The Burn Building is seen in the foreground with the Smoke Building and Drill Tower in the distance.

The Senator Shumaker Public Safety Training Center

Drill Tower Building Number 11
Smoke Building Building Number 12
Burn Building Building Number 13
Pump House Building Number 14
Small Arms Training Range Building Number 16
Police Training Building Building Number 18
Power Shed Building Number 18A
Pole Building Building Number 11A

Center History and Use Summary
The Center was dedicated on May 19, 2000. It is used to train fire, police, and emergency medical personnel. The Center includes a police tactics training building, a burn building, a smoke building, a drill tower, a vehicle skid pad for practice driving of emergency vehicles, a pistol and shotgun training range, a pump house, power shed, and a confined space training area. A new pavilion containing restrooms is being constructed west of the burn building.
Drill Tower
Building Number 11

The drill tower was constructed in 1987. With an area of 4,686 gross square feet, the structure is used to simulate physical conditions public-safety workers may encounter on the job.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Issues
HVAC
This building has no heating, ventilation or air conditioning.

Plumbing/Fire Protection
There is no plumbing in this building other than a PVC vent that extends up the wall on the exterior of the north corner of the building. This is a methane vent to remove accumulations of gas from below the building. The PVC piping is damaged and should be repaired.

There is a dry standpipe system installed in the structure for drilling purposes. The lower level has a feed off of this to a partially installed wet alarm check valve for a mock-up of a sprinkler riser. The system dead ends after the check valve so that there is no fire protection value.

- Repair the damaged PVC methane vent on the exterior of the building to maintain the effectiveness of the vent system.

Electrical
This building is served by a panel located in a closet on the ground floor. Limited electrical devices in this building include wiring devices (switches and receptacles) and light fixtures.

- The damaged light fixture in the electrical closet should be repaired.
- There is a panel clearance violation. The wooden bench built in front of the electrical panel should be removed.
Smoke Building
Building Number 12

The 1,939 square foot building is constructed of brick veneer over concrete block. Built in 1987, the structure was upgraded in 1991 when a new ventilation system was installed.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Issues
HVAC
This building has no heating or air conditioning. The building has an intake louver and a wall-mounted exhaust fan to clear the building of smoke after training is complete. The fan and louver are original to the building and in good condition.

Plumbing/Fire Protection
There is a small internal gas meter that is out of service. At one time there were underground propane tanks on the Public Safety Training Center site that fueled burners for the various buildings, such as this building, the Burn Building, and the burning car set-up, but the tanks have been removed. Fires are now manually built with wood pallets and hay to produce the needed smoke and fire conditions at the various sites.

There is no fire protection in this structure.

Electrical
This building receives its power from a remote panelboard. Limited electrical devices in this building include wiring devices (switches and receptacles) and light fixtures.

- A damaged light fixture on the second floor should be replaced.
- Exterior receptacles should be replaced with weather proof covers to comply with the latest code requirements.
Burn Building
Building Number 13

Wooden pallets and hay are used to duplicate actual fire conditions. The design of the building allows firefighters to simulate a variety of scenarios, such as basement or attic fires. Like the Drill Tower and Smoke Building, this 4,122 square foot structure is constructed of brick veneer over concrete block.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Issues
HVAC
This building has no heating, ventilation, or air conditioning. The building had an exhaust fan at one time, but it has been removed.

Plumbing/Fire Protection
There is no plumbing other than drainage in this building.

There is a dry standpipe and hose connections in the stair for training purposes. The standpipe is showing its age and hard use. It would be prudent to evaluate its condition and correct any problems primarily for safety purposes.

Electrical
This building is served by an electrical panel located in the control room on the first floor. Limited lighting and some branch circuits are provided throughout this building.

- The electrical panel is installed in a harsh environment. There are signs of smoke and black dust on the exterior of the panel. The dust is likely to have made its way inside the panel, as well, and could have a negative impact on the wire terminations. The panel should be replaced with a unit that has a dust-tight enclosure.

- Exterior receptacles should be equipped with weather proof covers to comply with the latest code requirements.
Pump House
Building Number 1.4

The pump house is used to circulate water from the retention pond for use during fire fighting exercises. A new engine was installed in this 484 square foot building in 1991.

- The 2003 Houck roofing report indicated that minor roof repairs are required.
- All deteriorating mortar and coping joints should be raked and recaulked.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Issues
HVAC
This building has no air conditioning but is heated by electric unit heaters that are original equipment. It is ventilated by an intake louver and a wall-mounted propeller fan.

Plumbing/Fire Protection
This building contains the fire pump that is used for the hydrants throughout the Public Safety Training Center. The pump was originally a diesel driven fire pump, but was changed to an electric motor driven pump in 1991 to decrease the maintenance requirements. The pump is rated at 1,500 gallons per minute at 150-foot head and is driven by a 100-horsepower electric motor. The original diesel pump controller is still in place, but is out of service. The pump has a motor starter that is not listed as a fire pump controller, as the pump is not needed for automatic fire service. The pump takes suction from an earthen, uncovered reservoir. It appears to be in good condition and should provide reasonable service for five to ten additional years. However, its longevity will depend on service conditions, maintenance, and use. There is a tank set up in the pump house to prime the pump. It is reported that the underground diesel tank for the original diesel pump was removed when the pump was changed to an electrically driven unit. Drainage water from the site is directed to the reservoir for reuse after being processed through an oil/sediment interceptor.

There is no fire protection in this building.

Electrical
The service to this building is provided by a feeder from a remote panel. Equipment installed in this building supports the pump house operation and includes panels, disconnects, and motor controls.
There are panel clearance violations. Items stored in front of equipment must be relocated.

Disconnects for some equipment are mounted in areas that have limited access. Disconnects should be relocated to readily available areas.

**Small Arms Training Range**

Building Number 16

The Small Arms Training Range is composed of a pistol and rifle training range; a small pole building that is used for safety briefings and weapons cleaning; a viewing tower/storage facility; and a small storage shed. A galvanized metal fence topped with razor wire surrounds the range. A wood fence located on the hill at the north end of the training range is designed to prevent high-flying bullets from leaving the confines of the area. The wall directly behind the targets is designed to stop bullets and collect waste lead so it can be safely collected and disposed of properly. This wall is faced with rubber mats and filled with fragments of rubber tires. The bullets enter the wall and the lead falls to the bottom where it is then collected.

According to Jim Fox, Director of Police Training, the State of Pennsylvania has given the Center until October to make several changes at the firing range, or it will be closed. In response to these requirements, the Facilities department is planning to extend the wood fence to provide greater coverage along the north side of the range. In addition, a structure is being designed for the firing range to provide overhead baffles and a backstop to capture bullets that are accidentally shot too high in the air.

During the site visit a significant amount of tire fill was seen piled at the base of the target wall. According to Jim Fox, the fill should not be allowed to sit exposed like this because of its bullet lead content. For this reason, a system of weekly maintenance is essential to keep this wall in operational condition. The Facilities department is currently working with the Public Safety Center to develop a workable maintenance schedule.
• The Pole Building at the south end of the firing range is not equipped with an HVAC system. The College should consider providing a heating system and ceiling fans to help keep the building cool during summer months.

**Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Issues**

**HVAC**
There is no heating, ventilation or air conditioning in this area.

**Plumbing/Fire Protection**
There is no plumbing or fire protection in this area.

**Electrical**
The electrical systems installed at this location are less than 20-years old and are within their expected useful life. No known issues or deficiencies were identified for the survey team.

**Police Training Building**

**Building Number 18**

Used for training exercises and emergency simulations, this facility is an essential tool for training police tactics. However, the 2,520 square foot building is in poor condition. The master planning team should consider the needs of the training program to determine whether a new situational training building, constructed of more durable materials and enlarged to accommodate other programmatic needs, should take the place of this deteriorating structure.

• A recent roofing report indicated that the metal roof was in extremely poor condition. It recommended that repairs be made as soon as possible to prevent further rust deterioration, or the entire metal roof will need to be replaced in the near future.

**Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Issues**

**HVAC**
The air conditioning system consists of three (3) self contained units located on the ground and ducted into the buildings. HACC reported that the units have not been used in many years. The units are original to the...
building and they were installed in 1988. The units have not been maintained as they are not used. The heating system for the building consists of three (3) gas, hot air furnaces located in closets. The Facilities department reports that these units were deactivated for many years. The units were turned on last winter for the first time in many years.

- Due to years of inactivity, the HVAC units have not been maintained and are in very poor condition. If this building is to be used in any capacity that requires HVAC, the entire system should be replaced.

**Plumbing/Fire Protection**

Plumbing is out of service in this building, due to poor conditions and limited usefulness.

There is no fire suppression in this building.

- Due to years of inactivity, the plumbing systems have not been maintained and they are in very poor condition. If this building is to be used in any capacity that requires plumbing, the entire system should be replaced.

**Electrical**

This building is served by a feeder from a remote panel. The electrical equipment is in poor condition. A number of lights, switches, and other systems show signs of abuse. Emergency lighting is provided by battery units and exit signs have built-in batteries.

- Panel “EPB-F” is missing breaker cover plates causing bus parts to be exposed. Cover plates should be installed.

- Switch cover plates are damaged and should be replaced.

- The exit sign is pointing in wrong direction. Proper exit signage should be provided.
Power Shed
Building Number 18A

The 110 square foot power shed was built in 1987.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Issues
HVAC
There is no heating, ventilation or air conditioning in this building.

Plumbing/Fire Protection
There is no plumbing or fire protection in this shed.

Electrical
The electrical equipment in this building consists of distribution and branch circuit panels. The equipment appears to be of original construction and is approximately 16-years old.

- The temperature in the electrical room appears to be high. Elevated ambient temperatures could have a detrimental affect on equipment life. The Shed should be ventilated.

- There are no labels on the circuit breakers. All of the disconnects/breakers should be labeled.

Pole Building
Building Number 11A

The 875 square foot Pole Building, used for storage, appears to be in good condition.

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing Issues
HVAC
This building has no heating, ventilation or air conditioning.

Plumbing/Fire Protection
There is no plumbing or fire protection in this building.

Electrical
This building has no electrical service.
Driving Skid Pad
The Skid Pad is used to teach students how to handle vehicles safely during emergency situations.

- The skid pad should be resurfaced as a safety measure.
- Crash barriers should be installed at the base of the light fixtures that surround the skid pad and at the search and rescue training area located north of the Drill Tower.