

BALANCED FIRE PROTECTION PLAN?



FOLLOW THE CODE

Codes and standards contain the minimum requirements for buildings. Building owners and facilities managers must at minimum comply with the fire codes mandated by city, state and federal laws.

Good life safety planning relies upon creating a program where building owners are doing more than what is asked of them.



EVACUATION PLAN

Building owners and facilities managers should create and post evacuation plans throughout the building so that occupants become familiar with the routes and meeting/assembly points. Building occupants should practice the evacuation plan during regularly scheduled fire drills.

Know where primary and secondary exits are located in your building.



ALARM SYSTEMS



Alarm systems help to notify building occupants of a fire. Alarms are installed throughout the building and need to be checked regularly to ensure proper working condition.

Alarms should be in working order on each floor of the building.



TRAINING & EDUCATION

Key personnel must be properly trained according to their specified fire safety responsibilities. Education and training for building occupants may include hosting in-house safety seminars by manufacturers or bringing in a local fire department for hands-on fire extinguisher training or safety tips for evacuation planning.

All training documentation must be kept on file within the human resources department of each business.



EMERGENCY LIGHTS & EXIT SIGNS



Every building should have working emergency lights and visible exit signs. This life safety equipment is vital for building occupants to safely evacuate buildings in a timely manner during emergencies.

Building owners and facilities managers should make sure they are regularly tested and maintained.



PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



Trained technicians have strategically placed extinguishers throughout your building. They also service the extinguishers on a regular basis so you can be assured the right extinguisher is readily available and will work during a fire emergency.

Building occupants should become familiar with the location of extinguishers and read the operating instructions prior to a fire emergency.



FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM



Fire suppression systems provide fast, on-site protection at the earliest stage of a fire. They are designed and installed to effectively extinguish specific types of fires in certain parts of buildings such as cafeteria kitchens.

NFPA standards provide specific criteria for places where pre-engineered systems are mandated such as restaurants, commercial kitchens and industrial areas.



STANDPIPE & HOSE SYSTEMS



Standpipe and hose systems are on-site, defend-in-place fire protection equipment to protect individuals against developing fires. This equipment is needed in buildings where fire department response time may exceed five minutes.

Needed in buildings such as offices, dormitories, schools, airports, hotels and hospitals.