FIRE WATCH
ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

Summer 2008 Issue

A PROFILE OF THE ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

BACKGROUND

The Ontario Industrial Fire Protection Association (OIFPA) was chartered in 1981 and is a "not for profit" organization.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim and objectives of the OIFPA is to provide mutual professional benefit to those who are involved in industrial fire prevention/protection/suppression, including:

- *To provide* a media for problem solving and exchange of ideas in the field of fire protection
- *To improve* the science and efficiency of fire prevention, fire protection and fire suppression in industry
- *To stimulate* awareness throughout the industry of the need for continually improving industrial fire protection programs
- *To develop* and promote education programs in an effort to reduce the unnecessary loss of life and property damage caused by fire in industry
- *To encourage* all industrial fire protection personnel to adhere to high professional standards of performance
- *To promote* co-operation between industrial and municipal fire fighters
- *To bring* to the attention of its members such matters of legislation and regulation of obvious interest

Membership

The Membership Is Open To Any And All Persons Associated With Industrial Emergency Responses, Including:

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- **Industrial Fire Chiefs And Fire Fighters**
- **Emergency Response Personnel**
- **Consultants And Engineers**
- **Suppliers And Manufacturers**
- **Supervisors And Managers**
- **Directors Of Loss Prevention**
- **Insurance Advisors**

Our Membership Is Categorized Into Four Groups:

- ***Active*** - persons associated with industrial fire prevention/protection/suppression
- ***Associate*** - other persons who are interested in industrial fire prevention/protection/suppression
- ***Life*** - persons who have retired and have had 10 years of good standing as active members
- ***Honorary*** - persons who have rendered outstanding contributions to the OIFPA

Currently we have approximately ±100 members across the province of Ontario.

Educational Mandate

To identify subjects and potential speakers for the OIFPA conferences and regional seminars, evaluates the educational sessions from the previous year's conferences and regional seminars and identifies long term educational objectives for future conferences.

Provide members with regular updates on OIFPA activities via newsletters.

Membership Mandate

The purpose of the membership is to strengthen OIFPA through the acquisition of new members and retention of existing members so we can better serve the industry by providing a broader range of expertise and enhanced educational opportunities for members.

Services and Activities

To meet the preceding objectives, the OIFPA provides its membership with the following services and activities:

- Seminars and site tours
- Annual seminar and trade show in conjunction with the OAFC
- Newsletters

- Regulations input and update
- Access to library materials and resource data bank
- Golf tournament with proceeds going to a scholarship program fund set up in memory of ESSO Chemical Fire Chief Bill **B**eatty (Former Director), for the Fire Science Technology Program at Lambton College Industrial Fire School, Sarnia
- Networking opportunities throughout industry

OIFPA PRESIDENT(S)

- 2006-2008 Roy Graham, Petro-Canada Oakville

Past Presidents

- 2005-2005 Cyril Hare, Leber-Rubes Inc, Toronto
- 2004-2004 Doug Scale, Lambton College Fire School, Sarnia
- 2003-2003 Rick Hansen, North Safety, Toronto
- 2001-2002 Doug Scale, Lambton College Fire School, Sarnia
- 1998-2000 Rick Hansen, Levitt Safety, Oakville
- 1997-1998 George Fawcett, Leber-Rubes Inc, Toronto
- 1994-1996 David Wallace, General Motors Company Of Canada, Oshawa
- 1991-1994 Bruce Hall, Petro Canada, Oakville
- 1990-1991 Doug Scale, Lambton College - Fire School, Sarnia
- 1989-1990 Randall Kovacs, Randal Brown & Associates, Toronto
- 1988-1989 James Gowland, Stelco Inc., Hamilton
- 1987-1988 Arnold Page, General Motors Of Canada, St. Catharines
- 1986-1987 William Henderson, Dofasco Inc., Hamilton
- 1984-1985 Ray McConkey, Dow Chemical, Sarnia
- 1982-1984 Ron Rhude, Falconbridge Ltd., Sudbury
- 1981-1982 Ed Reddy, Dennison Mines, Elliot Lake

For Safety's Sake

In emergency response as in occupational safety, personal protective equipment is an essential tool. Your PPE is your last line of defense and its' care and up keep effect its' ability to protect you. Like wise, a lack of PPE leaves you without protection and you are open to risks you just do not need to take.

PPE includes such items as your helmets, bunker gear, hazmat suits, SCBA, gloves, eye protection, safety boots, respirators, and fall protection. Depending on the incident you are responding to your PPE may change or be more specialized. The manufacturers recommended cleaning and care instructions must be followed to maintain your equipment. Ensure your training program includes proper instruction on looking after your safety equipment and ensure it is practiced.

If you are responsible for the management of an industrial emergency response team you probably know the effort it takes to convince management of the necessity of certain expenditures. Making a business case for equipment will take allot of effort and time. However, management is normally receptive to the safety benefits of PPE. Highlighting the risks and how PPE mitigates those risks normally makes the point very clear. The last thing management wants to hear is "this would not of happened if only we had". So evaluate the hazards and assess the PPE needs. Then ensure you are adequately protecting your responders.

You have many tools to ensure safety in your tool chest. Things like the Incident Command System, safe procedures, safety officers, accountability, and risk analysis, Think of Personal Protective Equipment as the final layer to creating that safety zone around you and team.

Craig J. Anderson, Safety Advisor/ Emergency Response Services
Imperial Oil, Nanticoke Refinery

The Imperial Oil Experience for Industrial Firefighting

Zach Cheverie-Hudson

Safety, safety, safety. Total Safety Culture. “No one gets hurt!” is the motto of Imperial Oil, as it should be. This is the first job I’ve had where a hard hat, safety glasses, gloves and boots are as much a part of your attire as the socks on your feet. I say this in the most positive way possible. When you’re in the Imperial Oil plant there are more dangers and hazards than you could think of. It just takes a little getting used to, and of course there are a few characters who would greatly enjoy to report you to higher authorities if you happen to forget your safety glasses. I emphasize the word few because for the most part, everyone I’ve met so far have been friendly and helpful. It just almost seems that the silver hard-hat (which signifies you are still in the first six months of work) is a magnet for the attention of these few.

The fire techs that I work with on a day-to-day basis are informative and hard-working. I soak up as much knowledge as I can every day, learning new things constantly.

Having done a practicum with the St. Thomas Fire Department last summer, I've noticed a lot of differences. The biggest being the work periods; shift work with the municipal department as opposed to the straight days working at Imperial Oil. The amount of emergency calls is far less here, which in reality is a good thing and means the plant is running smoothly. When there are calls, they are usually on a much grander scale needing a lot more manpower than the regular calls you would get with a municipal department. The main part of the job here is maintenance of all the fire equipment. Where in St. Thomas we would send equipment to be fixed, the fire techs at Imperial Oil are the ones who fix them. The training here is valuable and deals with a lot of aspects of firefighting, but focuses more on the hazmat side due to the amount of chemicals we deal with.

All in all, my experience so far with Imperial Oil has been a good one. I look forward to the rest of the summer, improving my knowledge on all aspects of the industrial side of firefighting and gaining as much experience as I can. I am really enjoying myself and it seems I might be falling under the spell that is Imperial Oil. All hail Mother ESSO!

Reflections on My Placement Imperial Oil Fire Department- Sarnia, Ontario

Ryan Carr, St. Clair Secondary School, Sarnia

My current Co-op placement at Imperial Oil's Sarnia Refinery Fire Department is almost at its end. I am currently a high school student at St. Clair Secondary, and my placement only lasts until the end of the school year. Although I have only been in this workplace for a little over 4 months, I have gained experience that will credit me for life.

After deciding in my 5th year of high school that I wanted to follow in my father's footsteps and become a fire fighter. I thought about doing a Co-op at a fire department so I could gain some experience before I went to College. The major fire departments in my area do not allow for students from high school to participate in a co-op. However luckily for me living in chemical valley there are Industrial Fire Departments such as Imperial Oil's that take students each year.

Throughout my co-op placement I shadow a fire technician on everyday jobs like extinguisher checks all over the refinery, pressure checks on fire lines, sprinkler systems, fire alarm problems and tests, truck maintenance, and testing and cleaning SCBA's in the SCOTT shop. These things were done on a daily basis, but the best part of my placement was when I got the opportunity to attend a 2-day ESSO fire school course at Lambton College. This was the first time that I have ever been in a live fire fighting situation, and it gave me a taste of what I can expect when I move on to the next step.

Being in the Fire Department at Imperial Oil has not only given me a chance to learn the firefighting aspects of the job, but it has taught me things like working in a refinery, maintaining a job,

and working with other people on a daily basis. These are skills that I can take with me in future jobs as well as in life and hopefully I can use them to my advantage. Overall I think that this Co-op was an amazing experience, and I believe that I have taken an incredible number of things from it.

Lambton College would like to extend an invitation to Pre-Service Firefighter Education and Training Program graduates the opportunity to build on their life long learning and career path. Our three-year co-op Fire Science Technology program is designed to accept graduates of an endorsed Pre-Service Firefighter Education and Training program directly into its second year of the Program (Term 4). This is an excellent opportunity for Pre-Service Program graduates to receive a technical level College diploma in the field that they are most interested in.

In addition to a variety of challenging technical academic courses the students of the program will receive advanced municipal firefighting training as well as training in industrial fire control and loss prevention which may open a variety of employment opportunities.

The students learn at the Fire and Emergency Response Training Centre, which has been the site over the past 30 years for training by more than 40,000 people from industrial and municipal fire departments in Canada, the United States, Europe and South America.

Theories taught in the classroom are tested during the field practice on the 17-acre site, which includes a four-storey burn building and designated live burn areas that simulate real-life experiences: railway tank car, pit fires, process unit fires, automobile fires, or loading rack fires.

Please introduce our Fire Science Technology program to your students who may be interested in building on those skills learned in your Pre-Service Firefighter program. If they are interested in finding out more about the program or arranging a visit, they are welcome to visit us on the web at www.lambton.on.ca, e-mail info@lambton.on.ca or phone (519) 541-2403.

Thank-you for your consideration of making this information available to your students.

Dale Wales, Manager, School of Fire Science, Lambton College

13th Annual Wm. Beatty Golf Tournament

Wednesday, September 17th, 2008

Tyandaga Golf Course, Burlington, ON

Golf Registration Form

Player #1	**Player #2**
Company	Company
Address	Address
City P.C.	City P.C.
Contact Number	Contact Number
Payment ( ) Visa ( ) AMEX ( ) MC	Payment ( ) Visa ( ) AMEX ( ) MC
Card No.	Card No.
Expiry Date	Expiry Date
Signature	Signature
Player #3	**Player #4**
Company	Company
Address	Address
City P.C.	City P.C.
Contact Number	Contact Number
Payment ( ) Visa ( ) AMEX ( ) MC	Payment ( ) Visa ( ) AMEX ( ) MC
Card No.	Card No.
Expiry Date	Expiry Date
Signature	Signature

Registration: 10:00 a.m. **Cost $150.00 plus GST**

Tournament includes:

- Tournament held at the Tyandaga Golf Course, Burlington
- Shared golf cart; Light lunch
- Closest to the pin and longest drive competitions (men and women)
- Tournament dinner and a Fabulous prize table

If you can assist in any way, please contact Greer Gordon at the oifpa@interlynx.net with regards to your time and or donations. Thank you.

FIRE SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

This three-year co-op diploma program is designed to accept graduates of the Pre-Service Firefighter Education and Training (PFET) program as direct entrants into the second year (Term A4). It combines theory and hands-on applications to provide the graduating technologist with the necessary job skills to perform entry-level duties in a variety of fire protection fields.

Term 4 (Winter)

FSC 401-7
The student will demonstrate proficiency of the subject matter that he/she learned previously in the Pre-Service Firefighter Education and Training Program and will build on these experiences with live fire ground exercises. Additional subjects include pumper operations, fire prevention and public education, hydrocarbon firefighting and advanced structural firefighting.

OER 101-2
This course is designed to provide the participants with the knowledge and skills as stipulated in National Fire Protection Assn. 472-2002 Standards on Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Material Incidents at the Operational Level.

MTH 140-4
This is a technical math course designed specifically for learners attending the Fire Science Technology program.

CHM 120-4
This course is intended to introduce the basic concepts of chemistry to students not planning to undertake further studies in this field but who may require some knowledge of chemistry as a foundation for their chosen area of specialization.

ENG 120-4
This course introduces students to communication in a technical setting. Letters, memos, e-mails and short reports are practiced and written. Oral communications are also practiced and polished.

PED 312-3
This course involves specialized assessment of health/performance fitness for potential fire fighter recruits. The areas of emphasis will be body composition; cardio-respiratory fitness; and stress management. In addition, students will practice job simulation performance tests that simulate commonly encountered fire fighting operations.

CO-OP (Summer)

Term 5 (Fall) FSC 501-7

This course is designed to teach the students further skills required to conduct basic fire ground tasks in a municipal and industrial fire department environment. Subjects covered in the course include theory and practical applications and will, during classroom and training ground exercises, demonstrate proficiency in advanced fire ground operations, including structural fire fighting, truck operations, search and rescue procedures, auto extrication procedures and fire stream management applications.

OER 201-2
This course is designed to provide the participants with the knowledge and skills as stipulated in National Fire Protection Assn. 472-2002 Standards on Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Material Incidents at the Technician Level.

PHY 240-4
This course aims to give the learner essential physics principles, emphasizing its fire science applications. The topics covered are those of classic physics, including measurement, mechanics, fluids, heat, sound, electricity and magnetism.

ENG 341-3
This course provides additional communication strategies used in a technical setting. Research and computer skills are used to create a polished formal report. Oral communications are further developed.

GEN ED

PED 412-3
The focus of this course is to help prepare the student for the severe physical demands of fire fighting.

CO-OP (Winter)

Term 6 (Summer)

FSC 601-7
Municipal and industrial emergency response training will be offered at an advanced level including advanced fire department apparatus operations, relay pumping, automobile fire fighting and large hydrocarbon fire fighting exercises will be conducted. Advanced training in specialized fire suppression agents and systems will be covered as well.

OER 301-2
This course is designed to provide the participants with an overview of Incident Management as it relates to fire fighting and Hazardous Materials Incidents. There will be classroom sessions as well as practical sessions on the fire grounds.

PMP 601-2
This course is designed to teach the student further skills required to efficiently conduct fire ground operations utilizing municipal fire apparatus. Subjects covered in this course shall include theory, practical evaluations and skills testing exercises. The skills testing will indicate a proficiency of knowledge and of operational ability in various types of fire apparatus, such as, aerial units, pumper units and water tankers.

CHM 281-2
This course, examines the development of industrial complexes in general and chemical, petroleum products, plastics, fertilizer and steel manufacture in Ontario. Basic principles of industrial chemistry, process unit, and environmental operations are reviewed and applied to typical processes drawn from a variety of industry sectors.

FJS 200-2
This course is designed to give the student an understanding of how to conduct a job search in both general and fire related job opportunities. Students will be introduced to preparing for an aptitude test and practice exam exercises.

GEN ED

PED 512-3
The course involves an emphasis on all components of fitness training, and lifestyle management for fire fighters. In addition, students will practice job simulation performance tests which simulate commonly encountered fire fighting operations.

F.Y.I. Where to be During an Earthquake

Remember that stuff about hiding under a table or standing in a doorway?? Well, this guy has a completely reverse opinion. This is very interesting, different from what we were all taught.

Please read this and pass the info along to your family members; it could save their lives someday!

EXTRACT FROM DOUG COPP'S ARTICLE ON THE: 'TRIANGLE OF LIFE'

My name is Doug Copp, Rescue Chief and Disaster Manager of the American Rescue Team International (ARTI), the world's most experienced rescue team. The information in this article will save lives in an earthquake.

I have crawled inside 875 collapsed buildings, worked with rescue teams from 60 countries, founded rescue teams in several countries, and I am a member of many rescue teams from many countries.

I was the United Nations expert in Disaster Mitigation for two years, and worked at every major disaster in the world since 1985, except for simultaneous disasters.

The first building I ever crawled inside of was a school in Mexico City during the 1985 earthquake. Every child was under its desk. Every child was crushed to the thickness of their bones. They could have survived by lying down next to their desks in the aisles. It was obscene, unnecessary and I wondered why the children were not in the aisles. At the time I didn't know that the children were told to hide under something.

Simply stated, when buildings collapse, the weight of the ceilings falling upon the objects or furniture inside crushes these objects, leaving a space or void next to them. This space is what I call the 'triangle of life'. The larger the object and the stronger, the less it will compact. The less the object compacts, the larger the void, the greater the probability that the person who is using this void for safety will not be injured. The next time you watch collapsed buildings, on television, count the 'triangles' you see formed. They are everywhere. It is the most common shape, you will see, in a collapsed building.

TIPS FOR EARTHQUAKE SAFETY

1) Almost everyone who simply 'ducks and covers' WHEN BUILDINGS COLLAPSE are crushed to death. People who get under objects, like desks or cars, are crushed.

2) Cats, dogs and babies often naturally curl up in the fetal position. You should, too, in an earthquake. It is a natural safety/survival instinct. You can survive in a smaller void. Get next to an object, next to a sofa, next to a large bulky object that will compress slightly but leave a void next to it.

3) Wooden buildings are the safest type of construction to be in during an earthquake. Wood is flexible and moves with the force of the earthquake. If the wooden building does collapse, large survival voids are created. Also, the wooden building has less concentrated, crushing weight. Brick buildings will break into individual bricks. Bricks will cause many injuries but less squashed bodies than concrete slabs.

4) If you are in bed during the night and an earthquake occurs, simply roll off the bed. A safe void will

exist around the bed. Hotels can achieve a much greater survival rate in earthquakes, simply by posting a sign on the back of the door of every room telling occupants to lie down on the floor, next to the bottom of the bed during an earthquake.

5) If an earthquake happens and you cannot easily escape by getting out the door or window, then lie down and curl up in the fetal position next to a sofa, or large chair.

6) Most everyone who gets under a doorway when buildings collapse is killed. How? If you stand under a doorway and the doorjamb falls forward or backward you will be crushed by the ceiling above. If the door jam falls sideways you will be cut in half by the doorway. In either case, you will be killed!

7) Never go to the stairs. The stairs have a different 'moment of frequency' (they swing separately from the main part of the building). The stairs and remainder of the building continuously bump into each other until structural failure of the stairs takes place. The people who get on stairs before they fail are chopped up by the stair treads - horribly mutilated. Even if the building doesn't collapse, stay away from the stairs. The stairs are a likely part of the building to be damaged. Even if the stairs are not collapsed by the earthquake, they may collapse later when overloaded by fleeing people. They should always be checked for safety even when the rest of the building is not damaged.

8) Get Near the Outer Walls Of Buildings Or Outside Of Them If Possible - It is much better to be near the outside of the building rather than the interior. The farther inside you are from the outside perimeter of the building the greater the probability that your escape route will be blocked.

9) People inside of their vehicles are crushed when the road above falls in an earthquake and crushes their vehicles; which is exactly what happened with the slabs between the decks of the Nimitz Freeway. The victims of the San Francisco earthquake all stayed inside of their vehicles. They were all killed. They could have easily survived by getting out and sitting or lying next to their vehicles. Everyone killed would have survived if they had been able to get out of their cars and sit or lie next to them. All the crushed cars had voids 3 feet high next to them, except for the cars that had columns fall directly across them.

10) I discovered, while crawling inside of collapsed newspaper offices and other offices with a lot of paper that paper does not compact. Large voids are found surrounding stacks of paper.

Spread the word and save someone's life... The Entire world is experiencing natural calamities so be prepared!

In 1996 we made a film, which proved my survival methodology to be correct. The Turkish Federal Government, City of Istanbul , University of Istanbul Case Productions and ARTI cooperated to film this practical, scientific test. We collapsed a school and a home with 20 mannequins inside. Ten mannequins did 'duck and cover,' and ten mannequins I used in my 'triangle of life' survival method. After the simulated earthquake collapse we crawled through the rubble and entered the building to film and document the results. The film, in which I practiced my survival techniques under directly observable, scientific conditions, relevant to building collapse, showed there would have been zero percent survival for those doing duck and cover. There would likely have been 100 percent survivability for people using my method of the 'triangle of life.' This film has been seen by millions of viewers on television in Turkey and the rest of Europe , and it was seen in the USA , Canada and Latin America on the TV program Real TV.

Sale of T-shirts (as seen below or Golf Shirts (Black or Blue with OIFPA logo on the left front side)…. $30.00 each for L & XL , $35.00 for XXL and XXXL
Your purchase of these shirts assists the association. Thank you.

Call to order your shirts !!!!