



FIRE BUCKET



January 2016

A publication of the Central Ohio Chapter of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers

SFPECOC.Webs.com

Next Meeting

Date: January 13, 2016

Location: The Fawcett Center - 2400
Olentangy River Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210

Speaker: Jeff Kochelek
CEO Engineered Corrosion Solutions

Topic: Managing Corrosion Risk in Water Based Fire Sprinkler Systems

This presentation discusses the background issues regarding corrosion in fire sprinkler systems, including different types of corrosion, factors that accelerate corrosion, and risks associated with failures. Also discussed are the benefits and practical application of using Nitrogen Gas to inert Wet and Dry Pipe Fire Sprinkler Systems to prevent and manage internal corrosion. Under a nitrogen atmosphere, oxygen corrosion, which is the primary cause of corrosion related failures in sprinkler systems, can be completely controlled resulting in reduced risk (life safety, leak and business continuity), enhanced performance, and extended life of the fire sprinkler system.

Registration: 11:15 – 11:30 am

Lunch: 11:30 am (Fawcett Center Buffet)

Program: 12:15 pm

Cost: \$20.00 (Members)
\$25.00 (Non-members)

Reservations Deadline: Friday January 8, 2016 – 4 P.M.

Contact: Chad Miller
Chad.miller@comunale.com
614-338-9812

Please remember bring the parking pass or pick up a free parking pass for your vehicle at the front desk.

Reservations must be cancelled within 48 hours, or will be billed.

Future Meetings

March 9, 2016

May 11, 2016

Trout Club Fire

Source: [Newark Advocate](#)

NEWARK - After spending nearly \$2 million on renovations to the Trout Club Public Resort, owner Brent Dewey found himself facing a new rebuilding project Saturday morning.

He believes a malfunctioning ice freezer sparked a 5:30 a.m. fire that caused extensive structural damage to the back southeast corner and smoke damage throughout the main building which houses a restaurant and bar.

The club has canceled all events, including numerous holiday parties, Dewey said, as fire investigators worked at the scene. He expects to be closed throughout the rest of 2015.



Hebron warehouse fire under investigation

Source: [NBC4i](#)

HEBRON, Ohio — The cause of a Licking County warehouse fire remains under investigation, but crews are content no one was injured in the Christmas Day fire.

Multiple fire departments and about 70 firefighters responded to a report of a fire at 200 Arrowhead Drive in Hebron on Friday afternoon.

Investigators said plastic wrapping around fiberglass caught fire, destroying a 100 foot-by-100 foot section of the facility.

Hebron Fire Chief Jack Stickradt told NBC4 the building's **sprinklers were an asset in containing the fire.**

A cause of the fire has not been determined. Stickradt said he hopes to reopen the building to employees by Saturday.



Fire at Newark Chemical Plant

Source: [Newark Advocate](#)

NEWARK - Employees of Arboris LLC expected the investigation into an explosion that drew more than 20 Licking County emergency crews to their plant on Tamarack Road to last into Monday night.

Newark Fire Chief Pat Connor said it will likely be ruled an accidental electrical fire, originating in the garage area underneath the TC Lounge. He said it was quickly contained by crews, but there was "extensive damage" to the rear of the main building.

No damage estimate was yet available, Connor said, but there was also water and smoke damage in the rest of the building.

Fire crews responded to the 5:35 a.m. call to the 2200 block of Horns Hill Road, with flames visible, Connor said. Newark received assistance from Newton, Newark, Hanover, Mary Ann and Granville townships.

Dewey said the fire began below the TC Lounge, a tavern with a historic bar. The fire did make it through the edge of the roof above the area.

"The historic bar is actually in good shape so I think we're going to be able to salvage the bar," Dewey said. There is soot and some smoke damage in the rest of the building.

The front of the building and main dining room was spared from any structural damage.

"The kitchen is pretty well charred with soot, but didn't get any flames in it," he said. An eyewitness photo showed heavy fire and smoke billowing from the building.

Five people were injured in the blast, which occurred around 1:30 p.m. Monday. Four were treated and released at the scene, and one person was taken to Licking Memorial Hospital as a precaution because of his proximity to the explosion, Arboris Safety Director Dave Neely said. That person was released and returned to work.

Newark Division of Fire Chief Pat Connor said the blast was caused by "overpressure" in a 900-gallon tank containing hexane and ethanol.

"Before fire crews were on the scene, flames were reaching the third catwalk," he said, but fire crews were able to extinguish the blaze quickly.



Arboris, which is based in Savannah, Georgia, makes plant sterols, which are naturally found in vegetables and trees and can be used in "heart-healthy" food, according to the company's website.

Neely could not say what caused the explosion but said the company would begin investigating the cause once the emergency crews on the scene gave them the all clear.

"There are so many levels for safety," he said. "Until we can get in there to see which one it was that failed, I can't say what caused the explosion."

Neely said it was fortunate none of the employees were seriously injured.

"In a situation like this, our employees are trained to call the fire department and get out," he said. "Their training kicked in as soon as it happened."

Most of the damage seemed to be limited to stainless steel components.

Emergency crews from across the county were called to the scene, including the Licking County hazmat team. Traffic was blocked on West Main Street at Cherry Valley Road and Westmoor Avenue.

Conveyor Belt Catches Fire at Anheuser-Busch Building:

Source: [WBNS-10TV](#)

COLUMBUS, Ohio - The Columbus Fire Department has contained a fire at a warehouse on Anheuser-Busch's property on Schrock Road Saturday night.

A conveyor belt caught fire in a pasteurizing machine. No one was hurt and firefighters remained on scene for hours to help get rid of the smoke and to make sure the fire was out completely.

In a statement Jackie Hamel, the general manager of the Anheuser-Busch Columbus brewery, said, "Tonight a fire occurred on a line that was undergoing maintenance work. There were no employees injured, and employees who responded were well-trained and they managed it properly. At Anheuser-Busch, safety is our top priority and we take comprehensive measures to provide a safe work environment for our employees. We have long-standing programs in place that include general safety training for employees, as well as job-specific training for individuals."

The cause of the fire is under investigation.

Dubai Hotel Fire

Source: USA Today and Other Internet Reports

A massive, multi-story fire broke out in a 63-story hotel in downtown Dubai late Thursday, near where thousands of people had gathered to watch a New Year's Eve fireworks display.



Reuters reported that the fireworks were taking place as scheduled. Live video of the event, broadcast shortly after midnight local time, showed a massive fireworks display and cheering crowds.

The Government of Dubai Media Office reported 14 minor injuries, one moderate injury and a heart attack due to overcrowding and smoke at the site. The office tweeted that all of the injured got prompt medical assistance. Around 11 p.m. local time, it said firefighters expected to have the fire 90% contained within half an hour.

The Address Downtown Dubai is a five-star hotel in the heart of the city, located in the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It has 196 rooms, 626 residences and eight restaurants and bars. It is next door to Burj Khalifa, the world's tallest tower at 2,722 feet. It is part of a mixed-use, large-scale development called Downtown Dubai. The hotel is also flanked by the Dubai Mall, the world's largest shopping and entertainment center.

[Click here for USA Today story.](#)

Editor's Note: At the time of publication, I could not determine if the building had sprinkler protection. The fire appeared to burn mostly on the outside of the building. You may recall that there was a similar fire in Dubai on February 21, 2015. It is believed the wall panels may have been an expanded foam sandwich panel,

commonly referred to as EFIS "Exterior Insulation and Finish Systems". This fire appears to be a similar. See the [February 2015 edition of the Fire Bucket](#) for more details.

Fire at GM Processing Center in West Chester, Ohio Causes \$70K in Damages

Source: [Journal News](#)

A fire at General Motors' service and parts operations facility Thursday caused \$70,000 in damages.

Emergency dispatchers said they received calls at 10:36 a.m. to respond to the facility GM leases at 9287 Meridian Way.

Employees evacuated the approximately 414,500-square-foot building, which GM leases and uses for warehousing and distribution, township officials said.

No one was injured as a result of the incident, which required mutual aid from 14 area fire departments, according to Barb Wilson, the township's spokeswoman.

When first crews arrived on scene, a second alarm went out due to the size of the structure and the location of the fire, Wilson said.

"The first was about 40 feet off the ground, which posed a challenge," she said.

Damage to the building is listed as \$20,000 and content loss is valued at \$50,000, amounts that could be adjusted based upon further investigation, Wilson said.

"The property loss is fairly small in this case, in comparison to the potential loss, due to the company's investment in a sprinkler system that helped prevent the fire from spreading," she said.

Fire department officials believe the fire started in the storage racks of the warehouse. A cause has not yet been determined.

NFPA urges timely disposal of Christmas trees and safe removal of lights
[NFPA Today](#)

With the holiday now behind us, O Christmas tree, how saggy are your branches? The gifts have been removed from under the pine, the tree is swiftly losing its coat of green, and the needles are piling up on the floor, which means it's time to remove the tree from your home.

Christmas trees are very flammable, dry out the longer they remain in the home, and can be consumed by fire in a matter of seconds." All trees can burn, though dry ones can be engulfed by flames significantly more quickly.



NFPA statistics indicate that nearly 40 percent of home fires that begin with Christmas trees occur in January. Although these fires are not common, they are much more likely to be serious when they do occur. On average, one of every 31 reported home structure Christmas tree fires resulted in a death. Compare that to an average of one death per 144 total reported home structure fires.

Christmas trees are decorations, and people may want to continue the festive spirit and leave up their ever-drying pines long after the last of the gifts have been opened. It's good to remember, however, that the longer the tree remains in the home, the greater the fire risk becomes.

We hope that by educating people about the extreme fire hazards, people will be prompted to remove their trees in a timely manner, giving their families the gift of fire safety as the season winds down!

If available, NFPA recommends using the local community's recycling program for tree disposal. Trees should not be put in the garage or left outside.

NFPA also offers tips on removing lighting and decorations from trees to ensure they are taken down safely this year and in the right condition for Christmas 2016:

- Use the gripping area on the plug when unplugging electrical decorations. Never pull the cord to unplug any device from an electrical outlet, as this can harm the wire and insulation of the cord, increasing the risk for shock or electrical fire.
- As you pack up light strings, inspect each line for damage, throwing out any sets that have loose connections, broken sockets or cracked or bare wires.
- Wrap each set of lights and put them in individual plastic bags, or wrap them around a piece of cardboard.
- Store electrical decorations in a dry place away from children and pets where they will not be damaged by water or dampness.

The seven benefits of home fire sprinklers you need to know
[Fire Sprinkler Initiative News](#)

A home improvement website recently placed fire sprinklers in the limelight, calling out seven advantages of having them installed in homes. According to their post, sprinklers are:

1. Affordable. The national average is \$1.35 per sprinklered square foot, or a mere one percent of a home's total construction cost.



2. Small. Today's fire sprinklers are inconspicuous and not the eyesores sprinkler opponents make them out to be.

3. Easily installed. Sprinkler installers won't break their backs incorporating piping and sprinkler heads in new homes.
4. Use minimal amounts of water. Compare the water needed to fight a fire with a fire hose versus the water from sprinklers, and the difference is night and day. A study by the Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition and FM Global proves this point.
5. Use affordable piping. Plastic piping used with home fire sprinklers has its benefits, including lower costs than metal piping.
6. Activate closest to fire. Ninety percent of the time, only one sprinkler head will activate during a fire. All heads in the home do not activate simultaneously during fire.
7. Provide adequate protection against the horrors of fire. A home with working smoke alarms and fire sprinklers gives you the opportunity to sleep soundly at night, knowing you have the utmost in fire protection in your home.

which will match that of the next major update to the Ohio Building Code. Similar to the last major revision of the Ohio Fire Code, this process will encompass:

- an open petition period (October 6, 2015 - November 20, 2015) for all OFC stakeholders to submit petitions to modify the existing provisions of the 2011 OFC;
- a publication in January 2016 of the SFM's responses to the filed petitions and the release of a draft of the proposed 2017 OFC. The draft proposed 2017 OFC will incorporate all accepted petitions and an update of the baseline provisions of the current OFC to integrate relevant text of the 2015 International Fire Code;
- an open comment period on the draft 2017 OFC. This period will also include stakeholder meetings for major stakeholders to discuss the 2017 OFC directly with the SFM;
- further updating the draft 2017 OFC based upon the comments received and additional stakeholder input; and
- the formal rule adoption process for the 2017 OFC, including the Common Sense Initiative review and JCARR process.

[Development of the 2017 Ohio Fire Code](#)
[State Fire Marshal Report](#)

State Fire Marshal Larry L. Flowers is pleased to announce the initiation of the Ohio Department of Commerce, Division of State Fire Marshal's (SFM) administrative rule update process for the 2011 Ohio Fire Code (OFC) and associated SFM rules (also known as Ohio Administrative Code sections 1301:7-7-01 through 1301:7-7-47). The targeted effective date of the new OFC will be early in 2017,



For interested stakeholders, the SFM will hold a public forum and “kick-off” meeting wherein the SFM will provide an overview of the rulemaking process, effective petition and comment writing, and the internal procedures that the SFM will utilize to revise the OFC. This meeting will focus on code development procedures and is not intended to be a substantive discussion of changes to specific rules. The kick-off meeting will be open to the public and all stakeholders and interested parties are encouraged to attend. The meeting will be held at 10:30 AM, on Tuesday October 6, 2015, at the Division of State Fire Marshal, 8895 East Main Street, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068.

In addition to the attached comprehensive description of the SFM's upcoming rulemaking process, further details about the kick-off

meeting, other future rule related meeting dates, updates regarding procedures for and the status of the OFC update process, and proposed OFC related rule/hearing information can be found on the SFM's website (<http://www.com.ohio.gov/fire/>) or by contacting the Division of State Fire Marshal's Code Enforcement Bureau at 8895 East Main Street, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068 (614.728.5460) or at OhioFireCode@com.state.oh.us.

Photoelectric Smoke Alarms Save More Lives

Source: [North Eastern Ohio Fire Prevention Association](#)

Almost 40 years of research has shown that the most popular smoke alarm which is in 90% of homes in America is failing at an alarming rate.

These ionization smoke alarms are alerting tens of minutes slower than the other type, photoelectric smoke alarms, in the deadly smoldering stage of a fire. They are also more prone to nuisance false alarms from ordinary cooking and steam from showers.

Photoelectric smoke alarms sound tens of minutes faster than ionization smoke alarms during smoldering stage fires with significantly fewer false alarms. Furthermore, their performance in flaming stage fires is comparable to ionization alarms, making the photoelectric alarm the best choice.

For your safety and the safety of your entire family, The North Eastern Ohio Fire Prevention Association and firefighters across the state of Ohio urge you to check what type of smoke alarms you have in your home.

It's easy! Just check the front or back of the alarm for the word "Photoelectric" or the letter "P" or the word "Ionization" or the letter "I". Any indication that your smoke alarm contains radioactive material also indicates that it is an ionization alarm. And while you're checking, look for the date of manufacture on your alarm. Smoke alarms expire 10 years after the date of manufacture and need to be replaced anyway.

If you have ionization smoke alarms, change them out as soon as possible! Photoelectric alarms are sold in most major hardware stores. Just look for the word photoelectric or the letter "P" on the packaging.

Oh, and what about those dual-sensor alarms that contain both photoelectric and ionization sensors? They cost twice as much and still generate all those nuisance false alarms!

Check out the rest out this website for all the details and be safe!



What does research tell us about today's home fire victims?
[NFPA Fire Sprinkler Initiative News](#)

NFPA has examined the demographics of fatal and non-fatal victims of home fires. The report, "Characteristics of Home Fire Victims," highlights the age, sex, race, and region of victims, giving safety advocates crucial information on important trends.

Here are some key finds:

- From 1980 to 2011, the percentage of fatal home fire victims under five years old fell from 18 to six percent.
- During that same time frame, the number of fire victims over age 65 increased from 19 to 31 percent. More surprising is that 30 percent of all home fire fatalities were at least 65 years old, but this group represents only 13 percent of the U.S. population.
- Males are more likely to be killed in a house fire than females.
- African Americans are twice as likely to be killed in these fires.

- The South, representing 37 percent of the U.S. population, has a higher fire and injury rate than any other region.

8 Important Changes in the 2016 Edition of NFPA 11

Source: [NFPA Today](#)

The 2016 edition of NFPA 11 Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam is now available. Here are 8 important changes that are worth noting.

1. Manufacturers are now required to publish acceptable ranges of density (or specific gravity), pH, refractive index, and viscosity for the foam concentrates that they produce. These values are intended to be used by laboratories to establish pass/fail criteria for annual quality testing. Because this information has not been consistently available in the past, laboratories have been required to make assumptions about the appropriate tolerances. To further support the measurement of foam quality, new definitions for “film formation” and “spreading coefficient” were also added.
2. The suction inlet in an atmospheric concentrate storage tank must be located a minimum of 25.4 mm (1 in.) above the bottom of the tank. This creates a settling basin to reduce the risk of sediment entering the system. The volume of foam concentrate located below the inlet is not considered to be usable and cannot be counted as part of the minimum foam supply.
3. The system piping section has been reorganized to clearly indicate separate requirements for foam concentrate and foam solution. The options for foam solution piping materials have been expanded to permit non-galvanized pipe, while ensuring compatibility of the pipe material with the foam solution.
4. The allowance to provide seal-only protection for outdoor covered (internal) floating roof tanks has been extended to certain composite floating roofs that have been deemed to provide similar performance to metallic roofs. The specific roof features are considered adequate to resist burn through and/or submergence of the roof, in the event of a fire.
5. Chapter 8 has been expanded to identify key components of system plans, including new details for hydraulic calculations and water supply graph sheets. The list of information to be included, as appropriate, has increased from 13 items to 33.
6. Valves and hose connections must be installed to facilitate testing of proportioning equipment. Although certain acceptance and maintenance tests are required by Chapters 11 and 12, the standard did not previously include an installation requirement to provide a means of conducting these tests.
7. The requirements for acceptance testing now include a water supply test and an operational test of control valves. A sample Material and Test Certificate was also added to Annex A to provide a means of documenting the acceptance test results.
8. Descriptions of new foam proportioning test methods that do not require the discharge of foam concentrate were added to Annex D. Chapter 12 already supported alternative test methods, but specific test descriptions or procedures were not provided.

For a complete revision history of NFPA 11 or to read the 2016 edition for free, please visit the NFPA 11 Document Information Page at www.nfpa.org/11.

SFPE Job Board

<http://jobs.sfpe.org/>

The Society of Fire Protection Engineers and Fire Protection Engineering magazine are pleased to offer an Internet Job Board site featuring career opportunities in fire protection engineering. <http://jobs.sfpe.org/> is designed for communicating the availability of employment opportunities in the fire protection engineering market. This special job board is ideal both for those seeking to fill positions and those looking for employment opportunities in fire protection engineering.

Job categories include:

- Consulting
- Government
- Insurance
- Research & Testing
- Fire Equipment Manufacturing & Installation
- Education

Whether you're looking to make a career move, or you need to fill a fire protection engineer opening, <http://jobs.sfpe.org/> is just a click away!

NFPA Conference and Expo



The 2016 NFPA Conference & Expo will be held June 13-16 at the Mandalay Bay Convention Center, Las Vegas, Nevada. The NFPA Conference & Expo is widely regarded as the most comprehensive event in the industry. With approximately 5,000 attendees, it is the year's largest and most important event for the fire protection, life safety, and electrical industries.

Join the National Society of Fire Protection Engineers

The Society of Fire Protection Engineers (SFPE) is the professional organization that represents fire protection engineers worldwide. Through its membership of over 5,000 professionals and 63 chapters, SFPE advances the science and practice of fire protection engineering internationally.



SOCIETY OF FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERS

For more information, visit

<http://www.sfpe.org/GetInvolved/Membership/Join.aspx>.

Web Links

SFPE Central Ohio Chapter

www.sfpecoc.webs.com

Society of Fire Protection Engineers

(National) www.sfpe.org

American Fire Sprinkler Association

www.firesprinkler.org

ICC Website

www.iccsafe.org

National Fire Sprinkler Association

www.nfsa.org

N.I.C.E.T.

www.nicet.org

Ohio State Fire Marshal

www.com.state.oh.us/sfm

OSU Fire Safety Website

www.firesafety.osu.edu

Underwriters Laboratories

www.UL.com

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Society of Fire Protection Engineers Central Ohio Chapter

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NOTE: We will be sending out all Chapter information via e-mail.

ARE YOU A NATIONAL MEMBER IN SFPE? YES NO

Annual dues for the Central Ohio Chapter of SFPE are \$20 and \$10 for Retirees.

PLEASE MAIL APPLICATION TO: John C. Falk, Sr.
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Westerville, OHIO 43082
Jcf_sr@yahoo.com

Please make check payable to *Central Ohio Chapter, SFPE*. Applications can be submitted at the next meeting. Please complete a new application every year, so we can keep our database current. Dues run from September 1st to August 31st of each calendar year.

September 2015 – August 2016