The CFSA has changed our dinner meeting format to a luncheon format on a 3-month trial basis, in an effort to better serve our membership. In September, Mr. Bryan Kozman of the Building's Standard's Branch of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, presented the controversial topic relating to Bill 124, An Act to improve public safety and to increase efficiency in building code enforcement. In October Toronto Fire Chief Alan Speed and Dennis Cressman discussed home sprinkler initiatives and the Ontario Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition, both sessions were excellent.

The November 20, 2002 lunch meeting featured the City of Toronto's Manager of Emergency Management, Mr. Warren Leonard.

Please let any one of the board of directors know of your preference to luncheon or dinner formats so that an educated decision can be made for our 2003 calendar year sessions. Don’t forget we also offer morning technical sessions, which are brief morning sessions covering topics from fire stops to electromagnetic locks to fire alarm isolators. Topics and speaker suggestions for both our Technical Sessions and Luncheon Meetings are always welcomed and encouraged. Your input is greatly appreciated.

By the time that this message goes to print, I’m sure most of you will have heard that Chief Speed has announced his retirement from the Toronto Fire Services. We are fortunate to know that Chief Speed will for the immediate future, stay on the board of directors. Hopefully we can convince him to stay with us for several more years, as he has been a tremendous contributor. I consider myself very fortunate to have worked with Chief Speed through the CFSA and I wish him and his family all the best in the years to come. I’m also sure he will keep very active in the fire safety community continuing his “war on fire”. There are few people who have dedicated so much of their lives to fire safety and can be considered as genuine leaders.

If you are reading this newsletter and are not yet a member of CFSA, I urge you to consider one of our memberships. While individual memberships are available, we offer several classes of corporate memberships. We also have established an Associate Membership for individuals and companies greater than 500 km from the Greater Toronto Area. Contact the CFSA office, our Membership Chair (Mike Strapko), or any one of the board of directors for more information.

Once you’ve enjoyed your newsletter, don’t forget to pass it on to others.

In closing, I’d like to wish each and every one of you a safe and happy holiday season. I look forward to seeing you in the New Year.

David Johnson C.E.T.
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CFSA Lunch Meetings & Technical Sessions

Technical Presentation:
December 11, 2002
Electronic Direct to Fire Department (e-DFT) Fire Alarm Monitoring
Presented by Cyril W. Hare of Leber/Rubes Inc.

Annual Education Forum:
April 23, 2003
Seneca College

Other Events for 2003

June 22–25, 2003
13th World Conference on Disaster Management
held by the Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness
International Plaza Hotel
Toronto, ON

CFSA News

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Interested in forming a new chapter? Call CFSA at (416) 492-9417.
A February vacation can be an escape from winter's gloom. But before you leave, especially for an exotic destination where state-of-the-art safety codes may not be in place, make sure you know how to escape from a fire if one breaks out in your hotel, motel or other lodging facility.

Fire in hotels and motels have actually dropped significantly in recent years, from 12,200 in 1980 to 4,400 in 1998. From 1994 through 1998, no deaths were reported in hotels or motels with sprinklers. In fact, hotel fires accounted for .09% of all structures fires from 1994-1998 per year.

Studies by the NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) have found that some 4,900 fires occurred in hotels or motels per year in 1994-98, killing 28 people, injuring 279 and causing $69.9 million in property damage per year.

Fatal fires most frequently involve smoking materials, and the bedroom is the most common place for a fire to start. One-fifth of hotel and motel fires in 1998 were high-rise buildings, defined as those with seven or more stories.

"Hotels and motels can feel dangerous because they're unfamiliar," says John R. Hall, Jr., NFPA’s assistant vice president for fire analysis and research. “But travelers can address their lack of familiarity by studying the posted escape plan, finding the exits, and knowing what to do if fire breaks out. And to really rest easy, travelers should choose a hotel that’s protected by both smoke alarms and a fire sprinkler system.”

“If hotel guests made time to learn where the exits are and to read the hotel safety instructions on the door or in the guest directory, it would help tremendously,” cautions April Berkol, director, environmental, health, fire and life safety for Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide, and a member of NFPA’s Standards Council.

Here are some tips from NFPA on what to do if fire breaks out when you’re staying in hotels and motels. To keep safe:

• When you check in, ask the desk clerk what the fire alarm sounds like (for example, a horn or a slow whoop) and if there is a voice enunciation system. Consider bringing a portable smoke alarm when traveling in less developed countries.

• Count the doors between your room and the two nearest stairs or exits in opposite directions, so you can find them in the dark. Make sure the exits lead you outside the building. If any are locked or blocked, tell the manager.

• Locate the fire-alarm manual pull stations nearest your room.

• When you go to bed, keep your room key – and a flashlight, if you have one – on the nightstand.

If there is a fire:

• Sound the alarm if you discover the fire.
• Step into action as soon as you hear the alarm, and take your room key.
• Test doors before you open them. Kneel down, and then reach up as high as you can. Touch the doorknob and around the frame with the back of your hand. If it feels cool, open it with caution, and be prepared to slam it shut if smoke pours in. If the door is warm, that means there’s fire on the other side. If you have a safe alternative exit, use it. If not, you may need to defend in place (see below).
• If the hall is filled with smoke, try another escape route. If you can’t, crawl under the smoke on your hands and knees with your head one to two feet above the floor. If you are blocked by fire, return to your room.
• Close all doors behind you as you escape.
• Once you’re outside, call the fire department.
• Use the stairs; never take an elevator during a fire.

Defend in place:

• If smoke or flames outside make your escape too dangerous and if there’s no fire in your room, stay put, call the fire department, and tell them exactly where you are. Do this even if you can’t see the fire trucks from your window.
• Shut off fans and air conditioners because they could draw smoke into your room.
• Stuff towels, sheets, or clothing in the cracks around all the doors between you and the fire.
• If you can, open the window at the top and bottom, but be prepared to shut it if smoke comes into the room. Do not break the window.
• Stay at a window to signal the firefighters by waving a light cloth or a flashlight.

For more information on fire safety, go to www.nfpa.org.
New special operations training centre for the Toronto Fire Services

The official opening ceremonies for the Toronto Fire Services new Special Operations Training Centre were held on October 11, 2002 and were kicked off by Fire Chief Alan F. Speed, Division Chief Ernie Yawkichuck and Councilor Michael Tziretas.

The new facility consists of a ‘rescue dome’ which includes a rope rescue tower, trench rescue, confined space rescue, elevator simulators and HUSAR (Heavy Urban Search And Rescue) & CBRN (Chemical Biological Radiological and Nuclear) Equipment, hazardous materials simulations area, TTC subway simulator, rescue house and auto extrication area.

The Toronto Fire Services intends on using the facility not only to train their staff, but to train the recently developed HUSAR team (consisting of fire, police, engineers, physicians, rigor operators, paramedics, etc.) and to conduct private training for police, other fire departments both nationally and internationally and companies requesting training services.

Of course, the Toronto Fire Services isn’t stopping there they have plans to expand the facility to include railway hazardous materials cars, a tower crane and a water/ice rescue simulator.

More information on this new facility can be obtained via email: fire@city.toronto.on.ca, website: www.city.toronto.on.ca/fire or by Tel: (416) 397-4330.
Updates to NFPA 13, 2002 Edition –
A Contractor’s Perspective

This article was provided by Cecil Bilbo, Managing Partner of the Pro Design Group.

I was fortunate enough to participate in a live online seminar recently given by two well-respected members of the NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, Technical Committees. The topic for the seminar was the 2002 edition of NFPA 13. There were some wonderful developments presented, and at the same time, some developments were not so appealing. The hours and hours of effort that go above and beyond the call are apparent throughout the new standard. I want to personally and professionally commend those that give of their time in such a noble cause as safety to life and property. I would also like to take some time to highlight some of the new requirements that will come with the 2002 standard.

The NFPA has adopted a new ‘Manual of Style’ that will bring all new standards into a typical layout and style. This includes the adoption of the International Standards Format. This also includes a mandate to make Metric Units the primary unit by the 2006 code cycle. The Imperial Unit will still be allowed, but will become secondary within the standards.

The new standard requires building owners to provide a newly created ‘Owner’s Certificate’. This certificate will clearly define the structural concepts required for sprinkler design. The intended use of the building shall also be specified in the new certificate.

Another interesting allowance in the new standard is one that lets the fire sprinkler layout technician use a water delivery calculation software program to prove trip times in dry-pipe systems. If this can be shown, the current system volume limitations can be exceeded just as if you had proven delivery in the field by opening the inspector’s test connection.

There are some great changes coming with regards to stepped ceilings, ceiling pockets and skylights. The technical committees did an outstanding job of making these requirements more ‘user friendly’ (if you can do that to a standard) as pointed out by one of the lecturers. Soon, you will have to include the tub/shower enclosure when calculating the footprint of a bathroom. This presents a huge paradigm shift. And there is so much more!

We will be able to omit the sprinklers in ceiling pockets if:
- The volume is less than or equal to 1000 cubic feet,
- The depth is less than 36 inches,
- The floor is protected by lower ceiling sprinklers,
- There is a 10 ft separation between any other unsprinklered pockets or skylights,
- Quick response sprinklers are used throughout the compartment,
- Construction is noncombustible or limited combustible.

The one draw back of ceiling pockets is that you may not use the Quick Response remote area reduction if there are unsprinklered pockets.

Attics will be a large concern addressed by the new standard. Combustible, concealed spaces with certain specified slopes and structural member spacing will have new restrictions on sprinkler spacing and new end-head pressure requirements. Where slopes meet or exceed 4 in 12 and have member spacing of three feet or less, sprinkler spacing must be less than 8 ft x 15 ft or 10 ft x 12 ft. The longer dimension is taken along the slope. The former spacing will still allow a 7 psi minimum end head pressure, while the latter will now require a 20 psi minimum end head pressure. There are also new spacing requirements for heads at the eaves and the peaks in attics that will undoubtedly require more standard spray sprinklers be required than in past designs. Previous attic sprinkler testing has mandated the tougher requirements. Similarly, combustible concealed spaces less than 36 inches deep will require listed sprinklers for that specific application and currently, The only one currently on the market, is manufactured by Tyco. As our industry’s technology grows, so changes the standards by which we design and install systems.

The standard will now require the protection of certain areas to eliminate some perceived ambiguities. These areas will include walk-in coolers, walk-in freezers and bank vaults. The new standard also consolidates all the underground piping requirements into the new Chapter 10. This is the same Chapter 10 that will be found in the new NFPA 24, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances. This makes the ‘Manual of Style’ changes apparent.

Another upcoming difference will be the use of hose streams. There will be three criteria for establishing the correct hose allowance:
- Use the hose stream for the appropriate hazard area,
- Use the highest hose stream required.
when calculating across differing hazards,

• If the area with the highest hazard is less than 400 square feet and is not adjacent to the calculated area, use the principle occupancy’s hose stream.

As I heard the presentation, this information was not as clear as I would have liked it however, I am sure the Handbook clarify further.

Chapter 12 in the new standard will be dedicated to Protection of Storage. It includes the additional discussion of the newer technologies for ESFR and Control Mode – Density/Area type sprinklers.

Chapter 13 will be a new chapter dedicated to special occupancies. There will be 32 occupancies with their accompanying data that will be extracted from other NFPA standards.

The 2002 edition will require us to include Flow Switches in all Hydraulic Calculations. This can easily be a 2-pound friction loss, which can be substantial on certain projects. I can’t wait to get my hands on the handbook and see the discussion that may be waiting for us. What’s worse is that many of us ignore the current listing and installation criteria for flow switches. The current data sheets still require flow switches to be installed 18° from any drain or change in direction of water flow. This has been a requirement for quite some time. I can tell you that I have seen many installations where the feed for the inspector’s test or sectional drain is no more than six inches from the flow switch. The same could be said for elbows and tees in shop fabricated control assemblies. While there is an approved listed assembly out there with a flow switch very close to the drain and test assembly, it is certainly the exception and not the rule. The next time you are in a building and find yourself in the stairwell, look for the floor control and mentally note the location of the flow switch.

Residential Sprinklers have had some significant changes in the standards. When using residential sprinklers in an NFPA 13 occupancy you must apply a 0.10 gpm density over the actual square footage of the covered area, OR you must meet the listing requirement for pressure and flow, whichever is greater. NFPA 13R will even address mixed-use occupancy that so many structures are being constructed under. The minimum densities required in NFPA 13R change to 0.05 gpm/sq ft.

The next year or two presents us with a unique challenge to stay on top of the latest technology and standards as we try to adapt and learn the new 2002 edition of NFPA 13. It is certainly my hope that our industry is up to the task. I was surprised to learn this past month that we all don’t read through the NFPA 13 Handbook on a regular basis. I was even a bit disappointed in myself when I realized that I had fallen back on some of my reading. There is some fantastic data buried in each edition of the Handbook. I want to urge everyone reading this column to commit more personal time to reading a little more in depth and to maybe even attend a class or seminar in the near future. We need to maintain credits for certification in this industry and that is one great way to do it!

You can now purchase the electronic 2002 edition of NFPA 13. Simply log on to www.nfpa.org and walk through the steps to purchase and immediately download your copy. You can even order the Handbook for future delivery while you are there.

The Pro Design Group is an affiliation of design technician and engineering consultants across Canada and the United States. They provide project consulting and design services through secure website locations to Contractors and Engineers throughout the Continent. Pro Design Group is also the Midwestern US representative for MEPCA&D’s AutoSPRINK software. The Pro Design Group can be contacted via the following, web: www.prodesigngroup.com, Tel: (217) 469-9333 or e-mail: cecil@prodesigngroup.com.

Ontario Firefighters Memorial

On October 8th, 2002, a ceremony was held to announce the proposed memorial to fallen Ontario Firefighters at the northeast corner of College Street and University Avenue. A flagpole flying the Maltese cross has been installed until the permanent monument is completed.

A model of the monument was on display and consists of coloured interlocking stone, formed in the pattern of the Maltese cross. Vertical slabs of marble and slate, mounted within the pad, will be inscribed with the names of fallen firefighters. It will include those that have succumbed to work related injuries and illnesses as well as those that have been killed in the line of duty. The monument will be completed by the end of this year.

Dignitaries present, included:

• Hon. Bob Runciman M.P.P., Ontario Legislature,

• Bernard A. Moyle, Office of the Ontario Fire Marshal

• Chief Alan F. Speed, Toronto Fire Services

Trade Union Representatives for both the professional and volunteer firefighters spoke and pointed out that 7 firefighters have died in Ontario to date in 2002.

Ontario Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition

Protect What You Value Most

October Luncheon Meeting


The Ontario Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition (OHFSA) was established through the Fire Marshal’s Public Fire Safety Council in March 2001. The Coalition promotes the acceptance of voluntary residential fire sprinkler systems in Ontario.

Several organizations partner with the Coalition including the following:
- Toronto Fire Services,
- Society of Fire Protection Engineers (SFPE),
- Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association (CASA),
- NFPA International,
- Office of the Fire Marshal,
- Insurance Bureau of Canada,
- Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs and

The following is the Coalition’s mandate and initiatives to five key stakeholders:

1. Homebuilders

**Mandate:** To educate homebuilders of the feasibility and benefits of offering residential sprinklers as an option to homeowners.

**Initiative:** Educate homebuyers on the benefits of installing residential sprinkler systems and provide a step by step suggestions for approaching home manufacturer to request sprinklers.

2. Consumers

**Mandate:** To increase consumer awareness of the need for residential fire sprinklers in new or existing homes, through education, marketing and documenting the advantages.

**Initiatives:** Providing information handouts for new homebuyers and the general public describing why they should request a residential fire sprinkler system in their new home. Information will include facts and fictions regarding residential fire sprinkler systems as well as several articles placed in major magazines.

3. Government Initiatives

**Mandate:** To work with interested parties to solicit the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing to conduct addi-
tional research into the benefits of residential sprinklers.

To explore ways to negotiate residential fire sprinkler improvements and cost benefits in new construction.

**Initiatives:** Provide local fire departments with a step by step approach to work with the public works department and encourage them to increase incoming water supplies to 1 in (including sample request letters, promotional material, etc.).

4. Insurance Industry

**Mandate:** To investigate opportunities for home insurance premium reduction and to educate homebuyers on the discounts provided by insurance companies.

**Initiatives:** Educate through insurance magazine articles and deal with water damage myths. Educate homebuyers on the discounts available from insurance companies.

5. Public Education

**Mandate:** Through public education and consultation, provide accurate information, to all stakeholders by promoting the life saving benefits, technological advancements and by dispelling myths and misconceptions relating to the voluntary installation of residential fire sprinkler systems in households.

**Initiatives:** Target new homebuyers and the general public in order to raise general awareness via public service announcements (PSA’s).

The Ontario Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition faces numerous challenges in promoting residential sprinkler systems including common myths, limited housing industry support and a lack of awareness by the general public and homebuilders.

Residential sprinkler systems are an important part of protecting homes or dwellings if we are to eliminate all fire deaths for the residential sector. However, it is also important to practice fire prevention, install early warning devices and create and practice a home escape plan.

The Canadian Fire Safety Association would like to thank Chief Alan F. Speed and Dennis Cressman for their informative presentation on both residential sprinkler systems and the Ontario Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition.

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**New Web Site for the National Code Documents**

A new website, for the national code documents (building, fire, plumbing and other model codes) was launched in September 2002, replacing the Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes existing web site. There are many new features with this website, which can be reviewed at [http://www.nationalcodes.ca](http://www.nationalcodes.ca).
NRC’s Fire Risk Management Program has completed an experimental study of a residential sprinkler system, using the unique opportunity of the Kemano Public Safety Initiative. A series of full-scale fire suppression experiments were conducted in Kemano, a deserted town in northern British Columbia.

A wood-framed bi-level house (900 square feet per floor, 1800 square feet total) was used for the evaluation of a cross-linked-polyethylene (PEX-a) pipe sprinkler system. A residential sprinkler system with 11 quick response sprinkler heads (temperature rating of 68.3ºC or 155ºF) was designed and installed (in accordance with NFPA 13D) in a basement recreation room and throughout the main floor. The system was designed to prevent flashover in the room where fire originated and to allow response time for the fire department.

The sprinkler system was tested four times for two fires originating in a basement recreation room, and one time each for the ground floor bedroom and the living room. Smoke detectors, carbon monoxide detectors and heat detectors were installed in the experimental house. The observations made included temperatures in the fire room and egress route, CO and CO2 concentrations, activation times of sprinklers and smoke, heat and CO detectors, and video records of smoke movement.

In the recreation room, the plastic pipes and fittings were installed on open wood joists. The system was exposed to temperatures as high as 140ºC in two experiments. After exposure to temperatures above their rated temperature of 93ºC (200ºF) at 552 kPa (80 psi) for 140 seconds, the pipes and fittings were not visibly damaged, and the sprinkler system was successfully actuated and controlled the fire.

In all four recreation room experiments, as single sprinkler head controlled and contained the fire within 1 minute of the sprinkler activation. The sprinkler water spray cooled down the fire compartment and limited the damage to the furniture near the ignition source. The walls, open wood joists or ceiling of the fire rooms had soot deposition but no major damage. For those experiments done with the fire room door closed, the fire did not affect temperature or visibility along the egress route.

The effectiveness of heat and smoke detectors was also investigated in the sprinkler experiments. As expected, the heat detectors, which were rated at 57ºC (135ºF) and a temperature rise of 8.4ºC/min (15ºF/min), were always actuated earlier than the sprinkler. Smoke detectors installed on the egress route were actuated before the sprinkler when the fire room was open to the egress route but after the sprinkler when the fire room door was closed.

The Kemano townsite has provided an excellent opportunity for full-scale fire testing. The valuable information obtained from the testing of detection systems and polyethylene pipe sprinkler systems will contribute to enhance fire safety and provide a firm basis for further research.

This abstract was graciously provided by Joseph Z. Su, Ph.D., Group Leader, Active Fire Protection in the Fire Risk Management Program, Institute for Research in Construction, National Research Council of Canada.

For those who missed our first article in last year’s Winter newsletter in regards to Ontario’s Building Regulatory Reform; Bill 124 is “An Act to improve public safety and to increase efficiency in building code enforcement.” At the time, Bill 124 had only received first reading.

On June 27, 2002, Bill 124 received Royal Assent. The regulations are expected to be ready for the fall of 2002. Upon completion of the regulations, an 18-month transition period will follow before full implementation is required.

The intent of the legislation is to improve public safety and streamline the building approvals process, provide greater consistency regarding code enforcement services, provide certainty about expectations in the administration and enforcement, allow municipalities the flexibility of service delivery and provide clarity to practitioners regarding accountability.

**Streamlining**

Municipalities will be able to choose from four (4) service delivery methods:
1. In house
2. Joint municipal
3. Municipally appointed Registered Code Agency (RCA)
4. Applicant appointed RCA

The duties and functions required of RCA’s will be prescribed in the legislation and the Building Code. They will be similar to those of municipal inspectors and will include reviewing plans/drawings, inspections and issuance of orders. RCA’s will be required to register annually with the Province.

Time frames will be established for “decisions” on permit applications based on building types (for example: House – 10 days, Small buildings – 15 days, Large buildings – 20 days, Complex buildings – 30 days). The Building Code Commission will hold disputes regarding time frames within five days after notification.

**Accountability**

Accountability of practitioners will include qualification insurance requirements for builders, designers and RCA’s, and a code of conduct established by the municipality.

The province will set out the minimum Code knowledge requirements (qualifications) for designers, building officials and RCA’s, which will be divided into classes such as:
- “House”
- Small buildings
- HVAC – House
- Plumbing – House
- Plumbing – All buildings
- On-site Sewage
- Large buildings
- Complex buildings
- Building Structural
- Building Services

Qualification details will be prescribed within the Bill including classes of inspectors, designers and RCA’s, exemptions and processes and procedures for achieving qualifications.

We would like to thank Bryan Kozman for the update regarding Bill 124.
Elmer believes in safety... and so does Liberty Mutual!

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Liberty Mutual’s commitment
to help make communities safer continues with its official sponsorship of Elmer the Safety Elephant®. With our partner the Canada Safety Council, we offer programs on school bus, bike and internet safety. Contact the Liberty Mutual office near you for more information.

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The various Fire Departments that make up today’s Toronto Fire Services have been involved with humanitarian initiatives during the Holiday Season as far back as the 1950s. Our involvement began when firefighters fixed bikes and used toys to give as Christmas gifts to needy children. Five decades later, the Toronto Firefighters’ Sport & Toy Drive has grown into a much larger operation.

Firefighters receive donations two ways. People drop off most gifts at our 80 Fire Stations. Another popular way is when a group has a party and collects gifts for the Sport & Toy Drive from friends and coworkers. Gifts for infants & teenagers are most needed. As a result, numerous off-duty firefighters, retirees, City workers, students and civilian volunteers visit Fire Stations, and Christmas Parties, sometimes with Santa and Sparky collecting bundles of donations.

From Monday, November 18 at 8:00 a.m. until noon Monday, December 23, all eighty Fire Stations welcome new, unwrapped sporting goods, arts, crafts, toddler clothing and toys. Firefighters accept gifts for children of all ages, from infants to teens in their seventeenth year. We also accept almost new sporting gear to ship to orphans outside of Canada.

It is sad to report that each year attracts an escalating demand for gifts. Fortunately, we are able to keep pace with an increasing number of donations. Our main recipients are emergency shelters, hospitals and various children’s organizations.

“The Toronto Firefighters Sport & Toy Drive is a very busy initiative. It is a cherished link between our generous community and underprivileged children,” says Fire Chief Alan Speed.


Chief Alan Speed started his professional firefighting career in the UK in 1962. He then came to Canada in January of 1970 where he has served both the North York Fire Department and Toronto Fire Services for over 33 years. During those years he served as an operational firefighter and captain. He served in fire prevention, Deputy Chief, and Fire Chief of North York before becoming the first Fire Chief of the GTA in 1997.

Chief Speed is a dedicated professional in fire protection and prevention, who will be greatly missed in the industry by all who have had the opportunity to work with him. As stated in his memo released November 5, 2002, “I believe we each have a responsibility to “leave things better than when we found them”. Chief Speed has done exactly that.

The CFSA would like to take this opportunity to thank Chief Alan Speed for his valuable support, contributions and service on the Board of Directors over the years and wish him and his family the best that life has to offer in a long and happy retirement.
Please use the Member’s Forum to submit your thoughts and comments on CFSA Programs and events or to let us know what you would like to see as future dinner or technical session topics. Please use the form below to update the CFSA office of any change in address or member information. Don’t forget to let us know your e-mail address and website URL (if applicable). We look forward to hearing from you. **Send your comments and suggestions to:**

*2175 Sheppard Ave. East, Suite 310, Toronto, ON M2J 1W8 or fax to: (416) 491-1670 or by e-mail: www.cfsa@taylorenterprises.com Website: www.canadianfiresafety.com*

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax: (416) 491-1670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why Corporate Membership?

Corporate Membership is cost effective because it allows any number of individuals from your organization to participate in the many functions provided by CFSA throughout the year. Any number of persons can attend our monthly dinner meetings/technical sessions or our annual conference at the preferred member’s rate.

Basic Corporate
Includes 3 individual memberships; member’s rate for all staff at dinner meetings, technical seminars and Annual Education Forum and Trade Show; Company recognition in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

Class 4 Corporate
Same as Basic Corporate as well as one exhibit table at the Annual Education Forum and Trade Show and a Business Card advertisement in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

Class 3 Corporate
Same as Basic Corporate as well as one exhibit table at the Annual Education Forum and Trade Show and a 1/4 page advertisement in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

Class 2 Corporate
Same as Basic Corporate as well as one exhibit table at the Annual Education Forum and Trade Show and a 1/2 page advertisement in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

Class 1 Corporate
Same as Basic Corporate as well as one exhibit table at the Annual Education Forum and Trade Show and a full page advertisement in each of the four issues of the CFSA Newsletter.

Membership Application Form

Please indicate how you first heard about CFSA:

Please indicate in the appropriate box the category that best describes your vocation:

- Architect
- Building Official
- Insurance Industry
- Fire Protection Manufacturer/Supplier
- Building Owner/Developer/Manager
- Other (please specify)

Membership Fees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Fee</th>
<th>+7% GST</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>$62.00</td>
<td>$4.34</td>
<td>$66.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associate</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
<td>$26.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Corporate</td>
<td>$330.00</td>
<td>$23.10</td>
<td>$353.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 4 Corporate</td>
<td>$595.00</td>
<td>$41.65</td>
<td>$636.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 3 Corporate</td>
<td>$670.00</td>
<td>$46.90</td>
<td>$716.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class 2 Corporate</td>
<td>$825.00</td>
<td>$57.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Class 1 Corporate</td>
<td>$1,130.00</td>
<td>$79.10</td>
<td>$1,209.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method of Payment:

- [ ] Cheque Enclosed $________
- [ ] VISA
- [ ] MasterCard
- [ ] AMEX

Account # ____________ Expiry Date ____________

Signature

Please return this completed form with membership fees to:

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