Fire Safety Plan

_____

(Building/Business Name)

_____

(Building Address)

Prepared By: _____ Reviewed By: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____

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Introduction

The Alberta Fire Code 2014 Division B Sentence 2.8.1.1.(1) requires fire emergency procedures for the following:

1. Every building containing an assembly, care, treatment or detention occupancy.
2. Every building with a fire alarm system.
3. Demolition and construction sites.
4. Storage areas for combustible products and dangerous goods.
5. Areas where flammable liquids or combustible liquids are stored or handled.
6. Areas where hazardous processes or operations occur.

The implementation of the Fire Safety Plan helps to ensure effective utilization of life safety features in a building to protect people from fire. The required Fire Safety Plan should be designed to suit the resources of each individual building or complex of buildings. It is the responsibility of the owner to ensure that the information contained within the fire safety plan is accurate and complete.

Supervisory staff shall be trained in the fire emergency procedures described in the fire safety plan and proved a copy before they are given any responsibility for fire safety.

The fire safety plan shall be reviewed at intervals not greater than 12 months to ensure that it takes account of changes in the use and other characteristics of the building.

This official document is to be kept readily available at all times for use by supervisory staff and fire officials in the event of an emergency.

The fire safety plan location is: _____

Submission Procedures

One copy of the fire safety plan must be submitted to the Fire Prevention Branch for review.

Fire Prevention Branch:

200 Saprae Creek Trail
Fort McMurray AB T9H 4P1
Phone: 780-792-5519
Fax: 780-743-3800
Email: RESFire.PreventionBranch@rmwb.ca

Building Resource Checklist

General Information

Occupancy Type: ☐ Assembly ☐ Business ☐ Care, Treatment or Detention
☐ Industrial ☐ Mercantile ☐ Residential

Fire Department Key Box: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Muster Point Location: _____

Main Electrical Shut-Off Location: _____

Main Gas Shut-Off Location: _____

Main Water Shut-Off Location: _____

Fire Alarm System: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Single Stage System

☐ Two Stage System

Fire Alarm Annunciator Panel: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Fire Alarm Panel Location: _____

Fire Alarm Make and Model: _____

Service Company Name and Number: _____

Sprinkler System: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Wet Pipe System

☐ Dry Pipe System

Fire Pump: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Private Fire Hydrant: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Service Company Name and Number: _____

Portable Fire Extinguishers: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Special Suppression System: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Type: _____

Activation:

☐ Automatic

☐ Manual Location of activation: _____

See attached operating instructions for manual activation.

Area of Coverage: _____

Service Company Name and Number: _____

Emergency Lighting Units: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Emergency Generator: ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Diesel

☐ Gas

Elevator(s): ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Automatic Recall

☐ Fire Fighter Control

Smoke Alarms: ☐ Yes ☐ No

(Stand-alone unit)

Carbon Monoxide Detection: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Location: _____

Dangerous Goods: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, attach document(s) identifying product classification, location of product, method of storage and its size requirements, maximum quantity permitted in each storage area, sprinkler/fire alarm design criteria, control procedures for storage areas, spilled liquids procedures and fire department access routes.

Contacts

Building Owner(s)

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Phone: _____

Staff

Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone: _____

Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone: _____

Emergency Contact List

Emergency Numbers

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Non-Emergency Numbers

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Additional Information

Supervisory Staff Responsibility

Supervisory staff must be assigned by the building owner and adequately trained in emergency procedures such as moving people to evacuate in an orderly manner and carrying out appropriate fire control measures. Supervisory staff must also have a good understanding of the fire protection systems located in the building and the required maintenance.

Appointed Supervisory Staff

Name: _____ Name: _____

Position: _____ Position: _____

Number: _____ Number: _____

Name: _____ Name: _____

Position: _____ Position: _____

Number: _____ Number: _____

Persons Requiring Assistance

Some occupants may require special assistance during evacuation. Preplanning is required to determine what may limit an occupant to evacuate. In residential occupancies staff should be aware of rooms occupied by persons requiring special assistance and should inform the responding fire department.

Location	Name	Reason

Additional Information: _____

_____

Building Owner(s) Responsibility

The Alberta Fire Code 2014 Division C Sentence 2.2.1.1.(1) states that the owner or the owner's authorized agent is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Code and for developing the fire safety plan.

Responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- Establish emergency procedures to be followed at the time of an emergency.
- Appointment and organization of designated supervisory staff to carry out safety duties.
- Training of supervisory staff and other occupants so that they are aware of their responsibilities for fire safety.
- Holding of fire drills in accordance with the Alberta Fire Code 2014, incorporating emergency procedures appropriate to the building.
- Control of fire hazards in the building.
- Maintenance of building facilities and areas for access during an emergency.
- Provisions of alternate measures for safety of occupants during shut down of fire protection equipment.
- Ensuring that tests, inspections and maintenance required by the Alberta Fire Code 2014 are completed on schedule and that records are retained for a minimum period of two (2) years.
- Ensuring that initial verification or test reports for fire protection systems are retained throughout the life of the systems.
- Post and maintain at least one (1) copy of the fire emergency procedures on each floor area.
- Create a floor diagram and indicate designed use of the rooms.
- Keep a copy of the fire safety plan on the premises in an approved location.
- Ensure that the information in the fire safety plan is current and reviewed and updated if necessary every 12 months.
- Designate and train sufficient alternates to replace supervisory staff during any absence.
- Notify the fire department if a spill or leak of 50 L or greater has occurred involving flammable or combustible liquids.

Emergency Procedures

If Fire or Smoke is Discovered

All supervisory staff shall do the following:

- Stay calm.
- Leave the affected area and close all doors behind you. Do not lock the doors.
- Initiate the fire alarm system by activating the pull station in the corridor.
    - Ensure 911 is notified.
- Alert nearby occupants of the emergency situation and of the muster point.
- If the fire is in the early stages, use the building's firefighting equipment if safe to do so.
- Leave the floor area via the stairways, do not use an elevator.
    - If you encounter fire or smoke use an alternative exit.
- Call the fire department at 911 when safe to do so.
- Meet the fire department outside the main entrance, muster point or wherever directed by dispatch.
- Do not re-enter the building until it's declared safe by the fire department.

Every fire situation can be different so emergency procedures need to be addressed for every type of emergency situation. A well understood and practiced emergency response plan based on specific building hazards can help minimize stress during an emergency situation.

If You Are Trapped

- Find a safe area, close the door and keep it unlocked.
- Seal off all openings such as around a door with clothes or towels. Wetting them can help.
- Stay low if there is smoke.
- Get to a window and open it if there is fresh air and yell to anyone regarding your location.
- Call 911 and let them your location in the building.

Fire Extinguishment, Control or Confinement

Portable Fire Extinguisher Use

In the event a small fire cannot be extinguished with the use of a portable fire extinguisher or the smoke presents a hazard for the operator, the door to the area should be closed to confine and contain the fire. Leave the fire area. Ensure that the fire alarm system has been activated and that fire department has been notified prior to an attempt to extinguish the fire. Only those persons who are trained and familiar with extinguisher operation may attempt to fight the fire.

Use the acronym **P.A.S.S**. to remember the fire extinguishing sequence:

P - **Pull** the pin in the handle.

A - **Aim** the nozzle at the base of the fire.

S - **Squeeze** the leaver slowly.

S - **Sweep** from side to side until the fire is out or until the cylinder is empty.

Portable Fire Extinguisher Types

Class A For use on fires involving wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.

Class B For use on fire involving flammable liquids, combustible liquids, petroleum greases, tars, oils, oil-based paints, solvents, lacquers, alcohols, and flammable gases.

Class C For use on fires that involve energized electrical equipment.

Class D For use on fires involving combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium.

Class K For use on fires involving cooking appliances that use vegetable or animal oils and fats.

Fire Watch

When is Fire Watch Required?

- When any part of a fire alarm system is impaired or inoperable.
- When any part of a sprinkler system is impaired or inoperable.
- When any part of a special suppression system is impaired or inoperable.
- When hot works is being done.

Each watchman employed for fire watch service must patrol the affected area to monitor for emergency situations and follow through established procedures in notifying occupants, calling 911 and operating fire suppression equipment. The person(s) conducting fire watch are not permitted to perform any other duties.

A sufficient number of watchman must be employed to ensure at least one complete patrol of the facility every 15 minutes. Patrols are to be recorded with date, time and person conducting the patrols. Records are to be available upon request by a Fire Safety Codes Officer.

If the fire department has prescribed fire watch due to fire safety equipment being shut down due to impairment or inoperability, then cancellation on the fire watch must be granted a Fire Safety Codes Officer from the Fire Prevention Branch.

More information can be found on the RMWB website: www.rmwb.ca/fw

Hot Works

Hot works conducted in a building that is outside of a designated work area, requires a permit from the Fire Prevention Branch. If hot works are being conducted in a building with a fire alarm or sprinkler system, measures must be in place to prevent nuisance alarms. Notification to the fire department dispatch (780-743-7061) must be made before hot works start and prior to fire safety equipment being shut down. Fire watch procedures are to be implemented in the affected areas during and after hot works.

More information can be found on the RMWB website: www.rmwb.ca/hw

Fire Drills

The person in charge of the building is responsible for determining the procedures of the fire drill and must document each drill. Records of the drills must include the date of the drill, evacuation time and any comments and recommendations. Drill records are to be kept onsite for 2 years and provided to a Fire Safety Codes Officer upon request.

The procedures for conducting the fire drill should take into consideration the following:

- The building occupancy and its fire hazards.
- The safety features and equipment provided in the building.
- The desirable degree of participation of occupants other than supervisory staff.
- The number and degree of participating supervisory staff.
- The requirements of the fire department.

Frequency

Fire drills are to be held at the following frequencies (check appropriate box):

- ☐ Every 6 months for high rise buildings.
- ☐ 3 times in each of the fall and spring term for school attended by children.
- ☐ Every month for day-care centers, treatment or detention occupancy.
- ☐ Every 12 months for all other occupancies.

Safety to Life

The appointed person(s) must ensure the following:

- Fire separations are not damaged.
- Doors in fire separations are not damaged and kept closed.
- Accumulation of combustible waste material in and around buildings is removed.
- Combustible material is not stored in means of egress, service rooms or service spaces.
- Aisles and exits are kept clear, unobstructed and in good repair.
- Snow or ice in exterior passageways and stairs is removed.
- At least one copy of the fire emergency procedures are posted on each floor area.
- Laundry lint traps, vents and piping to prevent lint accumulation is kept clean.
- Ashtrays are provided for designated smoke areas.
- Fire department access to building is clear and unobstructed.

Fire and Life Safety Equipment Maintenance

Maintenance on fire and life safety equipment is done at different frequencies. The maintenance is completed the following ways:

- *Test* means the operation of a device or system to ensure that it will perform in accordance with its intended operation or function.
- *Inspect* means visual examination to determine that the device or system will perform in accordance with its intended function.
- *Maintenance* means the process of preserving a condition or situation.

Below is a list of different fire and life safety equipment, their maintenance requirements and who is responsible for carrying out these tasks. (Note: this is a general list, more maintenance may be required depending on the type of equipment located at the building.)

General Safety Equipment Requirements

General Safety Equipment	Responsibility
Records of all tests, inspections, and maintenance or operation procedures shall be retained at the premises for examination by the fire department. No record shall be destroyed within 2 years.	
Weekly	
When subject to accumulation of combustible deposits, hoods, filters and ducts shall be **inspected** and cleaned when deposits create a fire hazard.	
Yearly	
Fire dampers and fire-stop flaps shall be **inspected**.	
Every chimney, flue and flue pipe shall be **inspected** and cleaned as often as necessary to keep them free from accumulations of combustible deposits. (Increase frequency if needed)	
Disconnect switches for mechanical air-conditioning and ventilating systems shall be **inspected** to establish that the system can be shut down in an emergency.	

Doors and Means of Egress Requirements

Doors and Means of Egress	Responsibility
Exit door hardware shall be in good working condition and the door shall not be bolted, barred or locked.	
Daily	
Doors in fire separations shall be **inspected** to ensure they remain closed.	
Monthly	
Doors in means of egress shall be **tested** to ensure they are operable.	
Yearly	
Safety features of a revolving door shall be **tested.**	
Sliding doors that swing vertically for egress shall be **tested.**	
Doors with electromagnetic locks shall be **tested.**	

Smoke Alarm Requirements

Smoke Alarms	Responsibility
The owner of a leased dwelling shall ensure smoke alarms are **tested** and **cleaned** prior to occupancy and provide tenant with information concerning ongoing testing and maintenance.	
Monthly	
Smoke alarms in suite of hotels, motels and group homes shall be **tested** and **cleaned**.	

Portable Fire Extinguisher Requirements

Portable Fire Extinguishers *NFPA 10 – Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*	**Responsibility**
Each portable extinguisher shall have a tag securely attached to it showing the maintenance or recharge date, the servicing agency and the signature of the person who performed the service.	
A permanent record containing the maintenance date, the examiner's name and a description of any work or hydrostatic testing carried out shall be prepared and maintained for each portable extinguisher.	
All extinguishers shall be recharged after use or as indicated by an inspection or when performing maintenance. When recharging is performed, the recommendations of the manufacturer shall be followed.	
Monthly	
Fire extinguishers shall be **inspected**.	
Annually	
Extinguishers shall be subject to **maintenance**.	
5 Years	
Extinguishers with stainless steel shells require hydrostatic **testing**.	
6 Years	
Extinguishers with steel shells require to be emptied and **Inspected**.	
12 Years	
Extinguishers with steel shells require hydrostatic **testing**.	

Fire Alarm System Requirements

Fire Alarm System *CAN/ULC-S536 – Standard for Inspection and Testing of Fire Alarm Systems*	**Responsibility**
Fire alarm and voice communication system components shall be kept unobstructed.	
Fire alarm system power supply disconnect switches shall be locked in an approved manner.	
Daily	
Inspect status of primary power and trouble signals at the fire alarm panel to confirm operability.	
Annually	
Fire alarm systems shall be **tested** and **inspected** by a qualified person.	

Emergency Lighting Requirements

Emergency Lighting Units	**Responsibility**
Emergency lighting shall be **maintained** in operating condition.	
Monthly	
Emergency lighting units shall be **tested** and **inspected** in accordance with Alberta Fire Code.	
Annually	
Emergency lighting units shall be **tested** for a duration equal to the design criteria.	
Charging conditions for voltage, current and recovery period shall be **tested** in accordance with the manufacture's specification.	

Sprinkler Systems – General Requirements

Sprinkler Systems –General *NFPA 25 – Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*	Responsibility
Annually	
Private fire hydrant(s) shall be **tested** and **inspected** by a qualified person.	
5 Years	
Solder-type sprinklers extra high classification that are exposed to maximum allowable ambient temperature conditions shall be **tested**.	
10 Years	
Dry sprinklers shall be **replaced** or representative samples shall be **tested**. (tests repeat every 10 years)	
20 Year	
Sprinklers with fast-response elements shall be **replaced**, or representative samples shall be **tested**. (tests repeat every 10 years)	
50 year	
Sprinklers shall be **replaced** or have representative samples **tested**. (tests repeat every 10 years)	

Standpipe and Wet Pipe Sprinkler Systems Requirements

Standpipe & Wet Pipe Systems *NFPA 25 – Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*	Responsibility
Monthly	
Gauges on wet pipe sprinkler systems shall be **inspected** to ensure that they are in good condition and have normal water supply pressure.	
Quarterly	
Waterflow and supervisory alarm devices shall be **inspected** to verify that they are free of physical damage.	
Annually	
Standpipe and hose systems shall be **Inspected** by a qualified person.	
A Partial flow **test** is required by a qualified person.	
5 Years	
A flow **test** shall be conducted on a standpipe or hose system by a qualified person.	
A hydrostatic **test** on a standpipes or hose system m shall be conducted by a qualified person.	
Gauges shall be replaced by a qualified person.	
Check valves shall be **inspected** internally by a qualified person.	

Dry Pipe Sprinkler System Requirements

Dry Pipe Sprinkler Systems *NFPA 25 – Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*	Responsibility
Compressors used with dry pipe sprinkler systems shall be **maintained** in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.	
Daily	
Valve enclosure heating equipment shall be **inspected** during cold weather for its ability to maintain a minimum temperature of at least 4°C.	
Weekly	
Gauges shall be **inspected** to ensure that normal air and water pressure are being maintained.	
All valves shall be **inspected**.	
Monthly	
Gauges on systems with low air or nitrogen pressure alarms shall be **inspected**.	
Annually	
Each dry pipe valve shall be trip **tested** during warm weather by a qualified person.	
3 Years	
Dry pipe valve shall be trip **tested** with the control valve fully open and the quick-opening device by a qualified person.	
5 Years	
Strainers, filters, and restricted orifices shall be **inspected** internally by a qualified person. (More frequently if tests indicate as such)	

Backflow Prevention Assembly Requirements

Backflow Prevention Assemblies *NFPA 25 – Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*	Responsibility
Weekly	
Backflow reducing pressure assemblies and detector assemblies shall be **inspected** to ensure there is no continuous discharge from the relief port and that the OS&Y vales are in the open position.	
Monthly	
Valves that are electrically supervised or locked shall be **inspected**.	
Annually	
Backflow preventers installed in fire protection system piping shall be **tested** by a qualified person.	

Fire Pump Requirements

Fire Pumps *NFPA 25 – Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*	Responsibility
Weekly	
Diesel engine–driven fire pumps shall be **operated** a minimum of 30 minutes with a qualified person in attendance.	
Pump house and pump systems shall be **inspected** by a qualified person.	
Monthly	
Electric motor–driven fire pumps shall be **operated** a minimum of 10 minutes with a qualified person in attendance.	
Annually	
Each pump assembly shall be flow **tested** by a qualified person.	
Each pump and accessories shall be **maintained** in accordance with the manufacture recommendations by a qualified person.	

Commercial Kitchen Exhaust and Fire Suppression System Requirements

Commercial Kitchen Exhaust and Fire Suppression Systems *NFPA 96 – Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*	Responsibility
Hoods, grease removal devices, fans, ducts and other accessories shall be **cleaned** at frequent intervals to prevent the accumulation of grease or oily sludge.	
The entire exhaust system shall be **inspected** for grease buildup by a qualified person in accordance with the below table: A. Solid fuel cooking operations – **Monthly** B. High-volume cooking operations – **Quarterly** C. Moderate-volume cooking operations – **Semiannually** D. Low-volume cooking – **Annually**	
Where the fire-extinguishing system or exhaust system is nonoperational or impaired, the systems shall be tagged as noncompliant, and the owner or owner's representative shall be notified in writing of the impairment.	
If the exhaust system is found to be contaminated with deposits from grease-laden vapors, the exhaust system shall be **cleaned** by a qualified person.	
Semiannually	
Fire extinguishing systems (special fire suppression) shall be **tested** and **maintained** by a qualified person.	
Yearly	
Inspection and **cleaning** (if necessary) behind cooking equipment, below surfaces, or in flue gas exhaust by a qualified person.	

Wet Chemical Extinguishing System Requirements

Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems *NFPA 17A – Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems*	Responsibility
Monthly	
Fire extinguishing equipment shall be **inspected** in accordance with manufacture specifications.	
Semiannually	
Fire extinguishing systems shall be **tested** and **maintained** by a qualified person.	
12 Years	
Fire extinguishing equipment shall be hydrostatically **tested**.	

Clean Agent Extinguishing System Requirements

Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems *NFPA 2001 – Standard for Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems*	Responsibility
Semiannually	
The agent quantity and pressure shall be **inspected**.	
Annually	
Fire extinguishing system shall be **inspected** and **tested** by a qualified person.	
5 Years	
Hoses shall be **tested**.	

Emergency Power System Requirements

Emergency Power Systems *CSA C282 – Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings*	Responsibility
A quantity of fuel sufficient for operating the engine under maximum load for at least 2 hours shall be maintained on site. (24 hours for care or detention occupancies)	
Manuals containing mechanical and electrical drawing, and instructions for operation and maintenance shall be kept available for use by staff.	
Weekly	
Emergency power systems for health care facilities shall be **tested**.	
Monthly	
Emergency power systems shall be **tested**.	
Annually	
Emergency power systems shall have a 2 hour full-load **test**.	

Definitions

Assembly Occupancy means the occupancy or the use of a building, or part thereof, by a gathering of persons for civic, political, travel, religious, social, educational, recreational or like purposes, or for the consumption of food or drink.

Backflow Prevention Assembly is a device used to protect potable water from being contaminated do to water backflow.

Business and Personal Services Occupancy means the occupancy or use of a building or part thereof for the transaction of business or the rendering or receiving of professional or personal services.

Care Occupancy means the occupancy or use of a building or part thereof where care is provided to residents.

Clean Agent Extinguishing System uses inert gases and chemical agents that are electrically non-conducting and leave no residue upon evaporation to extinguish a fire. These are generally used to protect high value equipment such as telecommunication equipment.

Detention Occupancy means the occupancy by persons who are restrained from or are incapable of evacuating to a safe location without the assistance of another person because of security measures not under their control.

Dry Pipe Sprinkler System – are installed in areas that have the potential to freeze. There is no water in the sprinkler pipe, instead the pipes are filled with pressurized air or nitrogen.

Exit means that part of a means of egress, including doorways, that leads from the floor area it serves to a separate building, an open public thoroughfare, or an exterior open space protected from fire exposure from the building and having access to an open public thoroughfare.

Fire Alarm System has different devices working together to detect a fire and notify people throughout a building. Some devices that are part of a fire alarm system are manual pull stations, smoke detectors, heat detectors, bell, horns and strobes.

Fire Damper means a closure consisting of a damper that is installed in an air distribution system or a wall or floor assembly and that is normally held open but designed to close automatically in the event of a fire in order to maintain the integrity of the fire separation.

Fire Extinguisher is a fire protection device used to extinguisher or control a small fire.

Fire Separation means a construction assembly that acts as a barrier against the spread of fire.

Fire Watch means to keep watch for outbreaks of fire, as a duty or responsibility.

High-Volume Cooking includes 24-hour cooking, charbroiling, or wok cooking.

Hot Works means the burning, welding, heating of a material, or a similar operation that is capable of initiating fires or explosions including, but not limited to, cutting, welding, Thermit welding, brazing, soldering, grinding, thermal spraying, thawing pipe, torch-applied roofing or membrane, adhesive bonding, or any other similar heat-producing activity.

Industrial Occupancy (Group F) means the occupancy or use of a building or part thereof for the assembling, fabricating, manufacturing, processing, repairing or storing of goods and materials.

Inspect means visual examination to determine that the device or system will apparently perform in accordance with its intended function.

Kitchen Exhaust is the hood vent located over the cooking equipment. The exhaust fan inside the hood creates a reverse draw of air to remove grease vapours, smoke, steam and heat away from the building.

Kitchen Fire Suppression System is a fire extinguishing system that is designed specifically for grease fires. Discharge nozzles are installed in the hood and exhaust.

Low-Volume Cooking – includes churches, day camps, seasonal business or senior centres.

Means of Egress means a continuous path of travel provided for the escape of persons from any point in a building or contained open space to a separate building, an open public thoroughfare, or an exterior open space protected from fire exposure from the building and having access to an open public thoroughfare. Means of egress includes exits and access to exits.

Mercantile Occupancy means the occupancy or use of a building or part thereof for the displaying or selling of retail goods, wares or merchandise.

Moderate-Volume Cooking includes anything other than what is described as high or low volume cooking.

Owner means a lessee, a person in charge, a person who has care and control and a person who holds out that the person has the powers and authority of ownership or who for the time being exercises the powers and authority of ownership.

Residential Occupancy means the occupancy or use of a building or part thereof by persons for whom sleeping accommodation is provided but who are not harboured for the purpose of receiving care or treatment and are not involuntarily detained.

Smoke Alarm means a combined smoke detector and audible alarm device designed to sound an alarm within the room or suite in which it is located upon the detection of smoke within that room or suite.

Solid Fuel Cooking includes wood, charcoal, or coal for the cooking process.

Special Fire Suppression is a system designed to detect and extinguish fires in locations that are not suitable for standard fire suppression. Some areas that may have special fire suppression are server rooms, telecom rooms, or electrical rooms. These systems may be designed with dry/wet chemicals, clean agent, gas, or foam for the fire suppression agent.

Sprinkler System is a fire protection system designed to control and suppress a fire. These systems are comprised of water supply, network of piping and actuating devices.

Supervisory Staff means those occupants of a building who have some delegated responsibility for the fire safety of other occupants under the fire safety plan.

Test means the operation of a device or system to ensure that it will perform in accordance with its intended operation or function.

Treatment occupancy means the occupancy or use of a building or part thereof for the provision of treatment, and where overnight accommodation is available to facilitate the treatment.

Wet Chemical Extinguishing System utilized water and chemical based solution to extinguish a fire. These are generally found in areas were fires can involve materials burning at a high temperature such as commercial kitchens.

Legend for Building Drawings


Pull Pin For Kitchen Fire Suppression System


Entrance / Exit


Hydrant


Siamese Fire Department Connection


Free Standing Siamese Fire Department Connection

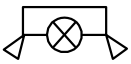

Valves (General)
Identify The Type Of Valve (Ie. Shut Off Valve For Natural Gas, Sprinklers, Etc.)

Fire Alarm Control Panel

Fire Alarm Annunciator


Emergency Light, Battery-Powered


Illuminated Exit Sign, Single Face


Combined Battery-Powered Emergency Light & Illuminated Exit Sign


Pull Station

Heat Detector

Smoke Detector

Fire Extinguisher - BC Type

Fire Extinguisher - ABC Type

Fire Extinguisher - Water

Hose Cabinet


Sprinkler Riser, indicate whether Wet or Dry System

Attached Documents