

Fire Safety and You

Information about your responsibilities as a building owner under the British Columbia

Fire Code

Know your responsibilities

Making sure buildings are free of fire hazards is not just common sense – it's the law.

Building owners are legally responsible for fulfilling certain requirements of the British Columbia Fire Code – and could receive fines and/or jail time for non-compliance. Ignorance of the law is not a defense.

Division C, Part 2, Section 2.2, Sentence 2.2.1.1 of the code states, "Unless otherwise specified, the owner or the owner's authorized agent shall be responsible for carrying out the provisions of this code."

Pemberton Fire Rescue has found and revised this booklet to make local building owners aware of their responsibilities under the fire code.

This booklet includes responsibilities of a general nature as well as those that are specific to particular building types or uses.

Types of Buildings Covered in this Booklet

Other than private family dwellings, all buildings in the Village of Pemberton are subject to fire inspections and are responsible for meeting certain standards under the B.C. Fire Code.

This includes the following types of occupancies:

- Multi-unit residential occupancies, such as townhouses and apartments (common areas only)
- Assembly occupancies, including halls, churches, restaurants, and pubs
- Daycares and preschools
- Hospitals and health care facilities
- Manufacturers
- Retail and commercial
- Offices
- Schools and educational facilities
- Service stations, including gas stations and automotive repair shops
- Warehouses

In addition to the common Fire Code requirements listed inside this booklet, additional

requirements apply to all of the occupancies listed above.
Owner/occupant inspection information handouts are available

Five Most Common Fire Code Violations

The following responsibilities are common to most buildings under the B.C. Fire Code, other than dwellings.

These five items account for 60% of all Fire Code violations:



1. **Portable Fire Extinguishers: 15%**

Required in all buildings except dwellings

- Must be located adjacent to corridors or aisles that provide access to exits
- Must be mounted in a visible location, accessible, routinely serviced and contain a fully supply of the extinguishing substance.
- Must be listed by a recognizing testing agency and must be in full working condition with no damage, corrosion, leakage, malfunctioning parts or clogged nozzles.
- Are subject to maintenance at least once a year and must have a secure tag or label listing the month and year the maintenance was performed, by whom and if recharging was performed.
- Must each have a permanent record with the maintenance date, examiner's name and brief description of work or hydrostatic test.
- Must have hydrostatic testing carried out at the following intervals:
- Five years: water or antifreeze (cartridge operated or stored pressure), wetting agent or foam.
- Twelve years: dry chemical (stored pressure, cartridge or cylinder operated) and dry powder (cartridge or cylinder operated).
- Must be serviced and tagged yearly by a certified technician.

2. **Emergency Lighting: 10%**

- Emergency lighting may be provided by battery packs with remote and attached heads, or by emergency generators that will illuminate specified A/C fixtures or remote light heads.
- Battery packs must be regularly serviced and for generators, a fuel supply of at least eight hours must be on hand.
- The lighting must be operational and have no visible damage.

3. **Fire Safety Plans: 7%**

Fire safety plans include:

- The emergency procedures to be used in case of fire (including sounding the fire alarm, notifying the fire department and evacuation procedures) .
- The appointment and training of supervisory staff to carry out fire safety duties.
- documents, including diagrams, showing the type, location and operation of building fire emergency systems

- The holding of fire drills.
- The control of fire hazards.
- The inspection and maintenance of facilities.
- A record of inspections, maintenance procedures and tests must be kept for the last two years.

4. Exit Signs: 4%

Exit signs must be installed over every required exit door (other than the main entrance to a room or building) in the following cases:

- in buildings more than two stories tall
- in buildings used by more than 150 people
- in corridors more than 25 metres long in health care or correctional facilities
- in exit corridors where a change of direction is required
- in areas with a fire escape that is a required exist
- in all public halls and theatres
- The signs must be visible and remain illuminated at all Times the building is occupied.



5. Fire Separations: 4%

- Buildings must have no holes or openings in drywall, ceilings or other fire separations.

General Checklist of Requirements for Building Owners

The following responsibilities are common to all buildings under the B.C. Fire Code, other than dwellings:

- **Address:** must be visible from road and lane, free from foliage and should be in a contrasting colour.
- **Evacuation plans:** recommended for all buildings with fire alarms.
- **Exit corridors:** must lead to an approved exit, such as an exterior door or exit stair shaft. The route must be free of obstruction. Exterior passageways and stairs in occupied buildings must be free of snow and ice and have handrails and stair treads.
- **Exit doors:** must not be locked or blocked from either the inside or outside. They must be unlocked from the inside when the building is occupied. They must be equipped with latching hardware that will release when a force of 20 pounds or less is applied. Stairwell doors must be equipped with self-closing and latching devices that latch the door shut when released. Draperies and mirrors are not permitted.
- **Fire alarm systems:** must have a working A/C power-on bulb, and be kept in good working condition with no audible or visual damage. They must have a current service tag (dated within the last twelve months) and up-to-date logbook. Electrically supervised alarms (with a trouble alarm and light) must be inspected and tested by qualified personnel at least once per year. Systems that aren't electrically supervised must be inspected and tested by qualified personnel each month.
- **Fire department access:** the owner or occupier must provide access to the fire department to conduct an inspection.
- **Fire department vehicle access:** must always be available to at least one face of every building via a street, yard or private driveway
- **Fire doors:** must not be blocked or wedged open, including stairwell doors.
- **Fire hydrants:** must be accessible, free of damage and serviced within the specified date.

Private hydrants require annual service, with records kept on site.

- **Fire separations:** must have no holes or openings that compromise their purpose.
- **Outdoor storage areas:** must be in good condition and arranged in a manner that minimizes fire risk.
- **Garbage disposal:** commercial containers must be located six metres from combustible buildings. If kept inside, commercial containers should have tight-fitting lids and be kept in fire-separated rooms.
- **Storage areas:** must be kept free of excessive clutter, with aisle widths of at least 36 inches in larger rooms.
- **Mechanical rooms (such as boiler, furnace, or electrical rooms):** must provide clear access to equipment, and, in the case of boiler rooms, must contain no storage.
 - Distribution panels should have a clearance of at least 18 to 24 inches. In the breaker box, all switches and/or fuses should be identified, including the fire alarm breaker. Doors must remain closed, with self-closing devices in boiler rooms.
- **Laundry rooms:** keep rear of machines free of dust and lint. Lint traps must be cleaned regularly, with lint waste disposed of safely. Ensure electrical connections are not a fire hazard. Doors are to be kept closed with a self-closing device.

About the Fire Inspection Process

Pemberton Fire Rescue carries out routine, preventative property inspections to identify and correct fire safety hazards in all buildings, aside from private family dwellings.

The initial inspection typically occurs during the business license process or shortly after the license is issued. The timing of follow-up inspections largely depends on the nature and number of deficiencies discovered at a particular site.

With the building representative present, the inspector will look over the property, identifying deficiencies and detailing them in a written report. A copy of this report is sent back to the representative with instructions for correcting any deficiencies found.

The importance of compliance

Owners who are found to have violations during the routine inspection face a re-inspection fee. Penalties for not addressing violations identified during the inspection can include fines and/or jail time.

The report makes the owner legally responsible for any consequences that may arise from the identified problems.

Additionally, the owner of a building that catches fire may face a civil lawsuit regardless of whether or not the owner has done something wrong.

Fire Prevention 101:

Know Thy Enemy

Understanding the nature of fire can help you prevent or fight it more effectively.

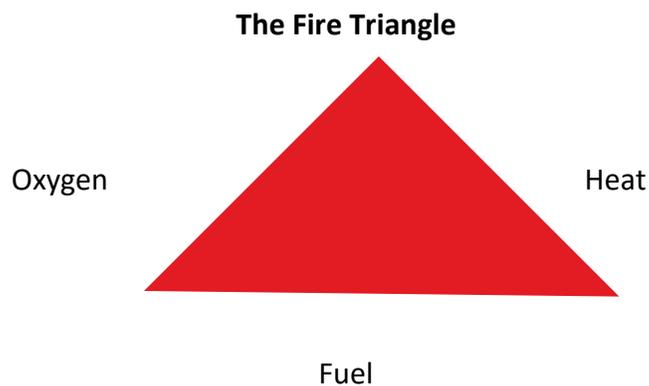
Three factors are required for a fire to start and keep burning: oxygen, heat and fuel.

This is often referred to as the fire triangle. In essence, a form of fuel must be heated in the presence of oxygen for a fire to burn. Remove any one of the elements, and a fire cannot occur.

FUEL: Fuel for fires can be any combustible material or substance, whether it is a solid, liquid or gas. While the steel supports in a building won't burn, the wooden beams, furniture, wallpaper and fabrics will. Other examples of fire fuels include sheets and towels, plastic shower stalls, kerosene, paints, oil, natural gas, hydrogen, propane and candle wax.

HEAT: Fires create heat, but they also need a heat source to start. Heat can come from chemical, electrical, and mechanical sources. Examples include static electricity, a chemical reaction between bleach and oil rags, friction and compressed gas.

OXYGEN: Oxygen sustains life, and sustains fire. Oxygen itself does not burn, but the more oxygen that is present during a fire, the faster the burning process, and vice-versa.



Some Facts to Consider:

In the most recent census, a combination of appliances, heating, cooking, and electrical equipment caused:

20,968 fires across Canada (38% of the total)

\$424.5 million in losses (34.4% of the total)

940 injuries (41%)

63 deaths (16%)

Assembly, institutional, business, industrial, storage and mercantile properties across Canada had:

7,364 fires per year (13.3% of the total)

\$424 million in losses (34% of the total)

346 injuries

23 deaths