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FUSIBLE LINK

OCTOBER 2015

President's Message…

The new Fall season is almost here. Our next Chapter meeting will be held October 5th during Fire Prevention Week. The October meeting will be a breakfast meeting to be held at 9 AM at the Hanover Manor. Frank Savino of United Fire Protection will present an overview of High Tech Smoke Detectors. Keep up on the latest technology and attend this important presentation. We would like to thank John Cholin for his fascinating presentation - Debriefing on the Imperial Sugar Explosion. As always, John's sharing of his knowledge and expertise on the hazards of combustible dusts is invaluable not only to Fire Protection Engineers but to anyone how works in industries that have to deal with this special hazard. Director Paul McGrath has announced the four recipients of the 2015 NJ Chapter Fire Prevention Week Grants. The theme this year is Hoarding and Fire Safety. Each Fire Protection Bureau winner will receive $250.00.

As a reminder the SFPE Annual Conference will be held in Philadelphia this year November 8-13. Go to www.SFPE.org to get the details and find out more of this premier event. Further NJSFPE events at the conference are forth coming. See you all at the October meeting.

Rich Reitberger
President

Chapter Meeting Minutes
September 14, 2015

First Vice President Paul McGrath convened the meeting at 6:00 PM with a salute to the flag and customary introductions.

The Secretary's report for the August summer planning meeting was discussed and accepted by the members.

Joe Janiga brought up a technical question to the membership about riser pipe support for sprinkler systems in high rise buildings. It was discussed that friction clamps are required on the riser pipe at every or every other floor. An opinion was made about following clamp manufacturer's installation requirements. Someone mentioned about the possibility of welding the clamp to the riser pipe. No one had any experience of a riser pipe slipping on these clamps.

Dave Gluckman announced that the recipients for the 2015 Fire prevention week grant were Somerville, Madison, Cranford and Union. Each recipient will receive $250.00. This year, the topic was "hoarding and fire safety." The excessive accumulation of material throughout all areas of the home poses a significant threat to firefighters and residents. This situation usually blocks many if not all paths of egress occupants would use during an emergency and limits firefighter's ability to search a residence and extinguish a fire. Agencies who wanted to be considered for the grant needed to complete an application demonstrating how they would use the funds in order to deal with this issue in their community.

The application for two new members serving as chapter supporters were read and accepted: Kevin Wick of Axis Capital and Kelly Ann Shannon of Patriot Industries.

Paul McGrath mentioned that the 2015 I Codes will be released. NJ will be adopting the 2013 versions of NFPA 13, 13R, 13D and 72 on September 21st with a 6 month grace period. Also, the October 5th meeting will be a breakfast meeting starting at 9 AM at the Hanover Manor and Frank Savino will be presenting "High-tech Smoke Detectors."

John Cholin gave an excellent presentation regarding the Imperial Sugar explosion that occurred On February 7, 2008 near Savannah, GA. The explosion and fire killed 14 and injured 38. The explosion was fueled by massive accumulations of combustible sugar dust throughout the packaging building. John provided the audience with the detailed methodology he used in order to try to determine the cause of the explosion including some of the applicable NFPA Standards. Also discussed were some of the conclusions presented by the U.S. Chemical Safety Board.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:05 PM.

ACAF Fire Suppression Systems now FM Approved with Fluorine-free Foam

ACAF Systems
June 19, 2015

ACAF Systems-PFS Fire Suppression Group, LLC, a leading manufacturer of FM Approved, Automatic Compressed Air Foam (CAF) fire suppression systems for special hazard, flammable liquid fires, recently received Factory Mutual (FM) Approval using RE-HEALING RF3 Foam from Solberg. The approval of these combined products marks the first Fluorine-free, FM Approved, system in the special hazards fire suppression industry.

RE-HEALING Foam Concentrates, known as "The Authentic Fluoro-Free Foam, are an innovative environmentally sustainable fluorosurfactant and fluoropolymer-free foam used to effectively extinguish Class B fuels with no environmental concerns for persistence, bioaccumulation or toxic breakdown. SOLBERG RE-HEALING foam concentrates are formulated using a new high performance synthetic foam technology to replace traditional AFFF foam concentrates and older fluoroprotein foams.
The FM Approval covers all of ACAF's self-contained and fixed water systems as called out in FM Approval class 5136; Approval Identification 3047965.

ACAF Systems-PFS Fire Suppression Group designs and assembles compressed air foam systems (CAF) systemsusing its unique patented CAF mixing chamber and nozzles. In addition to their special hazard suppression systems, the group offers a complete line of wheeled and skid mounted fire-fighting equipment

NFSA
The Voice of the Fire Sprinkler Industry
1905 - 2015
Advancing the Fire Sprinkler Concept for 110 Years

The NY/NJ Chapters Scholarship Golf Outing Committee sends their special thanks to our long time sponsor Russ Fleming and the National Fire Sprinkler Association
We appreciate your continued support !!

Oct 5th Chapter Meeting Change of Time: Breakfast Meeting

The Oct meeting will be a breakfast meeting starting at 9 a.m. The location will be the same, at the Hanover Manor. Our speaker will be Frank Savino from United Fire Protection who will be speaking about advancements in smoke detection technology.

NFPA Study Summary of Fire Loss in the USA for 2014

EVERY YEAR, NFPA SURVEYS A SAMPLE OF public fire departments in the United States, stratified by the size of the community they protect, to project national estimates of the U.S. fire problem. Based upon the data we received in response to our 2014 National Fire Experience Survey, we estimate that public fire departments responded to 1,298,000 fires last year. While this represents a 4.7 percent increase from 2013, it is the second lowest estimate since 1977–78, when NFPA began using its current survey methodology.

Of these fires, an estimated 494,000 were structure fires, an increase of 1.3 percent from the year before. From 1977 to 2014, the number of structure fires peaked in 1977 at 1,098,000, then decreased steadily through the 1980s. By 1989, the number of structure fires had decreased 37.3 percent, to 688,000 fires. In the subsequent decade, structure fires again decreased steadily by 24.7 percent, to 517,500 by the end of 1998. The number of structure fires then remained between 505,000 to 530,500 over the next 10 years, before decreasing to 480,500 in 2009. Since then, structure fire levels have ranged between 480,000 and 495,000 annually.

We categorize structure fires as residential and nonresidential. Residential structural fires occur in one- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes, apartments, and hotels and motels, as well as all other residential structures such as dormitories, boarding houses, and tents. Non-residential structure fires occur in places of public assembly, schools and colleges, health care and penal institutions, stores and offices, industrial facilities, storage facilities, and other structures such as outbuildings and bridges.

U.S. Fires by the numbers

Number of Fires

- Public fire departments responded to **1,298,000 fires** in 2014, a 4.7 percent increase from the previous year.
- Of these, **494,000 fires** occurred in structures, a slight increase of 1.3 percent.
- Of the structure fires that occurred in 2014, **367,500**, or 74 percent, occurred in home structures, which include one- and two-family homes, manufactured homes, and apartments. This was a slight decrease of 0.5 percent.
- There were also **167,500 fires** in highway-type vehicles, an increase of 2.1 percent from the previous year.
- The **610,500 fires** that occurred in the category of outside and other properties represented a significant increase of 8.1 percent.
- Every 24 seconds, a U.S. fire department responded to a fire somewhere in the nation. A fire occurred in a structure every 64 seconds, and a home fire occurred every 86 seconds. Fires occurred in highway vehicles at the rate of one every 188 seconds, and an outside-and-other-property fire occurred every 52 seconds.

In 2014, there were 386,500 residential structure fires, accounting for 78.2 percent of all structure fires. This was a decrease of 500 fires from the year before. Of these fires, 273,500 occurred in one- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes, accounting for 55.4 percent of all structure fires. Another 94,000 fires occurred in apartments, accounting for 19 percent of all structure fires. There were also 107,500 nonresidential structure fires in 2014, an increase of 6.5 percent from the year before.

From 1977 to 2014, the number of fires that occurred outside peaked in 1977, at 1,658,500. The number of such fires then decreased steadily, to 1,011,000 in 1983, a decrease of 39 percent. Outside fires remained relatively flat through the1980s, except for 1988 when 1,214,000 were reported. By 1993, the number of outside fires dropped to 910,500 and stayed near the 1,000,000 level for the next three years. From 1997 to 2002, the number dropped again and remained between 839,000 and 861,500, except for 1999, when it rose to 931,500. In 2005 and 2006, such fires rose to 801,000 and 840,500, respectively, before declining again, to 634,000 at the end of 2010. By 2013, outside fires dropped to a record low of 564,500. However, the number rose in 2014 to 610,500 fires, an increase of 8.1 percent.

Of these 610,500 fires, an estimated 290,500 were brush, grass, and forest fires, a significant increase of 14.1 percent from 2013. There were also an estimated 65,000 fires outside of structures that involved monetary value—such as crops, timber, and stored goods, but excluding vehicles—a decrease of 3 percent.

In addition to residential, nonresidential, and outside fires, there were an estimated 167,500 highway vehicle fires in 2014, an increase of 2.1 percent from the year before, and 26,000 other vehicle fires, an increase of 8.3 percent.

A December 2014 fire in a town in Wyoming destroyed a large portion of the community's downtown. Photograph: AP/Wide World

Civilian Fire Deaths

The 1,298,000 fires reported by fire departments in 2014 resulted in an estimated 3,275 civilian deaths, 1.1 percent more than occurred in 2013 and the highest the number has been since 2008, when 3,320 civilians died in fires.

We can better understand the nature of this increase by examining the types of properties in which the deaths occurred. In one category, highway vehicle fires, the number of deaths dropped from an estimated 320 in 2013 to an estimated 310 in 2014. These numbers exclude deaths due to trauma if the fire was not a factor in the death. Between 1980 and 2014, the number of highway vehicle deaths decreased 61 percent.

U.S. Fires by the numbers

Number of Fires

- Civilian Fire Deaths
- In 2014, 3,275 civilians died in fires,an increase of 1.1 percent from the previous year.
- Of these, 2,745, or 84 percent of all fire deaths, occurred in the home, a decrease of 10 deaths from 2013.
- Another 310 civilians died in highway vehicle fires, representing 9.5 percent of all fire deaths.
- Nationwide, a civilian died in a fire every 2 hours and 41 minutes, and a civilian died in a home fire every 3 hours and 12 minutes.

In the category of home structure fires, which occur in one- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes and apartments, however, the number of civilian deaths increased in 2014 by 0.4 percent. An estimated 2,745 civilians died in 367,500 fires. Of these deaths, 400 occurred in apartment fires, a 23.1 percent increase from the record low reported in 2013. An additional 2,345 civilians died in one- and two- family homes, a decrease of 3.5 percent, or 85 fewer deaths than 2013. Fire death rates can vary considerably from year to year, particularly for smaller communities, which suggests some caution is needed when considering the 2014 estimates.

Home fire deaths were at their peak in 1978, when 6,015 people died in such fires. Overall, the number decreased steadily from 1979 to 1982, for a substantial decrease of 20 percent by the end of 1982. From 1982 to 1988, the number of home fire deaths remained in the 4,650 to 4,950 range, except in 1984, when 4,075 people died. From 1989 to 1996, home fire deaths continued to decline, staying between 3,420 and 4,340. From 1997 onward, home fire deaths generally continued to decline, ranging from 2,380 to 3,200 deaths a year since 2001.

Overall, home fire deaths declined from 5,865 in 1977 to 2,745 in 2014, a drop of 53 percent. The number of home fires also dropped steadily over the same period, for an overall decrease of 49 percent. However, the death rate per 1,000 home fires fluctuated considerably during that period, from 8.1 in 1977 to 7.5 in 2014, for a decrease of just 7.4 percent. This suggests that, even though the number of home fires and home fire deaths declined similarly during the period, the fire death rate risk has not changed much.

In 2014, there were also 50 civilian fire deaths in other residential occupancies such as hotels, motels, dormitories, and boarding houses, for a significant increase of 66.7 percent. In addition, 65 civilians died in nonresidential structure fires, a decrease of 7.1 percent from the year before.

Of the 2,860 civilians who died in residential and non-residential structure fires, 157, or 5.5 percent, died in fires that were intentionally set.

With 2,745 home fire deaths still accounting for 84 percent of all civilian fire deaths, fire-safety initiatives targeted at the home remain the key to any reductions in the overall fire death toll. There are several major strategies for reducing the death toll in home fires. More widespread public fire safety education is needed on how to prevent fires and avoid serious injury or death if a fire occurs; information on the common causes of fatal home fires should be used in the design of fire safety education messages. People need to install and maintain smoke detectors and develop and practice escape plans. Wider use of residential sprinklers must be aggressively pursued. Additional ways must be sought to make home products safer from fire; the regulations requiring more child-resistant lighters are a good example, as are fire-safe cigarettes. Finally, the special fire safety needs of high-risk groups, such as young children, older adults, the poor, and people with disabilities, must be addressed.

Civilian Fire Injuries

In addition to the 3,275 civilians who died in fires in 2014, there were an estimated 15,775 civilian fire injuries. This is a decrease of 0.9 percent from the year before, and is the lowest the number has been since 1977–78, when NFPA began using its current survey methodology. Since civilian fire injuries are not always reported to the fire service, estimates of civilian fire injuries may be lower than actual levels. For example, many injuries occur at small fires to which fire departments do not respond, and even when fire departments do respond, they may be unaware of injured persons that they themselves did not transport to medical facilities.

U.S. Fires by the numbers

Number of Fires

Civilian Fire Injuries

- Last year, 15,775 civilian fire injuries occurred, a decrease of 0.9 percent from the previous year. Many civilian injuries are not reported to the fire service, and the estimate for civilian injuries may be low.
- Of these, 13,425, or 85 percent of all civilian injuries, occurred in structure fires.
- Home fires were responsible for 11,825 civilian injuries, or 75 percent of all civilian injuries in 2014.
- Another 1,275 civilian injuries, or 8 percent of all civilian injuries, occurred in highway vehicle fires.

Of the 15,775 civilians injured last year, an estimated 13,425 were injured in structure fires, and of those, an estimated 12,175 were injured in residential structure fires, a decrease of 3.2 percent from the previous year. Of these injuries, 8,025 occurred in one- and two-family homes and manufactured homes, and 3,800 occurred in apartments. An additional 1,250 civilians were injured in nonresidential structure fires in 2014, a decrease of 16.7 percent from the year before. In a 37.8 percent increase from 2013, 1,275 civilians were injured in highway vehicle fires.

Between 1977 and 2014, the number of civilian injuries ranged from a peak of 31,275 in 1983 to a low of 15,775 in 2014, a decrease of 50 percent. There were no apparent trends in civilian injury levels until the mid-1990s, when injuries declined roughly 5,000 in 1994–95, to 25,775. From 1996 to 2002, civilian fire injuries declined a further 28 percent, to 18,425. Between 2002 and 2013, civilian injuries ranged from 15,925 to 18,425 incidents per year. The 15,775 civilian injuries in 2014 represents a new low.

Property Loss

NFPA estimates that the 1,298,000 fires to which the fire service responded in 2014 caused $11.6 billion in property damage, an increase of 0.7 percent over the previous year.

Fires in structures resulted in more than $9.8 billion in property damage, an increase of 3.4 percent from 2013. Each structure fire resulted in an average property loss of $19,931, an increase of 2 percent over 2013.
From 1977 to 2014, excluding the events of September 11, 2001, the average loss per structure fire was $3,757 in 1977 and $19,931 in 2014, for an overall increase of 431 percent. When property loss is adjusted for inflation, however, the increase in the average structure fire loss between 1977 and 2014 is 35.2 percent.

U.S. Fires by the numbers

Property Damage

- An estimated $11.6 billion in property damage occurred as a result of fire in 2014, an increase of 0.7 percent from the previous year.
- Of this, $9.8 billion occurred in structure fires, including $6.8 billion in property loss in home fires.
- Highway vehicle fires resulted in $1.1 billion in property loss last year.

Intentionally Set Fires

- An estimated 19,000 fires were intentionally set in 2014, excluding fires of unknown cause, a decrease of 15.6 percent from the year before.
- Intentionally set fires in structures also resulted in 157 civilian deaths, an increase of 4.7 percent from the previous year.
- In addition, intentionally set structure fires resulted in $613 million in property loss, an increase of 6.2 percent from 2013.
- There were 8,000 intentionally set vehicle fires, a decrease of 23.8 percent from the previous year. These fires resulted in $116 million in property damage, an increase of 34.9 percent from year before.

Of the 2014 property loss in structures, just under $7 billion occurred in residential properties, an increase of 1 percent from the previous year. An estimated $5.8 billion of this loss occurred in one- and two-family homes, an increase of 3.9 percent. An estimated loss of $982 million also occurred in apartments. While apartment property loss decreased by 15.8 percent from the previous year, the number of fires in apartments decreased at a lower rate, for a 4.1 percent year-over-year decline.

Other property damage results for 2014 include $429 million in public assembly properties, a 16.3 percent increase; $708 million in stores and office properties, a 15.9 percent increase; slightly more than $1.1 billion in highway vehicles, a 7.7 increase; and $380 million in other vehicles, an increase of 14.5 percent. There was a significant 50.7 percent increase in special properties, to $211 million, partly due to two major fires involving properties under construction in San Francisco and Houston. Storage property damage was $781 million, a 12.9 percent increase; a major pier fire in Los Angeles was primarily responsible for this increase over the previous year.

The only category in which property loss decreased in 2014 was fires outside of structures where monetary value was involved. Property loss in this category dropped 72.9 percent, to $141 million, because no fire in 2014 reached the magnitude of the 2013 Black Forest Fire near Colorado Springs, Colorado, which resulted in an estimated $420.5 million in damage.

It is important to note that property loss totals can change significantly from year to year due to the impact of occasional large-loss fires. NFPA provides an annual analysis of such fires in the November/December issue of the NFPA Journal.

Intentionally Set Fires

NFPA estimates 19,000 structure fires were intentionally set in 2014, a decrease of 15.6 percent from the year before. These fires resulted in an estimated 157 civilian deaths, an increase of 4.7 percent from the previous year, and $613 million in property loss, an increase of 6.2 percent from 2013.
In 2014, there were an estimated 8,000 intentionally set vehicle fires, 23.8 percent fewer than the year before. These fires resulted in $116 million in property loss, an increase of 34.9 percent from 2013.

Estimates of intentionally set fires do not include allocation of fires whose causes were unknown or unreported.

Firefighters attempt to contain a five-alarm fire at a construction site in Texas in March 2014. Photograph: AP/Wide World

Description of the NFPA Survey

NFPA annually surveys a sample of U.S. public fire departments, stratified by the size of the community they protect, to project national estimates of the fire problem. All public fire departments that protect communities of 25,000 or more are included in the sample because they constitute a small number of departments that protect a large share of the total population. For departments that protect populations fewer than 25,000, a sample is selected and stratified by the size of the community protected. A total of 2,927 fire departments responded to the 2014 fire experience survey.

Our national projections are made by weighting sample results according to the proportion of total U.S. population accounted for by communities of each size. Point estimates are presented in this article, and there is a range associated with each estimate.

These results are based only on fires attended by public fire departments. No adjustments were made for unreported fires and losses, such as might occur when an occupant extinguishes the fire. Nor were adjustments made for fires attended solely by private fire brigades such as those at industrial and military installation fires, or for fires extinguished by fixed suppression systems to which no fire department responded.

The data and information included in the full "U.S. Fire Loss" report are only part of the fire loss picture. A more detailed and complete report on the overall patterns and trends of 2014, available from NFPA's Fire Analysis and Research Division, includes patterns by size of community and by region and size of community, as well as a more complete description of survey methodology. The full report, including additional information such as the number of fire department responses by type of call, is available online.

Acknowledgements

NFPA is grateful to the fire departments that responded to the 2014 National Fire Experience Survey for their continuing efforts to provide the data necessary to make national projections. The author also thanks the NFPA staff members who worked on this year's survey, including Frank Deely, Justin Cronin, and Al Scott for editing the survey forms and making follow-up calls to fire departments, and Norma Candeloro, Helen Columbo, and Emily Daly for processing the survey forms. The author also acknowledges the kind help provided by Mike Karter, the author's predecessor, in reviewing this year's fire loss estimates. In addition, the author would like to recognize the contributions over the past several years of John "Jack" Conlon, who passed away during the early stages of this year's project. He will be missed.

Coffee Break Training - Fire Protection Series

Hazardous Materials: Flame Arrestors

No. FP-2015-24 June 16, 2015

Learning Objective: The student will be able to explain the design and operation of a flame arrestor.

Process or storage vessels and pipe systems that contain ignitable ranges of oxygen and flammable vapors are susceptible to catastrophic explosions. If the oxygen and vapor mixture is ignited by sparks, arcs, friction, compression or other heat sources, the expanding flame front may cause significant injuries and damage.

One method of lessening the likelihood of a flash fire is by the installation of a flame arrestor in the equipment or on the end of a vent or process line. Flame arrestors are used in many industries, including refining, oil exploration and production, pharmaceutical, chemical, petrochemical, pulp and paper, sewage treatment, landfills, mining, power generation, and bulk liquids transportation.

There are many manufacturers of simple to sophisticated flame arresting equipment. These arrestors are configured in a way that ensures that the aperture size is carefully controlled based on the flammability of the oxygen and vapor mixture.

The wire mesh or gauze flame arrestor shown in the illustration is based on a principle discovered in the 19th century to reduce coal mine explosions caused by open-flame lamps in methane environments. Flame is extinguished when it passes through a sufficiently small gap in the mesh because the wire mesh absorbs the heat from the flame. Mesh flame arrestors are also found in many gasoline safety cans.

This wire mesh end-of-line flame arrestor is part of a pressure relief assembly on a liquefied petroleum gas transfer apparatus.

Wire mesh or gauze flame arrestors should be selected only after careful engineering analysis. Mesh/Gauze coarser than 28 meshes to the linear inch (No. 28 mesh, 630 microns) is ineffective in quenching a flame, and mesh/gauze finer than 60 meshes to the linear inch (No. 60 mesh, 250 microns) is liable to become blocked by dirt, insects or other debris. The main advantages of gauzes are their low cost, ready availability, and the ease of fitting into the orifice. Their disadvantages include limited effectiveness at suppressing high-velocity flames and their propensity to damage.

End-of-line flame arrestors (like the one illustrated) prevent flames from entering the pipe but not from leaving the pipe. Process in-line deflagration or detonation arrestors are designed to prevent flame propagation in gas or vapor mixtures. By locating the arrestor in close proximity to the potential ignition source, any flame or explosion is confined to the immediate area.

Flame arrestors are made from a range of materials, such as carbon steel and stainless steel, aluminum and zinc alloys. Not all materials are available for every arrestor range, so always check the manufacturer's literature to match the flame arrestor to the product.

For more information, consider enrolling in the National Fire Academy course "Hazardous Materials Code Enforcement" (R0615). Information and applications can be obtained at http://apps.usfa.fema.gov/nfacourses/catalog/details/10504.

Employment Opportunities

ARUP is looking for a Senior Fire Consultant/Engineer - Tri State Region - offices in Edison and NYC

At Arup, our innovative spirit compels us to express our ingenuity in unique ways —developing many of the world's most innovative and sustainable buildings, transport and civil engineering projects. Arup is a global engineering and consulting firm of 11,000 creative minds.

Our integrated approach to engineering and design brings together the best professionals to meet our clients' needs.

We are currently seeking a Senior Fire Consultant/Engineer to play a very active role in the continued development of Arup's fire engineering practice in the Americas and will work closely with many of the world's leading architects and building owners developing innovative, performance based design solutions for a wide range of building, industrial and transport projects.

Your responsibilities will involve:

- Provide fire safety consulting engineering services to a variety of potential clients, including but not limited to architects, developers, owners, government and insurers.
- Consulting on building codes and standards including IBC, NFPA codes and tri-state jurisdictions (NYC, NYS, NJ).
- Develop fire strategies for projects across all markets
- Fire alarm design and construction administration support including reviewing shop drawings, submittals, RFIs and conducting field reports for large rail projects.
- Responsible for project management of multiple projects to ensure successful delivery on time and budget.
- Developing client relationships and pursuing new business opportunities.
- Contributing to our research and development activities.

Qualified professionals will have a Bachelors or Master's degree in Fire Engineering or related field. PE license in fire protection engineering desired. Candidate must possess good communication skills essential for team-based working, excellent planning and organization skills required for our fast-paced environment, and must be highly motivated, proactive and willing to take on new challenges.

Share your passion and experience in a global culture that believes your potential to achieve is endless. This is your opportunity to shine.

Arup is proud to be an equal opportunity employer.

APPLY at: https://arupjobs.taleo.net/careersection/jobdetail.ftl?job=NEW000037&lang=en

Lockton Northeast Series – Senior Property Risk Control Consultant

Location: New York, NY

About Lockton:

More than 5,300 professionals at Lockton provide 41,000 clients around the world with risk management, insurance, and employee benefits consulting services that improve their businesses. From its founding in 1966 in Kansas City, Missouri, Lockton has attracted entrepreneurial professionals who have driven its growth to become the largest privately held, independent insurance broker in the world and 10th largest overall. Independent researcher Greenwich Associates has awarded Lockton its Service Excellence Award for risk management for large companies. For five consecutive years, Business Insurance magazine has recognized Lockton as a "Best Place to Work in Insurance." To see the latest insights from Lockton's experts, check Lockton Market Update.

Lockton is known throughout the insurance industry as an entrepreneurial, progressive and successful insurance broker. As a result of continued individual and group accomplishments, Lockton has a record of steady and substantial growth. Unlike publically held companies that have to report to public shareholders on a quarterly basis, Lockton operates on a long term goal basis over years, not quarters. If you are a committed professional with a passion for delivering unparalleled service, Lockton is interested in hearing from you.

Job Description:

Responsibilities: Lockton is searching for an experienced property risk control consultant to work in a fast-paced team environment to support the insurance placement process, participate in the acquisition of new business and advocate for the client with insurers and support their risk management/property loss prevention processes and programs.

Qualifications:

- 10 to 15 years of insurance carrier, broker or risk management property risk control experience.
- Bachelor's Degree in Engineering or Applied Science or equivalent
- PE license or CFPS certification a plus
- Strong oral and written communications skills
- Proficiency in knowledge and application of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- Standards and FM Global Data Sheets
- Strong interpersonal skills to communicate effectively with clients
- Expertise in development and analysis of property insurance industry loss estimates including
- MFL's, PML's and LE's.
- Self-motivated individual with successful ability to work in a team environment
- Microsoft Office and internet proficiency

Interest candidates should contact David A. Larson, SVP - Risk Services Practice Leader, Lockton Companies, 1185 Ave of the Americas, New York, NY 10036; E-mail: dlarson@lockton.com; Office: (646) 572-7367.

Lockton Companies, LLC is an equal opportunity employer. As a privately held company, we offer a competitive compensation and benefits package reflecting our commitment to attracting and retaining great individuals. This includes health and dental coverage, which begins on your first day of work, 401(k) with match and immediate vesting, a competitive vacation plan and unrivaled career advancement opportunities.

Vicki Serafin
Affiliated FM Insurance
FM Global
300 Kimball Drive, Suite 200
Parsippany, NJ 07054-1196
Phone: (973) 541-6771
Fax: (973) 541-6909

MEETING NOTICE

Date: October 5, 2015

Place: Hanover Manor
16 Eagle Rock Avenue
East Hanover, NJ 07936

Price: $30.00

Time: 9:00 a.m.—This will be a breakfast meeting

Topic: Advance Technology Smoke Detection

Speaker: Frank Savino, Unite Fire Protection

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

Vicki Lynn Serafin
Affiliated FM Insurance
300 Kimball Drive
Suite 200
Parsippany, NJ 07054
Phone: 973-541-6771 / Fax: 973-541-6909
vicki.serafin@affiliatedfm.com

OR PAY AT THE DOOR

NAME: _____

COMPANY:_____TELEPHONE:_____

Meeting Dates/Programs 2015-2016

Oct 5	**Advance Technology Smoke Detection—Frank Savino, United Fire Protection**
Nov 8-13	**SFPE Conference—Philadelphia**
Dec 7	**Tyco—Quell System—Protection System for Freezers**
Jan 11	**FM DS 8-9 Changes and Rack Sprinkler Protection—Wes Baker, AVP, Sr. Engineering Technical Specialist, Engineering Standards Group, FM Global Research**
Feb 1	**ARUP—Egress Modeling on Large Projects**
March 7	**John Drucker—NJ Code Update**
April	**Annual Seminar**
May 2	**Corrosion Solutions for Sprinkler Systems**
June 6	**Annual Meeting—Use of Large Capacity Lithium Batteries in NYC Buildings**

2015-2016 Chapter Committees

STANDING COMMITTEES

Program
Mike Newman

Arrangements
Vicki Serafin, Chairperson

Membership
Paul McGrath, Chairman

Nominating
Joe Janiga, Chairman (IPP)
Chris Vitale
John Antola, Jr.

Auditing
Vanessa Gallagher, Chairman
Rich Reitberger

Archivist/Historian
Jim Tolos, Vicki & Nicole

Speakers Gifts
Rich Reitberger

Communications
Fusible Link—Brad Hart
Ana Crisostomo—Coordinator

Communications-Other
Paul McGrath
Mike Newman

Mailing/Automation/e-mail—Vicki Serafin, Chairperson

Webmaster—Mike Newman & Paul McGrath

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Spring Seminar
Ed Armm—Chairman
Dave Kurasz—Sprinkler Speakers Coordinator
Jim Loftus—Alarm Speakers Coordinator
Paul McGrath—Vendor Coordinator

Bylaws
Jim Tolos, Chairman
Joe Janiga
John Antola

Career Recruitment
Tim Costello, Chairman
Donna Spano
Marios Michaelides

Chapter Excellence Awards
Ernesto Vega-Janica

PE Examination
Donna Spano

Chapter Seminar/Field Trip
Richard Reitberger, Chairman
Ed Armm , CoChairman
Dave Gluckman
Nathan Gorey

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.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_ResidentialSprinklerExam.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