Fire Protection Association New Zealand

# FPANZ Newsletter

Fire Industry House 2A Rothwell Ave Albany Auckland Private Box 302372 North Harbour Auckland 0751
Phone: 64 9 414 4450 Fax: 64 9 414 5707 email: fpanz@fireprotection.org.nz www.fireprotection.org.nz

**Issue 132**
**December 2007**

Inside ....



# Editorial

Following a very successful strategy meeting in May this year, we have begun a number of initiatives to improve our performance and to assist the development of our industry.

In particular, and in support of our Passive Fire Protection (PFP) subgroup, we have been able to obtain funding from Building Research to undertake a PFP research programme to clearly identify the short-comings in this, till now, forgotten part of our industry.

Stage 1 of this research is due for completion at the end of March 2008 and will encompass all aspects from design, construction, inspection certification and ongoing maintenance. The research report will provide factual evidence of problems found, where at present we have only assumption

Stage 2 of this research will utilise the findings from Stage 1, to guide our development of all aspects of the improvements we are seeking in passive fire and smoke containment systems. In undertaking this work, we are very pleased to have the support of BCA's, manufacturers, Fire Service and Fire Engineers on our steering group and we believe with their support, we will be able to put recommendations from Stage 1 into effect in Stage 2 of the project.

We realise that some want immediate action to improve the installation of PFP in New Zealand buildings, but we believe we are best to determine and understand the real need through completing this research rather than taking premature action.

As we wind down 2007, we take this time to thank you for your support and wish you a happy holiday season.

***Bob Taylor***
***Executive Director***

# A New (and Overly Effective) Approach to Anti-Interference

*Author: Tim O'Brien, VeriFire*

Here we have a new and interesting design of street valve anti-interference protection. Encase the valve in spray urethane foam and place a label on it advising that the valve cannot be operated without authority from the Water Supply Authority. While the intent of this new anti-interference protection is admirable, it creates a few problems for automatic fire sprinkler systems.


1. In the event of a failure on the lead-in there is no ready way to shut down the water supply. It can be difficult enough to locate these valves in an emergency situation, particularly at night.

2. It is impossible to visually or physically test the position of the street valve without removing the foam. Thus quarterly checks in accordance with NZS 4541:2003 Clause 1202.3 (b) cannot be readily completed.

3. The only way to confirm the adequacy of valves encased in this way is complete a maximum duty flow. Note that a 50 mm drain test is unlikely to be adequate without engineering evaluation of the hydraulics.

4. Encased valves make it difficult to test dual supplies.

5. Maintenance of some types of equipment becomes impossible.

6. Labelling a valve as critical is useful to contractors, but it might be equally useful to someone that wanted to close a valve for malicious reasons.

7. One would think that the owner of the affected facility might also like to know that the water supply to their sprinkler system is about to be shut down.

8. Has anybody bothered to check about the compatibility of these foam products with the valves?

9. And finally there is the additional labour and material cost for removing, disposing of and reinstating the foam every time a valve needs to be checked or closed.

There are other ways of achieving this same level of anti-interference protection that do not have the drawbacks associated with encasing a valve in urethane foam. These include locks on valve covers and press-seals on wire (such as one might find on an electricity meter).

We agree that valve security and identification can improve the reliability of automatic sprinklers, and that appropriate authorisations for valve closure should be sought. Unfortunately encasing valves in urethane foam does not meet the needs of automatic fire sprinklers.

### *Corollary*

We understand that the Water Supply Authority concerned have acted immediately and responsibly to remove the foam, confirm that this was an isolated instance, and have undertaken to ensure that this procedure is not applied to automatic sprinkler system valves in the future.■

# AS/NZS3000:2007 "Electrical Installations"

*Author: Chris Mak, AON New Zealand*

AS/NZS3000:2007 "Electrical Installations (known as the Australian/New Zealand Wiring Rules)" has recently been published. It has modified the text concerning the location of sprinklers in relation to switchboards as follows (partial extract only):

**2.9.2.5 *Restricted Locations***

Restricted locations for switchboards are as follows:

(j) *Near automatic fire sprinklers.* The following types of switchboards shall not be installed in the vicinity of an automatic fire-sprinkler system:

(i) Main switchboards
(ii) Switchboards from which safety services originate in accordance with Clause 7.2.

*Exception: Switchboards referred to in this Clause that are provided with degree of protection IPX4, in accordance with AS60529, or are otherwise provided with equivalent protection from the effects of the operation of the sprinkler system, may be located in the vicinity of an automatic sprinkler system.*

As switchboard cupboards and the like require sprinkler protection under New Zealand Sprinkler standards, this clause will effectively require the main switchboards and switchboards from which safety services originate in, will require to be IPX4 rated. ■

# Structural Fire Endurance (S) Ratings For Large Single-Storey Buildings

*Article from DBH Codewords Issue 24, Nov/Dec 2007*

The Department has become aware that there is a common misperception about where S ratings should be applied for large, unsprinklered single storey buildings.

The misperception is that there is no need for an S rating if the building is far enough away from the boundaries.

The S rating of an element of construction is the fire resistance rating of the element that prevents fire spread or structural collapse in the event of the complete burn out of the firecell.

Paragraph 5.3.2 of the Compliance Document for fire Safety is quite clear. Sub-paragraph (e) states:

S *ratings* apply to:

(e) *Fire separations* in *firecells* which require subdivision due to restrictions on floor areas (see paragraph 4.2.3)

Paragraph 4.2.3 specifies the maximum floor area of an unsprinklered building for each fire hazard category.

So, for example, a building used for bulk storage of combustible materials (not exceeding 3 metres high) (FHC 3) with a floor area of over 1500m² will require an S-rated fire separation whether or not it is close to the boundary. The Compliance Document requires structural framing members to be fire rated to no less than the rating of the primary or secondary elements to which they are connected. This means floors connected to walls must be fire rated to the S rating as well. ■

# End of an era at HERA

*Author: Raed El Sarraf, HERA*

Most of you would have heard by now that Dr Charles Clifton is leaving HERA. He will start his new role as an Associate Professor at the University of Auckland on 4th of February 2008 and with that, ends 24 years as HERA Structural Engineer whilst starting a new journey in the world of academia.

Charles gained his Bachelor of Engineering from the University of Canterbury in 1978 and his Master of Engineering, also from Canterbury, in 1979. He then started work as a Junior Engineer for a major New Zealand engineering consulting firm before travelling to London to work at a joint UK/Saudi Arabian consulting engineering firm as a Structural Design Engineer. In 1983, he came back to New Zealand and started work at HERA as a Structural Engineer and later managed HERA's Structural Division.

He was instrumental in the promotion of the proper and effective use of structural steel in New Zealand, and was one of the main drivers behind the increase of the use of steel in the multi-storey buildings to its present position today with a market share of nearly 50%; proportionally the biggest increase in the world. Charles's principal activities are research, development of design guidance and technical promotion. He ran HERA's design support research and education programme, which is aimed at improving the safety and cost-effectiveness of structural steel building performance and developing new products based around light gauge steel. Charles also has 24 years of research and design experience in the areas of performance of steel structures in severe fire and earthquake, including the development of new products and design guidelines in each of these topics.

More recently, Charles has gained his PhD in Civil Engineering from the University of Auckland in 2005 for his thesis on "*Semi-Rigid Joints for Moment-Resisting Steel-Framed Seismic-Resisting Systems*". In other words, he developed two damage-resisting semi-rigid joints known as the 'Flange Bolted Joint' and the 'Sliding Hinge Joint', which are already used in a number of high profile buildings such as the Hilton Hotel, the University of Auckland's new business school, the Owen G Glenn Building, and the extension to the Auckland International Airport.

He authored a number of fire-related articles, and researched for one of the latest publications, HERA Report R4-131 "*Design of Composite Steel Floor Systems for Severe Fires*", which was published in 2006 and outlines the Slab Panel Method for design of composite floor systems for dependable inelastic response in severe fires. He is also a Fellow of the Institute of Professional Engineers New Zealand, the National Society for Earthquake Engineering and became HERA Senior Structural Engineer in 2005 as the Structural Division grew.

Charles has always had a soft spot for fire design and he always had an excuse to be present when a fire test was going to be run at BRANZ's Judgeford testing site. Even with the presence of modern technology, emails and digital recording equipment, he always said that he HAD to be there as reading the data or watching the video is not the same as seeing a real fire roaring or monitoring the performance of the tested product first hand.

Whenever a problem arose, he is the first person engineers call and many a day was spent with Charles' voice ringing through the office as he explained how to solve this issue and advice on an alternative solution to the problem. His enthusiasm for his research and steel design knowledge, as well as his lively seminars, will be greatly missed at HERA.

Though Charles is leaving HERA, the industry should not take that as a loss as he will be teaching a new generation of engineers, who will learn from an experienced structural engineer what it means to be a real structural engineer. Of course, I am sure if any one of us got stuck in our design work or ran into a problem, Charles will be more than happy to help. Just try to keep those calls to a minimum; I will try my best to do that! ■

# NZS 4541:2007 Published

*From: Standards New Zealand*

The new edition of NZS4541:2007 Automatic Fire Sprinkler systems has been published. The Standard provides rules for the design, performance, installation and maintenance of automatic fire sprinkler systems so that systems reliably achieve their fire control function.

The Standard is an integrated set of rules. Experience in New Zealand and internationally has shown that sprinkler system failure is likely to be the result of inattention to small detail. Users of the Standard are warned to pay careful attention to all parts of the rules. The revised standard includes significant changes from previous editions of the Standard, especially for water supplies and high piled storage design criteria.

The main changes include:

- The adoption of USA-based design criteria for extra high hazard occupancies, impacting particularly on storage facilities.
- Changes to the required maintenance provision, in particular the specific testing and maintenance provisions for all non-standard systems such as dry-pipe, pre-action and deluge systems.
- Increase protection criteria for buildings constructed from plastics such as EPS panels.
- Revision of the Sprinkler System Certifier (SSC) role.
- Revision to the requirements of the qualification of contractors.
- A reduction in the requirements for dual water supplies. ■

## Suspect Operator

We have been informed of a suspect operator currently working in the Auckland area. This operator went into a Mangere store and advised them that the 2.5kg dry powder extinguisher which was only 2 years old was no good. They took this away and advised the customer they needed a 4.5kg dry powder extinguisher. The customer was charged $400.

We are currently investigating this matter with the police, but in the meantime, should you hear of, or know of any similar instances, please email us at fpanz@fireprotection.org.nz

It is important that the person who has had the crime committed against them report it to the police. A phone call to the local police station requesting that a constable visit the premises to take a complaint is very important if we are to catch this person/s. Inform the constable that it is a reoccurring "modus operandi". Please note, the Association is unable to make a complaint to the police on behalf of another person. ■

# Training News

*Author: Penny Stedman, Firetech Training*

2008 is just around the corner. Have you thought about training your staff and recruiting new young apprentice/ trainees in the New Year? If you would like to start them into training from the beginning of the year now is the time to pick up the phone and request those enrolment papers. Make *your* New Year's Resolution to have all your staff qualified or in training next year!

It is significant that some of the larger contractors in the fire protection industry are now writing into their employment contracts a requirement to enter into training.

Our industry urgently needs young people to take up a career in fire protection NOW. Those currently employed by the industry are maturing and many will be looking to retire surprisingly soon. If you don't plan ahead now, what will you do when the mature qualified staff are no longer there?

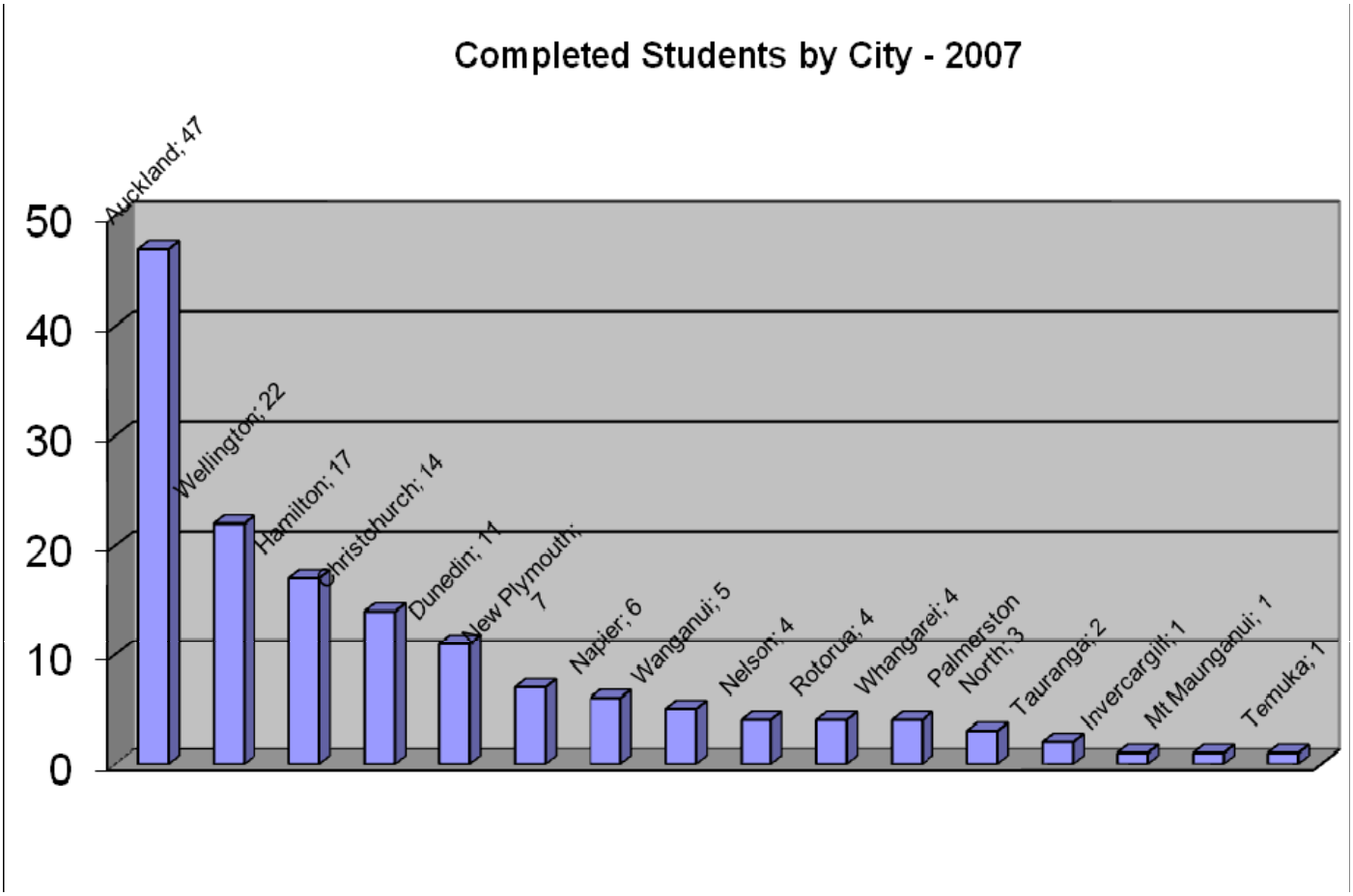
One fire protection contracting company has had great success in directly approaching their local secondary school and speaking with the careers advisor letting them know that they would like to speak with school leavers and discuss with them employment opportunities within their company.

The new versions of all the existing fire protection qualifications are now registered with NZQA and will be taught from the beginning of the New Year. Students who are currently enrolled in earlier versions do have the option of moving into the new versions and should contact Firetech for more information on this. However, those close to completing under the current version will be better served by not changing.

Following on from the changes to the qualifications there is going to be a revised fee structure from January 2008. We request that all electronic copies of enrolment material and Competenz training agreements are now destroyed as you will be required to use the revised forms from now on.

To demonstrate the success of our training scheme in the 2007 academic year, the chart below makes interesting reading.

After a very productive 2007, the Firetech Team would like to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous New Year. ■



# Fire Collars – An Effective Weapon in the Passive Protection Arsenal

*Author : Tim O'Brien, VeriFire*

When a fire engineer specifies the fire rating of a passive element, it is usually in the form of Fire Resistance Rating (FRR) specified by three numbers describing the structural, integrity and insulation rating of the element. Thus a wall with a rating of -/60/60 describes a fire barrier that is not intended for use as a structural element and will maintain integrity and insulation for 60 minutes as measured by the failure criteria of a specified standard fire test.

When passive elements of construction such as walls and floors are penetrated by building services such as cables, ducts and pipe-work the fire rating can be significantly reduced. A single penetration in an otherwise entirely compliant wall or floor can allow fire to breach the wall or floor and continue to spread beyond the intended containment fire cell of origin.

***Fire Rating Compromised by Pipe Penetration***

Penetrations can be planned as part of the original construction, but often times they are an after-thought. No matter when a penetration is required it must be engineered to maintain the original rating of the wall or floor. And when a penetration is no longer required it must be sealed in a manner to ensure that the original rating of the floor or wall is restored.

Don't be fooled into thinking that ad-hoc grouting, plastering, the use of expanding urethane foams or silicon rubber will maintain the original fire rating. These techniques may close air gaps and look aesthetically pleasing but they mask the problem. Don't assume that because the plastic pipe is water filled, or because the grouped cables are fully grouted there is no risk of fire transmission through the penetration.

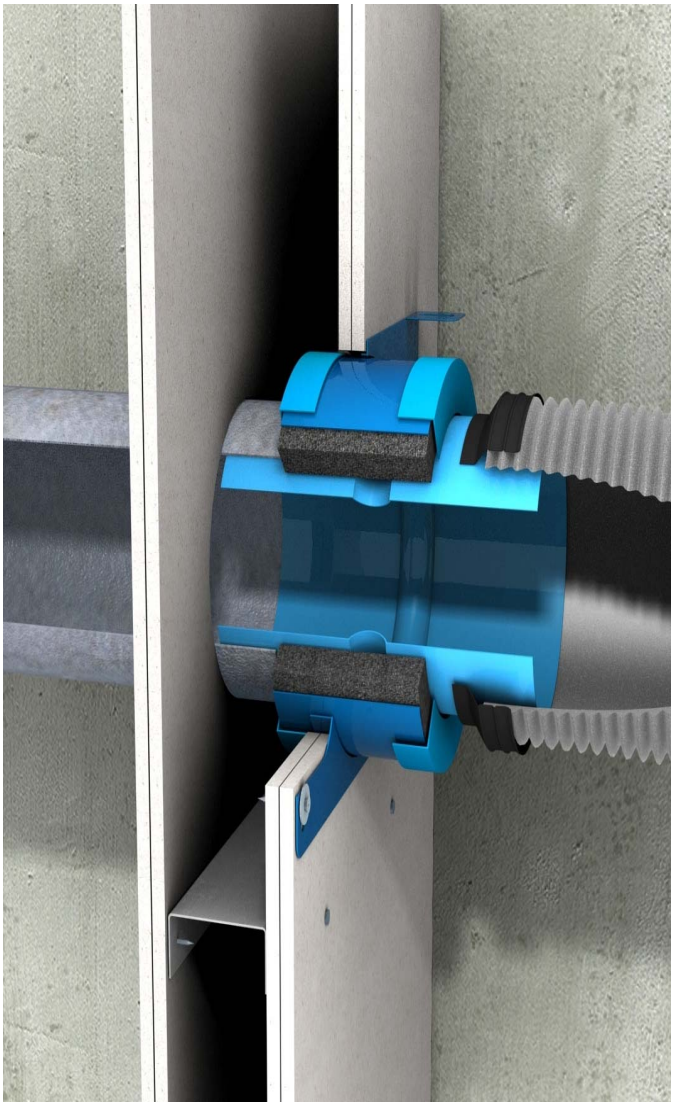
***An Unrated Pipe Penetration Fails in a Floor Slab***

A situation that often arises when services penetrate concrete floors and walls is the need to provide space for the service to be fitted and to provide seismic protection. The resulting gap around the pipe is a potential path for fire propagation through buoyant hot or combustible gases from the floor below, and plastic pipe provides continuity of combustible material through the fire barrier.

There are many techniques for restoring the fire resistance of an element of construction penetrated by services to its original rating. A cost effective and easily applied solution for plastic pipe penetrations are Fire Collars.

## *So what is a Fire Collar and how do they Work?*

In their simplest form, a Fire Collar consists of a retaining ring containing an intumescing (expands when subjected to heat) material that is mounted coaxially around the penetrating pipe. Some Fire Collars attach to the exterior of the wall or floor, while others are cast in place. Exterior mounting collars may have a split mounting ring to permit ready installation.



***Fire Collar (Sectioned)***

Intumescent materials are the key to the success of Fire Collars and find application in a number of other passive fire protection systems including wraps and seals. There are a number of classes of intumescent including laminar carbon, phyllosilicates and micas. Fire Collars often use carbon intumescents because this material has a high expansion volume and produces a relatively strong compressive force when rapidly heated.

Expanding carbon is made from graded flake graphite that has been chemically treated to form intercalation compounds between the layers of carbon in the flakes. When heated above about 150°C the intercalation compounds expand forcing the graphite layers apart (like an expanding accordion) to form a stable insulating carbon matrix with a volume 100's of times greater than in the unexpanded state.

The graphite is fully expanded at a temperature of about 1,000°C. In production the expanding carbon is mixed with fillers including clays, glass, ceramics, fibres, other intumescents and organic binders to modify the properties of the expanding char and make a stable and flexible product.

***Expanded Intumescent Carbon***

When used as a Fire Collar the intumescent expands to form a fire resistant seal around solid objects, and in the case of thermoplastic plastic pipes and conduits, literally squeezing the pipe or duct closed as it softens due to fire exposure.

*A Pipe Penetration Successfully Sealed by a Fire Collar*

## *Horses for Courses*

Not all Fire Collars are suitable for every service penetration application. Fire Collars, like the fire rated walls and floors they are used on, are subject to fire resistance testing to confirm that they are suitable for their intended use and will maintain a particular fire rating. A Fire Collar rated for -/60/60 with a 100 mm diameter PVC pipe may not provide adequate fire resistance on a 65 mm diameter pipe.

*PTO...*

*Continued from Previous Page)*

A Fire Collar rated for a particular type of plastic such as PVC, PE or HDPE may not be suitable for use with other plastics. Fire Collars rated for plastic pipe are unlikely to be rated for flexible ducting. Another consideration is smoke separation. Manufacturer's data should be consulted to select the right Fire Collar for a particular application with consideration of the service, its size, the intended fire rating, ease of installation and aesthetics. Fire collars are available for a number of plastic pipe materials in diameters up to, and exceeding, 500 mm.

Fire Collars like many passive elements need to be inspected from time to time to ensure that they are still serviceable. Things to look for include changes in the routed service, that the intumescent is securely in place and has not been degraded by moisture or corrosive environments, that the mounting ring is secure, and that any applied finishes (such as paints, grouting and sealants) that may have been applied are compatible with the collar.

An appropriately selected, installed and maintained Fire Collar can be a simple and effective means to maintaining the fire resistance of passive elements of construction where pipe service penetrations are required. Another effective weapon in the passive fire protection arsenal to control the spread of fire and protect property and life. ■

# Fire Research To Develop a New Risk-Based Design Fire Tool

*Author: Colleen Wade, Principal Fire Scientist BRANZ Ltd*

A new five-year joint research project involving BRANZ and the University of Canterbury has just commenced with the objective of developing a building design fire tool to simulate building fires. Fire simulation results will be presented in a probabilistic form and will allow the variability and uncertainty associated with the predictions to be quantified. The research is funded by the Foundation for Research Science and Technology, Building Research and the Department of Building and Housing.

A better description of the uncertainty applying to fire engineering outputs for life safety will help ensure that fire risks in buildings are better managed and ensure there is more robustness in fire safety solutions. Reflecting on current practice, the treatment of uncertainty in the existing methods of analysis is usually poor and sensitivity analysis is often forgotten.

It is hoped that this research will lead to more transparency and confidence in the level of safety provided in fire engineered designs.

The proposed approach is to use the BRANZFIRE fire simulation software within a larger probabilistic-risk model involving Monte Carlo simulation techniques to generate time-dependent probability distributions for the output variables that describe the survivability of the fire environment. BRANZFIRE is a popular fire zone model used by New Zealand fire engineers in support of alternative fire-engineering solutions. It provides time-dependent predictions of smoke layer height, temperatures and concentrations of combustion products based on a user-specified design fire (e.g. rate of heat release).

The research will include the development of an extensive database of building contents and prediction of item to item fire spread. The reliability and efficacy of fire safety systems (active and passive) will also be included. Fire scenarios will be constructed by randomly selecting an initial burning object and its location (appropriate to the type of occupancy e.g. residential, office, retail) and then modelling the fire spread to adjacent fuel packages along with calculation of critical measures of survivability. The tool would require hundreds or thousands of simulations each representing a possible outcome of the fire event and would generate outputs in the form of probability distributions that could be used to demonstrate compliance with a 'probabilistic statement of performance'. A possible example of a probabilistic statement of performance for life safety might be - 'The design must allow for a 0.9 probability of having 20 minutes or more before a smoke layer height falls below 2 m'.

The researchers will include staff from both BRANZ and University of Canterbury along with the involvement of ME fire engineering students for each year of the project. A new fire engineering PhD candidate is also being sought.

Further information about the research can be obtained from

Colleen Wade
(colleenwade@branz.co.nz)
or
Michael Spearpoint
(michael.spearpoint@canterbury.ac.nz)

■

# New Alerting Devices For the Hearing Impaired

*Author: Rob Fenton, Pertronic Industries Ltd*

Providing effective alerting devices for the hard of hearing is a difficult problem. Strobe lights perform well when people are awake, but can be ineffective during sleeping hours. Vibrating pads (placed under pillows) are effective at night time, but require hard wiring back to a fire alarm panel, which is not always easy to achieve.

A wireless remote vibrating alarm system has been developed to meet this specific need. The system consists of a base transmitter (or master) unit and up to eight wireless remote receiver (or slave) units. Each wireless receiver can support a vibrating pad and up to two strobes. Transmitters and receivers are all supplied with a mains-powered "plug pack" and have a battery back-up.

Installation is very straightforward. The base transmitter is placed near the fire alarm panel and plugged into a mains power supply. The only interconnecting required is one cable from the base transmitter to the evacuation, or bell, output on the fire alarm panel. Wireless receivers are placed in bedrooms and living areas as needed, and plugged into power points. Vibrating pads and/or strobes are then connected. Each receiver is individually "addressed" (for monitoring purposes), and the corresponding addresses are activated on the base transmitter. Installation is then complete.

When the host fire panel goes into alarm and operates the bell output, the base transmitter is also activated. A signal is sent to each receiver to activate the vibrating pads and/or strobes. These devices will stay active until the fire alarm panel is reset or a 'Silence Alarms' switch is operated.

Importantly, the system is fully monitored for defects such as loss of power or disconnected alerting devices. Any defect on the wireless system places the host fire alarm panel into defect.

This wireless remote alerting system is ideal for installations into properties occupied by hearing impaired people (on either a permanent or temporary basis). It can be used in hotels, motels, student hostels, rest homes, etc, with the receivers easily shifted to different rooms (within range of the base transmitter). It is very easy to relocate the full system if the hearing impaired person moves to another property.

It also has an application in noisy work places - for people with or without a hearing impairment - as the receivers and alerting devices can be moved around a work area, or machinery, to alert staff of a fire or other emergency.■

## Listed Sprinkler Contractors
## As at 10 February 2007 Provided by VeriFire

**Please refer to the Companies Office registration number where any clarification is required on the legal name of the listed company.**

| Contractor | Approval Type | Registration No |
|---|---|---|
| Advance Fire & Security Ltd | Provisional | 1230758 |
| AFS Total Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 1889658 |
| Alert Fire Protection Ltd (Hamilton) | Full | 435957 |
| Almak Ltd | Provisional | 1676794 |
| Aquaheat Industries Ltd | Full | 9313 |
| Argus Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 113097 |
| Asset Services Fire Division<br>Spotless Facilities & Maintenance | Full | 78729 |
| B & M Sprinkler Ltd | Full | 1094660 |
| BSC Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 40496 |
| Chubb Systems & Services Ltd<br>Chubb New Zealand Limited | Full | 18506 |
| Compliance Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 664394 |
| Electrotech Controls Ltd | Full | 247399 |
| FFP Nelson Marlborough Fire Ltd | Full | 812595 |
| Fire & Mechanical Contracting Ltd | Full | 673710 |
| Fire Control Services Ltd | Testing | 315764 |
| Fire Fighting Pacific Canterbury Ltd | Full | 815671 |
| Fire Security Services Ltd | Full | 196699 |
| Fire System Maintenance Ltd | Full | 532627 |
| First Fire Systems Ltd | Full | 670922 |
| FlameGuard Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 977500 |
| Fire Protection Inspection Services Ltd (FPIS) | Full | 442120 |
| Hudson Fire Inspections Ltd | Full | 1685903 |
| Innova Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 590716 |
| Life Safety Services Ltd | Full | 611853 |
| Nationwide Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 1144122 |
| Otago Fire Protection Services Ltd | Full | 816678 |
| Plumbers & Building Services Ltd | Full | 661597 |
| South Pacific Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 929940 |
| South Pacific Fire Protection (Wgtn) Ltd | Full | 1059937 |
| Southgate Electrical Ltd | Testing | 700496 |
| Swinburne Fire Systems Ltd | Full | TBA |
| The Entire Group Ltd | Full | 828786 |
| Triangle Fire Protection Ltd | Full | 1335286 |
| UniFire Ltd | Full | 1187980 |
| Wormald<br>Tyco New Zealand Limited | Full | 436605 |

For further details see our website www.verifire.co.nz

# Merry Christmas And Happy New Year

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your support during the year and we look forward to continuing the good work in the fire protection industry with you next year.

FPANZ will be closing the office during the Christmas and New Year period from Friday 21st December and re-opening on Monday 14th January 2008.

Until then, have a happy and safe Christmas and New Year.

From all the team at FPANZ

*Irma* *Britta* *Bob*

## Schedule of Events

| Date | Event | Time | Venue |
|---|---|---|---|
| **13-14 February 2008** | National Executive and National Contractors Meetings | | Fire Industry House, 2 Rothwell Ave, Albany |
| **25/26 February 2008**<br>**3/4 March 2008**<br>**10/11 March 2008** | NZS4541:2007 Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems Seminars | | Auckland<br>Wellington<br>Christchurch |
| **28 February 2008** | Passive Group Meeting | 2.00pm | Fire Industry House, 2 Rothwell Ave, Albany |
| **16-18 April 2008** | 7th International Conference of Performance Based codes and Fire Safety Design Methods | | Auckland |

## FPANZ Certified Evacuation Consultants
### As at 10 August 2007

**Don Cathro**
Guardian Alarms Ltd
73 Rugby Street
Mt Cook, Wellington
Level 1

**Peter Goodwin**
Nova Flow-Tec Services Ltd
PO Box 241
Albany Village
Auckland
Level 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Lara Labudde**
*(Provisional)*
Fire Safety & Evacuations Ltd
PO Box 911-128
Auckland Mail Centre
Level 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Jenny Maxwell**
Safety First NZ Ltd
PO Box 1830
Auckland
Level 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Les Mellars**
Active Fire Consultants
3A Arran Rd
Browns Bay
Level 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Roy Moka**
Wormald
Private Bag
New Lynn
Auckland
Level 1 & 2

**Lynn Smith**
Emergency Consultancy
PO Box 76436
Manukau City
Level 1, 2, 3 & 4

**Dianne Thompson**
Red Alert NZ Ltd
PO Box 4515 Shortland St
Auckland
Level 1, 2 & 3

**Sandra Thompson**
Red Alert NZ Ltd
PO Box 4515 Shortland St
Auckland
Level 1, 2 & 3

## FPANZ Certified Fire Alarm Contractors
### As at 10 August 2007

**Aquaheat Industries**
PO Box 51031, Tawa

**Argus Fire Protection**
PO Box 13508
Onehunga, Auckland

**Armitage Systems Ltd**
PO Box 300 483
North Harbour, Auckland

**Chubb Systems & Services**
PO Box 19616, Christchurch
All Branches

**Compliance Fire Alarms**
PO Box 18817
Christchurch

**Electrotech Controls**
PO Box 3016, Napier

**FFP Nelson Marlborough Fire Ltd**
PO Box 108, Nelson

**Fire Fighting Pacific Canterbury**
PO Box 22189, Christchurch

**Fire Security Services**
Private Bag 3207
Hamilton
All Branches

**Fire System Maintenance**
PO Box 38
Waitakere, Auckland

**First Fire Systems**
PO Box 112120
Penrose, Auckland

**Guardian Alarms**
73 Rugby Street
Mt Cook, Wellington
Auckland, Wellington & Christchurch branches

**Life Safety Services (2001) Ltd**
PO Box 31299, Lower Hutt

**Select Alarms**
PO Box 544, Hamilton

**Triangle Fire Protection**
PO Box 34 449
Birkenhead, Auckland

**Wanganui Electrical Services**
PO Box 466, Wanganui

**Wormald**
(Trading as Tyco NZ)
Private Bag
New Lynn, Auckland
All Branches

For more information on FPANZ Certified Consultants and Contractors, see our website

# Known Fire Saves for October 2007
## From FPANZ Records

**Note: This is by no means a 100% record of fire saves**

| Alarm Method | Property Use | Incident Type | Date | Suburb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smoke | Accommodation | Carpet on fire. | 1/10/2007 | Upper Riccarton, Christchurch |
| Automatic | Commercial | Unattended cooking. | 1/10/2007 | Wellington Central |
| Sprinkler | Rest Home | Bedroom fire. | 4/10/2007 | Northcote, North Shore City |
| Smoke | Rest Home | Clothing on fire. | 4/10/2007 | Botany Downs, Manukau City |
| Smoke | Rest Home | Unattended cooking. | 4/10/2007 | Island Bay, Wellington City |
| Smoke | Accommodation | Overheated electrical equipment. | 4/10/2007 | Te Aro, Wellington City |
| Manual | Accommodation | Fire in rubbish skip. | 5/10/2007 | Te Aro, Wellington City |
| Manual | Hospital | Towel on fire. | 5/10/2007 | Porirua, Porirua City |
| Manual | Hospital | Overheated light fitting. | 5/10/2007 | Newtown, Wellington City |
| Smoke | Hospital | Bedroom fire. | 5/10/2007 | Newtown, Wellington City |
| Manual | Commercial | Overheated electrical equipment. | 7/10/2007 | Avalon, Lower Hutt City |
| Manual | Residential | Oven fire. | 7/10/2007 | Parnell, Auckland City |
| Smoke | Educational | Rubbish fire in building. | 7/10/2007 | Mount Albert, Auckland City |

*Continued over page..*

# Known Fire Saves for October 2007
## From FPANZ Records

**Note: This is by no means a 100% record of fire saves**

| Alarm Method | Property Use | Incident Type | Date/Time | Suburb |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smoke | Commercial | Fire in electrical equipment. | 9/10/2007 | Hei Hei, Christchurch City |
| Sprinkler | Hospital | Rubbish fire in toilets. | 10/10/2007 | Christchurch Central |
| Smoke | Educational | Unattended cooking. | 12/10/2007 | Hillcrest, Hamilton City |
| Smoke | Hospital | Bedroom fire. | 13/10/2007 | Avondale, Auckland City |
| Sprinkler | Commercial | Fire in plant. | 13/10/2007 | Hokitika, Westland District |
| Manual | Residential | Unattended cooking. | 13/10/2007 | Manukau, Manukau City |
| Automatic | Residential | Overheated light fitting. | 13/10/2007 | Auckland Central, Auckland City |
| Smoke | Hospital | Unattended cooking. | 13/10/2007 | Masterton, Masterton District |
| Automatic | Retail | Rubbish fire in building. | 14/10/2007 | Wellington Central, Wellington City |
| Manual | Hospital | Mattress on fire. | 15/10/2007 | Riverdale, Gisborne District |
| Thermal | Commercial | Fire in plant. | 16/10/2007 | Richmond, Tasman District |
| Smoke | Accommodation | Rubbish fire in building. | 16/10/2007 | Auckland Central, Auckland City |
| Smoke | Educational | Rubbish fire in toliets. | 17/10/2007 | Merivale, Christchurch City |
| Thermal | Educational | Overheated light fitting. | 18/10/2007 | Hillcrest, Hamilton City |
| Smoke | Accommodation | Fire in light fitting. | 19/10/2007 | Ohakune, Ruapehu District |
| Smoke | Residential | Unattended cooking. | 19/10/2007 | Mount Maunganui, Tauranga City |
| Smoke | Residential | Unattended cooking. | 20/10/2007 | Auckland Central, Auckland City |
| Smoke | Retail | Fire in light fitting. | 21/10/2007 | Auckland Central, Auckland City |
| Automatic | Residential | Decorations on fire. | 22/10/2007 | Glen Eden, Waitakere City |
| Manual | Rest Home | Bedroom fire. | 22/10/2007 | Clouston Park, Upper Hutt City |
| Smoke | Accommodation | Unattended cooking. | 22/10/2007 | Auckland Central, Auckland City |
| Manual | Retail | Fire in plant. | 24/10/2007 | Auckland Central, Auckland City |
| Smoke | Educational | Unattended cooking. | 25/10/2007 | Nelson Central, Nelson City |
| Manual | Retail | Fire in light fitting. | 25/10/2007 | Three Kings, Auckland City |
| Smoke | Offices | Fire in electrical equipment. | 27/10/2007 | Henderson, Waitakere City |
| Manual | Accommodation | Fire in light fitting. | 27/10/2007 | Palmerston North City |
| Sprinkler | Retail | Rubbish fire in building. | 27/10/2007 | Hamilton Central, Hamilton City |
| Manual | Commercial | Fire in electrical equipment. | 27/10/2007 | Awapuni, Gisborne District |
| Automatic | Educational | Unattended cooking. | 28/10/2007 | Hillcrest, Hamilton City |
| Manual | Retail | Unattended cooking. | 28/10/2007 | Porirua, Porirua City |
| Manual | Educational | Fire in light fitting. | 30/10/2007 | Albany, North Shore City |
| Sprinkler | Accommodation | Bedroom fire. | 30/10/2007 | Te Aro, Wellington City |
| Sprinkler | Commercial | Fire in plant. | 30/10/2007 | Te Puke, Western Bay Of Plenty |
| Manual | Commercial | Chemical spill. | 31/10/2007 | Mount Wellington, Auckland City |
| Sprinkler | Accommodation | Furniture on fire. | 31/10/2007 | Green Island, Dunedin City |