

Can Australian and U.S. Smoke Alarm Standards be Trusted?

Part 1: May, 2013 | Part 2: Dec, 2013



“Ionization alarms are allowed to go to 50-60% (smoke) obscuration per meter, dangerously high, totally unacceptable!”

David Isaac, Standards Australia Committee
FP002 Member, NSW, Australia | August 2006

See page 7

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Check for Update after 01 April 2015:
www.SmokeAlarmWarning.org/wfsf.html

***"The ionization alarms have failed*
 Australian Standards since 1993."***

Mr Darren Curtis, Senior Reporter, Channel 9 News
 Brisbane, Australia. May, 2011

*Unable to pass CSIRO scientific tests for visible smoke (page 5)

***"Ionization alarms are dangerous and the public
 have been misled into believing they are safe."***

Mr David Isaac, Standards Australia Committee FP002 from the film, 'Ionization
 Smoke Alarms are DEADLY' NSW, Australia, August, 2006 (page 11)

***"Will the CSIRO allow the media
 to film its smoke alarm testing?"***

Mr Chris Gulaptis MP from his Australian parliamentary
 speech, NSW, Australia, June, 2013 (page 11)

U.S. Radio Interviews:
With Beasley Allen & The World Fire Safety Foundation
 Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A. | Feb & June, 2014

The Law & You
 Defective Smoke Alarms






Labarron Boone







Adrian Butler

Defective Smoke Alarms
 Part One: Feb, 2014 | Part 2: June, 2014
 Part 2 with David Isaac, Australia's Leading Fire Safety Expert & World Smoke Alarm Expert, Ohio's Dean Dennis

"If you don't tell me there's a problem with the smoke alarms in my home and I lose just one of my kids, I'm going to go to a law firm like Beasley Allen and sue the person who has 'failed to disclose the known limitations of the (ionization) detector to the consumer'. They're the words of Judge Schoenthaler from 1998." ([Mercer vs Pittway Corporation BRK](#))
 Statement by Adrian Butler, Chairman, World Fire Safety Foundation in radio interview with LaBarron Boone
 Attorney, Partner & Shareholder, Beasley Allen Attorneys, Montgomery, Alabama, USA | 04 Feb, 2014

www.SmokeAlarmWarning.org/ba.html

Open Letter

27 April, 2014



Attention: Citizens, Firefighters & Media Personnel:

The International Association of Fire Fighters (300,000+ U.S. & Canada members) and all Australian and New Zealand fire departments have formally acknowledged life-threatening defects with the ionization type of smoke alarm found in hundreds of millions of homes around the world. They recommend installing photoelectric smoke alarms.

Their official positions warn:

“Ionization smoke alarms may not operate in time to alert occupants early enough to escape from smoldering fires.”

Most consumers are unaware the ionization smoke alarms supposedly protecting their families have proven, life-threatening defects.

Current safety standards allow ionization alarms to be certified as safe. However, in August, 2008 Standards Australia formally acknowledged its smoke alarm standard is flawed. In December 2012 Underwriters Laboratories was sued for alleged fraudulent testing in accordance with the United States' Smoke Alarm Standard (see page 7).

Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) is contracted to undertake Australia's Smoke Alarm Standard's (AS3786) testing. CSIRO scientific test data shows ionization smoke alarms do not activate until *“dangerously high and totally unacceptable”* levels of smoke.

The following reports published in Australia's Volunteer Fire Fighter Association's magazines expose the flawed Australian and U.S. standards and manufacturer's awareness of the life-threatening defects inherent in ionization smoke alarm technology.

Examine this document, hear the radio interview (see page 2), install photoelectric smoke alarms in your home, and spread the word to help bring an end to forty years of needless fire deaths.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

The World Fire Safety Foundation

Adrian Butler

Chairman, Co-Founder, Former Firefighter

Note: The World Fire Safety Foundation (WFSF) is a not for profit organization founded in March 2000.

The World Fire Safety Foundation

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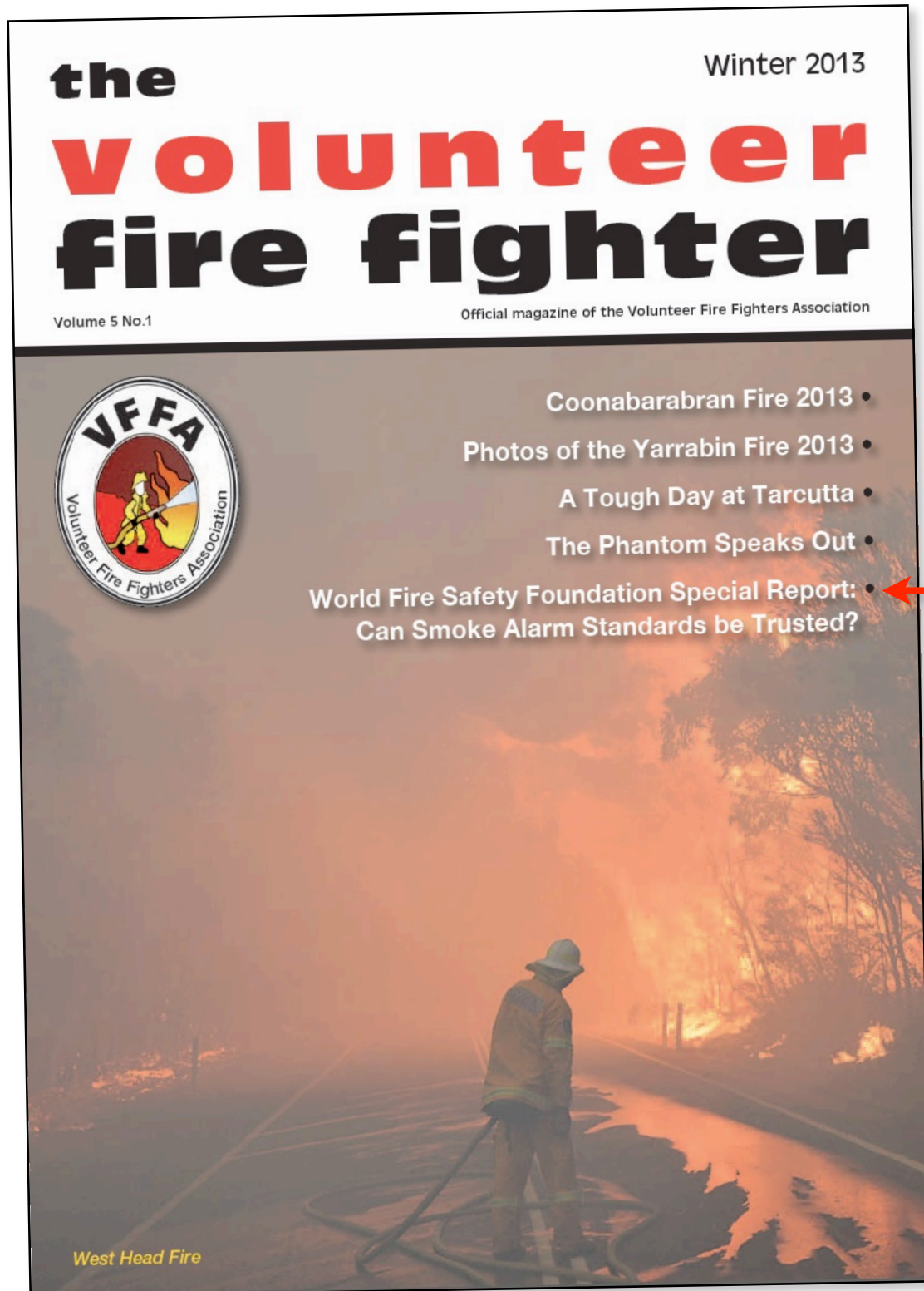
Can Australian and U.S. Smoke Alarm Standards be Trusted?

Part 1 - May 2013

This World Fire Safety Foundation special report was published in the Winter (May) 2013 edition of Australia's Volunteer Fire Fighter Association's (VFFA) magazine.

Note: Part 1: includes the following 4 page report (pages 5 ~ 8),

Part 2: includes a 2 page report (pages 10 & 11)





Darren Curtis

Senior Reporter, Channel 9 News
Brisbane, Australia. May 2011

“...the ionization alarms have failed* Australian Standards since 1993.”

*Unable to pass CSIRO scientific tests for visible smoke.

In May, 2011 a stunning statement was made about the ionization type of smoke alarm installed in hundreds of millions of homes around the world.

They have been unable to pass Australian Government (CSIRO) scientific tests for visible smoke since 1993.

Is this the catalyst for a global ban and recall?

Australian & N.Z. Fire Brigades Make a Stand



AFAC's Official Position

“That all residential accommodation be fitted with photoelectric smoke alarms.”

Australasian Fire & Emergency Service Authorities Council's (AFAC) official position on smoke alarms. June 2006

AFAC is the peak representative body of all Australian & New Zealand Fire Brigades:

www.TheWFSF.org/afac



Can Australian and U.S. Smoke Alarm Standards be Trusted?

A Special World Fire Safety Foundation Report

Australia's Double Standard

Note: There are two completely different types of smoke alarms:

Ionization and Photoelectric - both can be either battery or hard-wired.

- The **Ionization** type are in most homes.
- The **Photoelectric** type are in most commercial buildings.

May 2004: Photoelectric alarms made mandatory in new commercial buildings.

Feb 2006: Discovery made that ionization alarms in most Australian homes do not activate until “dangerously high” levels of smoke. Why was the correction to the Australian Smoke Alarm Standard blocked?

(See The C.A.N. Report on page 3).

We frequently turn on lights, fasten our seat belts, hop in elevators and fall sleep at night protected by our smoke alarms - without giving a second thought as to whether these devices are safe. Why should we? Most products carry seals of approval from Government Standards organizations. We trust them. But what happens if a Standard is flawed?

Standards Approved

From 1993-2000 Karl Westwell and Adrian Butler owned and operated a franchise that installed tens of thousands of ionization smoke alarms in Australian and New Zealand homes.

These alarms carried the seals of Standards Australia and in some cases the world's largest testing agency, America's Underwriters Laboratories (UL). So when customers started complaining their smoke alarms would go off when burning toast but failed to activate in real-world fires, Westwell and Butler investigated. What they discovered shocked them.

IAFC Warned about Ionization Alarms in 1980

In September 1980 the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) published their '[Residential Smoke Alarm Report](#)' urging fire chiefs to only recommend photoelectric alarms.



Chief Jay Fleming

Boston Fire Department
Massachusetts, USA. Dec 2007

UL217 Standards Committee Member

“I think the ionization alarm is responsible for as many as 10,000 deaths since 1990.”

Deadly Smoke Detectors TV series:
www.TheWFSF.org/cbs

They warned ionization alarms; **“... might be so slow to operate in a smoldering fire that lives may be in danger.”**

The IAFC also warned about [combination ionization/photoelectric alarms](#); **“...what is to be gained by adding an ionization element to a good photoelectric element? In the sub-committee's opinion, nothing”** (Page 6, Appendix B).

UL Testing Questioned

In December 1999 in the Washington Post's exposé, 'How Safe are Products Bearing the UL Mark?' Boston Fire Chief Jay Fleming warned, **“While an alarm may sound in UL's labs, it may not go off in a home...”**



Share on FaceBook | Find out more:

www.Scribd.com/doc/139524431

'Silent Alarms' Documentary

In January 2000 Canadian TV aired an award-winning documentary, 'Silent Alarms'. This film featured a landmark law suit where US\$16.3M was awarded in punitive damages because the manufacturer, "Failed to disclose the known limitations of the (ionization) detector to the consumer" - even though the manufacturer argued their alarms passed UL's testing standards.

"But we have to rely on the Standards."

Because of the large number of customer complaints and after extensive research, Westwell and Butler co-founded the World Fire

Safety Foundation (WFSF) in March 2000. The WFSF's mission is to warn the public and fire fighters about the life-threatening defects inherent in all ionization smoke alarms.

Nevertheless, for six years fire authorities in both the USA and Australia took the position there was nothing wrong with ionization alarms because they passed the Standards.

However, in February 2006, Standards Australia discovered a serious flaw in the Australian Standard. CSIRO data showed ionization alarms were not activating in smoke alarm tests until "dangerously high and totally unacceptable" levels of smoke.



Chief Marc McGinn

Albany Fire Department, CA, USA
Today Tonight, Australia. June 2011

"... it's about recall: it's about banning ionization technology and only having the photoelectric technology."

www.TheWFSF.org/tourstory2

UL & Kidde (UTC) Try to Block Photoelectric Legislation

"I was appalled when I heard Kidde was going to be here and I was appalled when I heard Underwriters Laboratories was going to be here. They are here for one reason. Profits. They want to protect monetary interest . . . we want to protect your kids."

Dean Dennis, Fathers For Fire Safety, testifying at Albany City Council hearing. June 2010

www.TheWFSF.org/afdo



Dean Dennis

When Standards are Flawed - Who Can You Trust?

The Smoke Alarm Manufacturers and Government Agencies who Failed to Warn us for Decades?

OR



The International Association of Fire Fighters?

(over 300,000 US and Canadian members)

- Do not fight fires or risk their lives.
- Risk their lives fighting fires.
- Despite empirical scientific evidence proving ionization smoke alarms are unable to respond reliably to the presence of visible smoke, they continue to fail to warn the public.¹
- Urge changing to photoelectric alarms to; "**drastically reduce the loss of life among citizens and fire fighters.**" The IAFF also warns; "**ionization smoke alarms may not operate in time to alert occupants early enough to escape from smoldering fires.**"
- Recommend Photoelectric AND Ionization alarms.
- Recommend ONLY photoelectric smoke alarms.

"The International Association of Fire Chiefs discovered ionization smoke alarms were dangerously defective in 1980²: www.TheWFSF.org/iafc Tragically their message was buried. So after decades of failing to warn the public and after thousands of needless deaths, manufacturers and Government agencies now claim (since 2006) there are two types of fires (smoldering and flaming) so you now need two types of smoke alarms³.

This is misleading, there are not two types of fires. There are stages of a fire. Most fires have a smoldering stage that usually transitions into the flaming stage. Ionization alarms are unreliable in the smoldering stage."

Adrian Butler, Chairman, The World Fire Safety Foundation, NSW, Australia, May, 2013

Note: see the IAFF's position above, and the official position of all Australian and New Zealand Fire Brigades (AFAC) on page 1.

¹ See the series of Open Letters where UTC, the world's largest ionization alarm manufacturer has failed to disclose the level of smoke their ionization smoke alarms activate in CSIRO testing to an Australian Member of Parliament: www.SmokeAlarmWarning.org/utc

² Most Fire Departments today are unaware of the decades of misinformation about ionization alarms and flawed Government Smoke Alarm Standards. However, as they become aware of the facts, an increasing number of Fire Departments are making a stand, e.g.: North East Ohio Fire Prevention Association: www.NEOFPA.org | Queensland Fire & Rescue Service: www.TheWFSF.org/qfrspromo

³ **Types vs Stages:** Fatal fires often have an extended smoldering stage - before the fire bursts into flames Photoelectric alarms are proven reliable for BOTH stages. Ionization alarms have been proven to be defective in the early, smoldering stage of fire. If you can convince consumers there are two types of fire you can sell them two types of alarms. However, if you have two stages of fire you only need ONE alarm - one that will respond reliably to the early smoldering stage AND the flaming stage. This is why the IAFF only recommend stand-alone photoelectric alarms and do NOT recommend combination photoelectric/ionization alarms: www.TheWFSF.org/iaff (see graph on next page).

Why Australian and U.S. Smoke Alarm Standards Can Not be Trusted

U.S. Smoke Alarm Standard: UL217

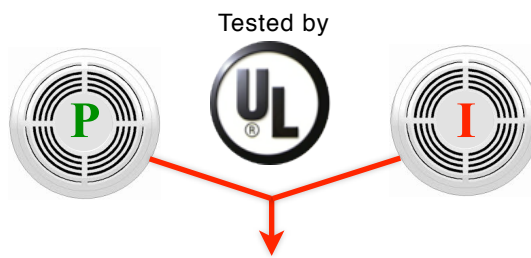
Photoelectric and Ionization alarms must pass identical smoldering and flaming fire tests. . .

Passing Identical Tests

Manufacturers defend their ionization alarms stating, for example, "Every Kidde smoke alarm, regardless of technology, **must pass identical tests** in order to meet the current smoke alarm performance standard, UL217."

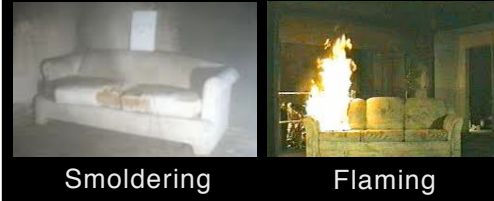
However, UL is being sued for alleged fraudulent Standards testing:

www.theWFSF.org/ulsued



. . .but what if the tests are flawed?

Photoelectric & Ionization alarms must pass tests for both stages of fire



Australian Smoke Alarm Standard: AS3786-1993



Photoelectric smoke alarms must pass tests for **visible smoke**

i.e. smoke particles typically generated in the **early**, smoldering stage of a fire which continue into the flaming stage.

Ionization alarms must pass tests for **sub-micron particles, but not visible smoke**

i.e. invisible particles are typically generated **after** fire in the early, smoldering stage transitions into the flaming stage.

Clause 2.1 of Australia's Smoke Alarm Standard states, "**The smoke alarm shall be designed to respond reliably to the presence of smoke.**"

In 2005 the WFSF warned the Standard was flawed as ionization alarms were not required to pass the test for visible smoke. Standards Australia corrected the flawed Standard in August 2008.

The Australian Building Codes Board is continuing to block the amended Standard: www.theWFSF.org/sa



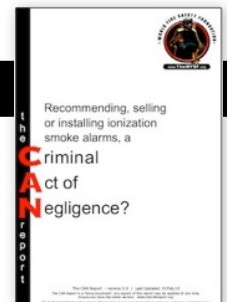
Flaw in Australian Standard Discovered Feb 2006

"What we discovered to our horror, as the Australian Standard's committee doing some enquiries into test data, was that the ionization smoke alarms are allowed to go to 50-60% (smoke) obscuration per meter, dangerously high, totally unacceptable!"

David Isaac, **Standards Australia Committee FP002 Member**, NSW, Australia August, 2006 from 'The C.A.N. Report' www.TheWFSF.org/can



David Isaac



The C.A.N. Report



Dr Megan Clark

The CSIRO advised Standards Australia in February 2006 that photoelectric smoke alarms, when tested by the CSIRO in accordance with the Australian Smoke Alarm Standard, respond to 8-16% smoke (light obscuration per meter). The maximum limit set for photoelectrics under the Standard is 20%. Ionization smoke alarms subjected to the same tests do not respond until over 50% smoke. Examine Standards Australia's argument to require ionization alarms to pass the same test for visible smoke that photoelectric smoke alarms must pass: www.Scribd.com/doc/13917758

CSIRO scientific test data proves ionization alarms do not respond reliably to the presence of smoke. The public needs to know that their ionization alarms may not give the early warning they need to safely escape from smoldering fires. Will the CSIRO's Chief Executive, Dr Megan Clark act responsibly and block certification of ionization alarms before more lives are needlessly lost? (See Open Letter on page 4).

Monday 13 May, 2013

Dr Megan Clark | Chief Executive, CSIRO
C/- Annemaree Lonergan | P.A. to Dr Clark | [by Email](#)
Locked Bag 10, Clayton South VIC 3169 | [by Registered/Certified Mail](#)



Open Letter Extract: Should the CSIRO Certify Ionization Smoke Alarms?

Dear Dr Clarke

This Open Letter is following the advice of Mr Mark Brisson, the Australasian President of United Technologies Corporation (UTC) the world's largest ionization smoke alarm manufacturer (see final paragraph below).

The World Fire Safety Foundation (WFSF) has been communicating with the CSIRO for several years about litigation and public safety concerns with the CSIRO's testing of ionization smoke alarms.

UTC own the Quell, Chubb and Kidde smoke alarm brands. Standards Australia are responsible for Australia's Smoke Alarm Standard. Testing in accordance with the Standard is conducted by third parties, primarily the CSIRO. On 23 April 2012, at my request, my local MP, Mr Chris Gulaptis, wrote to UTC requesting disclosure of the level of visible smoke the Quell Q946 ionization smoke alarm in his home activated under CSIRO testing. When UTC's President Mr Brisson responded to Mr Gulaptis's letter on 04 June 2012 he failed to answer Mr Gulaptis's sole question. Despite three follow up letters in August and November 2012, and February 2013, UTC have, after a period exceeding one year, failed to answer Mr Gulaptis - hence the reason for this letter.

A Certificate of Conformity for the Quell Q946 ionization smoke alarm in Mr Gulaptis's home was issued under the CSIRO's ActiveFire Verification Services scheme on 22 December 2011 (attached). The Certificate of Conformity and all Gulaptis/Brisson letters are in the Public Domain: www.SmokeAlarmWarning.org/utc

Litigation: CSIRO scientific test results state ionization smoke alarms do not activate until **at least double** the 20% maximum limit for visible smoke set by Standards Australia. In Mercer vs BRK, US\$16.7M in punitive damages was awarded when BRK; *"failed to disclose the known limitations of the (ionization) detector to the consumer."* www.TheWFSF.org/mercercase In 2008 U.S. Federal court appeal judges ruled that the failure of an ionization alarm to sound a timely warning was; *"a legal cause of the deaths of William and Christine Hackert."* www.theWFSF.org/hackertcase An original hard copy of the WFSF's C.A.N. report 'Recommending selling or installing ionization smoke alarms', a **Criminal Act of Negligence?** was provided to the CSIRO in February 2007: www.theWFSF.org/can

Public Safety: The CSIRO's Code of Conduct states; *"Our primary function is to . . . encourage or facilitate the application and use of the results of CSIRO scientific research."* (page 2, para 2). Note the statement made by UTC's Mr Brisson in his attached letter of 04 June 2012; *"...if you have any questions regarding the Certificate of Conformity issued by the CSIRO Verification Services, these questions should be directed to the CSIRO."* Ms Clark, further to Mr Brisson's request, please advise the smoke density recorded under the CSIRO's smoke alarm sensitivity testing under clauses 7 (e) and (f) of AS2362.17 for Quell's Q946 ionization smoke alarms as per the CSIRO's Certificate of Conformity.

An objective of the CSIRO ActiveFire scheme is; *"To provide an effective and **transparent** mechanism for testing..."* www.activfire.gov.au/outline.asp An email copied to you in August 2009 asked (in the interests of transparency), if we could film the CSIRO's smoke alarm testing. The message was unanswered. May we, or the media, film these tests?

Please advise. Thank you.

Sincerely,

The World Fire Safety Foundation
Adrian Butler *Chairman, Co-Founder*

More: Open Letters to Underwriters Laboratories (UL) about flawed testing of ionization alarms: www.TheWFSF.org/ulletters
The law suit alleging fraudulent Standards testing of ionization alarms by UL: www.TheWFSF.org/ulsued

The World Fire Safety Foundation

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Complete Document in the Public Domain

This Open Letter extract is part of a larger document which includes a CSIRO 'Certificate of Conformity'.
www.Scribd.com/doc/139516400

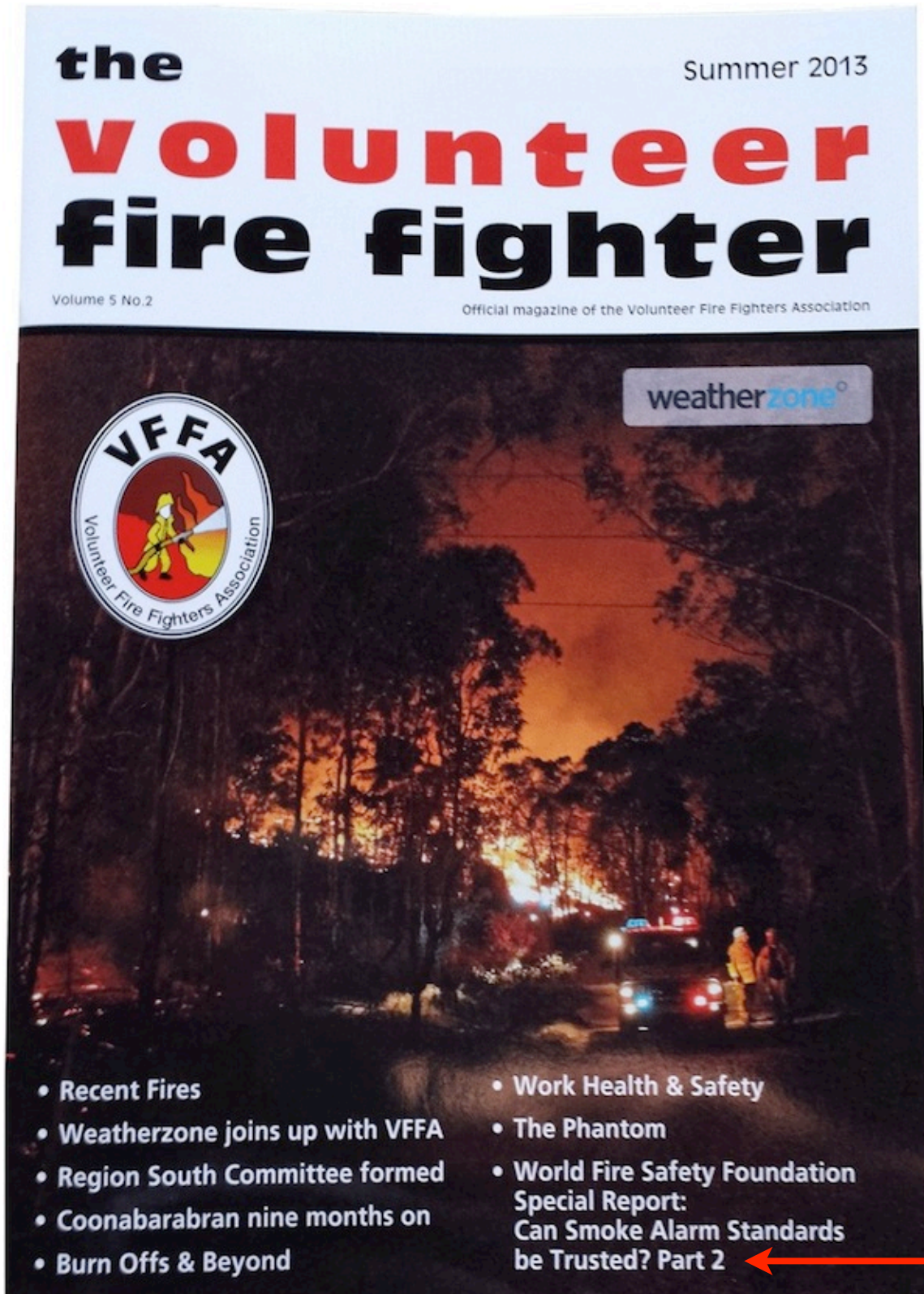
It's time for a solution - to end the double standard and pass legislation to mandate the same photoelectric protection in our homes as in our commercial buildings - before more lives are needlessly lost.

Can Australian and U.S. Smoke Alarm Standards be Trusted?

Part 2 - December 2013

This World Fire Safety Foundation special report was published in the Summer (December) 2013 edition of Australia's Volunteer Fire Fighter Association's (VFFA) magazine.

Part 2 includes the following 2 page report (pages 10 & 11).



The World Fire Safety Foundation thanks the VFFA for permission to reproduce this report.



Can Australian and U.S. Smoke Alarm Standards be Trusted? Part 2

A Special World Fire Safety Foundation Report

The following two pages have been extracted from the full report, including part 1, at:

www.SmokeAlarmWarning.org/wfsf.html

Parliamentary Speech | CSIRO Refuses Filming | Ohio Firefighters Unite | CSIRO Petition

There are two completely different *types* of smoke alarms - Ionization and Photoelectric. Both may be battery or hard-wired. The **Ionization** type are in most homes The **Photoelectric** type are in most commercial buildings.

May 2004: Photoelectric alarms made mandatory in new Australian commercial buildings.

Feb 2006: Discovery that CSIRO scientific test data shows ionization alarms do not activate until "dangerously high" levels of smoke.

Jun 2006: Australian & New Zealand Fire Departments stop distributing ionization alarms - strongly recommend photoelectrics.

Sep 2013: Despite requests from a member of the Australian Parliament, the World Fire Safety Foundation and the media, the Australian Government (CSIRO) refuses to allow the media to film their scientific testing of ionization alarms.

Big breakthroughs! I recently moved interstate and made contact with my local newspaper about our smoke alarm campaign. I told them the ionization type of smoke alarm in almost all Australian and US homes has been scientifically proven to be unsafe and people will continue to be needlessly killed until the truth about their inherent defects is finally exposed.

Understandably, the media are skeptical. Journalists often asked, "If what you are claiming is true, why hasn't this information been made public?" Good question. However, this time it was different. The journalist, Geoff Helisma asked all

the right questions, he researched the story and dug deep.

'Time to Ring the Alarm on Smoke Detectors' is a technically accurate, well written exposé. What has turned the media around? Why have they stopped questioning the World Fire Safety Foundation (WFSF) and started investigating the authorities?

Parliamentary Speech

After examining the evidence about ionization alarms, Mr Chris Gulaptis, a member of the Australian Parliament wrote to the manufacturer about the Quell-branded ionization smoke alarm in his own home. He requested the level of smoke his alarm activated under Australia's Smoke Alarm Standard (AS3786-1993). The Quell, Chubb and Kidde brands of smoke alarms are owned by United Technologies Corporation (UTC), the world's largest retailer of fire safety products. Despite five letters to UTC, at the time this report went to press UTC has failed to answer Mr Gulaptis's sole question.

CSIRO Refuses Filming of Smoke Alarm Testing

The Australian Government's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) is one of the world's largest scientific organizations. After numerous requests by the WFSF and the media to film their testing of smoke alarms in accordance with Australia's Smoke Alarm Standard they finally refused.

David Isaac (see next page) from Australia's Smoke Alarm Standards Committee FP-002 stated:

"It is unconscionable that the CSIRO will not allow the filming of an Australian Standards acceptance test. Confidentiality is

an unacceptable excuse because brand identity can be protected. If the tests could be filmed the public would be outraged. They would see for themselves that the ionization alarms do not activate until the CSIRO test room is so full of smoke that the public would consider it dangerous and totally unacceptable."

Ohio Firefighters Unite

Ohio Firefighter's Website

SAVE MORE LIVES

www.GetSafeAlarms.com

Due to the Ohio State Fire Marshal's failure to accept scientific evidence proving the flaws inherent in ionization smoke alarms, an increasing number of Ohio's fire departments are implementing photoelectric legislation within their own municipalities.

Kidde (UTC) have been promoting their new 'Worry Free' range of smoke alarms throughout Ohio. **They are all photoelectric alarms.** A Kidde regional sales manager congratulated Cincinnati on their recent photoelectric legislation and urged Fire Chiefs to implement photoelectric legislation in their respective cities across Ohio.

"How many more will needlessly die before the scientific evidence withheld by UTC and the CSIRO is finally revealed?"

Join the CSIRO Petition
(see next page)

Time to Ring the Alarm
Clarence Valley Review - 18 Sept, 2013

Adrian Butler has dedicated much of his time over the past 13 years highlighting the inadequacies of ionization smoke alarms commonly found in most U.S. and Australian homes. Despite what appears to be overwhelming evidence in support of his case to make photoelectric alarms mandatory in homes, change is slow to come.

www.Scribd.com/doc/168984683

Vermont Fire Fighter and U.S. Smoke Alarm Standards Committee Member Inspires Australian Parliamentary Speech

In December 2005 Captain Russell Ashe responded to a tragic house fire in Barre City, Vermont. Four children and their Mother died in a home fitted with hard-wired, ionization smoke alarms. This fire was the catalyst for America's first State-wide photoelectric-only legislation which came into force on 01 January, 2009.

After the fire Captain Ashe was



Chris Gulaptis MP with Captain Russell Ashe
NSW, Australia May, 2012

awarded a medal of honor and became a member of UL217, the committee overseeing America's Smoke Alarm Standard. In May 2012 he visited Australia to meet with Mr Chris Gulaptis MP and Mr David Isaac. His trip made headlines and inspired the landmark Parliamentary Speech, 'Are Ionization Smoke Alarms Defective?'

'Are Ionization Smoke Alarms Defective?'

Chris Gulaptis MP's Parliamentary Speech, NSW, Australia | 20 June, 2013

Italicized quotes below from speech transcript: www.SmokeAlarmWarning.org/thespeech.html



Chris Gulaptis MP
Will the CSIRO allow filming of tests?

Will the Public and Press Allow the Government's (CSIRO) Stonewalling Tactics to Continue while Lives are at Stake?

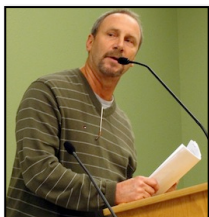
"Adrian Butler, Chairman of the World Fire Safety Foundation, is one of my constituents. He believes the test data held by the CSIRO and manufacturers is the key to saving thousands of lives around the world every year. David Isaac informed me that photoelectric alarms typically activate at between 8 per cent to 12 per cent smoke in CSIRO tests. At what level of smoke did the Quell-branded United Technologies Corporation ionization smoke alarm in my home activate under CSIRO testing? Will the CSIRO allow the media to film its smoke alarm testing?"

Ionization Smoke Alarms are Dangerous

"Recently I consulted with Mr David Isaac, a committee member overseeing Australia's smoke alarm standard. Sunday's Sun-Herald featured a story titled 'Flawed Detectors Pass the Test' and quoted Mr Isaac's statement, "ionization alarms are dangerous and the public have been misled into believing they are safe."



Mr David Isaac
Australian Standards Committee Member



Mr Dean Dennis
Fathers For Fire Safety, Ohio, USA

Cincinnati, Ohio Legislation Mandates Photoelectric Smoke Alarms

"Last week I spoke with Mr Dean Dennis from Cincinnati, Ohio. Dean lost his daughter Andrea, along with three other students, in a house fire 10 years ago. The house was fitted with ionization smoke alarms. Dean is regarded as a world expert on smoke alarm technology. He travels across the United States of America educating firefighters and senior fire department and government officials. He has been instrumental in numerous cities and States mandating the use of photoelectric smoke alarms. Cincinnati recently enacted legislation mandating photoelectric smoke alarms. Mr Dennis contacted me regarding the necessity of bringing this issue before Parliament."

Pending Update Notes: Can Australian and U.S. Smoke Alarm Standards be Trusted?

Part 1 of this report (May 2013), and the updated version (available 01 April 2015) will include Open Letters being sent to U.S. and the Australian Government officials at:

www.SmokeAlarmWarning.org/wfsf.html



WFSF Testimony at N.Y. Smoke Alarm Hearing

24 October, 2013

Proposed legislation requires the installation of photoelectric smoke alarms in New York city homes.

Information about New York City's legislation and 'Averyana's Law', New York's proposed state-wide legislation is here:

www.SmokeAlarmWarning.org/ny.html

CSIRO PETITION
change.org

Update: The WFSF's Australian (CSIRO) Change.org petition has been cancelled in favor of a bigger petition. The WFSF is working with U.S. campaigners on the U.S.'s Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) petition.

www.CPSCpetition.com