

AUTORIDADE NACIONAL DE EMERGÊNCIA E PROTEÇÃO CIVIL SEGURANÇA CONTRA INCÊNDIO EM EDIFICIOS

Fire safety on lower tier sites in industrial establishments lower level of danger (SEVESO)

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establishments lower level of danger (SEVESO)

Fire Safety in Buildings in industrial establishments (SEVESO)

Autoridade Nacional de Emergência e Proteção Civil

Fire Safety in Buildings - legal regime

Fire Safety in Buildings - technical regulation

Inspection act



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General principles

We have the preservation of human life, the environment and cultural heritage

For that you have to...

Reduce the probability of fires occurring

Limit the development of possible fires

Facilitate the evacuation and rescue of occupants at risk

Enable effective and safe intervention of emergency services

How to make?

With passive measures

OF ORGANIZATION

AND PROTECTION / ISOLATION

With active measures

WITH THE INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS



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General principles

Fire Safety in Buildings, in organizational terms, is carried out as follows:



Responsibility for applying and verifying fire safety conditions in buildings and enclosures...

In design

We have,

- Project authors
- Project coordinators

In construction

We have,

- Company responsible for carrying out the work
- Construction director
- Director of construction supervision

In building exploration

We have,

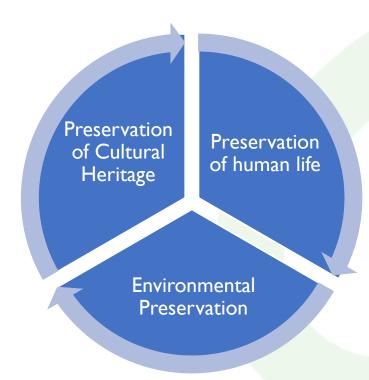
- Owner
- Whose to explore the building
- Management entities (in common spaces)



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Skills

ANEPC is the competent entity to ensure compliance with the fire safety in buildings regime with the exception of buildings and premises that are classified in the first (1.a) risk category whose responsibility lies with the municipalities



LEGAL REGIME FIRE SAFETY IN BUILDINGS

Decree-law (DL 220/ 2008)
In force since January 1, 2009, in its current wording



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Scope

They are subject to the fire safety regime buildings, or their autonomous fractions, whatever the use and respective surroundings

Installation - Technical unit where dangerous substances are produced, used, manipulated or stored (legal regulations do not apply)

Support buildings

Management - administration
Services and leisure - employees
Ordinance

Parking

Administrative buildings

Bathhouses

Kitchens/dining rooms

Dormitories

Museum

Library

Files

The legal regulation only applies to support buildings of the following facilities:

to petroleum product storage facilities

to industrial storage and treatment facilities for crude oil, its derivatives and residues

to reception, storage and regasification facilities for liquefied natural gas

to installations used in the pyrotechnic industry and the extractive industry

to facilities that transform or store explosive or radioactive substances and products



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Scope

Are still subject to the fire safety regime

Other buildings

Buildings or premises that are outside the scope of application of this decree-law and complementary legislation are also subject to the legal regime for fire safety in buildings, in terms of accessibility of rescue equipment and availability of water for fire fighting, but whose specific legislation does not cover those matters.



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Implementation methodology

Buildings and enclose

Typical uses

Risk category

Inside the buildings

Risk locations

Evacuation routes

In Portugal, there are twelve typical uses:

UT I – housing

UT II – parking

UT III – administrative

UT IV – schoolchildren

UTV – hospitals and nursing homes

UTVI – public meetings

UT VII - hotels and restaurants

UTVIII – commercials

UT IX – sports and leisure

UT X – museums

UT XI – libraries

UT XII - industrial



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Implementation methodology

Buildings and enclosures

Typical uses

Risk category

Inside the buildings

Risk locations

Evacuation routes

Risk categories depend on the following risk factors

Building height

Effective

Number of floors below reference plane

Gross area (in parking)

Fire load density (in industrial)

There are four risk categories:

I.a risk category - reduced

2.ª risk category - moderate

3.ª risk category - high

4.a risk category – very high



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Implementation methodology

Buildings and enclosures

Typical uses

Risk category

Inside the buildings

Risk locations

A – less than 100 people and 50 public

B – more than 100 people and 50 public

C - particular risks aggravated activities

- power, load, quantities, volumes

D – bedridden / or children under the age of three

E - sleep

F – essential systems

Evacuation routes

There are five risk locations and they depend on:



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Implementation methodology

Buildings and enclosures

Typical uses

Risk category

Inside the buildings

Risk locations

Evacuation routes

We have two types of evacuation routes:

Horizontal evacuation routes

Vertical evacuation routes



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Implementation methodology

In buildings/places/roads, with

Dimensions . Distances

Location

Evacuation

In terms of implementation we have passive measures

OF ORGANIZATION

In buildings/places/roads, with

Compartmentalization
Protection / Isolation
Reaction to fire
Smoke control

AND PROTECTION / ISOLATION

With active measures

WITH THE INSTALLATION OF EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS



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Implementation methodology

In buildings/places/roads

Water supply

Emergency lights

Emergency signage

SADI - fire detection

Smoke control

1st intervention - Fire extinguishers / reels

2nd intervention - columns

Generator

Pumping plant

SFEAI - sprinklers

Pollution control

Gas detection

Accessory installations

In terms of implementation we have passive measures

OF ORGANIZATION

AND PROTECTION / ISOLATION

With active measures

WITH THE INSTALLATION OF

EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS



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Self-protection measures

These are **security organization and management measures**, during the operation of a building or premises, intended to mitigate risks and plan the response to emergencies.

(prevention, planning and action measures in case of emergency)



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Security manager

Is responsible for maintaining safety conditions against fire risk and implementing applicable self-protection measures

- You must designate a <u>Security Delegate</u>
- Verify the adequacy of self-protection measures and <u>request approval</u> from ANEPC
- Keep self-protection measures <u>permanently updated</u>
- Organize, direct and evaluate the operation of security teams
- Distribute the rules of <u>exploration and behavior</u>, provided for in self-protection measures, to all occupants
- Disclose <u>self-protection measures</u> to all occupants who perform functions in the <u>building</u> or premises, including companies contracted to provide services
- Promote <u>training and drills within the scope</u> of self-protection measures
- Request regular inspections

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Security delegate

You must carry out self-protection measures and test them through simulations, proposing changes if necessary, resulting from their evaluation

The Security Manager <u>delegates powers</u> to the Security Delegate, <u>but not responsibilities</u>



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Implementation methodology

Self-protection measures

Self-protection and management during exploration, it is the responsibility of the

Security Manager, Security Delegate and security team

Preventive measures

With, procedures or prevention plan

Intervention measures in case of fire

With, procedures or internal emergency plan

Security records

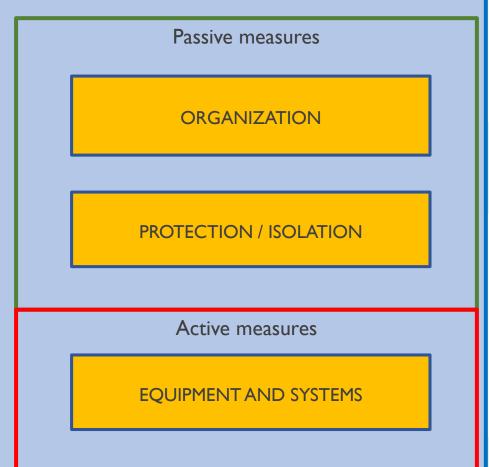
With, reports, maintenance actions and occurrences

Fire Safety in Buildings training

With, actions aimed at employees, collaborators

Simulacrum

With, test of Self-protection Measures and behavior training





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Implementation methodology

Self-protection measures – PEI - Internal emergency plan (Portaria 135/2019)

Self-protection and management during exploration, it is the responsibility of the

Security Manager, Security Delegate and security team

Organization to adopt in case of emergency

Activation flowcharts

(with the various phases of the emergency situation)

Identification of teams, missions, responsibilities

Action plan

Prior knowledge of the risks

Alarm broadcast planning and alert transmission

Coordination of operations

Activation of intervention means

Maneuvering safety devices

Provision of first aid

Evacuation plan

Protection of risky locations

Forwarding Instructions

Helping people with limited capacity

Confirmation of total evacuation of spaces



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Inspection act - inspection

All buildings or premises and their fractions are subject to inspections

For verification of maintenance of approved/licensed Fire Safety in Buildings conditions implementation of **Self-Protection Measures**

There are two types of inspection acts

Regular inspections – are mandatory, must be requested by the building operator and have a fee associated with the respective service

Extraordinary inspections – are carried out on the initiative of ANEPC (DIC), or by complaint



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