

THE CENTER FOR

Campus Fire Safety

Campus

The Official Newsletter of the Center for Campus Fire Safety

FireZone®

PUBLISHED

CAMPUSfiresafety.com

Campus Fire Forum 9—Austin Texas

Campus Fire Forum 9 was a tremendous success, more than 100 people from 60 colleges/universities and the local police and fire departments that protect them. Forum 9 opened in the fabulous Omni Hotel in the heart of downtown Austin with a warm welcome from CCFS President Mike Halligan and Texas State Fire Marshal Paul Maldonado. The Forum was packed with interesting and valuable workshops that afforded those in attendance to learn from their peers as well as experts from all across the country. - continued on page 13 -



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“The Inspector”

by Philip Chandler



After having penned this screed for many months, an apology is in order. I have been remiss in one very important detail: I have never taken the time to adequately explore the role of the inspector as I see it. Inasmuch as this publication by and large serves the campus fire safety community, it would be reasonable to assume that by inspector we mean fire inspector. Indeed, as I make my rounds, bell cap on my head, people see me as the fire inspector. I’m often greeted by, “no fires here,” or “there’s my fire extin-

guisher.” The general public that we serve doesn’t quite fully understand what we do, nor for that matter do many college administrators. They all think they’ve got us pegged. Our job, as they would like to see it, is to stroll through a building, glancing at fire protection equipment as we pass, keeping an eye open for an imminent outbreak of fire. They are comfortable with that role. I am most certainly not and neither should you. The truth be known, I feel myself to be in essence a firefighter; all

my life I have never really wanted to be anything other, even though I have in fact pursued other career paths. I thank my lucky stars each day that I can throw on my turnout gear or slip into my uniform and immerse myself in that which I always wanted to do more than anything else. And I sincerely hope that every day that I show up on the job I bring that enthusiasm with me and apply my core belief in the good that firefighters do to the inspection process. I do my damndest to keep all the experiences I

- Continued on page 9 -



“The Campus Fire News Wire”

This page is only a snapshot of what is happening on college campuses around the country.

What you’re reading is a brief overview of campus news stories we have information on.

If you would like to see the entire news article we have listed or view additional news stories not published in this section, please visit:

CampusFireSafety.com
click on: “News Wire”.

Note: Dates published here are approximate based on when we receive the news story.

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24 hours a day**

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CampusFireSafety.com

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News Wire

**October 12
College Park, MD
University of Maryland**

A small fire burst out on the 6th floor of an apartment building. Officials are still investigating the cause but believe it started in the kitchen. The blaze was contained to one unit and no one was hurt.

**October 2
Cowley College**

An early morning blaze took the life of a student. Officials were unable to identify the body at the time of the accident.

**October 5
Georgia State University**

A chemical spill on campus sent 6 people to the hospital for treatment and re-routed traffic temporarily. Officials said that the spill was that of metric acid but it was contained and no further damage was done.

**October 8
Bowling Green, OH
Bowling Green State University**

A fire truck accidentally ran into a building causing damage to two fraternity house and a dorm building. Officials said that about 240 students were evacuated from the buildings and there was a strong odor of gas in the area.

**October 13
Solon, IA
University of Northern Iowa**

Two men who started fire on the UNI campus in 3 separate halls 2 years ago were finally sentenced. The two men each got 30 years in prison after being charged with three counts of second degree arson. They were also ordered to pay \$2 million in restitution. One of the buildings in which a fire was started had \$10.2 million in damage and is still being restored today.

**October 23
Honolulu, HI
University of Hawaii**

Officials are blaming the blaze on either a faulty electrical outlet or microwave oven. The blaze caused a pipe to burst and flood 3 floors of a dorm hall. The campus and community has come together in act of cleanup and trying to restore the beautiful campus.

**October 23
Nampa, ID
Northwest Nazarene University**

A microwave oven had been sitting on a dormant stove top when the stove unexpectedly started working in a dorm basement. Officials say that two sprinkler heads saved the building as it contained the fire until authorities could reach the site. The sprinklers prevented any real structural damage and students were able to return within 2 hours.



News – Cont.

**October 23
Topeka, KS
Kansas State
University**

A dorm fire that made its way to a computer lab is estimated in causing more than \$100, 000 mostly to computers and lab equipment. Officials also said there was a lot of water damage done to the building.

**October 23
Huntington, WV
Marshall University**

A small fire broke out in a science building but no animals or students/faculty were reported as injured. Officials said that the fire broke out because of a faulty dorm- size storage heater used to dry dirt samples.

**October 26
Seattle, WA
University of Washington**

Fraternity fire scare brought UW greek life together as they combined forces to try and calm the blaze. Officials are saying that an electrical spark ignited a basement mattress to start the blaze.

**October 26
Colorado Springs
University of Colorado**

A possible arson fire displaced more than 50 people at an on campus condo

complex. The American Red Cross is currently helping the displaced students.

**October 28
San Jose, CA
San Jose State
University**

Melting candle wax for a project turned to a burning blaze on a ninth story dorm building. Officials said that the sprinklers put out the flames before they got there. However, most of the damage was caused by those sprinklers as they found 2 inches of water on the ninth floor.

**October 28
Cleveland, OH
Kent State University**

A blaze at a university fraternity house has displaced several students. Officials are still investigating the cause of the fire.

**November 1, 2007
Southeast Missouri State
University
Cape Girardeau, MO**

The Sigma Chi fraternity house was totally gutted after a recent fire. Police have a man in custody.

**November 4, 2007
Jackson State University
Jackson, MS**

A fire in a dorm room kitchenette caused the evacuation of the entire dormitory. Damage was minimal.

**November 8, 2007
DePaul University
Chicago, IL**

Two DePaul University security guards were hospitalized after a fire in a dorm room. The fire started in a dorm room trash can. No students were injured or displaced. The cause of the fire remains under investigation.

**November 9, 2007
Colorado State
University
Fort Collins, CO**

Cigarettes improperly left in potting soil caused the fire at an off campus dormitory. Two students were displaced

**November 11, 2007
Plymouth State Univ.
Plymouth, NH**

A two-alarm fire early Saturday heavily damaged an off-campus apartment building and left 23 university students temporarily homeless. The fire department was summoned to the structure fire about 12:30 a.m. Firefighters determined the blaze originated in or on a stove in one of the apartments. One firefighter suffered a minor injury.





News — Cont.

November 13, 2007
University of Wisconsin
Whitewater, WI

Ten students are displaced after a fire ripped through the Tau Kappa Epsilon Fraternity house. The university said it may have been an electrical fire, but police said preliminary investigations indicate it was an accident. No students were injured; however, the house's dog died in the fire.

November 13, 2007
Rochester Institute of
Technology
Rochester, NY

A fire at an off campus house killed two students and seriously injured a third. While the cause is still unknown, firefighters do not suspect it was caused structural or electrical problems but by human error.

November 13, 2007
Newberry College
Newberry, SC

Kappa Alpha fraternity house was destroyed after a fire. No one was injured and no one lived in the house. The house was only used for social events.

November 18, 2007
University of South
Alabama
Mobile, AL

One dorm room is destroyed after a fire. Fire official suspect the fire was caused by an electrical problem.

November 18, 2007
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI

One person died and 3 others injured in a house fire on the UW campus early Sunday morning. The UW and Madison Fire Departments were called to the fire around 5:35 a.m. on Sunday. The fire is still under investigation.

November 27, 2007
University of North
Carolina
Chapel Hill, NC

One student was injured and the fire department was called out to Morehead Lab on the University of North Carolina campus on reports of an explosion. Officials said two students were discarding chemicals causing the explosion.

November 28, 2007
University of Wisconsin
Whitewater, WI

Off campus housing fire displaced 10 UW-Whitewater students. No injuries were reported and the fire is still under investigation.

November 30, 2007
Kilgore College
Kilgore, Texas

A faulty boiler leaked carbon monoxide in a college residence hall for women, sickening at least 40 students, a school spokesman said

December 1, 2007
Indiana University of
Pennsylvania
Indiana, PA

A grease fire caused the evacuation of a dormitory. The fire was a result of overheated cooking oil on a stove. Two police officers were treated for smoke inhalation.

*Catch
the rest
of last
month's
news,
and all
of this
month's
on our
website!*

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Corner Code



Chapter 4 of the IFC and IFC COMMENTARY — Emergency Planning and Preparedness

As many of you start looking at and updating your campus emergency plans, we have chosen to bring you parts of International Fire Code (IFC) chapter 4 and it's commentary to assist you in maintaining a safe campus.

SECTION 403 PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGES AND EVENTS

403.1 General. When, in the opinion of the fire code official, it is essential for public safety in a place of assembly or any other place where people congregate, because of the number of persons, or the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity, the owner, agent or lessee shall provide one or more fire watch personnel, as required and approved, to remain on duty during the times such places are open to the public, or when such activity is being conducted. The fire watch personnel shall keep diligent watch for fires, obstructions to means of egress and other hazards during the time such place is open to the public or such activity is being conducted and take prompt measures for remediation of hazards, extinguishment of fires that occur and assist in the evacuation of the public from the structures.

_Even though Chapter 24 requires standby personnel in tents and membrane structures because of the inherently higher life safety risks associated with such occupancies, this section gives the fire code official the authority to require fire-watch personnel in indoor or outdoor Group A occupancies or other venues where people congregate when the nature of the performance, exhibition, display, contest or activity is such that the presence of fire-watch personnel are essential to public safety (see commentary, Section 202, to the definition of "Fire watch").

403.1.1 Public safety plan. In other than Group A or E occupancies, where the fire code official determines that an indoor or outdoor gathering of persons has an adverse impact on public safety through diminished access to buildings, structures, fire hydrants and fire apparatus access roads or here such gatherings adversely affect public safety services of any kind, the fire code official shall have the authority to order the development of, or prescribe a plan for, the provision of an approved level of public safety.

_This section notes that these provisions are not for Group A and E occupancies, which are dealt with more specifically elsewhere in this chapter. This section is important because it provides the fire code official the authority to require the development of or to prescribe a specific plan for large gatherings. Such gatherings could include outdoor festivals, demonstrations or receptions. If such assemblies include the use of tents and canopies, Chapter 24 would also apply. Again, the primary aim of this section is to address the fact that these large gatherings may hamper the ability of the fire department and other emergency responders to access and protect buildings and building occupants.

403.1.2 Contents. The public safety plan, where required by Section 403.1.1, shall address such items as emergency vehicle ingress and egress, fire protection, emergency medical services, public assembly areas and the directing of attendees and vehicles (including the parking of vehicles), vendor and food concession distribution, and the need for the presence of law enforcement, and fire and emergency medical services personnel at the event.

_As further guidance, this section provides some specific issues to be addressed that include items such as the direction of traffic; vendor and food concession distribution and the need for law enforcement and medical services.

- Code Corner Continued on page 10-

The Training Zone

Learning objective: *The student shall be able to identify common issues related to the accuracy of water supply data collected for fire sprinkler protection.*

With the preponderance of today's automatic sprinkler systems being "hydraulically calculated," the importance of accurate water supply information is paramount. Giving a sprinkler designer or property owner inaccurate test results can lead to faulty design or worse, a sprinkler system failure when it is needed most.

According to NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Automatic Sprinklers*SM, "The volume and pressure of a public water supply shall be determined from waterflow test data. An adjustment to the waterflow test data to account for daily and seasonal fluctuations, possible interruption by flood or ice conditions, large simultaneous industrial use, future demand on the water supply system, or any other condition that could affect the water supply shall be made as appropriate." The standard does not specify who is required or qualified to perform the test and evaluate the results.

There are many variables the test team should consider when performing a fire flow test:

- How trained and qualified in fire flow testing and hydraulic principles are the persons conducting the test?
- How accurate are the pressure and pitot gauges? Have they been calibrated lately? How does one register the pressure when the gauge needle fluctuates among various values? How accurately were the values entered into a programmed computer formula or manually transferred to an N graph?
- ◆ Are there pending commercial, industrial, institutional, or residential developments in the neighborhood that will have a deleterious effect on the water supply?

- Has the test been taken under worst-case conditions? What is the water level of the reservoir or supply tank?
- How far is the test site from the proposed sprinkler installation? Were friction loss and elevation differences considered in the calculations?
- Was there a municipal or private fire pump running or off during the test? How does that feature influence the test results?
- What time of day was the test taken, when domestic and industrial water demand was low, normal, or high?

Before a fire department conducts water supply tests for fire sprinkler designs, it should check with the agency's legal counsel to learn if there are any potential liabilities from this practice.

For additional information, refer to NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Automatic Sprinklers*SM, or go to www.nfaonline.gov to take the self-study National Fire Academy course *Testing and Evaluation of Water Supplies for Fire Protection (Q218)*.





Viewer Mail

No viewer mail for this month. Please take a minute and send us a question, story, or something interesting happening and we will try to publish your request. Please see page 7 for submission information.

Announcement Sponsors



Announcements

Firewise Campus Training Program



NEWBURYPORT, MA - The Center's Firewise Campus program has received the half-way point. Five of the ten scheduled workshops - "Developing an Effective Campus Fire Safety Education Program" - have been conducted. Funded through a grant from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Fire Prevention and Safety (FP&S) grant program, these workshops deliver important training and materials to campus fire safety officers across the nation.

For more information — and to register for one of these great workshops, visit the Firewise Campus Project's website at <http://www.firewisecampus.org>

Campus Housing Fire Drills Mandatory in the 2006 I.F.C.

SECTION 405

EMERGENCY EVACUATION DRILLS

405.1 General. Emergency evacuation drills complying with the provisions of this section shall be conducted at least annually in the occupancies listed in Section 404.2 or when required by the fire code official. Drills shall be designed in cooperation with the local authorities.

*** Section 404.2 identified Use Group "R-2 When used as a College/University Building" as required to have an emergency evacuation drills.

405.2 Frequency. Required emergency evacuation drills shall be held at the intervals specified in Table 405.2 or more frequently where necessary to familiarize all occupants with the drill procedure.

*** Table 405.2 identified Use Group "R-2 When used as a College/University Building" as required to have an emergency evacuation drills **FOUR** times annually.

From The President - Mike Halligan

I hope you and your family had a safe and happy Thanksgiving. I recently searched campus fire safety on the web to determine what videos were on the web that might be misleading or dangerous. This search led me to Youtube.com from which I once again entered a search to see what I would find. What I found was very disturbing. The majority of the videos posted were shot by students shooting off fire extinguishers, setting fire to another person or object in a residence hall, setting off fire alarms and smoke detectors all for entertainment purposes. There were a few videos where the participants are heard saying "this will be great on Youtube"!

I am asking everyone who reads this publication to first see for themselves what is out there and then write Youtube and ask that they eliminate this content when they see it posted. To Youtube's credit they do have the ability for reporting these videos, their website is fairly easy to navigate to "flag" in appropriate content. Their posting policies also mention that content that is not legal is removed. Tampering with fire safety equipment and setting intentional fires seems to fit my definition of inappropriate and illegal.

- Mike Halligan

CAMPUSfiresafety.com

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Authors/Stories Wanted!

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Legislative Update



Listed below are several key pieces of legislation related to campus fire safety that have been introduced in the U.S. Congress. Bills highlighted in red are those for which the Board of Directors of the Center for Campus Fire Safety has formally endorsed. We encourage you to contact your US senators and representatives and express your support as well. Remember the key to success in the legislative arena— "the squeaky wheel gets the grease."

S. 354/H.R. 592 "The Campus Fire Safety Right to Know Act" - To provide for disclosure of fire safety standards and measures with respect to campus buildings, other for other purposes.

H.R. 643 "The College Fire Prevention Act" - To establish a demonstration incentive program within the Department of Education to promote installation of fire sprinkler systems, or other fire suppression or prevention technologies, in qualified student housing and dormitories, and for other purposes.

S. 582/H.R. 1742 "Fire Sprinkler Incentive Act of 2007" - To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to classify automatic fire sprinkler systems as 5-year property for purposes of depreciation.

S. Res. 105/H. Res. 95 Resolutions expressing the sense of the Senate/House of Representatives supporting the goals and ideals of Campus Fire Safety Month

H.R. 1409 "College Life Safety and Fire Prevention Act" - To establish a demonstration incentive program within the Department of Education to promote installation of fire alarm detection systems, or other fire prevention technologies, in qualified student housing, dormitories, and other university buildings, and for other purposes.

For more information on these and other bills in Congress visit: THOMAS at www.thomas.loc.gov THOMAS was launched by the Library of Congress during the 104th Congress to make federal legislative information freely available to the public.

- *The Inspector continued from page 1* -

have had as a firefighter, all the destruction and heartache I have witnessed, foremost in my field of vision. Yet despite all this, I see myself as so much more than a fire inspector! Consider the preamble of the International Building Code: "This code is intended to provide minimum requirements to safeguard public safety, health and general welfare through structural strength, means of egress facilities, stability, sanitation, adequate light and ventilation, energy conservation and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the built environment." These words could not better define what it is that I do as an inspector. My job as an inspector, a code enforcement official, is one and the same with the overarching goal of the entire code process: "to safeguard [the] public safety, health and general welfare" of all those that come to colleges and universities to live, learn and work.

Make no mistake: in the deepest recesses of my heart, fire is enemy number one! But I absolutely consider it a good day when I discover an uncovered sewer main in the basement of a student residence hall, a leak in the roof or a squirrel infestation in an attic. Each one of these findings poses their own risk to the well-being of the occupants of the buildings that I inspect and needs to be corrected on its own merit. Yet it still blows my mind that those that wish to narrow the scope of our mission fail to understand that each of the above deficiencies, as unrelated to the peril of fire each may seem, are nonetheless also genuinely fire hazards!

One benefit of middle age that I can actually revel in is being able to perceive the interrelatedness of all things. And so it is exactly with all elements of the built environment and matters of public welfare and safety. To law enforcement officials a neighborhood with broken windows is a recipe for crime. Likewise to firefighters, a neighborhood with derelict and abandoned buildings is a recipe for fire. Now of course I hope our colleges and universities do not have such buildings on their roster. My point is this: there is a definite correlation in the overall condition of buildings and their general level of safety to their occupants and the community at large. When I find buildings with peeling paint, cracked masonry, rotted floor boards, general evidence of sloppy or indifferent maintenance, I am unimpressed by the presence of even the most sophisticated fire protection systems; these are unsafe structures and their level of protection is also suspect. One can only hope that in the event of fire, to say nothing of dangerous levels of carbon monoxide leaking from a cracked flue gas vent, the occupants will get out in time. This provides only limited solace. I want buildings that are intrinsically safe from the get-go.

As I have stated many times before, and will undoubtedly repeat often, life-safety demands a collaborative effort. Of course it would be wonderful if everybody in the college community could perceive reality through our eyes. But that ain't gonna happen any time soon. What we can hope for and must strive for is enlistment of support for our efforts across a broad spectrum of stakeholders. Among the key allies we must cultivate are all those folks charged with maintaining the physical infrastructure of the campus. We need not endlessly lecture them on all the particulars of life-safety. What we can rightly hope for and must at all times encourage is their simply doing what they do with the same enthusiasm that we in the life-safety field invest in our task. We don't need electricians, plumbers, carpenters, groundskeepers, whatever, to be firefighters, we need them to be the best at their trades that they can be, taking pride in a job well done. This will most definitely enhance the safety of all beyond belief.

But the ability of the trades people to greatly add to life-safety's bottom-line is dependent on more than good will alone. It requires a commitment on the part of senior management to support their workers and provide the funds needed to do the job correctly. If antiquated wiring is responsible for power outages, the answer is to replace it, not install a larger fuse. If aged plumbing is allowing methane gas to permeate an occupied space, opening the windows doesn't cut it, the drain needs replacement. The list goes on and on. We cannot forever be content with the cob-job. Sooner or later there will be a price to pay for cutting corners.

Perhaps this thought can be best summed up by the words of one veteran facilities director in Troy, New York: "What we need more than anything else on the college campus, and get more and more infrequently, is a genuine spirit of stewardship." Our institutions of higher learning have great traditions of service to humanity, and hopefully will continue to enrich us all. But the only way this can be assured is to adequately value all assets, animate and inanimate alike, as the success of the university is dependent on both.

- Code Corner Continued from page 5-

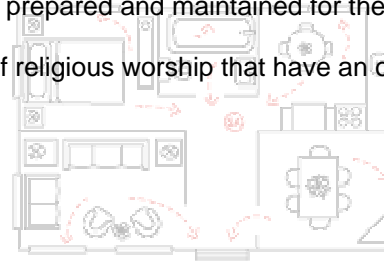


SECTION 404 FIRE SAFETY AND EVACUATION PLANS

404.1 General. Fire safety and evacuation plans shall comply with the requirements of this section.

404.2 Where required. An approved fire safety and evacuation plan shall be prepared and maintained for the following occupancies and buildings.

1. Group A, other than Group A occupancies used exclusively for purposes of religious worship that have an occupant load less than 2,000.
2. Group E.
3. Group H.
4. Group I.
5. Group R-1.
6. Group R-4.
7. High-rise buildings.
8. Group M buildings having an occupant load of 500 or more persons or more than 100 persons above or below the lowest level of exit discharge.
9. Covered malls exceeding 50,000 square feet (4645 m²) in aggregate floor area.
10. Underground buildings.
11. Buildings with an atrium and having an occupancy in Group A, E or M.



The list provided notes when plans and procedures need to be developed. As discussed earlier, the occupancies and uses addressed by this chapter were chosen based on the density and location of occupants, the layout of the building or simply the limitations of the occupants during an emergency. **404.3 Contents.** Fire safety and evacuation plan contents shall be in accordance with Sections 404.3.1 and 404.3.2.

The two primary plans required by Section 404.3 are a fire evacuation plan and a fire safety plan. The fire evacuation plan focuses primarily on the procedures for the evacuation of the occupants in an emergency. The fire safety plan focuses on the overall understanding of the fire protection package of the building as it pertains to the layout of the building, the contents of the building, the means of egress system, the fire hazards and the identification of key contacts during an emergency.

404.3.1 Fire evacuation plans. Fire evacuation plans shall include the following:

1. Emergency egress or escape routes and whether evacuation of the building is to be complete or, where approved, by selected floors or areas only.
2. Procedures for employees who must remain to operate critical equipment before evacuating.
3. Procedures for accounting for employees and occupants after evacuation has been completed.
4. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for rescue or emergency medical aid.
5. The preferred and any alternative means of notifying occupants of a fire or emergency.
6. The preferred and any alternative means of reporting fires and other emergencies to the fire department or designated emergency response organization.
7. Identification and assignment of personnel who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.
8. A description of the emergency voice/alarm communication system alert tone and preprogrammed voice messages, where provided.

The primary focus of evacuation plans is to prepare for and define the roles for evacuation and relocation of occupants during an emergency. The fire evacuation plan is important for both the emergency responders and the building or facility occupants. It focuses the occupants' activities on facilitating a smoother evacuation or relocation process and provides the fire department with critical information on the building and the location of the occupants. Keep in mind that these requirements apply to all occupancies listed in Section 404.2. The occupancy- and use-specific requirements are located within Section 408; therefore, the requirements listed here are general and will vary based on many factors, such as the occupants' mobility and familiarity with the building.

- Code Corner continues on page 12 -

Career Connection



**Safety Trainer (3575BR)
Environmental Health and Instructional Safety
California State University, Fullerton**



The Environmental Health and Instructional Safety Department at California State University in Fullerton, California is seeking a Safety Trainer (Administrative Analyst/Specialist, Exempt II) to develop, administer, market, and implement the University health & safety training program. The Trainer will utilize traditional classroom and computer based delivery; assist with policies and procedures revision; and review and interpret pertinent safety regulations. The Trainer will also create training reports, the quarterly newsletter, safety brochures, handouts, articles for campus wide distribution, and oversee the American Red Cross Trainers. Duties also include various safety activities like assistance during emergencies, incidents, investigations, inspections, and audits.

Essential Qualifications: A bachelor's degree in environmental health & safety, biology, chemistry or related field and/or equivalent experience; ability and experience in training personnel with a variety of job skills and backgrounds; knowledge and background of environmental health & safety and related laws, best practices, and regulations; and, experience with spreadsheets, databases, word processing programs, desktop publishing, presentation programs, and web site management. Must have technical ability and knowledge to learn industrial hygiene equipment use and safety related policies and procedures.

Licenses/Certifications: Ability to obtain a Trainer Certification in CPR and First-Aid.

Salary Range: \$4,476 - \$5,035 (hiring range)/\$6,100(service maximum)/\$6,714(range maximum) per month

Application: Cal State Fullerton uses an on-line application procedure. Go to the Human Resources website at <http://hr.fullerton.edu/jobs> and refer to **Job# 3575BR Safety Trainer**. The application deadline is **December 13, 2007**. **All applications must be submitted through the HR website to be considered for this position.** For specific questions about this position and the duties involved, contact Scott Bourdon, Department of Environmental Health and Instructional Safety, P.O. Box 6806, Fullerton, CA 92834-6806. Phone (714) 278-3083; e-mail sbourdon@fullerton.edu .

Do you have a career opening or job posting? We will list your information here free of charge. Please see page 7 for submittal information

- Code Corner Continued from page 10 -



404.3.2 Fire safety plans. Fire safety plans shall include the following:

1. The procedure for reporting a fire or other emergency.
2. The life safety strategy and procedures for notifying, relocating, or evacuating occupants.
3. Site plans indicating the following:
 - 3.1. The occupancy assembly point.
 - 3.2. The locations of fire hydrants.
 - 3.3. The normal routes of fire department vehicle access.
4. Floor plans identifying the locations of the following:
 - 4.1. Exits.
 - 4.2. Primary evacuation routes.
 - 4.3. Secondary evacuation routes.
 - 4.4. Accessible egress routes.
 - 4.5. Areas of refuge.
 - 4.6. Manual fire alarm boxes.
 - 4.7. Portable fire extinguishers.
 - 4.8. Occupant-use hose stations.
 - 4.9. Fire alarm annunciators and controls.
5. A list of major fire hazards associated with the normal use and occupancy of the premises, including maintenance and housekeeping procedures.
6. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance of systems and equipment installed to prevent or control fires.
7. Identification and assignment of personnel responsible for maintenance, housekeeping and controlling fuel hazard sources.

_This section requires an overall fire safety plan with emphasis on the building and building site layout and hazards. More specifically, information such as the evacuation and relocation aspects of the building layout needs to be clarified; the list of specific hazards associated with normal use of the building needs to be noted and fire department access road locations need to be provided. This plan also includes identification of the specific personnel who are charged with managing the fire protection systems and equipment and with fire prevention duties, such as controlling combustibles on site. Having specific personnel assigned will work to increase the likelihood of these actions occurring. The requirements of this plan provide the building owner and occupants a better understanding of how to react in an emergency and how to decrease the likelihood of an emergency occurring. Additionally, this report assists emergency responders during periodic inspections and evaluations of the plans and, more importantly, when responding to an emergency. Generally, buildings that have fairly rigid and well-maintained plans and procedures in place reduce not only the likelihood and magnitude of an incident within the jurisdiction but also the burden to emergency responders.

404.4 Maintenance. Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be reviewed or updated annually or as necessitated by changes in staff assignments, occupancy, or the physical arrangement of the building.

_In order to be of optimum value to a facility, plans must accurately reflect building conditions. Plans must be reviewed annually or when building changes affecting the instructions or procedures in the fire safety or emergency evacuation plan occur. Such a review should prompt an immediate revision and redistribution of the plan to all concerned parties, including emergency response personnel.

404.5 Availability. Fire safety and evacuation plans shall be available in the workplace for reference and review by employees, and copies shall be furnished to the fire code official for review upon request.

_This essentially requires that these plans be easily accessible to building occupants and the fire code official. If the plans are difficult to access, they are less likely to be updated when necessary and are more likely to be lost or forgotten. This places a burden on the emergency responders when planning methods of response, and puts the occupants of the building at a higher risk during an emergency. Having the documents readily available makes review and use for training occupants more likely.

CFZ and CCFS would like to remind you to check with your local "Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)" for questions and opinions concerning your local Fire and Building Codes. The information contained in this article is supplied as a courtesy by the International Code Council (ICC) and is based on the International Fire and Building Codes and their respective commentaries. Your local codes or ordinances may vary.

- Forum 9 continued from page 1 -

The Center's sincere thanks go out to all who presented, including: H. Ross Coleman, Assistant Texas State Fire Marshal; Rodger Reiswig Director, Industry Relations SimplexGrinnell; Garland Waldrop, Fire Marshal, University of Texas – Austin; Robert Ulizio, The George Washington University; Alan Sactor, Assistant Director & Fire Marshal, and Christopher Benas, Assistant Director & Chemical Hygiene Officer, University of Maryland; George V. Barber, Tri-Harbour Training Associates; Dale Furrow, The George Washington University; Edith Curry, Fire Chief, Theresa Ross, Fire Marshal and Firefighters Dane Waisanen, Keenan Mulvaney all of the University of Alaska – Fairbanks Fire Department; Patrick Durbin, Environmental Program Coordinator, The University of Texas System; Gil Dong, Assistant Fire Chief/ Fire Marshal Berkeley Fire Department; Cindy Giedraitis, Public Education Officer College Station Fire Department; Risa Bierman, Assistant Director Office of the Dean of Student Life Texas A&M University

Donna Forgy, President of ProSkills, Inc. brought the Forum to a close with her energetic and upbeat look into interpersonal development, strategic-planning, and effective communication.

And there was more.... thirty-five (35) partner corporations sent over 60 representatives to Forum 9 to participate in an exhibition of technology and resources, and 75% of these corporations held technology presentations to demonstrate new products and give an in-depth look at their efforts in fire safety systems and injury prevention. One of the highlights of the vendor presentations was the unveiling of Safe-T-element® cooking system by Pioneering Technologies, a solution that prevents microwave fires and/or the related false alarms, engineered to help prevent stovetop cooking fires and reduce the amount of electricity (energy consumption) required to cook. Finally, CCFS has been invited to be the fire safety expert for Recovery Planner's continuity planning and emergency management tool, being used at RIT.

The Center wishes to say again thank all Forum 9 Corporate Partners. A full list is contained on page XX.

Special thanks are also in order:

Underwriters Laboratories...

CCFS wishes to recognize Underwriters Laboratories for their support of campus fire safety and specifically for sponsorship of the President's Reception in Austin. President Mike Halligan hosted the event after the first day of general sessions and workshops. UL has been an active participant in the projects and events that CCFS has put on, and we wish to extend our deepest appreciation.

MIJA & Simplex Grinnell...

MIJA and Simplex Grinnell were also strong supporters of Campus Fire Forum 9. Spotighting their En-Gauge technology, MIJA and Simplex Grinnell gave a one-hour presentation to the Forum audience and then invited them to network with them and our other corporate sponsors at a Meet & Greet reception after the exhibition. Thanks to MIJA and Simplex Grinnell for their continued support of the Center.

Evaluating Forum 9...

My least favorite thing during a conference is having to fill out an evaluation form at the closing of the event when I have just been inundated with an wealth of information and am in possession of a completely new rolodex worth of contacts. Participants in Forum 9 will receive an evaluation form via email, and I hope you will take the time to fill it out after you have had a chance to return to your daily routine and contemplate your experience. Thank you, in advance, for your time and consideration so we can have an amazingly successful Forum 10.

Below are the corporate partners who help us make Forum 9 such a great success:

3M; BlazeMaster; BullEx; Chase Cookstop; Cooper Wheelock; Digitize, Draka; EI Products; Fire Corps; Fire-Pro; Gamewell; Grice; Honeywell; ICC; Keltron; Kidde; King-Fisher; Knox Company; Sprinkler Fitters Local 669; MIJA; NFPA; NFSA; Pioneering Technologies; Pyro Tarp; Recovery Planner; Reliable; SDi; Simplex Grinnell; System Sensor; TRC Electronics; Tyco; UL; Viking; Western States; and Williams Pyro.

Career Connection - Cont.



The University of California, Davis is seeking to fill the position of EH&S Training Coordinator:

VL# 9370 External

Specialist, E.H.&S. II \$5,356 - \$9,105/Mo.

Final Filing Date 12/14/2007

This position is located in: Environmental Health and Safety and is not represented by a union. Working hours: M-F, 8 am-5 pm.

<http://jobs.hr.ucdavis.edu/jm/ViewVacancy?id=9370>

The University of North Dakota is seeking to fill the position of Environmental Health and Safety Specialist.

Please go to <http://www.und.nodak.edu/org/hr/professnl.htm> for information about the position.

The University is located in Grand Forks, North Dakota, a college town of 50,000 on the Red River of the North separating North Dakota and Minnesota. Grand Forks is linked by Interstate 29 to Fargo, ND (70 miles to the south), and to Winnipeg, Manitoba (150 miles north). The city is 300 miles northwest of Minneapolis.

MU FRTI Announces Specialist Position Opening

MU FRTI Director, David Hedrick, announces the opening of a Specialist position at MU Fire and Rescue Training Institute. Since his arrival in January, Director Hedrick has been evaluating the program and making organizational changes to better serve Missouri's Emergency Services. "We are now ready to fill a program manager vacancy with the responsibility for our Hazardous Materials and Technical Rescue programs. MU FRTI will be involved in a nationwide search for the best candidate," Hedrick indicated. For more information on this position and the process for application, please go to <http://www.mufrti.org/> and click on the link for Technical Rescue and Hazardous Materials Specialist Position Announcement.

Kevin D. Zumwalt

Assistant Director

Fire and Rescue Training Institute

Toll Free voice: 800-869-3476

Local: 573-882-0892

Cell: 573-864-3467

Fax: 573-882-0678

<mailto://zumwaltk@missouri.edu>

<http://www.mufrti.org>



6th Annual Campus Fire Safety, Security, & Risk Management Professional Development Conference and Expo.



March 3rd & 4th, 2008 - Columbus, Ohio

CAMPUSfiresafety.com



Welcome to the *Hyatt Regency - Columbus*, for the only all inclusive Conference and Expo on Campus Safety. This 6th annual event offers over 20 professional development sessions designed and presented by experts in the field of Campus; Fire Safety, Security, Law Enforcement, Emergency Medical Services, and Risk Management. Our conference exhibitors are limited only to those companies who truly do benefit the campus community and your job. Over the years, this premier event has brought campus administrators and safety professionals from around the world together for what has been labeled some of the best (low cost) professional training of any other campus safety related conference. No others can give you what we do for the cost. We are the only "One-Stop-Shop" conference.

* Currently we are accepting proposals for presentations (please see details below).

Our *signature* "One-Stop-Shop" entitles you to all you will need (for one price): Hotel Monday Night, All Meals, Programs, Events, Hospitality, & More For Only \$479 (*or lower)

- } **Proposals for Presentations**
July 1, thru October 12, 2007
- } **Advanced Registration Period**
August 01, 2007 thru
November 10, 2007
- } **General Registration Period**
November 11, 2007 thru
February 13, 2008
- } **Registration Cut Off Date**
All registrations received after
February 13, 2007 will be subject
to room availability and a \$20.00
hotel service charge



We were honored to have James Lee Witt as our keynote speaker in 2007

For 2008 we have moved to the Arena District of downtown Columbus, OH. This area is one of the larger entertainment Mecca's in the Midwest.
Tour the Arena: <http://www.arena-district.com>

Registration Fee* (Hotel & Food is included)

- August 01 thru October 12, 2007 - \$465**
- November 11 thru February 13, 2008 - \$479**
- February 13 thru February 27, 2008 - \$499**
- Day pass Mon & Tue with lunch only - \$345**
- *Please visit our website for Group Rates for 2 or more people and our Special Pricing**

Presentation Proposals - Send To: Conference@CampusFireSafety.com

Please Include your bio, a copy of the presentation, paragraph outlining program, and where (if applicable) this presentation has been given. Presentations should be about 45 to 60 minutes in length and on topic with the conference theme (see above). Please visit our website for more detailed info on becoming a presenter.

PRESENTERS RECEIVE A FREE CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND TO REGISTER PLEASE VISIT:

<http://www.CampusFireSafety.com/conference>