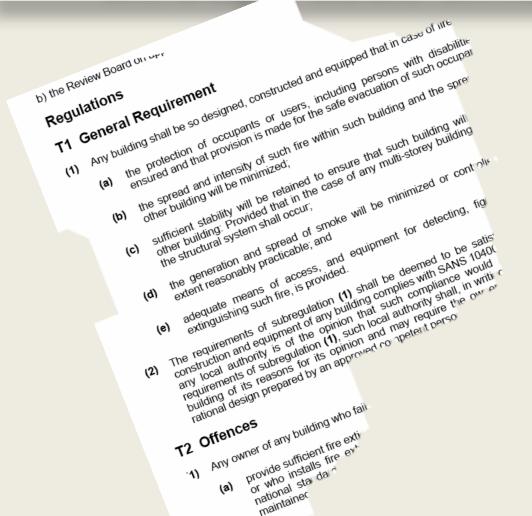
Improving fire prevention through code enforcement



Presented by
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Chief Fire Officer
Breede Valley Municipality

What is "Fire Prevention"?

Understood broadly to include not only reductions in the likelihood of fire ignition but also reductions in the severity of fires that do occur. The latter is often distinguished using the label "mitigation".

Together, prevention (defined narrowly) and mitigation correspond to the two parts of "fire risk"— <u>likelihood and consequence</u> — whose reduction is the intended result of code compliance and fire prevention (defined broadly).

This broad definition of "fire prevention" also means that the efforts are concerned with impact on intentional and unintentional fires.

Even if intentional fires cannot be fully prevented through inspections and other code compliance activities, any fire can be mitigated, reducing its loss to a much lower level than would otherwise be the case.

What is Code Enforcement?

Process of ensuring compliance with all codes, ordinances, laws, and other regulations.

- Although this definition of code enforcement is accurate, in reality code enforcement is any action taken to ensure citizens comply with fire codes.
- Code enforcement can mean anything from fire inspections to speaking to a citizens' group about burning garden debris. Each of these actions helps to educate citizens about how to comply with the code.

What is "Fire Inspection"?

Means an inspection in support of any fire-related requirements appearing in a code, law or other formal and binding requirement.

It is meant to include fire-related provisions in a building code or other code that may not have "fire" in the title of the code, regardless of whether the fire department is involved in those inspections.

Fire inspections can be categorized into three types:

- 1) Inspections of **newly constructed buildings**
- 2) inspections of **existing buildings undergoing renovations**, and
- 3) inspections of existing buildings for routine enforcement.

Why is it needed?



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Our ref: fsrm/fs/enf/

ORDER TO COMPLY Issued in Terms of Sections 24 of the Municipal Fire Safety Bylaw read with Section 1 of the Republic of South Africa

Act. Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Issued in Terms of Sections 24 of the Municipal Fire Safety Bylaw read with Section 1of the Republic of South Africa Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Act, Act 99 of 1987, thereby giving effect to Section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution of the Constitution

Why is it needed?

- ☐ Fire is the greatest threat a community faces
- Fires devastate communities, costing millions of rands, destroying vital infrastructure, and claiming lives
- Firefighters and their fire engines can do amazing work to put out fires; **BUT** the damage to the community begins well before the Fire Department even gets the call to respond!
- ✓ A fire prevention program is the most effective method of keeping the community safe from fires...
- ✓ Code enforcement is the basis for fire prevention inspections
- ✓ the inspection process is the very backbone of the fire prevention program

Why is it needed?

- The main purpose of a fire related portions of code compliance inspection program is to discover and correct conditions that pose a threat to life and property, based on legally adopted code requirements, and to motivate owners and building managers to prevent future hazards by educating them as to the hazards and proper methods of prevention
- Code enforcement can mean anything from regulatory fire inspections to speaking to a citizens' group about burning garden debris.
- Each of these actions helps to educate citizens about how to comply with the code......

...compliance with the code, is after all, what code enforcement is all about

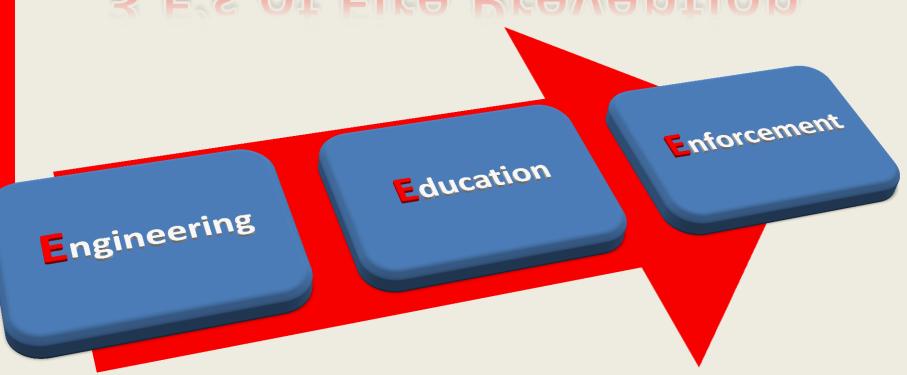
How is it Performed?

CODE PARAMETERS

Meets Prescriptive Requirements Meets
Performance
Requirements

Meets Goals & Objectives of Complete Compliance

How is it Performed? 3 E's of Fire Prevention 3 F 2 OI FILE BLEAGUIIOU



Who Performs it?

Currently (in South Africa) there are three predominant staffing models in Fire Departments for regulatory fire inspections:

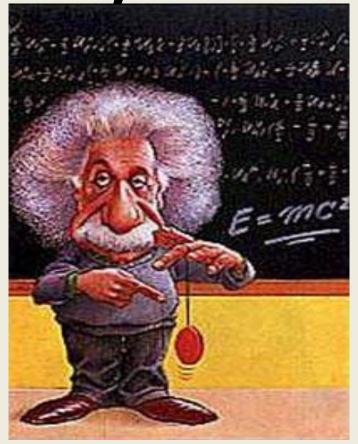
- 1. Inter-Changeability model....Operations Officer or firefighter does fire prevention duties as a secondary function or rotates from Operations to Fire Prevention/Safety on a predetermined basis
- 2. Element Focused Specialist Model where a dedicated Fire Official is given the title of Fire Inspector /Fire Safety Officer with a focus on an element of fire safety speciality (plans/installations/building compliance, etc) and carries our the role of on a permanent basis
- 3. Complete Specialist Model where a dedicated Fire Official is given the title of Fire Inspector /Fire Safety Officer and carries out the role on a permanent basis and focuses on all elements of regulatory code enforcement.

Who Performs it?

Albeit there are many factors that decide on the model of code enforcement staffing chosen; it is important to note the three golden rules of staffing this function as it will have influence on outcomes and the end result:

- Personnel should be <u>trained to the level of enforcement</u> they will perform.
- Personnel should be <u>knowledgeable</u> about the structures and processes they will be inspecting.
- Personnel should be <u>familiar with the legal authority and responsibilities</u> of fire code enforcement.

The Theory of Relativity



What we do must be relative to what we want to achieve !!!



Key Performance Objectives

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES & PROCEDURES

You must have aRisk Management Plan

- Integrated Risk Management Plan and subsequent Action Plans are designed to ensure that the Service provides resilient and robust delivery of its **Prevention, Protection and Intervention functions** and maintains the very highest standards in order to ensure the safety of both its community and its staff.



You must have aPolicy on Discharge of Fire Safety Duties

Designed to contribute to the overall objectives of Fire Services delivery for the Municipality and enhances the competent and professional standing of the Fire Service; which as a Management Procedure is designed to:

- Promote compliance with fire safety, fire protection and fire prevention laws, regulations, directives and ordinances.
- Promote co-operation rather confrontation.
- Promote risk reduction



You must have aRisk Based Inspection Programme

To ensure that fire safety duties are conducted in a systematic, transparent and auditable manner that will enable the achievement of Key Performance Objectives



How does a Risk Based Inspection Programme help to improve fire prevention through code enforcement?

- Assists in prioritizing inspections based on mandated requirements.
- Assists to assess the extent to which existing resources may be utilised.

How does a Risk Based Inspection Programme help to improve fire prevention through code enforcement?

STEP 2: OPERATIONAL RISK VIST [ORV]

- Generated by Fire Safety Section in terms of priority Code / Risk Rating
- ORV Conducted by Operations Dvision
- ORV returned to Fire Safety for processing and recoding



STEP 3: REGULATORY INSPECTION and On-SITE FIRE SAFETY AUDIT

- Notfication
- Regulatory enforcement visit
- Risk Rating assigned
- Enforcement /Education Decsion



STEP 1: REMOTE AUDIT

- In Office Review of File
- Information Gathering
- Application of Initial Risk Rating and Inspection Priority Code

Integrated
Fire Safety &
Risk
Management



STEP 4: ADMINISTRATION

- Updating of Risk Register
- Updating of Response PDAs
- Updating of Water Supply Maps
- Update of File

	Institutional & Residential		Residential Other		Shops & Licensed Premises		Assembly & Education		Industrial /Commercial & Storage		Other Workplaces		ffice	Other Venues
E2	Hospital	ні	Hotels	F1	Large Shops	Al	Entertainment & Public Assembly: - Public tintertainment (commercial) - Public entertainment (Occasional) - Casino	DI	High Risk Industrial	D4	Plant Room	G1	offices	All other Occupancies 83, C1
t1	Prisons & Places of Detention	H4	Dwelling Houses	F3	wholesalers	AZ	Theatrical & Indoor Sport - Cinemas - Sports Halls - Theatres - School Halls - Gymnasium	B 1	High Risk commercial service	14	Porking Garage			,
E 4	Health (Medical) Care	нз	Town Houses	F2	Small Shops	A 4	worship - Church - Temple - Masque	н	righ Risk Storage	DS	LOW RISK Industrial			
E3	Institutional Residencies for impaired	H2	Dormitories			А3	Places of Instruction - Schools - Colleges	D2	Moderate Risk Industrial	C2.	Museum, Art Gollery or Library			
		нэ	nospitality (B&Bs)			A5	Sports arounds	JZ	Moderate Risk Storage	Be	EDE VALLEY		/	
F	PREMISES USE GROUPINGS						B2	Moderate Risk Commercial Service.	Б		EPAR	RE (Mary 10 Acc	



+ RISK BASED INSPECTION PROGRAMME Compliance Level / Risk Rating Matrix Appendix A Numerical values CL-1-CL-5 within the matrix = Compliance Level SHOPS & INDUSTRIAL, INSTITUTIONAL & RESIDENTIAL ASSEMBLY & OTHER WORK OTHER LICENSED COMMERCIAL & OFFICE RESIDENTIAL OTHER EDUCATION PLACES VENUES PREMISES STORAGE VERY HIGH CL-5 [Unacceptable Risks] VERY HIGH VERY HIGH HIGH Ø CL-4 CL-5 CL-5 MEDIUM HIGH HIGH VERY HIGH VERY HIGH VERY HIGH VERY VERY Serious Risks requiring HIGH HIGH Immediate Attention] CL-3 CL-4 CL-4 CL-5 CL-5 CL-5 CL-5 CL-5 ۰ LOW MEDIUM MEDIUM HIGH HIGH HIGH HIGH HIGH CL-2 CL-4 CL-4 CL-4 CL-3 CL-3 CL-4 CL-4 ĸ VERY LOW LOW LOW MEDIUM MEDIUM MEDIUM MEDIUM MEDIUM [Risks requiring attention] CL-2 CL-1 CL-2 CL-3 CL-3 CL-3 CL-3 CL-3 ¥ VERY LOW VERY LOW LOW LOW LOW LOW LOW S CL-2 CL-2 CL-2 CL-2 CL-1 CL-1 CL-2 2 VERY VERY LOW VERY LOW VERY LOW VERY Limited or Well Managed Risks LOW LOW CL-1 CL-1 CL-1 CL-1 CL-1 [no significant risks]

RISK RATING	DESCRIPTION	ESCRIPTION COMPLIANCE LEVEL DESCRIPTION		ENFORCEMENT EXPECTATION	
5 UNACCEPTABLE RISK	₩High level risks that have NO control measures and place life /property at immediate risk from fire outbreak	Compliance Level 5	 Dangerous conditions resulting in serious risk to persons in case of fire Follow Up Audit Always Required 	Prohibition Notice to Cease Activity	
4 SERIOUS RISKS THAT REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION	원 High level risks that are lacking in adequate control measures 원Medium risks that have no effective control measures	Compliance Level 4	 Generally workplace risk rating very high/high Serious deficiencies that require structural alterations Requirement for comprehensive major systems Poor management with numerous high/medium contraventions of fire safety legislation. Disregard for fire safety issues with bad housekeeping and no risk assessment or records of training or testing. Following a fire where greater emphasis is required to address deficiencies History of previous enforcement or informal action Follow Up Audit Always Required 	Enforcement Notice [Final Order to Comply on First Inspection] -OTC may range from 24 hours to 7 days	
3 RISKS REQUIRING ATTENTION	Medium level risks that are not adequately controlled High level risks that could be reduced further by technology	Compliance Level 3	 Generally workplace risk rating medium Numerous low level deficiencies possibly with history of other minor issues Poor management evident and inspector has lack of confidence that matters will be adequately addressed History of previous enforcement or informal action. Consider referral to Building Control if appropriate Follow Up Audit Always Required 	Enforcement Notice [1st or 2nd OTC- 14 days with possible extension] Notification of Fire Safety Deficiencies	
2 LIMITED WELL MANAGED RISK	De Low level risks that could be reduced De Risks are medium but have some level of control De Risks are medium but control measures rely on human factor De Risks are high but have good levels of control that	Compliance Level 2	 Generally workplace risk rating low Several low level deficiencies but without a previous history. Inspector has confidence in the overall management of the workplace that matters will be adequately addressed. Consider referral to Building Control if appropriate Follow Up Audit Not Normally Required	Notification of Fire Safety Deficiencies [1 st OTC – 30 days with possible extension]	

How does a Policy on Discharge of Fire Safety Duties help in better improve fire prevention through code enforcement?

- Provides Administrative Guidance
- Outlines Proactive and Reactive Approach
- Details the Assignment of Priority
- Details Initial and Subsequent Actions

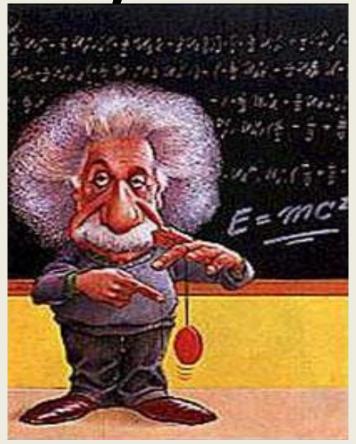
How does a Policy on Discharge of Fire Safety Duties help in better improve fire prevention through code enforcement?

RISK BASED INSPECTION PROGRAMME								
	ı							
Appendix A								
Numerical values CL-1-CL-5 within t								
	INSTITUTIONAL & RESIDENTIAL	RESIDENTIAL OTHER	SHOPS & LICENSED PREMISES	ASSEMBLY & EDUCATION	INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL & STORAGE	OTHER WORK PLACES	OFFICE	OTHER VENUES
5 [Unacceptable Risks]	VERY HIGH CL-5							
	HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH					
4	CL-4	CL-5	CL-5					
[Serious Risks requiring Immediate Attention]	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH
	CL-3	CL-4	CL-4	CL-5	CL-5	CL-5	CL-5	CL-5
	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
	CL-2	CL-3	CL-3	CL-4	CL-4	CL-4	CL-4	CL-4
3 [Risks requiring attention]	VERY LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUN
	CL-1	CL-2	CL-2	CL-3	CL-3	CL-3	CL-3	CL-3
	1	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
		CL-1	CL-1	CL-2	CL-2	CL-2	CL-2	CL-2
2 [Limited or Well Managed Risks]				VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
L				CL-1	CL-1	CL-1	CL-1	CL-1
1 [no significant risks]								

CL-5	Priority 1
CL-4	Priority 1-2
CL-3	Priority 2-3
CL-2	Priority 4
CL-1	Priority 4

P1	PRIORITY 1:							
WORK REQUIRING IMMEDIATE ATTENTION	 Believed dangerous conditions: Inspections in this category may arise from conditions identified by Operations Divisions, other authorities and members of the public, including anonymous complaints. 							
P2	PRIORITY 2:							
GENERALLY BE THAT FOR WHICH THERE IS A DIRECT LEGISLATIVE DUTY OR WHERE A TIME SCALE IS IMPOSED	 Prosecutions arising from contravention of legally imposed duties. Building regulation consultation and planning application. Enforcement Notices. Fire Regulations: Initial inspection to exempt or follow through to the issue of a certificate. Notice of proposed re-zoning or material alterations. Safety at Sports Grounds: Initial inspection and statutory re-inspections of registered stands. Occupational Safety: Initial inspection or on request from the Department of Labour. Places of public entertainment: Initial inspection. Premises with a risk rating indicating very high or high risk levels. 							
Р3	PRIORITY 3:							
FIRE SAFETY WORK OF THIS PRIORITY WILL GENERALLY COMPRISE OF INSPECTIONS OF SLEEPING RISKS AND OTHER LIFE RISKS INCLUDING AGENCY WORK.	 Hotels and boarding houses: Risk assessed inspection Improvement notices: Follow up Houses in multiple occupation: Initial inspection Residential care premises: Initial inspection Hospitals: Initial inspection Indoor sports halls: Initial inspection Residential schools: Initial inspection and at the request of the Department for Education Child minders and day care: Initial inspection Premises with a risk rating indicating a medium risk level. 							
P4	PRIORITY 4							
FIRE SAFETY WORK OF THIS PRIORITY WILL MAINLY BE RISK ASSESSED INSPECTIONS OF LIFE RISK.	 Factories, offices, shops and railway premises: Risk assessed inspection Day schools: On request Premises with a risk rating indicating a low risk level 							
P5	PRIORITY 5:							
MISCELLANEOUS.	 Fire investigation and research Fire safety publicity, liaison and education Premises with a risk rating indicating a very low risk level 							

The Theory of Relativity



What we do must be relative to what we want to achieve !!!

...cooperation is generally more effective than confrontation.



Risk Reduction starts with Awareness

Awareness triggers understanding...

... Understanding prompts realisation

...Realisation generates reduction

Improving fire prevention through code enforcement

Summary

Fire Prevention not only promotes reductions in the likelihood of fire ignition but also reductions in the severity of fires that do occur.

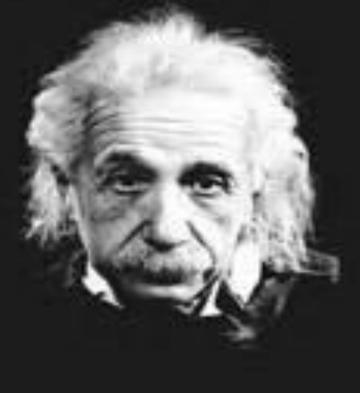
Code Compliance is the process of ensuring compliance with all codes, ordinances, laws, and other regulations

Fire Inspection means an inspection in support of any fire-related requirements appearing in a code, law or other formal and binding requirement

Improved Fire Prevention requires a systematic approach to Fire Inspections that are Risk Driven.

Improved Code Compliance requires meaningful code enforcement that is Risk Driven

"Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler."



Thank You