more complex than the Williams facility in Washington, a so-called "peak-shaving" site designed to store LNG to meet spikes in domestic gas demand. There are 59 U.S. peak-shaving facilities, according to the Energy Information Administration (EIA). For an EIA map, click here: here

Many peak shaving sites are located in or near major cities like Atlanta, Boston or New York.

National Grid operates two giant 1960s-era tanks in Brooklyn. Another New York site, operated by Con-Ed sits near La Guardia Airport in Queens. More than 722,000 people lived within two miles of the two sites during the 2010 Census, according to a Reuters analysis of data compiled by the Minnesota Population Center. (GRAPHIC: link.reuters.com/kuz28v)

"It's not a question of should we or shouldn't we have this infrastructure," said Henry Willis, director of the RAND Corp's Homeland Security and Defense Center. "It's a question of ... are we taking the right steps in terms of engineering requirements, oversight, and safety inspections to have confidence we are effectively managing the risk."

The New York tanks are double-walled, equipped with alarms, and other safety features, and the sites have never suffered a major incident. They are overseen by several government agencies and have detailed emergency response plans, operators said.

Dozens of other LNG storage tanks dot New England, many of which are supplied by the giant GDF Suez-operated Everett Terminal two miles from downtown Boston. The Everett hub has received more than 1,000 LNG cargoes since opening in 1971, and includes peak-shaving storage.

GDF Suez said it will monitor the findings of an investigation into this week's Washington State accident.

CSB Analysis Showing Cause of Rupture and Hydrogen Blast in 2009 Silver Eagle Refinery Accident in Woods Cross, Utah; Pipe Walls Thinned due to Corrosion that went Uninspected for Years

Washington, DC, April 10, 2014 – A <u>massive explosion and fire at the Silver Eagle Refinery</u> on November 4, 2009, in Woods Cross, Utah, which damaged homes in a nearby neighborhood, was caused by a rupture in a pipe that had become dangerously thin from corrosion, the U.S. Chemical Safety Board (CSB) reported today. The CSB has released a <u>detailed expert metallurgical report</u> that was commissioned in the course of its ongoing investigation of the incident.

The catastrophic rupture occurred in a ten-inch pipe at the bottom of a reactor in the mobil distillate dewaxing unit. It led to a massive release of hydrogen, which caught fire immediately and exploded, sending a blast wave across the refinery into a subdivision. The blast wave damaged over 100 homes, many with shattered glass. Two of the homes were severely damaged, including one which was displaced off its foundation.

There were four workers near the process unit at the time of the explosion. They were blown to the ground but were not seriously injured. Another worker had been taking readings next to the pipe that failed just one to two minutes before the release.

The <u>metallurgical failure study and analysis</u> performed for the CSB by Exponent - a Texas-based engineering and scientific consulting company - details findings from laboratory examination of pipe segments recovered after the incident. The report also examines the history of the pipe that ruptured, determining that the component that failed had no record of ever being inspected for corrosion as it thinned over the years.

CSB Chairman Rafael Moure-Eraso said, "The findings in the Exponent report are all too familiar: Mechanical integrity programs at refineries repeatedly primarily emphasize inspection strategies rather than the use of inherently safer design to control the damage mechanisms that ultimately cause major process safety incidents. This is the same syndrome we found in the Bay Area Chevron refinery fire of 2012 and the Tesoro refinery explosion and fire that killed seven in Anacortes, Washington, in 2010. Fortunately, there were no fatalities resulting from the explosion and it was only by chance no one was in the immediate area. But many lives were disrupted as residents in Woods Cross, just north of Salt Lake City, had to move out of homes pending repairs."

CSB Investigation Lead Dan Tillema said, "The metallurgical analysis details the same kind of sulfidation corrosion at the Silver Eagle Refinery that we found in the Chevron accident; sulfur compounds in the process stream corroded a steel piping segment, causing the pipe walls to become severely thin. This incident is also similar to Chevron in that, while sulfidation is a well-known damage mechanism at refineries that requires regular inspection and monitoring, the segment that failed has no record of ever being inspected."

The CSB investigation team notes that the examination of the ruptured pipe segment and adjacent piping clearly indicated wall thinning had occurred in the piping component. The elbow adjacent to the pipe segment that failed was noted to have an original thickness of 0.719-inch. A 2007 thickness measurement of the elbow indicated a wall thickness of 0.483-inch, indicating years of thinning had taken place. The adjacent straight-run segment that failed was found to have a wall thickness as low as 0.039-inch and there were no records of any prvious inspection. The CSB's investigation previously noted records indicating other serious wide spread mechanical integrity deficiencies and gaps across the refinery at the time of the incident and will address these issues in the final report.

Dr. Moure-Eraso said, "This is an investigation where we have had to delay its completion due to, ironically, a pressing series of accidents in the oil production and refining sector. However, I want people to know that work has been continuing as this report shows, and that the CSB is working hard to assure refineries and indeed all chemical operations are operated more safely."

The November explosion was the second accident at the refinery that year. On the evening of January 12, 2009, two refinery operators and two contractors suffered serious burns resulting from a flash fire. The accident occurred when a large flammable vapor cloud was released from an atmospheric storage tank which contained an estimated 440,000 gallons of light naphtha. The vapor cloud found an ignition source and the ensuing flash fire spread up to 230 feet west of the tank farm.



West, Texas Fertilizer Explosion and Fire

The CSB released preliminary findings into the April 17, 2013, West Fertilizer explosion and fire in West, Texas, which resulted in at least 14 fatalities, 226 injuries, and widespread community damage. Large quantities of ammonium nitrate (AN) fertilizer exploded after being heated by a fire at the storage and distribution facility. The CSB's investigation focuses on shortcomings in existing regulations, standards, and guidance at the federal, state and county level.

CSB Chairperson Rafael Moure-Eraso said, "The fire and explosion at West Fertilizer was preventable. It should never have occurred. It resulted from the failure of a company to take the necessary steps to avert a preventable fire and explosion and from the inability of federal, state and local regulatory agencies to identify a serious hazard and correct it."

The CSB's investigation found that at the state level, there is no fire code and in fact counties under a certain population are prohibited from having them. "Local authorities and specifically—local fire departments—need fire codes so they can hold industrial operators accountable for safe storage and handling of chemicals," said Dr. Moure-Eraso.

CSB Supervisory Investigator Johnnie Banks said "The CSB found at all levels of government a failure to adopt codes to keep populated areas away from hazardous facilities, not just in West, Texas. We found 1,351 facilities across the country that store ammonium nitrate. Farm communities are just starting to collect data on how close homes or schools are to AN storage, but there can be little doubt that West is not alone and that other communities should act to determine what hazards might exist in proximity."

The CSB's preliminary findings follow a yearlong investigation which has focused on learning how to prevent a similar accident from occurring in another community. "It is imperative that people learn from the tragedy at West," Dr. Moure-Eraso said.

The investigation notes other AN explosions have occurred, causing widespread devastation. A 2001 explosion in France caused 31 fatalities, 2500 injuries and widespread community damage. In the United States, a 1994 incident caused 4 fatalities and eighteen injuries. More recently a July 2009 AN fire in Bryan, Texas, led to an evacuation of tens of thousands of residents. Fortunately no explosion occurred in the Bryan, Texas, incident which highlights the unpredictable nature of AN.

The CSB's investigation determined that lessons learned during emergency responses to AN incidents – in which firefighters perished -- have not been effectively disseminated to firefighters and emergency responders in other communities where AN is stored and utilized.

The CSB has found that on April 17, 2013, West volunteer firefighters were not aware of the explosion hazard from the AN stored at West Fertilizer and were caught in harm's way when the blast occurred.

Investigators note that the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) recommends that firefighters evacuate from AN fires of "massive and uncontrollable proportions." Federal DOT guidance contained in the Emergency Response Guidebook, which is widely used by firefighters, suggests fighting even large ammonium nitrate fertilizer fires by "flood[ing] the area with water from a distance." However, the investigation has found, the response guidance appears to be vague since terms such as "massive," "uncontrollable," "large," and "distance" are not clearly defined.

Investigator Banks said, "All of these provisions should be reviewed and harmonized in light of the West disaster to ensure that firefighters are adequately protected and are not put into danger protecting property alone."

The CSB has previously noted that while U.S. standards for ammonium nitrate have apparently remained static for decades, other countries have more rigorous standards covering both storage and siting of nearby buildings. For example, the U.K.'s Health and Safety Executive states in guidance dating to 1996 that "ammonium nitrate should normally be stored in single story, dedicated, well-ventilated buildings that are constructed from materials that will not burn, such as concrete, bricks or steel." The U.K. guidance calls for storage bays "constructed of a material that does not burn, preferably concrete."

At the county level, McLennan County's local emergency planning committee did not have an emergency response plan for West Fertilizer as it might have done under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act. The community clearly was not aware of the potential hazard at West Fertilizer.

Chairperson Moure-Eraso commended recent action by the Fertilizer Institute in establishing an auditing and outreach program for fertilizer retailers called ResponsibleAg, and for disseminating with the Agricultural Retailers Association a document called "Safety and Security Guidelines for the Storage and Transportation of Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate at Fertilizer Retail Facilities." It also contains recommendations for first responders in the event of a fire.

"We welcome this very positive step," Dr. Moure-Eraso said, "We hope that the whole industry embraces these voluntary guidelines rather than being accepted only by the companies that choose to volunteer."

The Chairperson called on states and counties across the country to take action in identifying hazards and requiring the safe storage and handling of ammonium nitrate. "Regulations need to be updated and new ones put in place. The state of Texas, McLennan County, OSHA and the EPA have work to do, because this hazard exists in hundreds of locations across the U.S. However, it is important to note that there is no substitute for an efficient regulatory system that ensures that all companies are operating to the same high standards. We cannot depend on voluntary compliance."



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Office 508-945-5074

Member – SFPE & NFPA



HAZARD ANALYSIS SUMMARY

DATE: April 22, 2014

SITE: NEW YORK COUNTRY CLUB, NEW HEMPSTEAD, NY

OBJECTIVE: A field survey was conducted on April 21, 2014 by representatives of the Society of Fire Protection

> Engineers, NY Metro Chapter. The objective was to field survey the location of the upcoming NY Metro / NJ Chapter Society of Fire Protection Engineers Joint Scholarship Golf Outing to determine all anticipated hazards and to develop a comprehensive strategy for risk assessment leading

to successful course management and positive scoring results.

SURVEY FINDINGS: Our two members of the SFPE survey team departed from New York City and Northern New

Jersey respectively and found travel conditions to the destination to be very manageable. Exiting at Exit 11 from the Palisades Parkway, followed by a left turn on to New Hempstead Road and a 2 mile drive to Brick Church Road made for smooth travel to our destination. Upon arrival at New York Country Club, 103 Brick Church Road, New Hempstead, NY we immediately observed the wellmanicured entry driveway leading to the Clubhouse reception hall, situated on a hill overlooking the golf course. Greeted by bag drop assistants, we proceeded to the driving range to begin our initial evaluation of the facility. From an overview perspective, the golf course plays a challenging 6,294 yards with a rating of 70.6 and slope of 131. Unlike our previous home for the past 10 years, this course is much more condensed and the entire course plays as a lateral hazard - hit the ball out of bounds and play a drop at that location. The course also features a number of waste bunker areas on Holes 5, 6 & 13. With a number of water hazards in play, the course does present a challenge on

numerous holes, and long hitters benefit but accurate hitters are rewarded.

RISK ASSESSMENT: The front nine holes commence play with strict left side limitations, so care must be utilized to keep

the ball straight and in play. Holes 2 and 3 are protected by bunkers and water so accurate approach shots are important. The terrain is very hilly so level shots from off the fairway can be a challenge. The Par 3 #8 will play at approximately 185 and is guarded by large bunkers and water, and the 9th hole playing at 337 yards up a 45 degree vertical rise plays like a Par 5. The back nine tends to be more forgiving with side by side fairways allowing errant shots to be retrieved and to be played back

to the green.

Players with bunker experience will be rewarded as this writer was successful in finding bunkers on all holes except 4, 7, and 17. The golf course does have Advil available in the Pro Shop.

SUMMARY:

The excitement is building in anticipation of this event, and the Golf Committee has seen a very strong response thus far with participation. We will have a number of skill contests (Long Drive, Putting, Closest to Pin, Low Gross) and there will be numerous opportunities to win cash and valuable prizes. We are very excited about this new venue and we will not disappoint with our offering. We have the support of a number of Special Sponsors and will be providing all participants with some special mementos from the day. Please consider joining us for the worthwhile event, and we look forward to seeing everyone on June 24 at New York Country Club. Please register and use Pay Pal at www.sfpemetrony.org to confirm participation. Thank you.









WHERE: New York Country Club

103 Brick Church Road New Hempstead, NY 10977

[Exit 11 from Palisades Interstate Parkway]

GAME: 4 Player Scramble

FEATURES INCLUDED: Beautiful Semi-Private Country Club 30 Minutes Closer Than Previous Outings Enhanced Food & Beverage Catering Fully Stocked Snack & Beverage Cart

50 Foot Putting Contest Driving Range Practice

Putting Green / Short Game Practice

Plush Locker Rooms Bag Drop Service

Large Indoor Dining Facility

PRIZES: Special Hole in One Giveaway

Deluxe Door Prizes & Product Raffles

Low Score Prize Closest To Pin Prize Longest Drive Prize

Registration:

Before June 1st: \$145 Per Golfer
After June 1st: \$175 Per Golfer
LIMITED TO THE FIRST 144 GOLFERS!

Schedule:

7:00am: Registration & Continental Breakfast

8:30am: Shotgun Start

1:30pm (Approx.): Awards/Luncheon



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Location:

New York Country Club 103 Brick Church Road New Hempstead, NY 10977

[Exit 11 from Palisades Interstate Parkway]

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Benefits for Sponsors:

- · Pre event emailing of sponsor names
- · Sponsorship sign on tees & greens throughout facility
- · Sponsors listed on event brochure to all participants
- · Sponsors announced during catered luncheon
- Includes large sponsor sign
- Deluxe listing with company logo on registration form
- · Follow-up mailing/ email after event to participants





JOB OPENINGS

AM & Associates

Alan Margolin & Associates, Consulting Engineers has an immediate opening for a NYC Special Inspector. Special inspections would be performed on mechanical systems, sprinkler systems, standpipe, firestopping, spray-fire resistant materials, fire dampers, fire/smoke dampers, fire resistant rated construction, energy conservation code, and other building systems. PE preferred but will consider BSME with experience and certifications. For fast-tracked consideration, email me the candidate's full resume with contact information. Base comp between 85-115k, with time and a half OT, bonuses, benefits, etc.

http://www.amaa-eng.com/

Interested parties should contact:

John P. Stoppi Jr., PE, FPE Alan Margolin & Associates, Consulting Engineers 420 Lexington Avenue - Suite 2738 New York, NY 10170 T: 212-867-6720

F: 212-867-6724

JStoppi@amaa-eng.com

Regional and multi-disciplinary consulting firm that provides Mechanical, Electrical, Fire/Life Safety and Construction services is currently in need of an experienced Fire Protection Engineer or Designer with a solid background relating to the design of Life/Safety and Sprinkler systems for new and existing buildings throughout the NY, NJ and PA areas. Their project focus typically entails a mixture of Commercial Spaces, Institutions, Government/Federal buildings as well as Public works.

The ideal individual should have roughly 3+ years of fire protection engineering including water-based suppression, special hazard extinguishing systems, egress, code consulting, smoke management on the aforementioned building types plus a thorough understanding of AutoCAD or Revit. In addition, a thorough knowledge of NFPA codes and standards.

The opportunity itself will offer tremendous growth potential as the selected candidate will ultimately be given the opportunity to grow into a more leadership role.

U.S. Citizenship is Required.

Please send resumes to:

Carson Hawke

Huntsville Executive Search

Director of AEC Services

Email: hawk@huntsvillesearch.com

Vicki Serafin Affiliated FM 400 Interpace Parkway, Bldg C 3rd Floor Parsippany, NJ 07054-1196 Phone: (973) 541-6771 Fax: (973) 541-6909

MEETING NOTICE

Date:	May 5	, 2014
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Place: Hanover Manor

16 Eagle Rock Avenue East Hanover, NJ 07936

Price: \$30.00

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

Dinner at 6 PM

Topic: NOVEC Fire Suppression Agent Update

Speaker: Larry Lussier, 3M

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

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NAME:		_
COMPANY:	TELEPHONE:	

Meeting Dates/Programs 2013-2014

May 5	NOVEC Fire Suppression Agent Update—Larry Lussier, 3M
June 2	Research projects which are being presented to SUPDET involving droplet characterization, deluge nozzles and a floor based extinguishing system for Class B fires.— Andy Lynch of Amped I R&D
June	Joint NY/NJ Chapter Golf Outing – details and date to follow



John M. Cholin P.E., FSFPE, M.E.E.

J.M. Cholin Consultants, Inc.

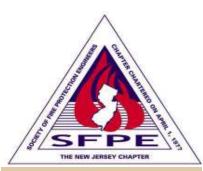
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HELPFUL LINKS

ADAAG http://www.access-board.gov/adaag/about/index.htm

AFAA National http://www.afaa.org/ AFSA http://www.firesprinkler.org/

ANSI http://web.ansi.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

FDNY http://nyc.gov/html/fdny/html/home2.shtml

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/

HVAC Bld. Control Fire Safety http://www.iklimnet.com/hotelfires/hotelfiresmain.html

AFAA-NJ http://www.afaanj.org/

International Code Council - http://www.iccsafe.org/

International Code Council Residential Sprinkler Exam - http://www.iccsafe.org/news/nr/2009/0709 Residential Sprinkler Exam.pdf

The Joint Commission (JCAHO) - http://www.jointcommission.org/www.JointCommission.org/
Material safety data Sheets (MSDS-OSHA Site) - http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/

hazardcommunications/index.html

National of Fire Equipment Distributors (NAFED) - http://www.nafed.org/index.cfm

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