The Newsletter of the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety

FIRE FOCUS

Excellence in Public Safety

Lt. Governor Shelia Y. Oliver, Commissioner Louis Kilmer, Acting Director-Acting State Fire Marshal *Winter 2017-18*

New Jersey Department of Community Affairs New Jersey Division of Fire Safety Volume 14 Issue 1

OPERATION SAVE A LIFE 2018



New Jersey
Division of Fire
Safety Acting
Director and
State Fire
Marshal
Louis Kilmer
addresses a
gathering of
WABC
Channel 7
Operation-Save

-a-Life invited guests in New York City for the recent the kickoff of the project. Kilmer led a delegation of state-wide fire service representatives from New Jersey's largest cities, who along with hundreds of communities in North Jersey will benefit from the distribution of 5000 smoke alarms tagged for the needy and elderly in those areas. The distribution of the alarms is administered by NJDFS personnel.





IN THIS POSTING...

FIRST NJ FIRE SAFETY SUMMIT

YOUTH FIRESETTER XV

UPDATED NJ UFC TO PUBLIC COMMENT

THANK YOU MR.CHAIRMAN

INCIDENT PRESS RELEASE TEMPLATE

IN MEMORIAM

NEED VOLUNTEERS?

CLICK HERE FOR FREE RECRUITMENT TOOLS!



OPERATION SAVE A LIFE 2018



(Left to Right) Richard Farletta, Supervisor NJDFS Office of Fire Department Preparedness, Acting Director Kilmer, Bruce Tynan OFDP, Frank Clark, Supervisor, Inspections Unit NJDFS, Charles Lavin NJDFS Operation Save-a-Life Coordinator, Jean Janukowicz NJDFS, and Timothy Weiss NJDFS OFDP, part of the New Jersey contingent, among representatives from the tri-state area at the kickoff breakfast hosted by WABC-TV, Channel 7.



Later this year the Division's Community Risk Reduction Unit will conduct two "Drive Through" alarm giveaway events at Kean University and Middlesex Fire Academy.

Local departments are asked to account for each alarm and to verify they go to those most needy and vulnerable in their community.

For more information on 2018 dates contact: <u>charles.lavin@dca.nj.gov</u>

THANK YOU MR. CHAIRMAN



Assemblyman John Wisniewski, who retired from the New Jersey State Legislature as of January 1, 2018, accepts recognition from David Kurasz, Executive Director of the New Jersey Fire Sprinkler Advisory Board at the League of Municipalities Convention in Atlantic City. Wisniewski ends his long service with the New Jersey Fire Safety Commission, which he joined in 2000 and where he served as Chairman for the last 16 years. John's long service to the men and women of the New Jersey fire service will not be forgotten, nor will his grace, manner and dedication be soon replaced.

FIRE SAFETY SUMMIT

Inaugural New Jersey Fire Safety Summit

Both NJ Fire Safety Commission Chair and Acting NJDFS Director and State Fire Marshal Louis Kilmer addressed the need for attendees to apply the knowledge gained at the conference to local efforts to reduce the toll taken by fire in the state each year.



Topics Will Include: · High Risk Populations

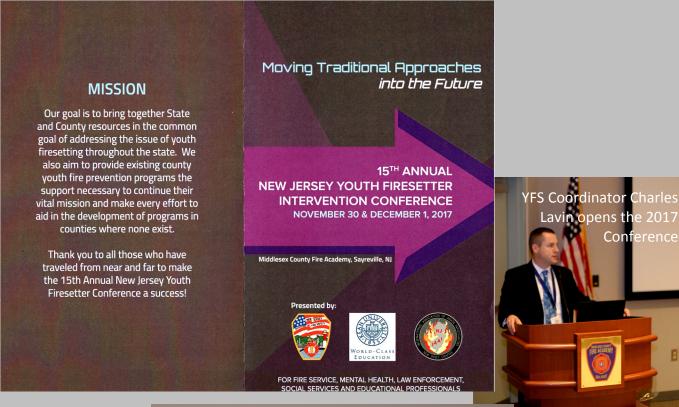
The Division joined forces for the first time with the National Fire Protection Association for the Inaugural New Jersey Division of Fire Safety, "Fire Safety Summit "held at the Raritan Center in Edison. Participants at the well attended event heard from subject matter experts in the community risk reduction arena in a network setting that included dinner.



it Charles.Lavin@dca.nj.gov







Conference



Sayreville Chief of Police John Zebrowski joins Detective Juan Rodriguez (center) and Fire Safety Commission Chairman John Wisniewski as Rodriguez receives the Paul Hartstein Memorial Award for Leadership.



Welcome Address Louis Kilmer, Acting Director NJ Division of Fire Safety

AMPHITHEATHER

Keynote Address

Thomas Olshanski, Director of External Affairs United States Fire Administration

AMPHITHEATHER

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM LUNCH

CAFETERIA

1:00 PM - 3:30 PM AFTERNOON CLASSES IN SESSION

Teaching Strategies for Effective Public Education CLASSROOM 1AB HAWES

Initiating Best Practice Interviews: How We Do What We Do EHRHARDT/NORDTVEIT CLASSROOM 2AB

Thinking Outside the Matchbox...

CLASSROOM 3AB

Augmenting YFS Treatment Interventions with Technology SCHWARTZMAN CLASSROOM 1AB

Lone Ranger or Justice League?

CLASSROOM 2AB

Scare Tactics Then and Now: The Safety Education Revolution KLAS

CLASSROOM 3AB

12:00 PM - 1:00 PM LUNCH

CAFETERIA

1:00 PM - 3:30 PM AFTERNOON CLASSES IN SESSION

Moving Media Relations and Community Risk Reduction Into the Future

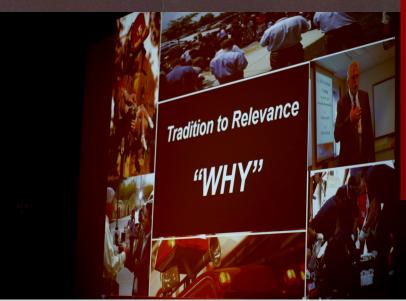
Ready, Fire, Aim: ADHD and Juvenile Firesetting

NISHI-STRATTNER CLASSROOM 2AB

Bias, Prejudice, & Stereotypes: How Do They Affect Us CLASSROOM 3AB







Each session of the conference is designed to provide participants with more tool to address the issue of youth firesetting behavior in their own community.

POST HOLIDAY DRY TREES



The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) performs a side-by-side demo of the difference between a watered tree and one that is not kept watered for the New Jersey Fire Service.

Outgoing New Jersey Fire Safety Commission Chair Assemblyman John Wisniewski took it to the next level by showing what a home equipped with residential sprinklers might be able to do.

Answer in both cases? Save Civilian and Firefighter Lives!





CRUDE BY RAIL STILL A THREAT STUDY SAYS

(From US Fire Administration)

The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine released the results of a two-year study on the safe transportation of energy liquids and gases by rail, barge and pipeline, including crude oil, natural gas and ethanol, all of which

caused unforeseen safety issues several years ago.

This study reviews energy transportation methods and makes recommendations that may help reduce the possibility of future incidents and ensure

effective emergency response if one does occur. Railroads had little experience moving crude oil and ethanol prior to 2005.

The result of increased production was transportation in cars not built to handle the load with shippers lacking experience.

Until improved tank cars replace older designs, derailment prevention is key.

Oil transmission mileage via pipeline grew over 40 percent between 2010 and 2016, but incident rates have been fairly stable.

The committee found no new safety problems, but stress that such fast growth may result in incident increases over time. When reviewing the historical record of energy fluids moved on

waterways, the committee found no reports of ethanol or natural gas releases in the past 10 years, and few crude oil releases.

This is likely due to a series of strong regulatory reforms 30 years ago created in response to a series of spills and

releases at that time.

The committee relayed several recommendations to the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), including grant money for communities facing these transportation hazards, a review of how emergency responders are taking advantage of training opportunities, and finding ways to incentivize these programs to get higher levels of participation.



2016 FIREFIGHTER FATALITIES REPORT



U.S. Fire Administration
Working for a fire-safe America

The USFA Firefighter Fatalities 2016 Report is now available. The report is a reminder of how the fire service must take a serious look at firefighter health and safety as cardiovascular events continue to take the highest toll.

THE FULL REPORT

Firefighter Fatalities in the United States in 2016

EIGHTY-NINE FIREFIGHTERS DIED (56 VOLUNTEER, 23 CAREER AND 10 WILDLAND AGENCY) WHILE ON DUTY IN 2016.

Activities related to emergency incidents resulted in the deaths of 36 firefighters.

Seventeen firefighters died while engaging in activities at the scene of a fire.

Ten firefighters died while responding to emergency incidents.

Nineteen firefighters died as the result of vehicle crashes.

Heart attacks were the most frequent nature of fatal injury with 40 firefighter deaths.

Nine firefighters died while they were engaged in training activities.

NJ REGISTER POSTS UFC RULES

PROPOSALS COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

RULE PROPOSALS

INTERESTED PERSONS

Interested persons may submit comments, information or arguments concerning any of the rule proposals in this issue until the date indicated in the proposal. Submissions and any inquiries about submissions should be addressed to the agency officer specified for a particular proposal.

The required minimum period for comment concerning a proposal is 30 days. A proposing agency may extend the 30-day comment period to accommodate public hearings or to elicit greater public response to a proposed new rule or amendment. Most notices of proposal include a 60-day comment period, in order to qualify the notice for an exception to the rulemaking calendar requirements of N.J.S.A. 52:14B-3. An extended comment deadline will be noted in the heading of a proposal or appear in subsequent notice in the Register.

deadline will be noted in the heading of a proposal or appear in subsequent notice in the Register.

At the close of the period for comments, the proposing agency may thereafter adopt a proposal, without change, or with changes not in violation of the rulemaking procedures at N.J.A.C. 1:30-6.3. The adoption becomes effective upon publication in the Register of a notice of adoption, unless otherwise indicated in the adoption notice. Promulgation in the New Jersey Register establishes a new or amended rule as an official part of the New Jersey Administrative Code.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

(a)

DIVISION OF FIRE SAFETY Uniform Fire Code As the Department, has provided a 60-day comment period on this notice of proposal, this notice is excepted from the rulemaking calendar requirement, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 1:30-3.3(a)5.

Social Impact

The Department believes that the rules proposed for readoption will have a positive impact. The rules proposed for readoption provide for a comprehensive system for enforcement of the Fire Code and ensures

The New Jersey Division of Fire Safety has announced the successful publishing of Proposed Rules for adoption of the updated Uniform Fire Code in the New Jersey Register. The Rules now enter a public comment period before their scheduled re-adoption in July.

"Upon behalf the New Jersey Fire Safety Commission, its outgoing Chairman John Wisenewski, those of its Advisory Councils, the men and women of the Code Enforcement and Regulatory Units of the Division of Fire Safety, I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the many hours of effort that have culminated in the anticipated re-adoption. The effort elevates the citizens of New Jersey, the nation's most densely populated, to a higher level of fire safety by law than many other states," says Louis Kilmer, Acting Director and State Fire Marshal.

To access any proposed rule for the state consult the New Jersey Office of Administrative Law below:

http://www.state.nj.us/oal/

that Fire Code enforcement is efficient and coordinated to eliminate duplication of effort and confusion on the part of the public. The rules further ensure that the standards are interpreted consistently on both a State and local level. Amendments and new rules for this chapter were proposed at 49 N.J.R. 2624(a) and are adopted elsewhere in this issue of the New Jersey Register. limited to instructor employment.

Housing Affordability Impact Analysis

The rules proposed for readoption would be highly unlikely to have any impact upon the average costs of housing or on the affordability of housing, as the rules pertain to the enforcement of the State Fire Code.

NEW JERSEY REGISTER, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2018

(CITE 50 N.J.R. 705)

Department of Community Affairs

Division of Fire Safety

Fire Code Enforcement



BULLETIN: 2017-1

SUBJECT: Carbon Monoxide Detection Installation - All Use Groups

REFERENCE: N.J.A.C. 5:70-4.3(a), N. J. A. C. 5:70-4.9(d)

and N.J.A.C 5:70-4.19(d)

ISSUE DATE: December 12, 2017

This Bulletin supersedes Bulletin 2003-3.

This document is being issued to provide guidance on the installation of carbon monoxide (CO) detection under the Uniform Fire Code (UFC). Provisions for the installation of CO detection were first introduced in the UFC in 2003 for use groups R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1. Effective September 3, 2017, the requirement to have CO detection installed in buildings that have fuel-fired equipment or attached garages (other than garages that meet the definition of an open parking structure) has been extended to all buildings. There have been questions about how the new rules should be applied.

Relationship to the Uniform Construction Code:

The Uniform Construction Code (UCC) has contained requirements for Carbon Monoxide detection in use groups R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 and I-1 since 1999. Recent amendments to the UCC have paralleled the changes to the UFC in terms of scope. In other words, all use groups are now required to have CO detection where there is fuel-fired equipment or an attached garage that would not qualify as an open parking structure. However, the locations where CO detection is required under the UCC do not match the locations in the UFC exactly. This creates a question about how the UFC requirements apply to buildings that were approved under the Uniform Construction Code with CO detection provided.

The Korman Parks Law (P.L. 2015, c. 146), which is the basis for the June 2017 rule adoption of the CO detection requirements in the Uniform Fire Code and Uniform Construction Code, contains a provision that states that buildings that met the 1999 CO detector law do not need to meet the UFC requirements under the Korman Parks Law. This means that buildings of

CLICK HERE FOR COMPLETE BULLETIN

KIDDE SAFETY RECALL

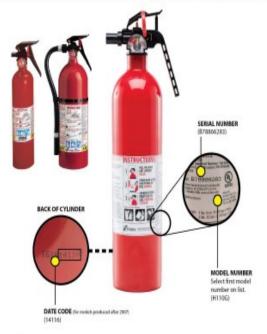
Plastic Handle Fire Extinguishers

Push-Button Pindicator Fire Extinguishers

Hazard:

The fire extinguisher can become clogged or require excessive force to discharge. In addition, the nozzle can detach with enough force to pose an impact hazard.

This recall involves two styles of Kidde fire extinguishers: certain plastic handle fire extinguishers and push-button Pindicator fire extinguishers.



Description of Products:

The recall involves 134 models of Kidde plastic handle fire extinguishers manufactured between January 1, 1973 and August 15, 2017, including some models that were previously recalled in March 2009 and in February 2015.

Remedy for Both Fire Extinguisher Types:

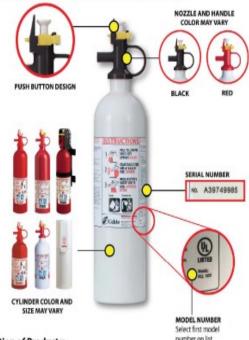
Consumers should immediately contact Kidde for instructions regarding return of recalled fire extinguishers and to request a free replacement unit.

Consumer Contact: Kidde toll-free at

1-855-271-0773

from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. ET Saturday and Sunday, or online at www.kidde.com and click on Product Safety Notices for more information. Scan Code with Mobile Device for More Info





Description of Products:

The recall involves eight models of Kidde push-button Pindicator fire extinguishers manufactured between August 11, 1995 and September 22, 2017. The no-gauge push-button extinguishers were sold in red and white, and with a red or black nozzle. These models were sold primarily for kitchen and personal watercraft applications.

Post through February 201

In cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commissio

USFA FIRE IN THE US REPORT 2006-2015





Fire in the United Sta 2006-2015

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

19th Edition

December 2017





Read the full report here

The most recent national report on fire on a national scale shows the tools for combatting it are being widely adopted and the trend is downward for overall fire loss rates.

Conclusions

This report shows that, overall, the fire problem in the U.S. continues to improve. Currently, the 10-year fire-loss rates are down. It is likely that several factors continue to contribute to these trends:

Smoke alarms

Have become nearly universal. The USFA continues to partner with other government agencies and fire service entities to improve and develop new smoke alarm technologies.

Sprinklers

Can quickly combat incipient fires, especially in nonresidential and multifamily buildings There are major movements in the U.S. fire service to require or facilitate use of sprinklers in all new homes, which could improve the use of residential sprinklers in the future.

Fire codes

Have been strengthened.

<u>Construction techniques and materials</u>
Have been developed specifically for fire prevention.

Public education at the community, county, state and federal levels

The adoption of Community Risk Reduction as a fire prevention strategy continue.

Improved firefighter equipment and training

MAKE THE MEDIA YOUR ALLY NOT ENEMY

Template for a Fire Department Press Release /PIO Statement on a Fire Fatality

Version Date: 20180201

This is a sample template and should be customized to meet local policies and

needs.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LETTERHEAD

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE CONTACT: Name,

Phone <date>

HEADLINE

(City name) – At (fire department dispatch time) on (date), the (name of department) Fire Department responded to (incident address) on a (incident type). The first engine (or other unit description) arrived ____ minutes later at (arrival time) and reported (disposition). Firefighters began (action taken description) immediately. During operations, firefighters found an occupant of the structure who was deceased. Identification of the victim is pending notification of family members. The (city, county) coroner will determine the cause of death.

The (type residence, i.e. home, apartment, mobile home, etc.) (did/did not/firefighters were unable to determine) have a working smoke alarm. The smoke alarm (did/did not/firefighters were unable to determine) activate and alert the occupants to the fire.

The (type residence, i.e. home, apartment, mobile home, etc.) (did/did not) have a residential fire sprinkler system.

[Add only if applicable] Firefighters estimate that a working smoke alarm would have alerted the occupant(s) to the fire, giving them time to escape.

[Add only if applicable] Firefighters (stated/estimate) that a working residential sprinkler system (did/would have) alerted the occupant(s) to the fire, giving them time to escape safely. The sprinkler system (controlled/extinguished) the fire, confining the fire to the (room/area) of origin, significantly limiting fire damage [if figures are available, compare actual loss to potential loss and state dollars saved. Also, if the residence is occupiable after some cleanup, state that the sprinkler system allowed the residents to return to their home following the fire, rather than being displaced.].

The fire was extinguished as of (time). Damage is estimated at (\$\$\$). The (name of investigating agency) is investigating cause and origin of the fire. [Add if desired/appropriate: which is believed to be (accidental/suspicious).] [Add if desired/appropriate: which appears to have started in the (area of origin).]

Approximately 60 Tennesseans dies every year in fires. A working smoke alarm, and a residential sprinkler system, greatly increase your chances of survival in a fire. Free smoke alarms are available through the State Fire Marshal's Office Get Alarmed Tennessee program. Contact (name and contact information) to request a free smoke alarm, or to have your existing smoke alarms checked by the fire department to be sure that they are in good order.

Departments, both small and large, sometimes do not have access to a full time Public Information Officer. Adjacent is a template for a press release that can be adopted by any size department.

Inaccuracies can destroy reputations, so its best to control information about incidents by adopting this template to your post response protocols.

This template was developed by CRR.net.



Each year, an estimated 23,800 vacant residential building fires were reported to U.S. fire departments and caused 75 deaths, 200 injuries and \$785 million in property loss. A major concern when a vacant building catches on fire is that little is known about the building's overall condition. Many buildings are in disrepair and can be missing certain structures, such as staircases or portions of floors.

If people use the vacant building as a home or shelter, the unknown condition of the building and the unknown number of people in the building can put **firefighters' lives** in danger when they enter to attempt a rescue during a fire.

Click graphic below to access full report

Vacant Residential Building Fires (2013-2015)





(From CFSI)

The House and Senate have approved a six-week continuing resolution to avoid a potential government shutdown.

The measure, which includes a two-year agreement on spending-caps, is the fifth continuing resolution Congress has approved as both chambers continue to struggle with finalizing a funding package for Fiscal Year 2018.

In addition to maintaining funding for the operations of the federal government through March 23rd, the continuing resolution includes several legislative provisions of importance to the nation's fire and emergency services. H.R. 1892, the Honoring Hometown Heroes Act, is the underlying legislation the continuing resolution was attached to.

The bill amends the U.S. Flag Code, affirming the ability of state governors, as well as the mayor of the District of Columbia, to order the lowering of the United States flag to half-staff in the event of the death of a first responder in the line- of- duty.

The Honoring Hometown Heroes Act was originally introduced in the House by Congressman John Larson (CT-1) and in the Senate by Senator Jon Tester (MT).

In addition to containing provisions to honor fallen public safety officers, the continuing resolution also makes significant reforms to federal disaster response by allowing the federal cost share for certain disaster assistance to be increased from 75 to 85 percent if states take steps to make themselves more resilient against disasters including the adoption and enforcement of current building codes.

These reforms are a key component of H.R. 4460, the Disaster Recovery Reform Act, first introduced by Congressman Lou Barletta (PA-11) on November 28, 2017. Additionally, the continuing resolution extends the Medicare Ambulance Add-On payments for five years.

These payments provide an additional 2%, 3% or 22.6% payment for transportation of Medicare patients from urban, rural and super-rural jurisdictions.



AT ISSUE:

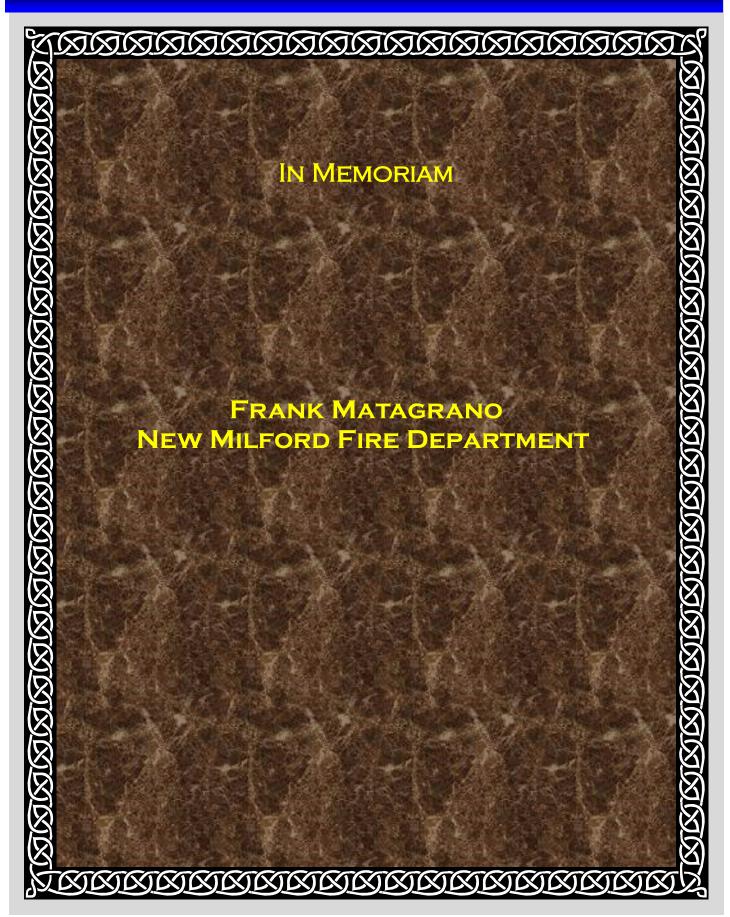


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NEED VOLUNTEERS?







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Please send material c/o Jerry Clark, Content Producer, Public Information Assistant, New Jersey Division of Fire Safety, Community Risk Reduction Unit to: jerold.clark@dca.nj.gov

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