Cover Page

Building Name:

Multi-Family Development

Civic Address:

Address of Building here

Date: Date here

Contact Information:

Name:

Email:

Phone:

Table of Contents

Part 1 – Fire Department Information

Constructor:

Name of constructor here

Emergency Contacts:

Name:	Title:	Phone:	Location:

Fire Hydrant Location:

The closest fire hydrant is located at the Southwest corner of _____ and _____.

The Distance of Travel is 35.8m based on the Architectural Drawing (Appendix __).

Security Information:

Security cameras are monitored by _____ at the site to monitor activities after hours.

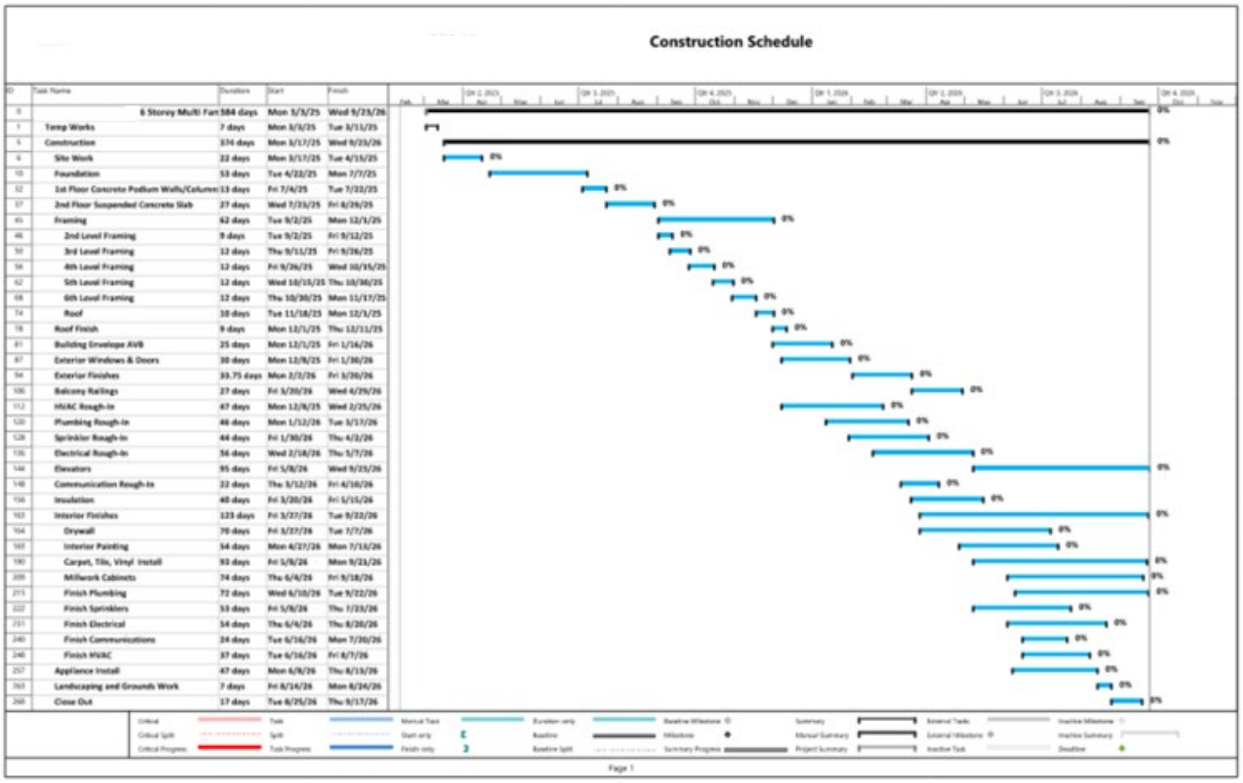
Coverage will include:

- Live camera feeds & Pan, Tilt, Zoom (PTZ) control on phone, tablet and/or desktop
- Video Monitoring patrols on site, via PTZ Cameras
- Access to syncroReports, for all security information
- Continuous, live System Health Checks
- Monitoring from 6pm - 6am, Monday to Friday
- 24 Hour monitoring on weekends and holidays
- 24/7 recorded video, stored for a minimum 21 days
- Video review possible

Part 2 – Project Scope and Timeframe

Type of project being completed:

The project being completed is a multi-level apartment building.



Schedule for completion and milestones:

Name them here

Part 3 – Site Plan Drawings

Temporary electrical connection for the project will be provided at the alley way side of the site where a temp panel will be tied into the existing electrical service feed from the laneway.

Site Plan – Important Services Locations

- Fire department connection
- First aid station
- Temporary gas location
- Fire department access
- Water connection

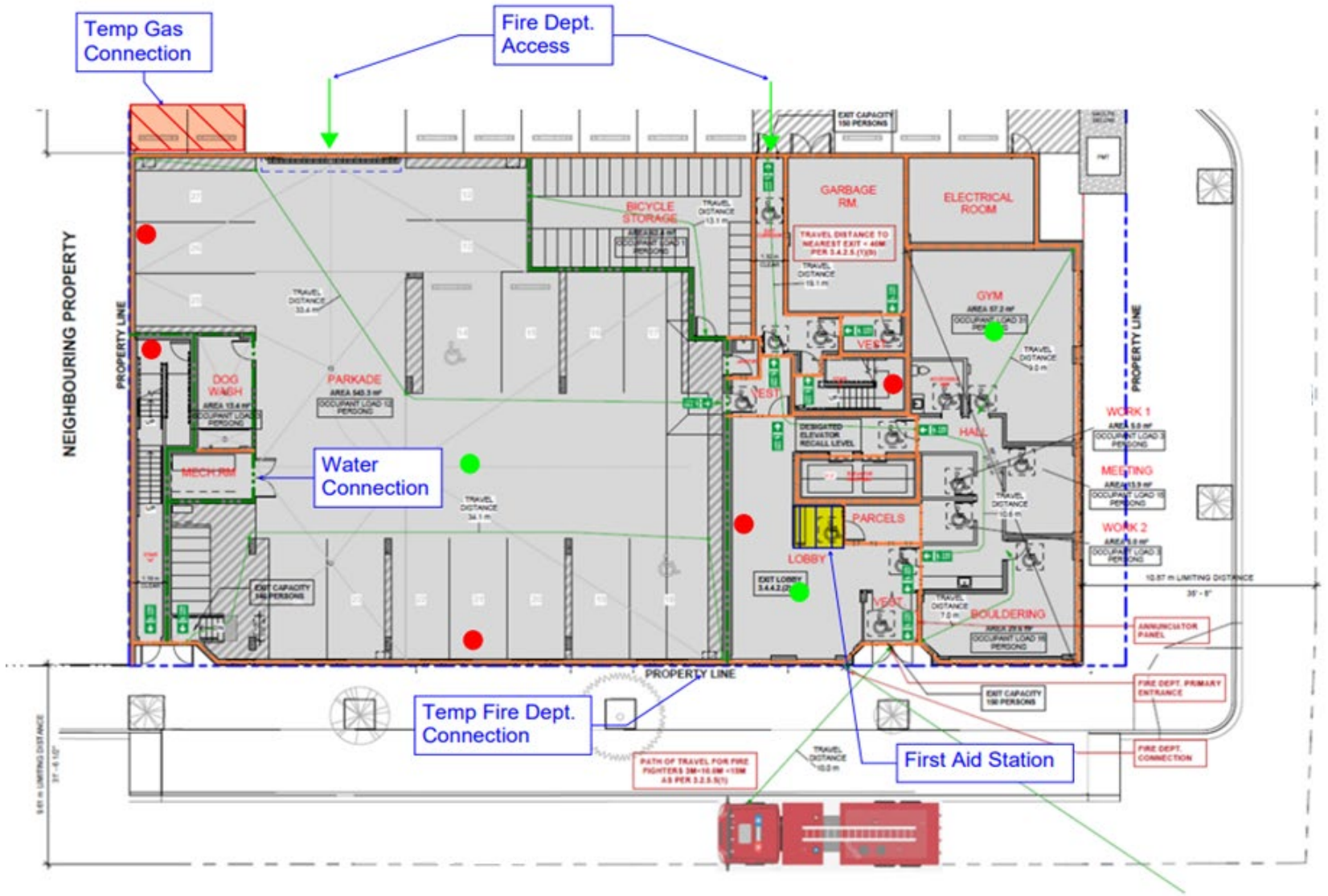
Fire Hydrant Location:
The closest fire hydrant is located at the Southwest corner of _____ and _____.

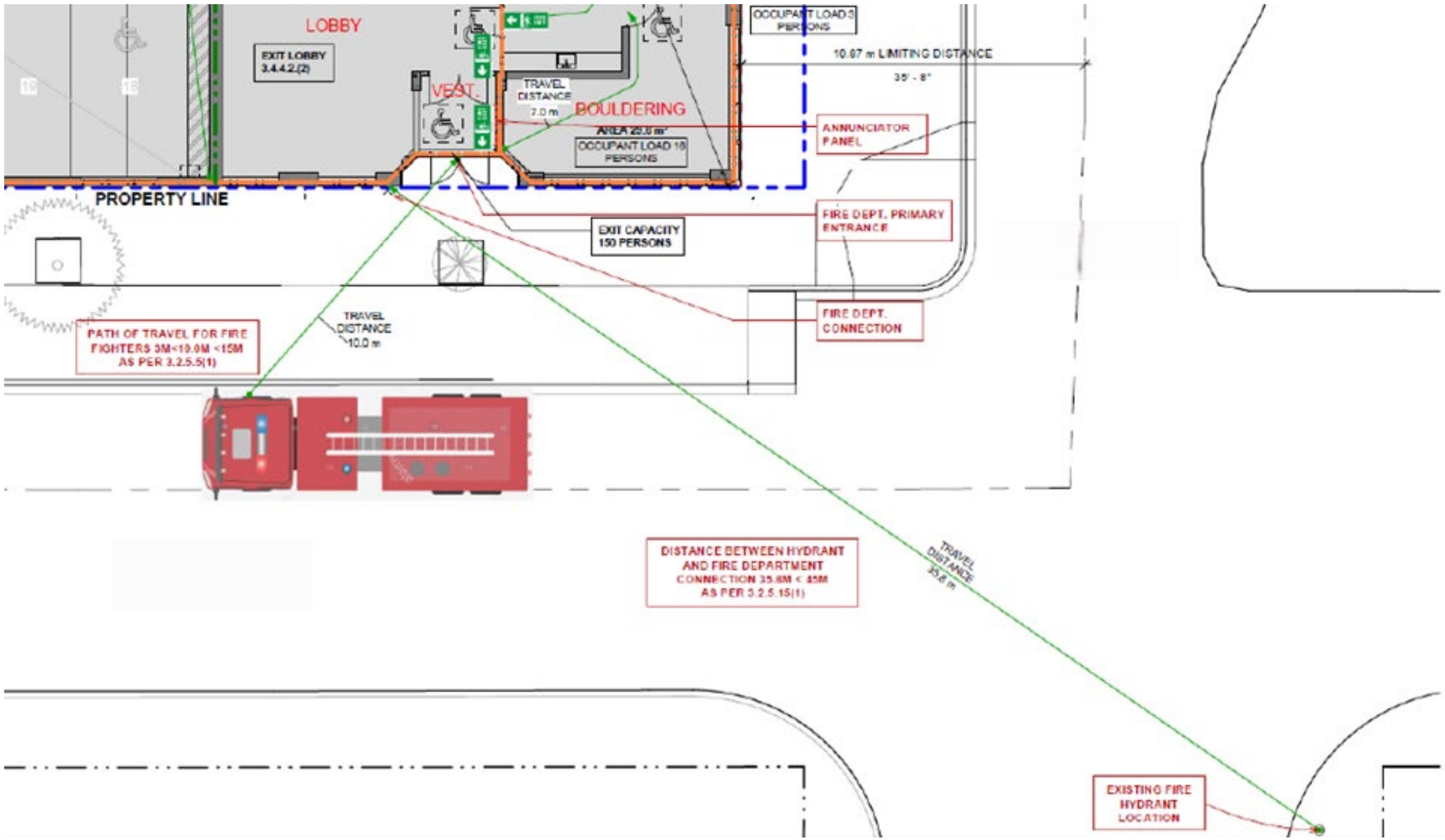
All fire hydrants, public and private are to be operational prior to the start of framing activities.

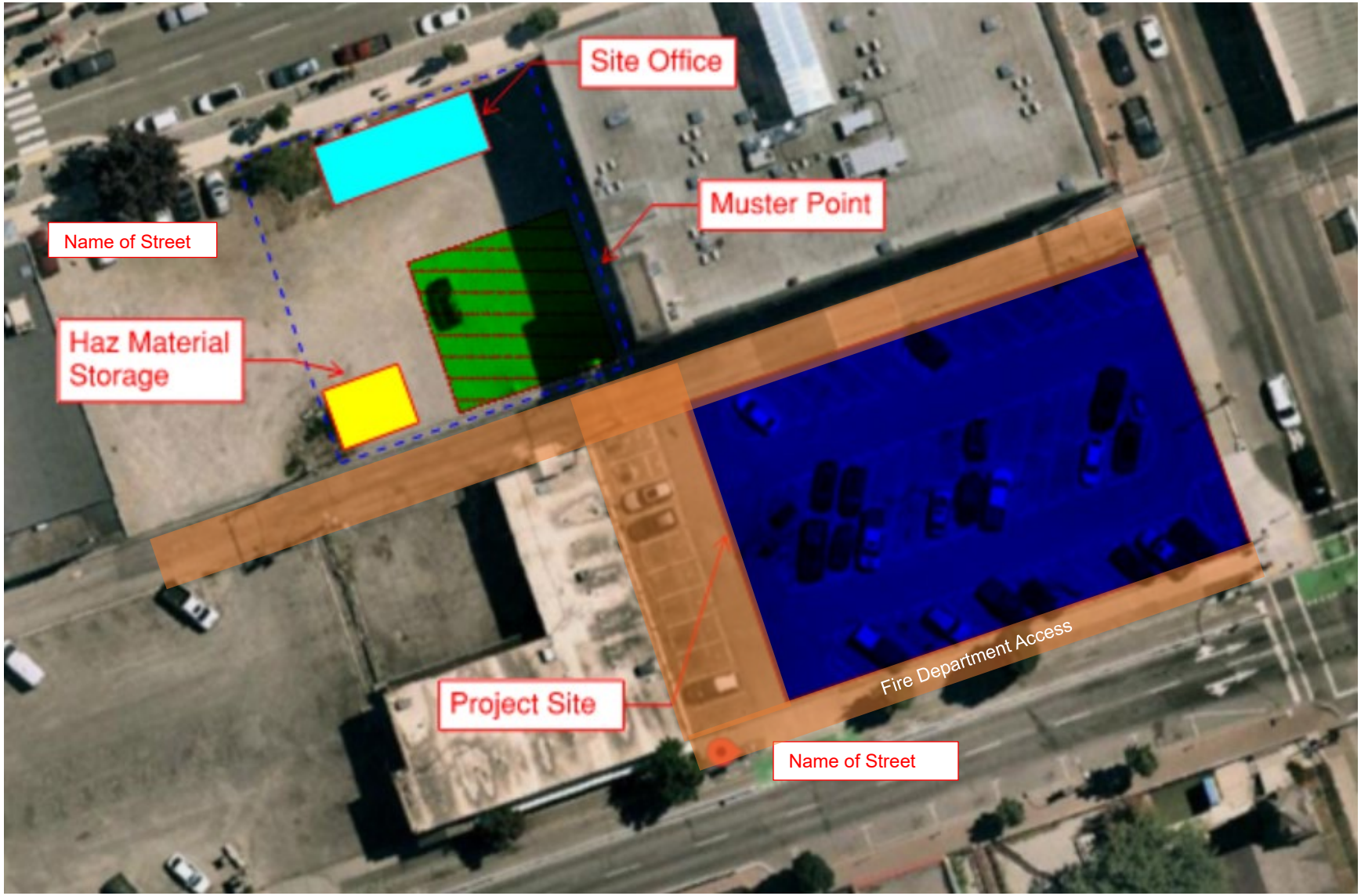
The Distance of Travel is 35.8 metres based on the Architectural Drawing (Appendix __).

The parking lot adjacent to the project site at _____ has the location of:

- Project Site Trailer
- Muster Point
- Construction Storage
- Hazardous Material Storage


Temp Gas Connection
Fire Dept. Access
NEIGHBOURING PROPERTY
PROPERTY LINE
BICYCLE STORAGE
GARBAGE RM.
ELECTRICAL ROOM
GYM
DOG WASH
PARKADE
MECH RM
Water Connection
VEST
HALL
WORK 1
MEETING
WORK 2
PARCELS
LOBBY
BOULDERING
ANNUNCIATOR PANEL
FIRE DEPT. PRIMARY ENTRANCE
FIRE DEPT. CONNECTION
Temp Fire Dept. Connection
First Aid Station
- Fire Extinguisher/Air Horn
- Temp Smoke Detector


LOBBY
EXIT LOBBY
3.4.4.2.(2)
VEST.
TRAVEL
DISTANCE
7.0 m
BOULDERING
AREA 20.0 m²
OCCUPANT LOAD 18
PERSONS
OCCUPANT LOAD 3
PERSONS
10.67 m LIMITING DISTANCE
35' - 0"
ANNUNCIATOR
PANEL
PROPERTY LINE
EXIT CAPACITY
150 PERSONS
FIRE DEPT. PRIMARY
ENTRANCE
FIRE DEPT.
CONNECTION
TRAVEL
DISTANCE
10.0 m
PATH OF TRAVEL FOR FIRE
FIGHTERS 3M<10.0M <15M
AS PER 3.2.5.5(1)
DISTANCE BETWEEN HYDRANT
AND FIRE DEPARTMENT
CONNECTION 35.8M < 45M
AS PER 3.2.5.15(1)
TRAVEL
DISTANCE
35.8 m
EXISTING FIRE
HYDRANT
LOCATION


Site Office
Muster Point
Name of Street
Haz Material Storage
Project Site
Fire Department Access
Name of Street

Part 4 – Floor Plan Drawings

Level 1 – Fire Access Plan

- Drawing w/ markups – Page 11

Level 2 – Fire Access Plan

- Drawing w/ markups – Page 12

Level 3 – Fire Access Plan

- Drawing w/ markups – Page 13

Level 4 – Fire Access Plan

- Drawing w/ markups – Page 14

Level 5 – Fire Access Plan

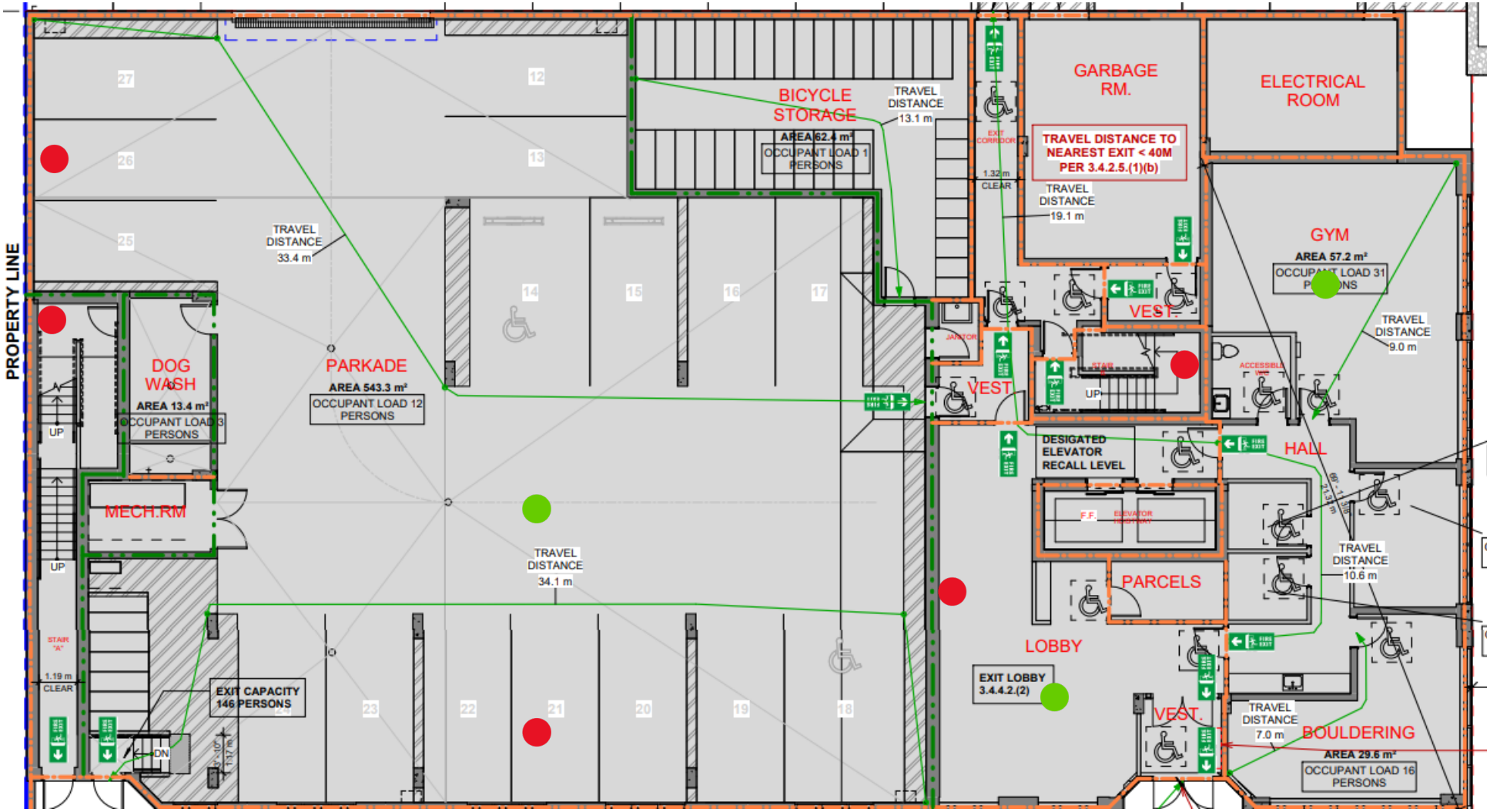
- Drawing w/ markups – Page 15

Level 6 – Fire Access Plan

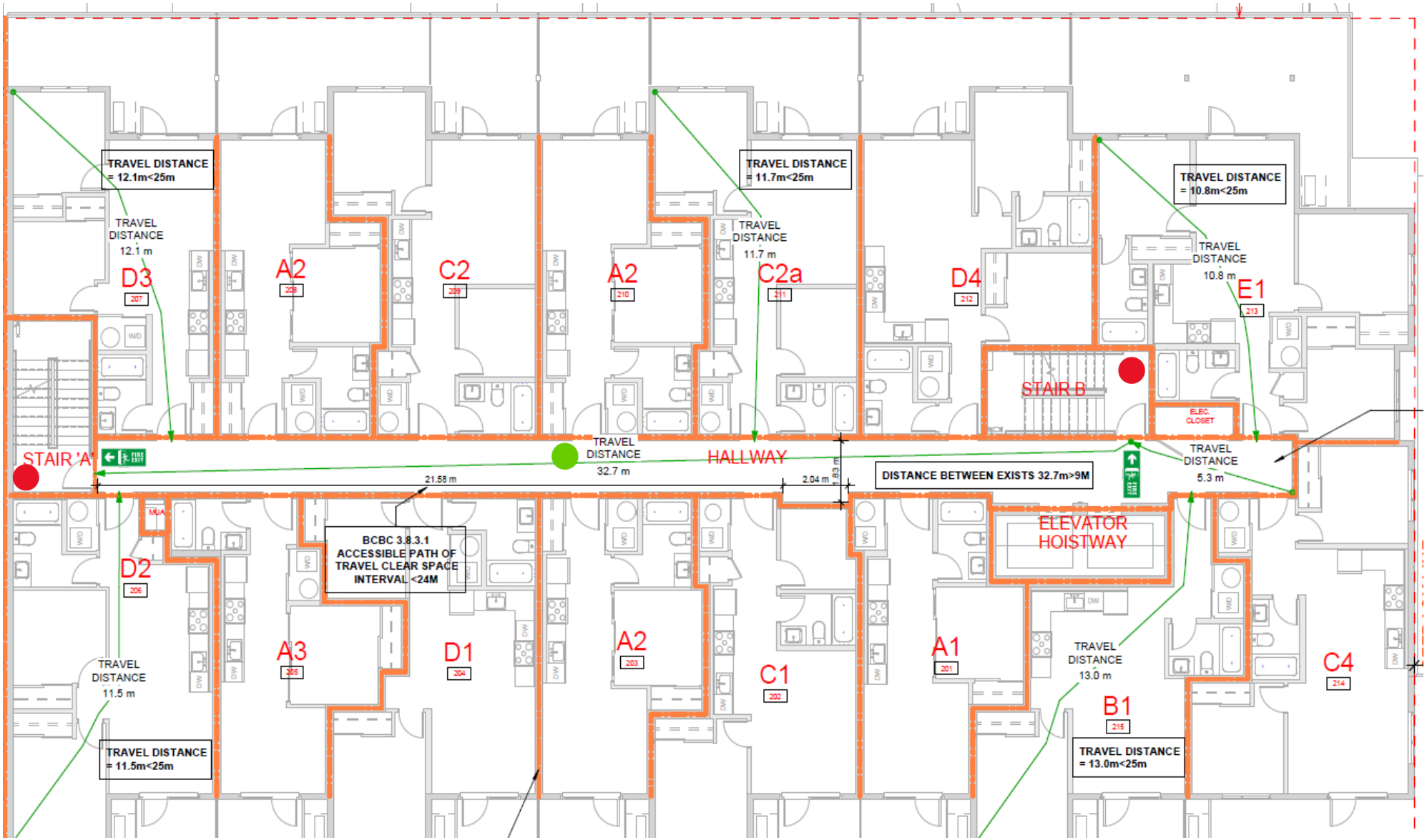
- Drawing w/ markups – Page 16

Legend:		
Emergency Box	Fire Extinguisher/Air Horn	
Temporary Smoke Detectors		
Exit Routes		

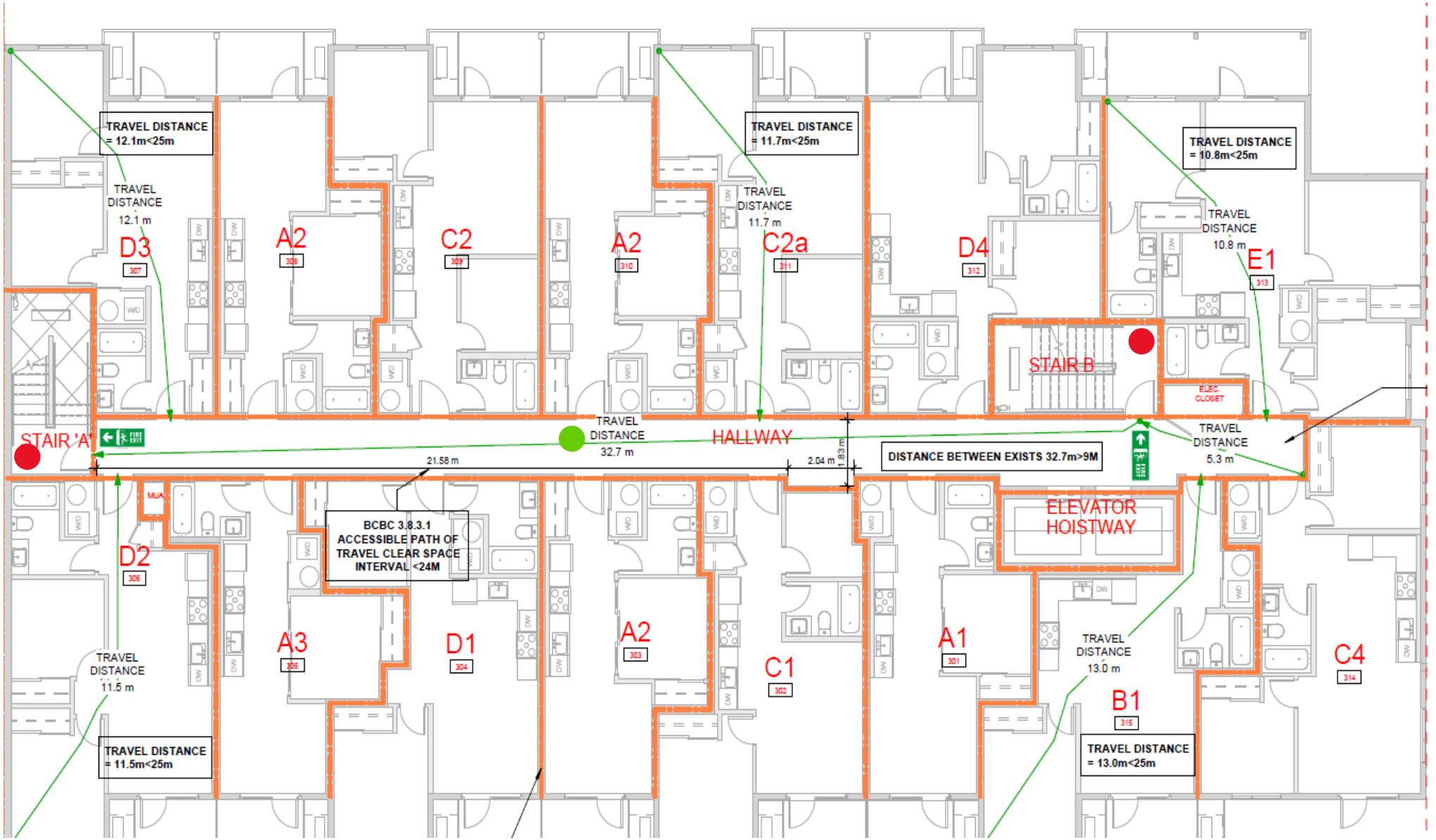
Level 1 – Fire Access Plan



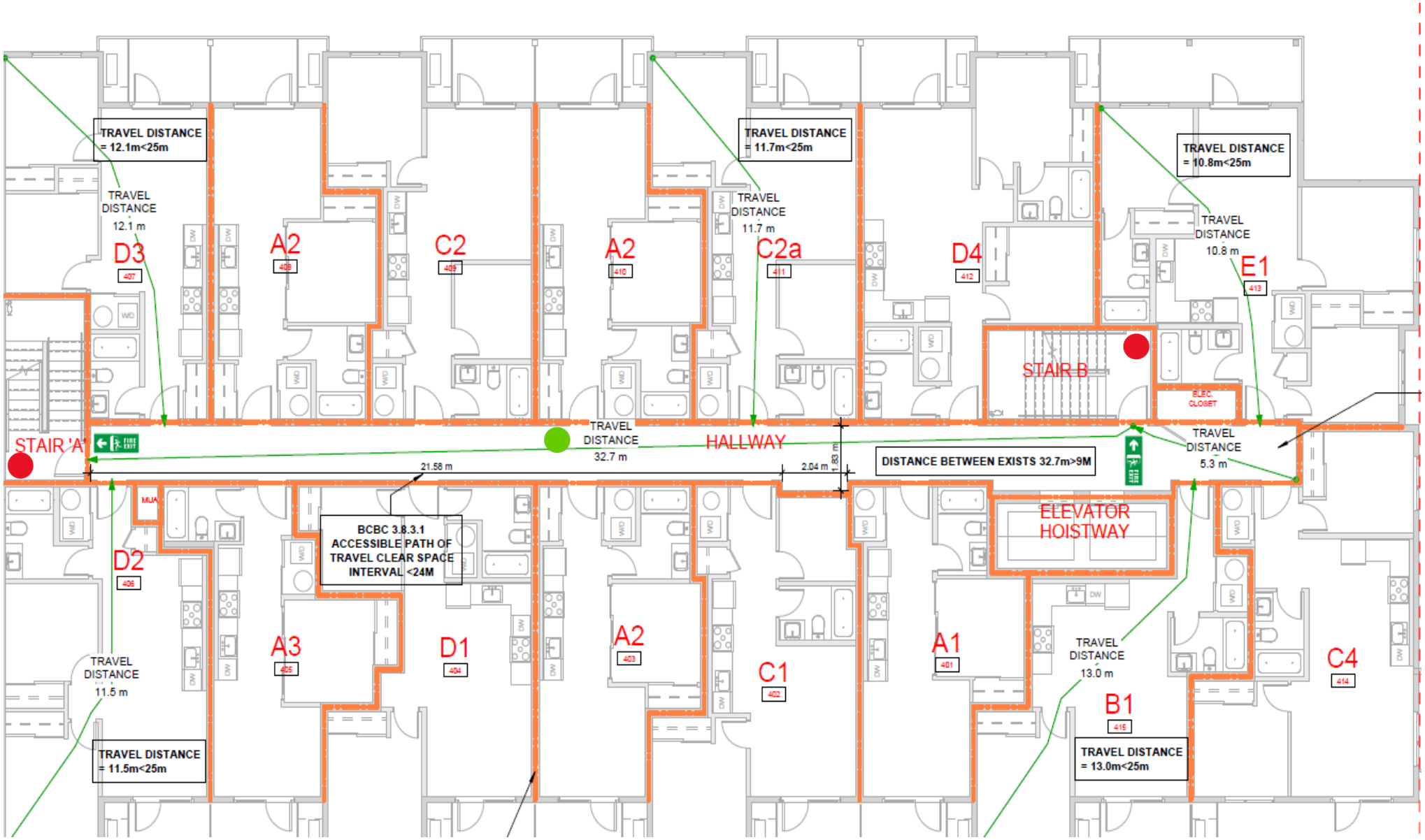
Level 2 – Fire Access Plan



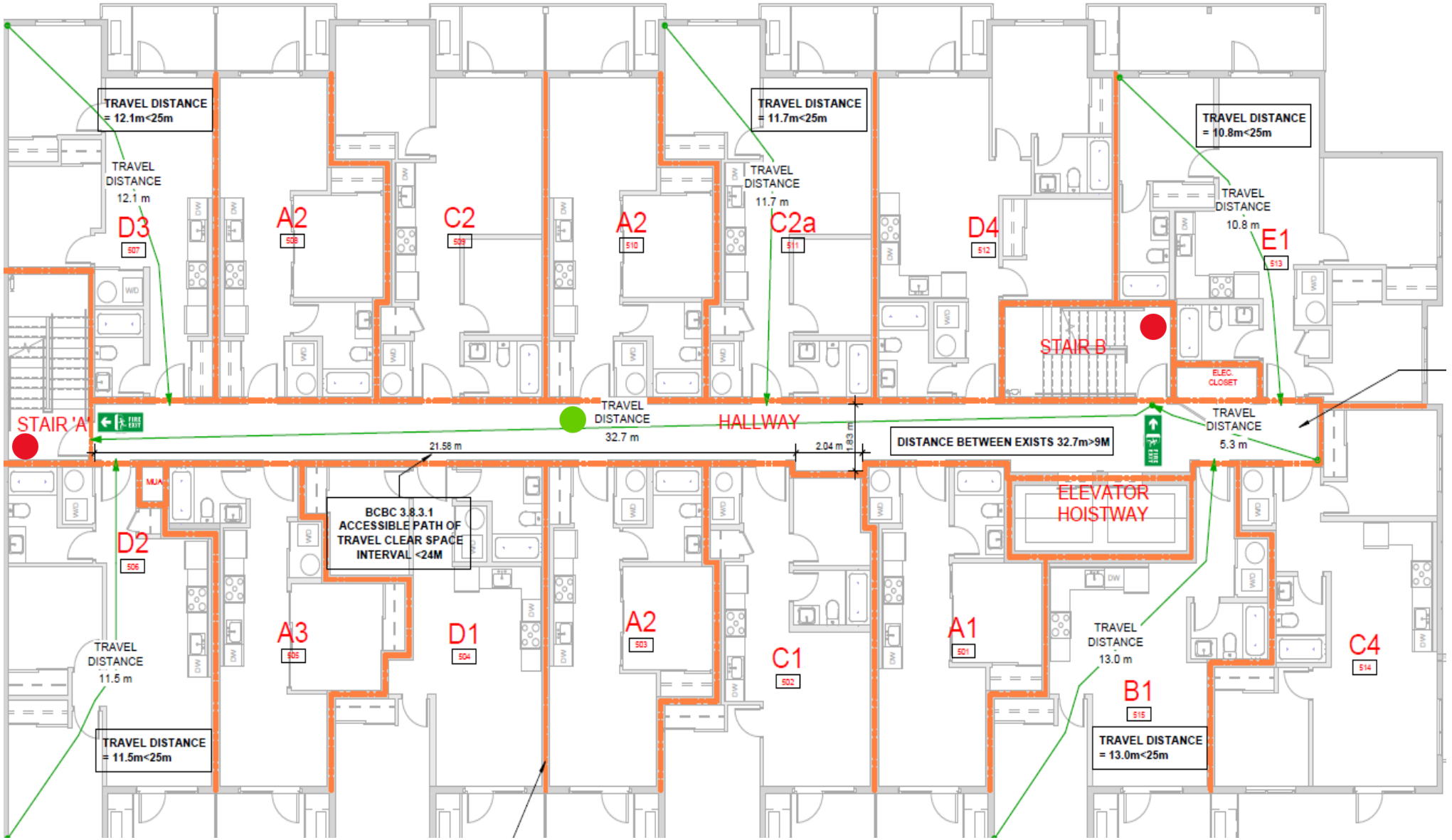
Level 3 – Fire Access Plan



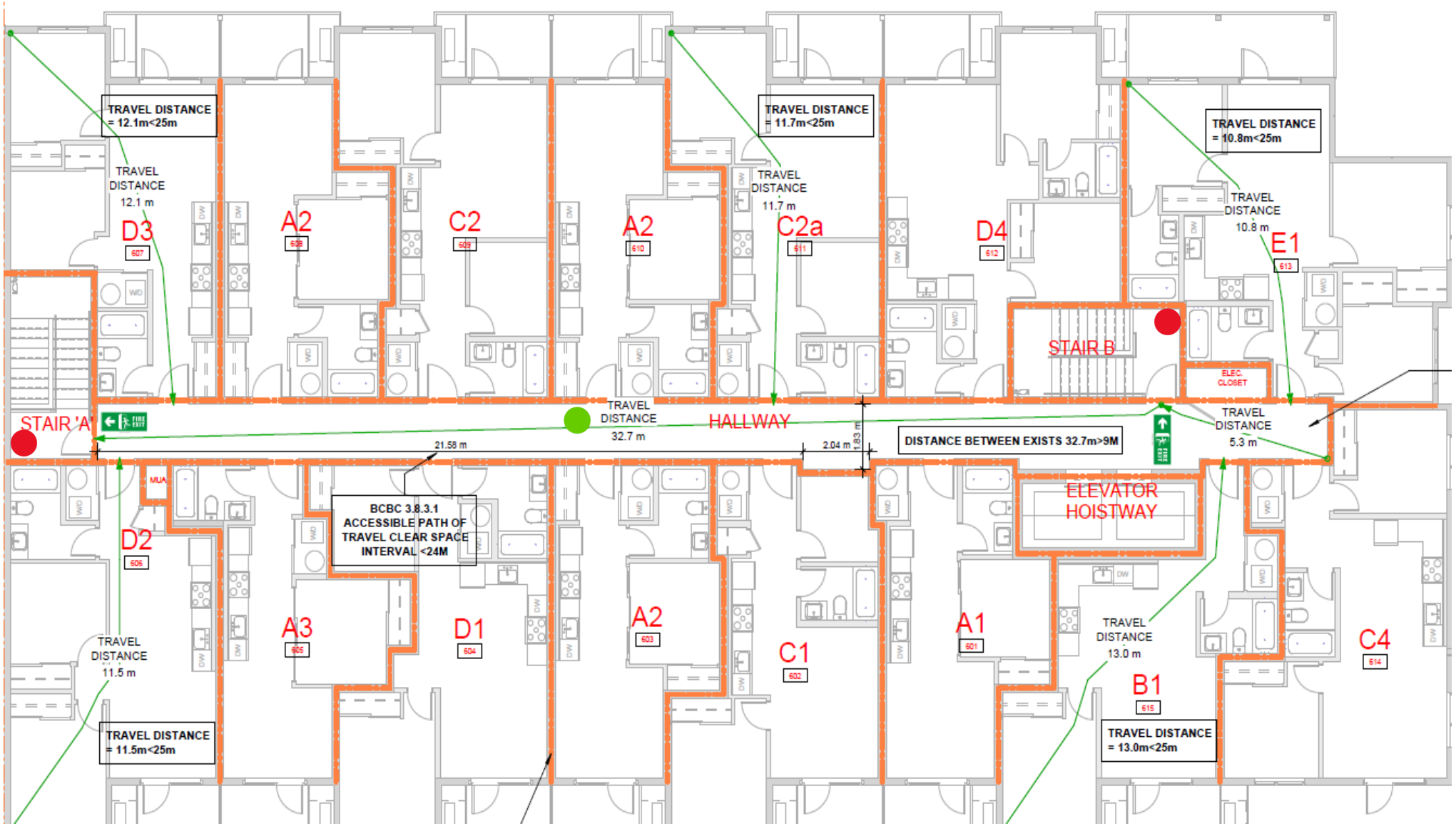
Level 4 – Fire Access Plan



Level 5 – Fire Access Plan



Level 6 – Fire Access Plan



Part 5 – Emergency Procedures

Fire/Evacuation:

- The person finding the fire will sound 1 long blast of the emergency air horn which is in a box by the exit of every floor along with the fire extinguisher, and all workers are to follow evacuation procedures and meet at the designated meeting area
    - Muster area will be directly adjacent to the project at the intersection of the back laneway and _____ (evacuation procedures will be taught during site orientation)
- The fire department or Emergency Medical Services (EMS) will be contacted by the site superintendent or competent replacement in the event of an emergency
- A head count will be done of all workers, and they are to remain at the muster area until the “all clear” has been given by _____ (Site Superintendent) or a member of the _____ Fire Department (FD).
    - Once the FD arrives on site, they are now in charge.
    - Any direction given by a member of the FD will be followed
- If safe to do so, and you are confident in doing so, fight the fire with the fire extinguishers located in the box located by the stairwells at every floor
    - Never put yourself between the fire and means of escape

Part 6 – Workplace Safety

- To control fire hazards during construction, housekeeping is to be maintained throughout the project
- Combustible materials must be removed periodically so they don’t accumulate on the project
- All firefighting equipment must be inspected and maintained monthly and annually by a competent company for life safety issues
- All emergency access and egress routes on the project must be maintained and kept clear
- Housekeeping needs to be continually addressed to ensure these areas are kept clear in the event of an emergency
- Construction equipment on site must be maintained as per the manufacturer’s specifications and a maintenance schedule must be followed

Fire Department Access to Building:

- FD vehicles must have direct access to at least one face of the building by means of a street, yard or roadway in conformance with the Ontario Fire Code
- Access to fire department connections for sprinkler or standpipe systems by firefighters and their equipment must be always maintained free of obstructions
- Streets, yards and roadways provided for fire department access must be maintained to always be ready for use by FD vehicles

- There must be no storage of building materials on any roadway near or around the project site
- Vehicles must not be parked to obstruct access by FD vehicles and signs must be posted prohibiting such parking
- Fencing for site access will be locked after site working hours
- The FD will have the code to the key box on site that will allow access to the project after hours
- Key box will be in a conspicuous place (location on drawings)

Fire Watch Duties:

- Whenever the fire alarm system/suppression system is out of service, the FD requires that an alternative method be provided to warn occupants, in the event of a fire. A fire watch consists of designated person(s) patrolling the building, with suitable communications equipment. Patrols are conducted on a regular and routine basis. Upon discovering a fire, persons on fire watch duty must notify building occupants and assist with evacuation.

Notification:

When the fire alarm system is out of service, for any reason, or the sprinkler system is down, the following procedures must be followed:

- Notify the FD that the alarm system or sprinkler system is out of service and that a fire watch will be instituted
- Notify all building occupants that the fire alarm or sprinkler system is out of service and that a fire watch has been started, for their protection and warning

Method:

Fire watch duties must be conducted on an occupied basis, until the fire alarm is placed back into service. At least one person must be assigned to fire watch duties, for the established time. Each person assigned to fire watch must be provided with the following equipment:

- Suitable means of communication (mobile phone, portable radio, etc.)
- Flashlight
- Clipboard and pen
- A Fire Watch Checklist (Appendix A)

Persons assigned to fire watch duties must be required to:

- Patrol all areas of the building once every hour to check for any fire conditions
- Thorough checks must be made for smoldering fire in out of the way places, and patrolled protection must be maintained for a minimum of two hours.
- Final inspection of hot work areas must be conducted four hours after completion of work
- Record time of fire watch patrols on the Fire Watch Checklist (Appendix A)

Fire Extinguisher Inspection and Maintenance:
Fire extinguishers must be inspected each month by a competent person for the following:

- extinguishers installed in all locations, where required
- no obvious signs of damage
- pressure gauge reads in normal or safe range
- no objects stuck in nozzle or hose
- no cracks in the cylinder, hose, pressure gauge, etc.
- agitate each extinguisher monthly

Fire extinguishers must be inspected by a qualified person or company on an annual basis. Qualified person or company must inspect:

- for any damaged or defective parts must be replaced
- extinguishing agent, as required
- to ensure a service tag is affixed to the extinguisher stating the date of the inspection and name of the qualified person conducting the inspection

The extinguishing agent in dry and wet chemical fire extinguishers must be replaced every six years.

Dry and wet chemical fire extinguishers must be subjected to a hydrostatic test every twelve years, by a qualified person or company.

All portable fire extinguishers, regardless of type, must be serviced by a qualified person or company after use.

Maintenance of Fire and Life Safety Systems:
The Ontario Fire Code (OFC) requires that regular tests, inspections and checks be performed on the life safety devices in the building. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that all these tests, checks and inspections are conducted and that any deficiencies are corrected immediately. It is the owner's responsibility to ensure that record of these be maintained and kept for a period of two years and that they be made available upon request to the Chief Fire Official.

Part 7 – Fire Prevention

Prohibitions on Smoking:
As per the Smoke-Free Ontario Act and municipal by-laws, no person must smoke or vape within 9 metres (30 feet) of an enclosed public place and workplace.

Smoke Free Worksite:

- **This Worksite Is Completely Smoke Free. There Is Absolutely No Smoking Allowed on Site**

Combustible Materials:

- All portable combustible material must be removed a minimum of 15 metres (50 feet) away from the working area and adjoining area as per the National Fire Code requirements
- There must be no refuse, waste or debris burned at the project site
- To prevent accumulation of combustible materials, a waste bin designated for such materials will be on site (outside of the building) and all combustible materials that are no longer required for the project will be placed in the bin at end of workday
- Bin must be emptied periodically to prevent over filling

Controlling Ignition Sources:

- Compressed Gas Cylinders, chemicals and flammables must be stored according to the OFC away from any source of ignition
- Drums, tanks, or other containers or explosive liquids or vapours must be cleaned and cleared of flammable or explosive liquids or vapours before work is done on them.
- Signage needs to be posted: examples are:
    - No smoking
    - Flammables
    - No open flame or spark

Hot Work:

Hot work includes operations such as electric arc and gas welding, brazing, torch cutting, grinding, torch soldering with an open flame and other allied processes that produce sparks or hot slag. Hot work operations create heat, sparks, and/or hot slag that have the potential to ignite flammable and combustible materials in the work area. Hot work must be conducted under a Hot Work Permit. All contractors that perform hot work are required to follow this procedure.

Fire Protection

If the area in which hot work operations are being performed are presently under operative sprinkler protection, the sprinklers in that area must be operative during welding or cutting operations.
Suitable fire extinguishers or water hose must be maintained near the operations.

Pre-Operation Precautions

When feasible, work areas should be wetted down before any hot work commences.

Roles and Responsibilities

Fire Watch is a worker assigned by a supervisor to observe ongoing hot work and to identify and respond to fire hazards. The Fire Watch must be able to immediately communicate with the _____ FD during a fire emergency. The Fire Watch must have a

fire extinguisher readily available and be trained in its use. A Fire Watch must be posted if it is required by the Hot Work Permit. The Fire Watch is required to comply with this procedure and all requirements listed on the Hot Work Permit.

- There is a four-hour final inspection after all hot work operations. Name of constructor requires that all contractors complete hot work procedures during the day and no later than 1:00 pm to ensure that by 5:00 pm, all final inspections have occurred by the contractor
- A fire watch person must be present while there is hot work being performed to watch for sparks and promptly use the extinguishing equipment provided and remain in the immediate area for a minimum of two hours after the hot work is completed
- A final inspection will occur after four hours

Hot Work Operators are the workers performing the hot work. Hot Work Operators are required to comply with this procedure and all requirements listed on the Hot Work Permit.

- Spark control must be put in place by way of, sheet metal guards, fire/welding blankets and similar protection to prevent hot metal and sparks from falling on combustible material which cannot be moved.

Hot Work Supervisors or those designated are required to review hot work operations and to determine if it is being conducted under a Hot Work Permit. If required, the Hot Work Supervisor must complete the Hot Work Permit and review with workers and the person conducting the Fire Watch. Supervisors are responsible for designating qualified personnel to serve as Fire Watch and Hot Work Operators.

<u>Hot Work Permit</u>

All Hot Work that is conducted in an area that is not specifically designed and equipped for hot work operations, must be conducted under an approved Hot Work Permit. The Hot Work Permit is valid for one day or shift and must be renewed daily or as needed. Provisions may be required in some circumstances, that a Hot Work Permit would extend beyond the one-day renewal if the task/scope does not change. This will be written into the Permit upon issuance.

<u>Temporary Heat:</u>

To provide temporary heat within specific areas of the project.
Hazards of temporary heat include:

- fire
- burn injuries
- explosion
- atmospheric conditions

Construction Heaters:

Heat being provided to the site will be fueled by:

- A diesel fueled system outside, or
- Heaters being fueled by a temporary natural gas connection
- Any/all heat sources on site to be of the “indirect” type.

Construction Heaters Procedure:

A TSSA-certified technician, holding a G2 or G1 license or a valid Record of Training, is required for installation and commissioning of gas-fired construction heaters. This includes:

- hazard analysis
- CSA approved equipment and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- fire extinguishers
- worker training
- emergency planning
- air sampling
- SDS
- competent supervision

When installing, maintaining and using construction heaters, keep the following in mind:

- Read and follow the construction heater’s manufacturer’s instruction and operation manual
- A construction heater must be kept on a solid, level, non-combustible base and located to minimize the danger of mechanical damage and upset
- Regularly inspect the burner, burner controls, regulator and hose for defects and damage. Have any damaged components removed from service and replaced
- Any repairs must be performed by a qualified installer
- All heaters must be used and maintained as per manufacturers’ specifications and inspected on a regular basis as warranted by daily site conditions.
- Make sure all hose and valve connections are free of dirt and damage
- Use proper fitting wrenches to make connections
- A hose used to connect a propane heater to a supply cylinder must be at least 4.6 meters (15 feet) and not longer than 24 meters (75 feet) in total length and must be protected from damage
- Do not let equipment drive over or set on hoses. Ensure the hose is placed so workers do not trip over it
- Always have fire extinguishers (4A40BC) available and easily accessible. Workers must be trained in the proper use of fire extinguishers
- Never attempt to tie down, defeat or bypass the flame safeguard system on a construction heater. If the system is defective or if the flame fails to stay lit once you release the push button safety valve, set the heater aside and have it inspected and repaired by a qualified installer. (Otherwise, have it replaced by

the rental company and ensure you explain the problem so it may be repaired before being rented again.)

- If the heater is inadequate to do the job, replace it with a larger unit or obtain additional heaters. This requires:
    - Shut off the fuel supply at the fuel service valve
    - Determine if any fuel has escaped, check areas for odour
    - Do not smoke or turn on light switches or other equipment that may cause spark if you smell fuel
    - If you smell fuel odours, ventilate the space completely before attempting to relight the heater
- Do not use a construction heater in areas where flammable materials may be used or created. Fumes and dust may create an uncontrollable fire
- Combustible materials must be kept clear of the construction heater or the direction of its flame in accordance with the clearances listed on the heater's instructions
- All temporary heaters used on site will be CSA and/or ULC listed and positioned of fire resistive drywall board, tied off to a wall or floor with no less than 1.2 metres (4 feet) of clear space surrounding it
- Do not install construction heaters in an inhabited building
- It is the responsibility of the rental company to ensure they are supplying you with a unit that is in safe operating condition. It is also their responsibility to ensure you have been trained in the safe operation of the unit and its components

<u>Refueling:</u>
Refueling equipment, vehicles and decanting fuel.
The intent of this procedure is to ensure the safety of workers on site while refueling vehicles and equipment. Also, while decanting fuel into an approved container.

<u>Roles and Responsibilities:</u>
Fire Watch is a worker assigned by the Supervisor to observe ongoing refueling procedures and to identify and respond to fire hazards. The Fire Watch must be able to immediately communicate with the Supervisor during a fire emergency. The Fire Watch must have a fire extinguisher readily available and be trained in its use. A Fire Watch must be posted if it is required by the Refueling Procedure. The Fire Watch is required to comply with this procedure and all requirements listed in the procedure.

<u>Hazards:</u>

- Fuel spills can occur due to inattention of the fuel attendant, or improperly maintained equipment, resulting in a fire and explosion hazard
- Fuel spills cause damage to the environment
- Improper fuelling techniques, or an engine left running may cause a fire, explosion, or a spill

- Smoking while fuelling can cause a fire or explosion
- Filling unapproved containers can result in static electricity charge, resulting in a fire or explosion
- Using improperly maintained hoses, pumps or nozzles can cause a fire or explosion
- Inhalation of low levels of gasoline fumes may cause nausea, eye and throat irritation
- Inhalation of high levels of fumes can result in dizziness, headache, lack of appetite and drowsiness
- Gasoline spilled on the body for a prolonged time can cause severe burns

Prevention:

- Wear the appropriate PPE (e.g., eye protection, neoprene gloves, etc.)
- Always concentrate on the task at hand and ensure equipment is properly maintained
- Have a spill kit available and workers trained in its use in case of a spill.
- Never fill an unapproved container
- Maintain all pumps, hoses, and nozzles in accordance with manufacturer's specifications
- Do not overfill the fuel tank
- Before using the pump, ensure you touch metal with your bare hand to discharge static electricity on your body to prevent a possible fire
- To avoid static electricity discharge, all equipment must be bonded. If UL listed equipment is not used, it is necessary to attach a bonding wire from piping to both the nozzle and the tank being filled.
- If a fire starts, do not remove nozzle, turn off pump and back away immediately
- Ensure designated fueling area is not near or has a down gradient spill path to a sewer, drain or body of water
- Ensure pump is properly grounded and there are no sources of ignition in the area
- Utilize spill trays under pumps, transfer points and hoses
- Monitor fueling, do not leave pump running unattended
- Place nozzle in proper holder to prevent any drips to ground
- Report any spills immediately to your supervisor and clean up
- Always inspect nozzle, hoses, fittings, pump and tank to ensure they are working properly and that there are no signs of leakage
- On hot days, allow for the fuel to expand to avoid overfilling
- Do not use electronic devices, such as mobile phones while fuelling, as a spark could cause ignition
- Always turn off the engine before fuelling equipment
- Never smoke while refuelling or refuel near any open flame
- Ensure a fire extinguisher is present in the fuelling station
- Ensure fuelling stations are set up in well ventilated areas

Propane Handling:
To work safely with propane tanks and cylinders.

Propane Handling Hazards:
The hazards of propane handling include:

- fire hazard
- Explosion
- burn injuries
- frostbite

Procedure:

- a hazard analysis must occur
- CSA approved equipment and PPE
- fire extinguisher available
- worker training (Propane handling in construction)
- SDS information
- emergency planning
- competent supervision

Receiving Cylinders at The Project:
Examine all propane cylinders received at the project; ensure they are in good condition. Reject all cylinders that are found with any of the following conditions:

- The cylinder has dents, gouges, damage on foot rings or collars, leaks or excessive rust
- The cylinder requalification date has lapsed. Cylinders are required to be requalified and marked at 10-year intervals starting with the date of manufacture
- All cylinders must have a protective collar or cap in place and the valve must be closed during transportation and service
- The cylinder has a leaking or damaged service valve
- Missing TDG and/or WHMIS labels

Cylinder Storage at a Project:
If a cylinder is not connected to a construction heater, propane torch or other appliance at the construction project, it must be stored outdoors. A cylinder may be on a roof for work undertaken on the roof during the current or following shift but the amount of cylinders cannot exceed 450 kilograms (1000 lbs.) in total capacity. (CSA standard B149.2-10 Clause 6.5.3.8)
When storing cylinders at a construction site, make sure they are not exposed to the following conditions:

- Open flame or any other source of ignition
- Vehicular or other mobile equipment. If required, cylinders must be protected by barriers or other equipment

- Stored in a way that the pressure relief valve discharge is no closer than 3 meters (10 feet) from an opening to the building
- Any tampering or damage

Cylinders should be stored so that the propane cylinders are separated from the other compressed gases or flammable and combustible liquids in accordance with the following:

- At least 1 meter (3 feet) from flammable compressed gas containers
- At least 6 meters (20 feet) from containers or dispensers for flammable or combustible liquids, or oxidizing, corrosive or toxic gases

A storage compound for cylinders must:

- be constructed so that empty cylinders can be stored on one side and full cylinders on another with a divider between them
- Do not mix the cylinders
- The compound must be located no closer than 6 meters (20 feet) to any building or adjoining property line
- All sides of the storage compound must prominently display “NO SMOKING” signs on all sides
- Propane cylinders must not be subjected to temperatures above 52^{o}C (125^{o}F)

<u>Cylinders Installed Indoors:</u>

- Cylinders installed indoors must be in the same room as the construction heater
- Cylinders must be tied upright to a stable structure to secure them from tipping
- Keep the cylinder a minimum of 3 meters (10 feet) away from the construction heater
- Never point the heater towards the cylinder
- When work is being done in an occupied building, the cylinder being used must always be under the care of the operator
- A cylinder inside a building must not be located near an exit, stairway or any other area intended for the safe evacuation of people
- Connection and disconnection are to be carried out in a well-ventilated area with no possible source of ignition within 3 meters (10 feet) of the point of connection
- If the cylinder valve does not have a hand wheel attached, a wrench for turning the valve stem must be readily available
- A cylinder may be used indoors provided:
    - A pressure regulator is employed and directly connected to the appliance or cylinder valve
    - Total capacity of cylinders connected indoors must not exceed 135 KG (300 lbs). Manifolds of cylinders located 15 meters (50 feet) apart are permitted if located on the same floor area

    - It is equipped with an excess flow valve as an internal component of the cylinder service valve or located in the outlet connection of the cylinder or service valve
    - Cylinder or regulating equipment are not subjected to damage or exposed to temperatures more than 52°C (125°F)
    - The cylinder is secured in an upright position

Cylinders Installed Outdoors:

- Cylinders installed outdoors must be set on a firm, level base
- Cylinders must be installed so that they are a minimum of 1 meter (3 feet) from an opening to any building that is lower than the release valve
- Cylinders must be installed at least 3 meters (10 feet) from any intake or air moving appliance
- Cylinders must be installed no closer than 3 meters (10 feet) from any source of ignition
- Cylinders must not be installed below grade. This requirement does not prohibit an installation in a compartment or recess below grade level, such as a niche in a slope or terrace wall that is used for no other purpose, provided that:
    - The cylinder and regulating equipment are not in contact with the ground
    - The compartment and recess are ventilated horizontally outdoors from its lowest level
    - The discharge outlet is from any pressure relief valve that is located that is located at least 1 meter (3 feet) from any building opening that is below the level of the discharge
- When damage to a cylinder from vehicle traffic is possible, protection in the form of posts, steel guardrails, or jersey barriers must be used
- A maximum of 3 cylinders manifolded together to form a system may be located within 3 meters (10 feet) of a common wall of a building. No more than 1 such system may be located against the common wall of a building unless separated by a distance of at least 3 meters (10 feet)

Cylinder Use:

The following guidelines will help solve the most common problems encountered when using a propane cylinder to supply fuel to a construction heater or hand-held torch:

- When connections are made, slowly open the service valve and check for leaks
- If a leak is detected, shut off the service valve and shut off the cylinder until the repairs have been made
- Opening the valve too quickly will cause the excessive flow valve to close. Excess flow valves are designed to shut off the fuel flow in case the regulator is broken off
- To open a closed excessive flow valve, shut off the cylinder service valve, wait a minimum of 2 minutes for the excessive flow valve to reopen and then open the cylinder service valve slowly

- The cylinder service valve should always be opened to its full opened position. Do not force it open beyond this point. Hand turning is plenty enough, do not try to force it to open wider and be stuck in that position
- Watch for a reduction in pressure or a reduced flame efficiency. This could indicate an insufficient supply of fuel. Additional cylinders may have to manifold together to supply enough fuel

Vapourization:

- If the supply pressure to a construction heater or hand-held torch is inadequate it may be that the cylinder cannot produce enough propane vapour to meet the demand
- The amount of propane vapours a cylinder can supply depends on the amount of propane liquid in contact with the cylinder shell and the temperature around the air of the cylinder. Typically, a 100 lb cylinder can supply around 50,000 British Thermal Units per hour (BTUH) at 0°C (32°F). A total of three 100 lb cylinders would be required to supply 150,000 BTUH at the same temperature
- Frost on the cylinders and components is a clear sign that the cylinder is having a hard time keeping up with the demand. The solution could be as simple as adding another cylinder or exchanging a partially filled one, because as the propane liquid reduces so does the cylinder's ability to produce vapour.

Part 8 – Site Security

Below are the requirements for the site:

- A strong fence, boarding or barricade not less than 1.8 metres (6 feet) high will be erected around the perimeter of the construction site
- Barricades will have a smooth surface facing the outside
- Barricades will have no openings other than those required for access

The site will be fenced upon commencement of construction activities and continue until the project is completed and no longer at risk. The fence will have a minimum height of 1.8 metres (6 feet) and will surround as many sides and approaches as permitted by the conditions of the site and that access is controlled.

The project site is to be well lit and locked at night and when there are no workers present.
A fully operational video surveillance system and monitoring service will be installed on the premises for the duration of the project. This system and service will have the following minimum requirements:

1. A centrally monitored video surveillance system at the project location during the period from the commencement of framing of wood framed structures.

2. Video surveillance system provider will be approved, and the service provider will not be changed, nor the service provider's contract reduced in scope, without prior written permission of insurers.
3. Warning signs will be posted throughout the project site.
4. Provide full and continuous coverage over 100% of the project site perimeter with the appropriate surveillance cameras.
5. Coverage to be provided day and night whenever construction activities have ceased or been suspended.
6. Be equipped with motion detectors, recording capabilities and UL/CSA listed power supplies.
7. Monitoring station will be ULC/UL certified.
8. The video surveillance system will be equipped with and uninterrupted power supply capable of providing power to the system for at least 8 hours.
    - In the event of a power outage, _____ will be dispatched to the project site within an hour of losing power and remain at the project site to provide security and patrol until the power is restored.
9. Will be equipped with a visual and audible warning devices which will be able to be activated automatically or manually. Fire, police/security service will be notified immediately and dispatched to the project site upon verification of the alarm.
10. All recordings will be maintained and made available to the insurance company upon request.
11. The contract for video surveillance and monitoring services are to include regular repair and maintenance services and regular checks on system integrity.

If the electronic security system is not functioning, the constructor will immediately arrange for _____ to monitor the project site until the electronic security system is back in full operation. The constructor will maintain a contract for security services at the project site upon commencement of any building activities and continue until the project is completed.

Duties of Security:

- Maintain a current security log, or record
- Make the log or record available to the insurance company upon request and
- Always patrol the project site on a regular hourly basis when there are no construction personnel on site

Part 9 – Standpipe Systems

- Where a standpipe system is to be installed, the system must be installed progressively in conformance with the Ontario Building Code.

Part 10 – Protection of Adjacent Buildings

Protection must be provided for adjacent buildings and facilities that would be exposed to fire. There is good separation between the adjacent buildings and the construction project. The distance from the work being performed should provide protection of the adjacent buildings from any fire.

Part 11 – Legal Basis for Fire Safety Planning

As per the Ontario Fire Code Section 1.2.1.1., the owner or constructor is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Ontario Fire Code.

Part 12 – Definitions

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

CHECK: means the visual observation to ensure that the device or system is in place and is not obviously damaged or obstructed.

SECURITY PATROL: means the Insured's employee or representative or hired professional security person.

HOT WORK OPERATIONS: means;

(a) The process whereby one or more of the parts to be joined is heated near or above its melting point, and the heated surfaces are caused to flow together;
(b) The process of applying heat to bring to red heat the spot to be severed, gouged or pierced, and the metal is burned in a jet of oxygen;
(c) Grinding operations that generate sparks;
(d) Torch-on roofing operations;
(e) Roof tarring operations.

FIRE WATCH: means, a person who is responsible for continuously observing hot work activity for the detection of, and response to, fires during hot work operations.

Appendix A

FIRE WATCH CHECKLIST

1) Patrol all areas of the building once every hour to check for any fire condition
2) Record time of fire watch patrols below

DATE	TIME	AREAS CHECKED	SIGNATURE

Note: All repairs to the fire alarm system during a fire watch must be recorded on this checklist.