



Editor Fusible Link:  
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# Society of Fire Protection Engineers

## New Jersey Chapter

# FUSIBLE LINK

SEPTEMBER 2007

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## President's Message

I hope everyone is having a safe and enjoyable summer. It is amazing how lightning fast it has flown by!

First, I would like to congratulate our immediate past president, Glenn Deitz, for an outstanding job last year. Also, my thanks to Glenn for showing me the ropes and helping me with the transition to my new position.

Our annual summer planning meeting was held on August 1<sup>st</sup> and we have planned an excellent year of activities and technical topics. As usual, on the back of this issue is the schedule for upcoming meetings and events for 2007 and 2008. I hope you will mark your calendars accordingly now so you can attend all of our meetings and programs.

Why should you attend you ask? The answer is simple. I cannot think of a better way to network with your peers, gather a tremendous amount of knowledge, converse with experts in our field, build your own reputation amongst your peers, represent your organization or company, and enhance your own personnel career development. After five years of stable pricing, we are going to have a slight increase to \$26 as the meal costs have gone up. You will also no longer be required to sign up in advance for attending the meetings.

I am always open to ideas, comments and suggestions so if anyone has any thoughts they would like to share with me, just let me know.

I look forward to seeing everyone on September 10!

David Gluckman  
NJSFPE Chapter President

## NJ SFPE Membership Meeting Minutes June 11, 2007

The meeting was called to order at 6:10 by John Cholin Second Vice President; after the salute to the flag John asked everyone to stand and introduce themselves as is our custom.

The General Meeting Minutes for our May membership meeting were published in the June edition of the *FusibleLink*; Ed Armm our secretary asked if there were any questions or comments. As there were none a motion was made and carried to approve them as published. The Treasurer's Report for June was read by Robert Murray our treasurer, a motion was made and carried to accept the report as written.

John reminded everyone that our joint golf outing will be June 25<sup>th</sup> at the US Military Academy at West Point.

Jim Tolos read proposed changes to our by-laws; this was the first reading of the following changes;

- The chapter's fiscal year will begin on August 1 and end on July 31.
- Membership dues will be for this period as will be officer's terms.

These changes will be published in the *Fusible Link* and read again for the final time at our September meeting for them to become official.

The results of voting at the International Code Council meeting in Rochester were briefly discussed. To our displeasure, the vote in favor of residential fire sprinklers did not meet the required 2/3 majority for passage.

The last order of business prior to tonight's presentation was our election. John explained that since no one challenged any of the posted slate the election would be concluded with the single vote of our chapter secretary. Ed Armm made it official and our new slate of officers is to be congratulated. Our new President is Dave Gluckman with First VP John Cholin, Second VP Ed Armm, returning to our board as Secretary is Rich Reitberger, continuing on in the same

capacity are Assistant Secretary Brad Hart, Treasurer Bob Murray and Assistant Treasurer Rich Ravaoli. The remaining members of the board of directors who were not up for reelection are Vinny Fichera, Glenn Buser, John Warnet and Jerry Naylis who are members-at large.

Tonight's speaker needed no introduction, however John introduced John M. Cholin, P.E. FSFPE, M.E.E. of J. M. Cholin Consultants, Inc. Tonight's presentation was entitled "Dust Explosions – A Solvable Problem".

John took us inside his investigations of five industrial dust explosions, he remarked that our industry has done much to decrease the incidence of fire deaths in the home; however, industrial deaths, personal injury and property damage due to explosions have continued to rise. Through his forensic studies John has determined that there is a pattern to dust explosions and the root causes are generally similar. The sad thing is we know how to prevent these tragedies.

The first study was of a textile plant that suffered an explosion and fire in 1995. Five fully sprinklered buildings were consumed and fourteen employees suffered injuries. The loss for this single incident was estimated to be \$500,000,000.

The common denominator in dust explosions is the particulate which John explained was erroneously deemed to be non-deflagrable nylon flock. This erroneous conclusion was drawn because the fiber would not pass through a # 40 sieve which is the gauge used in NFPA 654, 1994 edition. The standard defines Combustible Dust as any finely divided solid material 420 microns or smaller (the size of the # 40 sieve openings) that presents a fire or explosion hazard when dispersed in air. There was some uncertainty as to whether it was necessary for the Mill to treat the flock as a 'dust'. Faulty metrics allowed the flock to pass the test as not being a dust, consequently the hazard management criteria outlined in NFPA 654 were not observed in the Flocking Lines.

The process of flocking or the application of the fibers to a continuous sheet of base fabric takes place in a hopper room where flocking machines allow the fibers to pass through a screen to a charging grid. The charged fibers subsequently fall onto an adhesive coated web fabric that is moving on the ground plane. The material moves on the belt to a dryer.

Ignition originally took place when an electric discharge arc in the region between the grid and the web, this arc ignited suspended flock fiber in the application volume. The deflagration propagated between the charging grids and the web, causing suspension of additional flock fuel due to the turbulent expansion of combustion product gases. The deflagration propagated along the charging grids and the web, as it extended outside the application volume, fueled by fugitive flock accumulations.

As the deflagration extended throughout the first floor hopper room it pressurized this compartment, forcing a suspension of fugitive flock in the air through existing vents which in this case were doorways. The deflagration continued extending into adjacent compartments, fueled by suspended fugitive flock in air that had been forced out through the doors. The deflagration continued into the interior of the first floor, pressurizing this compartment and venting out the west wall through doors and windows that had been covered with plywood.

An adjacent building was next pressurized by the deflagration; however, the fugitive flock accumulations were rapidly becoming insufficient for flame front propagation. As the main deflagration decayed the dust collectors on the second floor exploded from secondary deflagrations ignited by flame fronts that had traveled through dust collection ducts. Burning material ejected by the deflagration had ignited an exterior fire that consumed a wood and fiberglass passageway attached to the building exterior. This fire began to grow as there was no suppression in this area. The exterior fire burned through the plywood

panels that had been used to replace windows, providing an extension vector back into the buildings second and third stories.

Had it not been for the available accumulated fugitive particulate in adjacent compartments the event would have ended with the initial deflagration and only two of the fourteen employees would have been injured. Forensic calculations showed that the initial deflagration was insufficient to cause the extension outside the building or upward to the second and third floors. Calculations showed that twelve of the fourteen employees were injured as a result of the secondary deflagration of accumulated fugitive particulate.

The key factors leading up to this event were;

- The particulate was not properly identified as an explosion hazard.
- Particulate was allowed to accumulate throughout the facility.
- It was presumed that the fire suppression sprinkler system would be capable of managing the hazard.

Our second study was an explosion in the shell molding portion of a foundry. Shell molding sand is a mix of fine silicate sand (95% by weight) and a thermoplastic resin binder (5% by weight). This mixture is not combustible; however, alone the thermoplastic resin binder which is a phenolic resin is combustible. Every large compartment is a particulate separator, separating particles by mass. When separated the resin dust was allowed to concentrate in the high-space of the facility over time.

A shell-mold machine has a central work area where molds are filled with ovens on both sides, this foundry had eight shell molding stations. The pilot light went out in one of the mold curing ovens, however, due to poor housekeeping debris on the gas valve allowed the gas to stay on. When a worker went to reignite the oven a natural gas deflagration produced a dust dispersion. Flame from the natural gas deflagration ignited dislodged fugitive resin dust. The dust dispersion deflagrated, producing numerous injuries and fatalities.

The key factors leading up to this event were;

- The accumulated fugitive dust in the high-spaces which provided the fuel needed to propagate the deflagration.
- The particulate was not generally recognized by the facility management as a hazardous combustible dust.
- The facility was not considered by management to be an 'explosive hazard'.

Our third study was a particle board plant that used wood particulate for the face of medium density fiberboard (MDF). The event began with the particulate being ignited by a hot conveyor track. The particulate was conveyed into a metering bin on the glue deck where wood particulate is metered out to be mixed with resin. Operators, untrained in firefighting, attempted to fight the fire with a hand line hose stream. Unfortunately the hose stream suspended dust within the bin which deflagrated, injuring the three employees. The wood particulate was also too large to pass through a # 40 sieve.

It must be noted at this point that John's presentation included excellent graphics allowing those of us that attended to easily see the events from ignition through the secondary deflagrations.

The key factors leading up to this event were;

- Staff error in dealing with the fire produced the conditions that led to the initial deflagration.
- Accumulated dust dislodged from the high-space by the initial deflagration fueled the secondary deflagrations that produced additional personnel injury as well as extensive damage to the facility and process equipment.

Our next study was another particle board plant. In this event wood particulate coming from the drier was ignited by improperly controlled welding as was moved from the drier to a storage silo. When the burning particulate was conveyed back into the facility it ignited a deflagration in an unprotected screw

conveyor. That deflagration ignited secondary deflagrations which propagated throughout the building fatally injuring employees. Once again the particulate would not pass through a # 40 sieve.

The key factors leading up to this event were;

- Uncontrolled welding providing the initial source of ignition.
- Inadequately protected process equipment vented to the facility interior.
- Accumulated fugitive dust dislodged from the high-space by the initial deflagration fueled the secondary deflagrations that produced additional personnel injury as well as extensive damage to the facility and process equipment.

Our final study was a pipe coating facility. This plant coated steel pipe with aluminum for corrosion protection. The coating was accomplished by vaporizing aluminum in the plasma-coating booths with electric arcs. As the steel passed through the booth the aluminum vapor condensed on it producing a layer of aluminum. Overspray condensed as elemental aluminum and aluminum oxide particulate. The particulate was pneumatically conveyed to a dust collector by the dust collection system.

This event was precipitated by dust accumulation that became suspended and caused an electrical fault in the plasma-coating booth. The dust cloud ignites and the acoustic impulse from the deflagration suspends additional dust. The suspended dust accumulations caused secondary deflagrations.

The key factors leading up to this event were;

- Combustible dust was allowed to accumulate within the plasma-coating booth.
- Errors in the design of the dust collection system allowed the combustible dust to accumulate within conveyance ducts.
- The lack of maintenance allowed an unconfined electric discharge that served as the initial igniter.
- Accumulated dust provided

additional fuel allowing the deflagration to propagate into the occupied space of the facility.

After reviewing these five events John defined the 'typical' explosion event as his studies have taught him. Most dust explosions occur as a series of deflagrations leading to a series of explosions in stages. He believes that a single explosion is possible; however, his experience has shown him that this is the exception rather than the rule. Another revelation is that most injuries are the result of the 'secondary' deflagration rather than the initial event.

Using his graphics again John led us through a 325 millisecond time period, within this short time frame we observed how an event goes from the initial ignition and deflagration to secondary deflagrations, total building collapse and residual fires. Simple facts concerning explosions are that most explosions events are a series of deflagrations each causing a portion of the process or facility to explode. Primary deflagrations lead to secondary deflagrations, usually fueled by accumulated fugitive dust that has been suspended by the acoustic shock waves of the initial, primary, deflagration. The majority of the property damage and personnel

injury is due to the fugitive dust accumulations within the building or process compartment. Lastly we learned that the **control, limitation or elimination of accumulated fugitive dust is critical** and the single most important criterion for a safe workplace.

John reported on patterns he has found with dust explosions. Owner/operators fail to recognize the degree of hazard associated with combustible particulate solids (dusts). There is a general failure to perform a process hazard analysis to identify those areas where an explosion hazard exists. It has to be accepted that if the particulate solids are from a material that will burn the dust is a potential explosion hazard. It must be further accepted that you cannot allow uncontrolled sources of ignition if you want to prevent deflagrations. Welding, mechanical work on particulates, frictional heating, intentional heating and electrical sources must be controlled.

The failure to recognize the hazard posed by accumulated fugitive dust must not be allowed to continue. The majority of the property damage and personnel injury is due to the fugitive dust accumulation within a building or process equipment. Again, the control,

limitation or elimination of accumulated fugitive dust is critical and the single most important criterion for a safe workplace.

John's battle cry is "If you can write your name in the dust you can blow the place away!"

Solutions to the problem of dust explosions are simple; they start with a process hazard analysis to determine if explosion hazards exist. If an explosion hazard exists the appropriate NFPA standard to manage the hazard must be employed. In all John's years of experience with dust explosions he has yet to investigate an explosion where the relevant NFPA standard had been fully employed. Further he has not seen nor heard of an explosion where the hazard management methods prescribed by the relevant NFPA standard failed. It is John's belief that our current NFPA dust standards provide practical solutions to the dust explosion problems. Explosions occur because owners/operators fail to recognize the hazard or fail to implement the solutions that are provided in NFPA standards. There was a Q & A period when John finished his presentation and our meeting concluded at 7:55

**Fusible Link Looking for Technical Articles**

If you have a technical article or an interesting announcement related to fire protection or property conservation, or have read one from another publication that you feel was noteworthy; please forward it or indicate where it might be found to the editor of the Fusible Link :

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# Investigation Into the Application of Duct Smoke Detectors in Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning Systems

Prepared for the Fire Detection Institute  
By John M. Cholin, P.E., M.E.E., S.F.P.E  
J.M.Cholin Consultants, Inc.  
Part II (Part I was in the June 2007 edition)

## Dilution Effects

The second assumption was that the dilution of the smoke produced by a fire is so severe that duct smoke detection is only effective in responding to fires that would be characterized as a "major involvement." Many considered this a minor issue. Generally, smoke detectors are used to help limit the migration of smoke from the compartment of fire origin to other compartments via the HVAC system. They are not to be used as a substitute for area detection. However, no method for quantifying the smoke concentration as a function of HVAC system operating and compartment geometry parameters can be found in the prior research to quantify the dilution factor. In view of the fact that the UL 268A test standard allows listing of a detector that provides response to black smoke at 10.0 %/ft., there was a genuine concern that detectors operating at this current UL (and corresponding ULC) listing criterion might not sense smoke sufficiently well to serve the intended function.

## Effects of Smoke Aging and Condensation within the HVAC System on the Performance of Duct Smoke Detectors

It is well accepted in the fire

protection community that the chemical and physical nature of a smoke aerosol changes as the smoke ages and cools. Smoke particulates react both chemically and physically to form new species, condensates and agglomerates, as the smoke ages. Furthermore, it is reasonable to expect smoke aerosol to condense or "plate-out" on building structure surfaces, including ducts, as it cools, further changing the particle size distribution and concentration in air. The test methods employed in the listing evaluation utilize a 300 mm (1.0 ft.) square, recirculating duct system with a total effective length of approximately 21 meters (69 ft.). The flow velocity ranges from a low of 1.5 m/sec (300 ft./min.) to a high of 20 m/sec. (4,000 ft./min.). This results in relatively short transit times in this test set-up. Since smoke aging has been shown to have a significant effect on the response characteristics of smoke detectors in general, there is concern over the possible effect smoke aging in the HVAC duct can have on the performance of duct detectors.

## Effects of HVAC Filters and Air Treatment on the Performance of Duct Smoke Detectors

Modern HVAC systems are equipped with filters and other "air treatment" devices that have

the expressed purpose of removing particulates from the air in the system. Concern has been expressed that these devices might, in some instances, prevent the duct smoke detectors from operating as intended.

## Stratified Flow in HVAC Ducts

Appendix paragraph A-5-10.6.2 of NFPA 72-1996 (the current edition of the National Fire Alarm Code at the time the project was conceived) recommends that duct smoke detectors be installed at a distance equivalent to at least 6 but not more than 10 duct diameters downstream from any upstream elbow or branch connector in the monitored duct. The subsequent 1999 edition retained this language, although it was renumbered A-2.10.5.2.

The recommendations regarding detector location were intended to minimize the potential of locating the detector in regions of non-homogeneous flow, dead air spaces, or regions of stratified flow. There does not appear to be any research to substantiate the recommendations included in the Appendix to the Code. Yet, these recommendations complicate the design and installation in many buildings.

*To be continued in the October issue of the Fusible Link*

## CAREER OPPORTUNITIES...

### Fire Protection Engineer Construction Materials Manufacturer

#### About Us:

Specified Technologies Inc. (STI) is a leading manufacturer of fire protection products for the construction industry. Headquartered in Somerville, NJ, our innovative fire stopping systems and products are used on construction projects worldwide.

#### Job Description:

Provide technical support via phone, fax, and email to contractors, architects, engi-

neers, consultants, and AHJs for company products. Use CAD software to design non-standard applications for existing products. Participate in ICC Code Development process. Participate in ASTM Standards development process. Perform other technical duties as assigned. This job reports to the Technical Service Manager.

#### Qualifications:

Require engineering degree from an accredited program, minimum 2 years experience in fire protection engineering. Ability to travel up to 20% overnight on domestic and/or international business. Current working knowledge of ICC Codes and ASTM Standards. Excellent interpersonal

skills along with strong writing and speaking skills.

Prefer valid PE license and knowledge of fire barriers and/or firestopping.

#### Compensation:

STI offers a competitive salary commensurate with qualifications, excellent benefits including medical and dental, 401K, and tuition reimbursement.

#### Contact:

Send resume, cover letter, and salary requirements to [hr@stifirestop.com](mailto:hr@stifirestop.com). Principals only. EOE.



One Barker Avenue, 3rd Floor  
White Plains, NY 10601  
Phone (914) 949-0555 Fax (914) 949-0666

Fire Protection ■ Code Consulting ■ Risk Control ■ Security Consulting

#### **Position Description:**

**Company Description:** Schirmer Engineering is internationally recognized as one of the premier fire protection engineering, life safety and security consulting firms in the world. Founded in 1939, we are one of the oldest and most trusted names in fire protection engineering, with offices located throughout the United States.

**Location:** Schirmer Engineering is currently looking for engineers to fill new positions in our New York Metropolitan area office located in White Plains, NY.

**Minimum Education:** Interested individuals should have a M.S., B.S., or Associates Degree in Fire Protection, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Architectural Engineering, or related fields. Individuals having an AIA certification, an EIT, or P.E. in Fire Protection Engineering or a related field are preferred.

**Minimum Work Experience:** Schirmer Engineering welcomes inquiries from individuals from all levels of experience,

although individuals having 3 to 7 years of related engineering experience are preferred. Work experience should demonstrate growth and a proportional increase in technical, project management, business development and related responsibilities.

**Special Skills:** Applicants should be technically oriented, with good analytical and organizational skills. Excellent communication skills (written and oral) required. Individuals should have a broad knowledge of general building construction methods, familiarity with building and life safety codes, and experience in working with contractors, architects, and/or engineers. Knowledge and background with computer fire modeling techniques and performance-based design is a plus. The selected individual must have the ability to work both independently and in a team environment. Persons with the desire for career growth and interested in participating in the development of a rapidly growing, dynamic office are encouraged to apply.

**Duties and Responsibilities:** Technical responsibilities will include fire protection system design, specification development, construction services, building surveys, building code consulting, computer fire, smoke and egress modeling, plan review, accessibility consulting, and related fire protection, life safety and building code consulting services. The selected individual will also assist in the development of project proposals and participate in business development. Candidates with appropriate experience will participate in, and direct financial and technical management of assigned projects.

**Contact Information:** For additional information regarding Schirmer Engineering, please see our website at: [www.schirmereng.com](http://www.schirmereng.com). Forward confidential resumes and inquiries to:

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# Fire Protection Engineering/Property Risk Control Consultant Position

(Available immediately)

## About our Company:

**Willis** is one of the world's largest insurance brokers in the world, with over 16,000 people in 300 offices in 100 countries. We specialize in insurance broking and risk management services. Established in 1832, we are one of the oldest and most respected firms in the industry.

**Willis** is a people business. Those who join the **Willis Group** experience all the benefits available from a market leader in a dynamic industry including career diversity, job satisfaction, excellent training and resources.

We believe in motivating our employees to do the best. This requires a stimulating and challenging work environment and the financial rewards they merit. Our ability to perform at an exceptional level relies on recruiting exceptional people. To meet such demanding levels of excellence, we seek individuals who possess the following characteristics:

- innovative thinking
- highest degree of integrity
- knowledge sharing philosophy
- value collaboration and teamwork
- pursue continuous learning and personal development
- enjoy a culture of entrepreneurialism and performance achievement take pride in the organization.

## Position description:

We are seeking a dynamic fire protection professional to join our National Property Risk Control Practice. The consultant will manage consulting services for a portfolio

of industrial, retail and health care clients. Key consulting responsibilities will include:

- developing risk control strategies with executives and risk managers
- completing risk assessments and property risk engineering evaluations
- presenting insightful seminars and workshops
- advising clients how to successfully apply loss prevention best practices
- facilitating communication and solutions between clients and insurers
- developing fire protection solutions using NFPA and FM standards
- assisting clients with developing and implementing global, national and local property protection programs
- assisting in new business production efforts
- maintaining and enhancing client relationships.

The consultant will also serve as a technical resource in our national practice and collaborate with other consultants in this practice. Limited overnight travel is required.

We are a growth company that values and rewards innovation, entrepreneurship, and teamwork.

## Location:

The consultant can be based in either our NYC office located at 1 World Financial Center, or our NJ office located at 25B Vreeland Rd. in Florham Park, NJ, depending on the candidate's preference.

## Qualifications:

We welcome candidates with broker, insurer, or private sector experience. Candidates need to demonstrate a

successful track record of results in their discipline. The following qualifications apply:

- BS Engineering or related field with HPR training/experience
- 3 - 7 years minimum experience in HPR engineering with carrier/broker/industry
- P.E. (Professional Engineering) License in Fire Protection Engineering preferred
- EIT with plans for obtaining a P.E. is OK
- CFPS (Certified Fire Protection Specialist) is a suitable alternative minimum credential in lieu of a P.E., or willingness to obtain.
- Excellent communication skills
- Excellent technical report writing skills
- Computer proficiency
- Any experience with business continuity planning or industrial safety would be a plus.

## Compensation:

We offer excellent salary and benefit packages commensurate with experience and qualifications.

## Contact information:

For additional confidential information, please contact: **Joe.Stavish@willis.com**, or 973-410-4638

Confidential resumes may be forwarded to:

**Joe Stavish, P.E.**

**N.A. Property Risk Control Practice Leader**

**Willis of New Jersey**

**25B Vreeland Road**

**Florham Park, NJ 07932**



# Meeting Dates/Programs 2007-2008

DATE	TOPIC
September 10, 2007	Review of a recent explosion at Johnson & Johnson by Mike Newman, J&J Property & Fire Protection Director
October 1, 2007	Field visit to PEM ALL in Cranford, NJ—PEM ALL is a manufacturer of dry chemical and gas suppression systems—Tour of plant, observation of UL testing lab and hopefully witness a gas suppression test.
November 5, 2007	To be Scheduled
December 3, 2007	To be Scheduled
January 7, 2008	To be Scheduled
February 4, 2008	To be Scheduled
March 3, 2008	To be Scheduled
April 7, 2008	To be Scheduled
May 5, 2008	To be Scheduled
June 9	Annual Meeting—Election of Officers

## New Jersey Chapter Dues

Most of you have probably already received the dues notices for this year's current term (Aug to July). Please take a few moments to quickly fill out the renewal form and send in your \$15. The dues for the NJ Chapter have not been increased for many years. If approved by chapter members at the next two meetings (Sept and Oct), the annual dues will increase to \$20 for anyone renewing who has not yet paid by the October meeting or new persons joining. Fortunately we will still have one of the lowest if not the lowest chapter dues of all memberships.

## **Notice: P.E. Candidates**

Do you intend to take the P.E. Exam in fire protection Engineering next year? The benefits of professional licensure are well worth it. If so keep in mind that the NJ Chapter of the SFPE has the capacity to provide a P.E. Exam review program. In past years we achieved a 90% pass rate.

Last year three people contacted the Chapter in June requesting that we provide our review program. The Chapter members who serve as the mentors were unable to develop the preparatory materials on such short notice. It takes a substantial commitment of time to develop the preparatory materials and all of the mentors are by professionals in their own right. Consequently, the Chapter was unable to provide the program on such short notice for those candidates.



John M. Cholin P.E., S.F.P.E.

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Robert Polinski  
 National Account Manager



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## MEETING NOTICE

**Date:** September 10 , 2007

**Place:** Hanover Manor  
16 Eagle Rock Avenue  
East Hanover, NJ

**Price:** \$26.00

**Dinner:** 5:00-6:00 (Cash bar for mixed drinks)  
Dinner at 6 PM

**Speaker(s):** Mike Newman, J&J Property & Fire Protection Director

**Topic:** Review of a recent explosion at Johnson & Johnson by Mike Newman, J&J Property & Fire Protection Director

**Please note for this meeting:**

All officers, directors and committee chairman are requested to attend a meeting at 4:00 p.m. at the Hanover Manor.

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PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN WITH YOUR CHECK PAYABLE TO "SFPE NJ CHAPTER" TO:

Vicki Serafin  
Affiliated FM  
400 Interpace Parkway, Bldg C - 3rd Floor  
Parsippany, NJ 07054-1196  
vicki.serafin@affiliatedfm.com

OR PAY AT THE DOOR

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_



## 2006-2007 CHAPTER COMMITTEES

### STANDING COMMITTEES

#### **Program**

Ed Armm, Chairman  
Consulting - Nick Chergotis & Peter Rullo

#### **Arrangements**

Vicki Serafin, Chairperson

#### **Membership**

John Cholin, Chairman

#### **Nominating**

Glenn Dietz, Chairman  
Chuck Gandy  
Glenn Buser

#### **Scholarship Fund**

Chuck Gandy, Chairman  
Ed Armm  
Mike Machette  
Rich Reitberger  
Jim Tolos

#### **Auditing**

Joe Janiga, Chairman  
John Warnet

#### **Archivist**

Rich Reitberger, Chairman  
Nicole Davidowitch

#### **Historian**

Jim Tolos

#### **Communications**

Fusible Link—Brad Hart  
Ana Crisostomo—Coordinator  
Mailing/Automation/e-mail—Vicki Serafin, Chairperson

### SPECIAL COMMITTEES

#### **Bylaws**

Jim Tolos, Chairman  
Joe Janiga - Co-Chairman

#### **Career Recruitment**

Al Dopart, Chairman  
Glenn Deitz  
Dave Gluckman

#### **Golf Outing**

Richard Reitberger, Chairman  
Joe Janiga

#### **Awards**

Frank Savino, Chairman  
Rich Reitberger

#### **PE Examination**

John Cholin, Chairman  
Joe Janiga  
Mike Newman  
Chuck Gandy

#### **Chapter Seminar/Field Trip**

Richard Reitberger, Chairman  
Dave Gluckman  
Joe Janiga

#### **Legislative**

Rich Reitberger, Chairman  
Vinnie Fichera  
Jerry Naylis

#### **Finance**

Rich Reitberger - Chairman  
John Cholin