

FIRE WATCH

ONTARIO INDUSTRIAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

June 2004

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR THE CHANGES COMING?

Commission approves code changes, ending this codes cycle

The Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes (CCBFC), the body comprised of volunteers that is responsible for the national model codes, has just approved the content of the 2005 editions of the national model building, fire and plumbing codes. The new objective-based codes will be published and available for adoption by the provinces and territories in mid-2005. This will end the 10-year codes development cycle and wrap up the implementation of the CCBFC's 1995 strategic plan.

Before starting to prepare for the next editions of the codes, senior staff at IRC's Canadian Codes Centre were asked to reflect on the highlights of the past decade.

"We made great strides in three areas," said Richard Desserud, recently retired manager of the Codes Centre. "First of all, the new objective-based codes are unique to Canada. After much analysis and deliberation,

Canada decided not to follow the path recently taken by other countries in adopting performance-based codes, and chose instead an objective-based approach. This was done to build on the significant knowledge base code users already have, rather than start from scratch."

The 2005 codes have the benefit of retaining the current mix of prescriptive and performance requirements, allowing for the addition of more performance requirements in the future. This more inclusive approach lets Canada add acceptable alternative solutions to the existing codes while at the same time providing additional information now to help code users compare alternative approaches to code requirements.

The second, but no less important, advance is related to the changes made to Canada's code development system. While the CCBFC has always worked closely with stakeholders on the technical front, it is now working much more closely with the provinces and territories on the policy side. This integrated approach with the provinces and territories means that the priority changes requested by the provinces will be able to be incorporated more quickly into future editions of the codes, with fewer technical differences between (similar) requirements in the provincial codes and the national model core codes.

The third area of advancement was the publication of supplementary information for users of the model codes. "Codes have to be written in legally enforceable language," says John Haysom, project manager for the 2005 objective-based codes. "Our goal was to provide additional information to help users understand

and apply the codes, and we've made a good start on that. The intent and application

statements linked to every provision in the objective-based codes, combined with user's guides, provide that information, in plain language."

"We couldn't have completed the numerous projects over the past decade without the contributions of the members of the Commission, the standing committees, the task groups and many dedicated staff of NRC, and the provinces and territories," said Bruce Clemmensen, CCBFC chair, in summing up the achievement. "With the support of these experts, Canada has developed a set of codes and user's guides that rank among the best in the world."

In the past decade, the National Research Council Canada has published these new information documents:

User's Guide - National Plumbing Code of Canada 1995
User's Guide - NBC 1995: Fire Protection, Occupant Safety and Accessibility (Part 3)
User's Guide - NBC 1995: Structural Commentaries (Part 4)
User's Guide - NBC 1995: Environmental Separation (Part 5)
User's Guide - NBC 1995: Housing and Small Buildings (Part 9)
User's Guide - NBC 1995: Application of Part 9 to Existing Buildings
National Housing Code of Canada 1998 and Illustrated Guide
Model National Energy Code of Canada for Houses 1997
Model National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings 1997

To see the complete set of code documents or to order, visit <http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/catalogue/codes.html>.

Note: the above article was reproduced from the Commission's website http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/newsletter/v9no2/code_e.html

**THANK YOU from the Members of the OIFPA
for the continued support to our Association to**

Fire Fighting in Canada
The Messenger –OFM
Canadian Security

Fire Services Journal
Industrial Emergency
Canadian Firefighter

Proposed Amendments to the Ontario Fire Code

Between February and May of last year, the Office of the Fire Marshal and the Building and Development Branch co-hosted a web based public consultation on objective-based fire and building codes and technical changes. The consultation was coordinated with the Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes (CCBFC) and other provinces/territories who engaged in similar consultations.

Feedback from the national and provincial / territorial consultations was consolidated and reviewed by the various CCBFC standing committees and the Ontario building and fire code technical committees. The recommendations from the Ontario technical committees will be considered in the drafting of the new codes expected to be published in 2006. Some fast tracking may be required for specific technical provisions.

A total of 217 technical changes were proposed for the Ontario Fire Code (OFC). Of these, 160 stem from changes proposed to the National Fire Code (NFC) while 57 are Ontario initiated changes. The Ontario initiated changes reflect a number of important priorities including inquest recommendations, enforcement / compliance difficulties, technological changes and harmonization with national and other provincial regulations.

The following is a brief description of key Ontario Fire Code changes. These changes were submitted by the two technical committees, of which the OIFPA participated on, to the Ontario Fire Marshal on May 17, 04. Additional detail can be obtained from the consultation website at <http://www.objectivecodes.gov.on.ca/2003consultation.html> which continues to exist for reference purposes only.

Subject	Description
Interconnected Smoke Alarms	Qualifications for individuals who install, repair and test interconnected smoke alarms in all residential buildings (except dwelling units and accessory apartments) and new testing obligations
Smoke Alarms in Dwelling Units	Smoke alarm required on each storey in addition to current provisions requiring smoke alarm near sleeping areas
Textile Flammability	Expanded application of flame resistance provisions to include netting and similar materials
Care Occupancies (B3)	Harmonization with Ontario Building Code definitions and enhanced emergency planning for care occupancies
Indoor/Outdoor Amusement Activities	Specific controls on the use of combustible materials and enhanced emergency planning for indoor and outdoor public amusement activities
Floor Finishing Operations	Enhanced fire safety precautions and expanded application to all occupancies
Fire Alarm Monitoring	Specific owner and service provider obligations where monitoring for fire alarm systems is provided by central stations
Fire Alarm Testing	Exemption for verification documents on existing systems, allowance for use of generic testing equipment and obligations for record keeping
Fire Escapes	Protection of openings exposing fire escapes (on residential buildings) broadened to include windows

Review of the Confined Space Seminar – Legislation Changes

The confined space seminar held on the 17th of June in Oakville was very well organized and informative. Big thanks to the presenters and to the members who took the time out of their busy schedules to attend. For those of you who missed it, I would encourage you to sit in on the next one when it comes available. When I look at how far advanced we are in our program at our Peterborough Plant I realize that it's much easier to be ahead of the game than trying to play catch up. When it comes to putting our workers in potentially dangerous confined spaces we need to have the policies, procedures, safe guards in place that have continuity for safety to eliminate the hazards. The bottom line is ...

WE ALL WANT TO GO HOME AT THE END OF THE DAY.

Think about Bill C-45.

Todd Wilson
Assistant Fire Chief,
PepsiCo Foods, Peterborough

President's Message Rick Hansen

Thanks too to the contributors, regular and sporadic both. We need all the input we can get. If you feel there is a topic large or small the you would like to see, let us know, better still, write one and send it in. We will publish it under your by-line or not if you so desire.

About a month ago, a friend of mine who is in the business of supplying fire rated glazing to construction companies was trying to make sense of the national Fire code as it applied to his product. He was very frustrated in trying to understand the code and how it might affect what he was trying to do in the marketplace. Ever felt that way yourself? Well good news for both! Madeline McBride, technical advisor with the Canadian Codes Centre, a branch of the National Research Council of Canada, spoke at a meeting for the members of Construction Specifications Canada recently. She told that crowd that a new objective based National Building Code will be in place by 2005. As George Fawcett has reported, much work has gone into this Code, part of which is the National Fire Code. The thrust is to make the system easier to understand and easier to implement than the present document, and to provide a better understanding behind each code requirement and more uniform interpretation by the different jurisdictions that rely on the Code.

There should also be more compatibility with other, international codes which should help Canadian manufacturers standardize their products for the world as well as Canadian markets.

We look forward to further reports from George as this process moves towards completion. You can also get further information on the website:
http://www.nationalcodes.ca/ncd_home_e.shtml

Our seminar schedule is somewhat behind for the year, if you can help in this regard by hosting or putting on a seminar that would be of interest to our members and others, please do not hesitate to contact the office. I know it is difficult to find the time to do these kinds of things, but we appreciate any efforts you make to help our agenda.

I recently (over the first weekend in June) attended the Ontario Provincial Mine Rescue Competition in Sudbury, where six teams from throughout the province competed for the provincial title after having won their district competitions.

This was the first time I have seen these competitions take place in an actual underground setting rather than a mock-up in an arena. I imagine the crews loved it, for instead of having to imagine the problems and equipment, it was right there in front of them. Real scoop trams, real rock, real everything. The few members of the public who attended were able to watch most of the proceedings on closed circuit television, which satisfied some if not all.

The competition takes in many parts of this specialized training for underground emergencies from rock breaking equipment to working under oxygen in four hour breathing apparatus, to rescue techniques and apparatus designed for use in underground conditions. These volunteers are all to be commended for the jobs they do in protecting Ontario's mineworkers.

Our special appreciation go to the team from Inco Ltd., East Mines who won the competition:
Rodney Price, Captain
Ron Weaver
Roger Beauleau
Rick Lacroix
Ken Tellier, Vice Captain
Ken Brouse

Rod Steele, Briefing Officer
And the Mine Rescue Officer responsible for the
training, Bruce Hall
No not our Bruce Hall, another Bruce Hall.
Great job, guys!

If you ever get the chance to watch some of this
action, take the opportunity. Next year's
provincial competition is in Hamilton, Ontario.

You can see pictures from this year's
competition at the website:

http://www.masha.on.ca/mine_rescue_competitions.aspx

Take a look!

Interested in getting a bit more involved in the
OIFPA? How about becoming a member for the
Board as a "Director at Large"? Occasional help
with special projects like the Wm. Beatty
Memorial would be all we ask. If you care to
volunteer for such tasks, which are not onerous,
please call either Greer or myself. The office
number is 905-527-0700. My office number is 1-
888-272-2733, my extension is 317. Don't be
shy!

Thank you to our contributors to this Issue of the FIRE WATCH

George Fawcett, CET, Leber Rubes Inc, Ottawa
Bret Bailey, Bret Bailey & Associates, Burlington
Rick Hansen, North Safety, Toronto
Todd Wilson, PepsiCo Foods, Peterborough

Ontario Building Regulatory Reform – Bill 124

Bill 124 legislation was introduced in Ontario in July 2003. This legislation will require design professionals submitting documents for building permit to meet minimum qualifications and be registered with the Ministry prior to July 2005. In addition, building officials responsible for acceptance of the permit documents and building inspectors will also have to meet these requirements.

The following information is a summary of pertinent details. As more information becomes available or confirmed, we will keep you posted.

Registration Requirements

- Design firms engaged in the business of providing "design activities" to the public must be registered by July 1, 2005. This includes architects, engineers, and interior designers.

Qualification Requirements

- Requirements for qualification apply to the employees of a design firm that will take responsibility for documents that will be submitted for a building permit.
- A design firm can only be registered to provide services on the type of building or services for which there are qualified employees.
- Qualification is based on successful completion of:
 - a) Legal/process exam (Building Code Act and Part 2 of the Building Code).
 - b) A technical exam that corresponds to the specific services or building type. Therefore, those taking responsibility must pass a minimum of two exams.

Registration Requirements for Design Firms

- Errors and omission insurance is a requirement with the amount of insurance based on gross billings. Required coverage ranges from \$250,000 to \$1 million dollars per claim.
- Employees of a firm who review and take responsibility for design must be qualified.
- If the building being designed is of a size that is required to be designed by an architect or engineer, then the qualified employee taking responsibility on behalf of the design firm must be an architect or an engineer.

Registration Categories for Designers

- House
- Small buildings
- HVAC – house
- Plumbing – house
- Plumbing – all buildings
- Large buildings
- Complex buildings
- Building structural
- Building services
- On site sewage.

In general, in addition to the legal exam, mechanical and electrical engineers will be required to pass the building services exam and plumbing exam (if they provide plumbing design), structural engineers will be required to pass building structural and architects (and interior designers) will be required to pass the exams applicable to the size of building for which they provide services.

- Complex buildings covers large buildings, and small buildings covers houses. However, complex and large buildings do not cover small buildings and houses.

Examinations

The intent of the exam is to test one's ability to find, understand, and apply the Building Code.

- The content of questions is prioritized with respect to difficulty, importance, and frequency of use.
- The exam is open book (Building Code and supplements in printed versions only) and consists of 75 multiple-choice questions.
- The exam is 3 hours in length.
- Passing grade is 70%.

Training

Training courses are in the process of being developing. These courses will be available to building practitioners to assist in preparation for writing the required Ministry examinations.

These courses will be available through agencies across the province and range from three to five days depending on the course.

The Ministry is also intending to make the course material available as a self-guided course.

INFORMATION

Copies of Bill 124 and Ontario Regulation 305/03 are available on line at www.obc.mah.gov.on.ca Information includes:

- Licensing and registration:
- Examination program
- Examination syllabus
- Examination application
- Examination schedule
- Sample questions.

Taking into account the sheer volume of design professionals and AHJ's in the province and that the deadline is only 1 year away, it will probably become more and more difficult as we get closer to July 2005 to get space at the training seminars and exams. As such, it would be prudent to address this as soon as possible.

For further information on any of the above, you can contact your OIFPA.

Woodsie Wisdom with Clem

Welcome fella campers to "Campin' With Clem", the first part of one issue dedicated entirely to the outdoorsmen and women in the local area. If you love getting' back to nature like I do, then this should be of real interest to you.

Nothin's spoils a campin' trip like not havin' all yer gear at the same place you are. Some of it might have bin left behind or fell off your pickup on the way up there. Now some other soul has yer stuff, so it's always a good idea to keep yer eyes on the road for somethin' that fell off of someone else's rig. Just a few years back, I got a camp stove that had fallen off somebody's rig. It was a bit banged up fer sure, but with a tire iron, a roll of duck tape and five minutes of time well spent, it was nearly good as new.

Now before you go campin' it's a good thing to organize all the stuff you need to take. That's everything from yer tent, sleepin' bags, cookin' stuff and food. I have a way of remembering all I need to take by this simple sayin' I repeat to my self over and over... "tent, sleepin' bag, cookin' stuff and food..." Keep that in the back of yer mind and you'll be surprised at all the stuff you bring campin'.

Ya need to check over all yer gear before you head off, just ta make sure it's in good shape. This is when you want to repair those holes and rips that you got in yer tent the last time you were back in the great out doors. Hard ware stores sell exactly what ya need to close off those holes and rips whether they were cause by dry rot, mold or yer own stupidity. I'm talkin', duck tape. Nothin' says "camper" to me like seeing six feet of duck tape on the wall of a tent. Duck tape has gotta be the most useful man-made thing since, you guessed it, the hammock.

Everytime we go campin', me and Jean that is, when ever she wants me to be doin' somethin, like puttin' the tent up, or gettin' fire wood, or even unloading the Fargo..."Nopel!" I tell her. "I'm doin' the hammock!" I've had that hammock fer years. Last summer the middle wore through, but I fixed it. Not by re-stringing it or weaving a new middle in, nope! I fixed it the only way an experienced outdoors man like me would. Duck tape...

One thing a good roll of duck tape can't fix, and if you've seen the tailgate on the Fargo, you'll know what I mean. One thing duck tape can't fix is the weather. So ya have to learn a few things about the weather. If the sky gets dark, ya can't hear the birds singing. One of three things is likely, there's a storm comin', the birds took a break, or you've gone deaf. Now since birds don't take breaks and nobody goes deaf that fast except fer Jean, you kin bet yer tent poles, there's a storm comin'. Now's there's a few things you can check. Look at the clouds. If they are really tall and puffy with a flat dark bottom, put on yer rubber boots. If the wind is up and the hammock is sideways and looks like a big sail on one of them pirate ships, put on yer hip waders, roll up the windows on the Fargo, save the hammock and what the heck, knock yer tent down anyway. Infact, quickly put up one of those blue tarps over yer tent so it can fill up with water, drop down and flatten yer tent proper.

Remember, these storm clouds, especially the ones that get so tall they flatten out at the top, can cause tornadoes. Used to be tornadoes only appeared around trailer parks and if that didn't work, they'd suck up huge gobs of water, freeze it and drop it out as hail the size of canned hams. Once a trailer gets hit by a block of ice that big, their pretty well destroyed. Unless yer like me and keep a good supply of duck tape on hand. Twenty or thirty rolls used by an experienced outdoorsman type like myself, can pretty much rebuild a fair sized trailer.

The other thing that ya need to think about are wild animals. Most often yer gonna see raccoons after yer food. It's a good idea never ta feed raccoons, or they just get to expect it. The other animals you want to be careful of are bears. Don't worry about not feeding bears. They pretty much take what they want. Now you can chase off most raccoons, but bears don't scare off that easy. I had one try to rip up my hammock one time trying to get a bacon sandwich Jean made for me. Soon as Jean saw the bear trying to get to my sandwich, she lit up and beat that bear off.

I appreciated that so much, that over the next two days, I carved a message on a tree to commemorate the event. I carved, "Jean, my wife, beat off a bear near this tree." Lots of city folk thinks that's pretty funny, but they probably don't know what it's like trying to beat off a bear. I believe Jean could beat off just about anything.

Well that's it for "Woodsie Wisdom with Clem" until next time, keep yer tent poles up and share your hammock with yer friends.



YOU can help the OIFPA and the Wm. Beatty Golf Tournament

Whether you golf or not your participation is required.

Donate your **Canadian Tire Money** to the OIFPA
In order for us to purchase additional items for
for door prizes and draws
to help add more to the OIFPA Scholarship Fund
at Lambton College.

Remember you are helping the future generation of our business!



seminar topics

Upcoming Seminars for 2004

All to be finalized but the following are tentative one day

- .1 **Ontario Fire Code – Part 4 -**
- .2 **Sudbury – One day seminar in the North.**

All completed information will be forthcoming. However, if you have a topic that you would like to have more information on, contact the office and let us know.

We can find the speaker and the location. Give the Board of Directors the challenge of a “**Hot Topic**” of interest and/or concern for the members.

SUMMER SAFETY

After winter festivities are over and you've slide down your last snow-covered hill we endure a long cool, wet spring. As the temperature begins to pick up, our thoughts turn to the end of the school year, and summer activities with the family. Certainly the first taste of summer will be the back yard barbecue, burn and bugs. It's probably the season where we become complacent to potential hazards sooner than other seasons and when we need to be the most cautious.

No other season allows to spend as much time involved in outdoor activities whether its' gardening, painting the house, lawn work or trying to figure out how to get into that D***ed hammock. Over the next few weeks, you will probably be inundated with safety advise from work, on the news and anywhere someone can project a voice, but very little effort is given to safety during camping vacations or just a week end get away to one of our many provincial parks.

Like many of you, I have enjoyed camping for many years and have seen a lot of accidents happen and many mistakes made. Every so often, you'll run across campers who have forgotten something, or something won't work or there's a hole in something, in other words, they didn't plan or prepare. Your first barbecue of the season is a good time to have the whole family go through all the camping equipment you'll need to ensure everything is available and will perform as expected. Set up the tent, air out the sleeping bags and test everything that needs batteries or fuel. While the tent is up, spray it with the garden hose and check it's rain resistance. You may have to buy a water repellent o restore this protection. When you pack it all back up, make a list of all the things you will need for the upcoming camping season and purchase those items before you forget.

As your trip date approaches, start paying attention to weather forecasts not only for the area you will be staying but also the route you will take. Isolated storms are more likely to occur in the summer than in any other time of the year. You may suddenly find yourself in a deluge of water as you speed along the "400" trying to peer out a rain streaked windshield at red lights in front of you. (*This is the wrong time to be checking the condition of your wiper blades...*). Check again the night before you leave. A good source of information can be found on the Internet on the Environment Canada Weather office web site. Here you can get current conditions, five-day forecasts, satellite and radar images that can be animated to show you weather paths and patterns.

If you are observant, weather shouldn't come as a surprise. There are warning signs that things are about to change and in reality, those changes are not that sudden. Wind is often your first indication that weather may be changing. A shift in wind direction and gradual increase in sustained wind speed is a warning that stormy weather could be approaching. If you notice this, watch the horizon where the wind is coming from for cloud formations. Very tall, billowing clouds (cumulus as they are called) can often bring rain and lightning. These will have a dark flat bottom as the cloud absorbs sunlight, the taller the cloud, the darker the bottom will be. The height of the cloud can be considered a good indication of the intensity of the coming storm. Chances are it going to hit you so be prepared to take cover. Very often, the cloud will reach so high in the mid atmosphere, it will take on an "anvil" shape at the top as the rising air spread out. Storms of this nature are usually convection storms, or storms caused by rising warm air current in a humid warm atmosphere. They can build up over great distances and the taller they become, the more likely they are to become violent. These storm usually occur in the late afternoon and early evening, but severe thunder storms will also occur after nightfall so keep an eye on the horizon for distant lightening flashes

Hail is common with these storms as rising air currents push hail pellets higher into the cloud freezing a coat of water onto the pellet making it bigger and heavier. This process will be repeated until the ice pellet is too heavy for

the rising updraft to lift it and it falls to earth. Sometimes hail can grow by this process to a golf ball size and in extreme cases, baseball size hail stones that can damage building, cars, crops, and potentially kill. These are the storms that can spawn **tornadoes**.

Tornadoes are an atmospheric phenomenon that can be explained as similar to water draining from a sink. As water drains from a sink into a pipe, it swirls in a clockwise motion creating an eddy in the center of the drain. As gravity pulls the water into the pipe, this eddy will increase in speed and drain water as fast as the pipe has the capacity for. The development of a tornado is the same, just reversed. As warm air is drawn up into the cloud it can develop a swirl as it rises. The taller and wider the storm base is, determines how much and how fast the warm air will be sucked up into the storm. If the conditions are severe enough (*temperature, humidity etc.*) the swirling of the air will intensify and "**an eddy**" of very fast moving air, will touch down on the ground and a tornado is born.

For reasons unclear, tornadoes have been on the increase over the past few decades. When the weather office advises people to seek shelter in a severe weather warning, they do not consider a tent to be a safe haven.

When setting up camp, remember a few things. If your golfing and a storm hits, you don't go under trees, so why put your tent under one? Remember that trees attract lightning and will spread it out through the **ground**. Even if your tree is not hit by lightning, high winds and heavy rain can cause branches to fall. Very often while camping, I will shelter my son and myself in the car, move away to a clearing and wait the storm out rather than take any chances having a limb fall on us, or being struck by lightning. If this is your only choice, given the location of your campsite, take a good look at the trees in the area and look for limbs that are weak or broken. Conservation laws do not allow you to touch them, but seeing any will give a good indication of where **not** to spot your tent.

Once while camping in Collingwood, a severe storm developed over the lake. As I sat around the fire with my son, we noticed distant lightning and a steady increase I sustained

wind speed. As we had a small two person tent and the wind was buffeting it quite a bit, I pulled up the tent pegs and turned the tent so one of it's corners took the brunt of the wind rather than the side. The storm hit about 7 in the morning but my son and I had already gone into town for breakfast. While in the restaurant, the area was hit by a very intense thunderstorm with heavy rain. The rain was so heavy and wind blown, it was hard to identify objects such as buildings and cars a block away. This lasted nearly 15 minutes and had passed by the time we finished breakfast. We drove back to the park and as we entered, an incredible sight met us. Nearly all of the tents had been knocked down. Blue plastic tarps suspended over tents had filled with water and collapsed. Other tents had been knocked down by high winds or just by the heavy rain. I knew our little tent had been blown right out of the park.

As we inched our way down the road that lead to our campsite, not a tent was standing. People were trying to re-hang clotheslines and blue tarps. Others were gathering possessions that had been ripped down from clotheslines or left hanging on tree branches or what ever. Fortunately, I thought to my self, I had packed my guitar and some of my son's things in the car for protection.

The road to our campsite took a bend and as we rounded the corner, I was prepared to find everything and our little tent blown down. Instead, our tent was completely intact! I an area of about 50 to 60 camp sites, ours was the only one left standing. Most likely, because I had turned it **corner into** the wind.

Another consideration when setting up your campsite is prevailing **and storm** wind direction (*they are not likely to be the same unless you are camping on the shore of one of the Great Lakes*) and location of your fire pit. You do not want smoke invading your tent where it can't easily ventilate out of, nor do you want sparks from your camp fire burning holes into it or catching your tent on fire. Many new tents have water repellant and a fire retardant chemical added to the fabric. Over time and weather, both of these will fade away and will need to be reapplied.

Take a little time and prepare your camping equipment. Plan your camping vacation to include severe weather events and make sure everyone in your family or group knows what to do and were to go if severe weather occurs.

PELHAM FIRE DEPT. TRADE SHOW

Thursday, September 2nd, 2004


Pelham Community Centre, Fonthill

Please join us

Membership Update...Change your records:

It is very important that you notify the office when you have a change of employment, job position, telephone numbers and e-mail, otherwise you could miss out on valuable information.

Thank you.



It is never too early to start planning for the

**9TH ANNUAL WM. BEATTY
GOLF TOURNAMENT**

September 16th, 2004

Niagara Parks Whirlpool Golf and Country Club

\$175.00 plus G.S.T.

Join us for a day of fellowship and a round of golf. Don't golf join us anyway!

WELCOME BACK.... ONTARIO FIRE MESSENGER

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