



**REGENT SUKOHARJO
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 10 OF 2018**

**ABOUT
IMPLEMENTATION OF FIRE FIGHTING
BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY**

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

Considering: a. that people have the right to protection of themselves, their families and property under their control, as well as a sense of security and protection from fire;

b. that fire incidents in the area experience dynamics every year, so it is necessary to carry out systematic fire control efforts involving community participation;

c. that based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the fire sub-affair is one of the basic services provided become a priority for the Regional Government;

d. that based on the considerations as intended in letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to establish Regional Regulations regarding Implementation Fire Management;

Remember : 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the Constitution of the Republic Indonesia in 1945;

2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java;

3. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 76, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3209);

4. Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2002 Number 134, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4247);

5. Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 66, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4723);
6. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725);
7. Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia Year 2009 Number 96, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5025);
8. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
9. Law Number 20 of 2011 concerning Flats (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 108, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5252);
10. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
11. Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 concerning Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 36, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3258), as amended by Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 concerning Amendments to Regulations Government Number 27 of 1983 concerning Implementation of the Law Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 90, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5145);
12. Government Regulation Number 29 of 2000 concerning the Implementation of Construction Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2000 Number 64);
13. Government Regulation Number 58 of 2005 concerning Regional Financial Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 140, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4578);

14. Government Regulation Number 50 of 2012 concerning Implementation of the Occupational Safety and Health Management System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 5309);
15. Government Regulation Number 12 of 2017 concerning Development and Supervision of Regional Government Implementation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 73, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6041);
16. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning Buildings in Sukoharjo Regency (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2010 Number 9, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 178);
17. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2012 concerning Flats (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2012 Number 7, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 199); 18. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Plan for 2011-2031 (2011 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 14, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 192) as amended by Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2011 2018 concerning Amendments to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Spatial Planning for 2011-2031 (2018 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 1, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 262); 19. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Disaster Management (2014 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 6, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 213);
20. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2016 concerning Civil Servant Investigators (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 4, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 229); 21. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Structure of Regional Apparatus (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 12, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 236);

With Mutual Consent
REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
And
REGENT SUKOHARJO

DECIDE:

**Establish: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION
FIRE MANAGEMENT.**

PIG
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:

- 1. The region is Sukoharjo Regency.**
- 2. Regional Government is the Regent as the organizing element of Regional Government which leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.**
- 3. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.**
- 4. Implementation of Fire Management is an effort carried out to handle and prevent fires as well as actions after a fire occurs.**
- 5. The Fire Protection System Master Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RISP, is everything related to the fire prevention and control system planning about within the city, environment and buildings.**
- 6. Plan for the next Fire Prevention System abbreviated as RSCK is part of RISP which is an activity plan to anticipate before a fire occurs.**
- 7. Fire Management System Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RSP, is part of RISP which is an activity plan to anticipate when fires and disasters occur.**
- 8. Regional Apparatus is a Regional Apparatus that carry out fire sub-affairs.**
- 9. Fire Station is a fire fighting work unit under the Regional Apparatus.**

- 10. A building is a physical form resulting from construction work that is integrated with its location, part or all of it is on and/or in land and/or water, which functions as a place for humans to carry out their activities, whether for residence or shelter, religious activities, business activities, social, cultural activities or special activities.**
- 11. Residential buildings are buildings intended for housing people in residential environments, whether organized or unorganized.**
- 12. Hazardous materials are any substances/elements, compounds or mixtures that are flammable/combustible, corrosive, etc. because their handling, storage, processing or packaging can cause danger to humans, equipment and the environment.**
- 13. Fire management is a variety of protection activities against various fire hazards with the aim of minimizing fire losses as much as possible, including fatalities and injuries.**
- 14. Fire prevention is a variety of protection activities against fire hazards which aim to prevent fires or minimize the potential for fires to occur.**
- 15. Handling fires is an effort carried out internally to extinguish fires.**
- 16. Potential fire hazard is the level of threat of danger fire.**
- 17. Means of rescue are means that are prepared to be used by residents and firefighters in efforts to save human lives and property if a fire occurs in a building and environment.**
- 18. Fire extinguisher access is the entrance for officers and fire fighting vehicles/equipment to the location of the fire.**
- 19. A fire protection system in buildings and the environment is a system consisting of equipment, equipment and facilities, both installed and constructed in buildings which are used either for the purpose of active protection systems, passive protection systems or management methods in order to protect buildings and the environment is susceptible to fire hazards.**
- 20. Yard Hydrant is a tool equipped with a hose and nozzle to distribute pressurized water, which is used for extinguishing purposes. fire and placed in the building yard.**

21. An Automatic Sprinkler System is a water emitting system that works automatically when the room temperature reaches a certain temperature.
22. A fire lift is a means of transportation in a building that transports fire personnel in a lift train that moves up and down vertically and meets the applicable rescue requirements.
23. Other disasters are disasters that are expected to occur other than fire disasters, including floods, building collapses, toxic and dangerous materials, transportation accidents and others.
24. The owner of a building is a person, legal entity, group of people, or association, which according to law is valid as the owner of the building.
25. Building users are building owners and/or non-building owners based on an agreement with the building owner, who uses and/or manages the building.

or part of the building according to the specified function.
26. Civil Servant Investigators, hereinafter abbreviated as PPNS, are certain Civil Servant Officials in
The Regional Government is given special authority by law to carry out investigations into violations of Regional Regulations.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES AND PRINCIPLES

Section 2

- (1) Fire management in the Region is based on:
 - a. humanity;
 - b. justice;
 - c. equality of position in law and government;
 - d. balance, harmony, and harmony;
 - e. legal order and certainty;
 - f. togetherness;
 - g. environmental sustainability; And
 - h. science and technology.
- (2) The principles of fire management in the Region include:
 - a. quick and precise;
 - b. priority;
 - c. coordination and integration;
 - d. efficient and effective;

- e. transparency and accountability;
- f. partnership;
- g. empowerment;
- h. non-discriminatory; And
- i. nonproletarian.

CHAPTER III
PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Article 3

The Implementation of Fire Management in the Region is intended as a guideline in order to provide legal certainty regarding fire management.

Article 4

Implementation of Fire Management in the Region aims to:

- a. realizing preparedness for the community and regional apparatus in dealing with fires;
- b. protect the safety of life and property against fire danger in the Region;
- c. provide protection to the public from threat of fire;
- d. ensure that fire management is carried out in a planned, integrated, coordinated and comprehensive manner;
- e. building public and private participation and partnerships;
And
- f. encourage the spirit of mutual cooperation, social, and humanity.

CHAPTER IV
FIRE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Part One
General

Article 5

- (1) In the context of planned and integrated fire management efforts, the Regional Government shall develop a fire management system.
- (2) Fire management system as referred to in paragraph (1) is stated in the RISP document.

The second part

RISPK

Article

6 /

- (1) RISPK as intended in Article 5 paragraph (2) is prepared by the Regent on the basis of recommendations from Regional Apparatus.**
- (2) RISPK as intended in paragraph (1) is prepared by taking into account the Spatial and Regional Planning Plan.**
- (3) RISPK is prepared based on an analysis of the risk of fires and disasters that have occurred by taking into account regional development plans, as well as regional infrastructure and facilities plans.**
- (4) RISPK is prepared as a direction for handling fire problems and other disasters for the next 10 (ten) years and can be reviewed as needed.**
- (5) RISPK is prepared by taking into account the integration of its implementation with regional infrastructure and facilities, so as to minimize implementation costs, operational and maintenance costs.**

Article 7

RISPK includes provisions regarding:

- a. RSCK; And**
- b. RSPK.**

Article 8

- (1) The preparation of RISPK at least includes:**
 - a. criteria for preparing RISPK;**
 - b. goal setting;**
 - c. identification of problems;**
 - d. position of RISPK documents; And**
 - e. RISPK document output.**
- (2) Further provisions regarding the preparation of RISPK as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated in the Regent's Regulation.**

**Part Three
RSCK**

**Article
9 /**

- (1) RSCK must include services regarding checking the reliability of buildings and the environment against fire, community empowerment and enforcement of regional regulations.**
- (2) The preparation of the RSCK as intended in paragraph (1) contains at least:**
- a. RSCK criteria;**
 - b. scope of RSCK activities;**
 - c. identification of fire risks;**
 - d. problem analysis; And**
 - e. fire prevention recommendations.**

Article 10

- (1) RSCK criteria as intended in Article 9 paragraph (2) letter a, include:**
- a. determination and fulfillment of Protection System requirements Fire; And**
 - b. fire management.**
- (2) The scope of RSCK activities as intended in Article 9 paragraph (2) letter b consists of preparing fire hazard prevention programs for cities, building environments and buildings.**
- (3) Identification of fire risks as intended in Article 9 paragraph (2) letter c is carried out to obtain the necessary data and information through surveys and field observations.**
- (4) Analysis of problems as intended in Article 9 paragraph (2) letter d is an analysis of a collection of data and information to determine Fire Prevention problems that currently exist to be used as recommendation material for necessary Fire Prevention activities.**
- (5) Fire Prevention Recommendations as intended in Article 9 paragraph (2) letter e contain:**
- a. improving Fire Prevention policies and their implementation;**
 - b. proposed needs for Regional Apparatus;**

- c. strengthening internal human resource competencies law enforcement;
- d. Fire Prevention facilities and infrastructure; And
- e. improvements to standard operating procedures including community empowerment activities.

**Part Four
RSPK**

Article 11

- (1) RSPK must include services regarding extinguishing and saving lives and property in the Region.
- (2) Preparation of RSPK as intended in paragraph (1), includes at least:
 - a. RSPK criteria;
 - b. scope of RSPK activities;
 - c. identification of fire risks;
 - d. problem analysis; And
 - e. fire management recommendations.

Article 12

- (1) RSPK criteria as intended in Article 11 paragraph (2) letter a, includes:
 - a. fulfillment of internal fire extinguishing services response time as specified;
 - b. fire fighting services must prioritize activities/operations to save human lives rather than property;
 - c. fire extinguishing services consist of initial level extinguishing and advanced level extinguishing; And
 - d. to fulfill the requirements as intended in letters a, b and c, activities are required to study Spatial and Regional Planning, response time, risk identification, primary and secondary data analysis.
- (2) The scope of RSPK activities as intended in Article 11 paragraph (2) letter b consists of program preparation fire hazard prevention for cities, building environments and buildings.
- (3) Identification of fire risks as intended in Article 11 paragraph (2) letter c is carried out to obtain data and information through data processing consisting of primary and secondary data.

- (4) The problem analysis as intended in Article 11 paragraph (2) letter d is an analysis of the thematic map in stages.
- (5) Fire Management Recommendations as intended in Article 11 paragraph (2) letter e contain:
- a. Determination of Fire Management Area boundaries must be based on the determination of fire station/post service areas in the context of meeting response times; b. It is highly recommended that the steps for preparing the RSPK follow the provisions of statutory regulations; And
 - c. To support the smooth implementation of RSPK, fire training is needed together with the community in the context of socializing pre-fire plans in the building environment and buildings.

CHAPTER V

OBJECTS AND POTENTIAL FIRE HAZARDS

**Part One
Object**

Article 13

Regional Fire Management Objects include:

- a. building;
- b. forest and/or land;
- c. hazardous materials; and
- D. other objects.

**The second part
Potential Fire Hazard**

**Paragraph 1
Building**

Article 14

- (1) The potential fire hazard in buildings as intended in Article 13 letter a is based on:
- a. height;
 - b. function;
 - c. building area; And
 - d. contents of the building.

- (2) Further provisions regarding potential fire hazards in buildings as intended in paragraph (1) regulated in the Regent's Regulation.**

**Paragraph 2
Forest And/Or Land**

Article 15

- (1) The potential danger of fire in forests and/or land as intended in Article 13 letter b is based, among other things, on:**
- a. wide;**
 - b. number of hot spots; And**
 - c. dryness level.**
- (2) Provisions regarding potential fire hazards in forests and/or land as intended in paragraph (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.**

**Paragraph 3
Hazardous Materials**

Article 16

- (1) Hazardous materials as intended in Article 13 letter c consists of:**
- a. dangerous explosive materials (explosives);**
 - b. pressurized gas materials (compressed gasses);**
 - c. flammable liquids;**
 - d. flammable solids and/or flammable when wet (dangerous when wet);**
 - e. oxidizing agents, organic peroxides (oxidizing substances);**
 - f. toxic materials (poison);**
 - g. radioactive materials (radio actives);**
 - h. corrosives; And**
 - i. other hazardous materials (miscellaneous).**
- (2) Hazardous materials as referred to in paragraph (1) have the potential for serious fire hazards.**
- (3) Further provisions regarding technical requirements for preventing and handling incidents of Hazardous Materials as referred to in paragraph (1) letters a to i are regulated in a Regent's Regulation.**

**Paragraph 5
Classification of Potential Fires**

Article 17

- (1) The classification of potential fire hazards consists of:**
- a. slight fire hazard; b. moderate fire hazard; and c. serious fire hazard.**
- (2) Further provisions regarding the classification criteria for potential fire hazards as intended in paragraph (2) regulated in the Regent's Regulations.**

Article 18

- (1) Buildings, forests and/or land and objects others potentially fire:**
- a. light;**
 - b. currently; And**
 - c. heavy.**
- (2) Hazardous materials have the potential for serious fire.**

CHAPTER VI

FIRE PREVENTION

Part One

Building

**Paragraph 1
General**

Article 19

- (1) Every owner, user and/or building management body and building environment that has a potential fire hazard as referred to in**
- Article 17 requires an active role in preventing fires.**
- (2) To prevent fires as intended in paragraph (1) for owners, users and/or management bodies Buildings must provide:**
- a. means of rescue;**
 - b. firefighting access;**
 - c. fire protection; And**
 - d. building security management unit.**
- (3) The obligations as intended in paragraph (2) are one of the conditions for the issuance of a certificate of functional fitness.**

**Paragraph 2
Means of Rescue
Article 20**

- (1) Provision of rescue facilities as intended**
In Article 19 paragraph (2) letter a, saving lives must be prioritized.
- (2) Rescue facilities as intended in paragraph (1) consist of:**
 - a. means of egress;
 - b. emergency lighting of egress signs;
 - c. exit directions;
 - d. emergency communications;
 - e. smoke control;
 - f. temporary gathering place; And
 - g. evacuation place.
- (3) Rescue facilities as intended in paragraph (2) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**
- (4) Rescue facilities provided in each building, number, size, distance traveled and construction of means of exit as intended**

in paragraph (3) must be based on the floor area, building function, building height, number of occupants and availability of an automatic sprinkler system.
- (5) Apart from the means of egress as intended in paragraph (3), escalators can be used as means of egress.**
- (6) Rescue facilities as intended in paragraph (2) regulated in the Regent's Regulations.**

**Paragraph 3
Fire Department Access**

Article 21

Firefighter access roads include vehicle roads, firefighting roads, roads to parking lots, or a combination of these roads.

Article 22

- (1) Fire extinguisher access as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter b**
includes: a. access to buildings; b. access to enter the building; And
c. operational area.

- (2) Access to the building as intended in paragraph (1) letter a consists of:**
 - a. access to building sites; And**
 - b. entrance to the building environment.**
- (3) Access to enter the building as intended in paragraph (1) letter b consists of:**
 - a. The entrance to the building is through the floor base;**
 - b. entrance through external wall opening; And**
 - c. entrance to the basement.**
- (4) The operational area as intended in paragraph (1) letter c consists of:**
 - a. the width and angle of the turn that the fire engine can pass fire; And**
 - b. The pavement is able to withstand the weight of a fire engine.**

**Paragraph 4
Fire Protection**

Article 23

- (1) Fire protection as intended in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter c consists of:**
 - a. passive protection; And**
 - b. active protection.**
- (2) Passive protection as intended in paragraph (1) letter a includes:**
 - a. building construction materials;**
 - b. building construction;**
 - c. compartmentalization and separation; and**
 - D. protection on openings.**
- (3) Active protection as intended in paragraph (1) letter b includes:**
 - a. light fire extinguisher;**
 - b. fire detection and alarm systems;**
 - c. standpipe systems and fire hoses and hydrants
page;**
 - d. automatic sprinkler system;**
 - e. smoke control system;**
 - f. fire elevator;**
 - g. emergency lighting;**

- h. emergency directions;**
- i. emergency electric power supply system;**
- j. fire control center; And**
- k. special extinguishing installations.**

Article 24

- (1) Building materials as intended in Article 23 paragraph (2) letter a used in building construction must take into account the fire-resistant properties of the materials.**
- (2) The properties of materials as intended in paragraph (1) include burning properties, spreading properties and ignition properties of materials.**
- (3) To improve the quality of the material's properties against fire fire retardants are used.**

Article 25

- (1) Building construction based on fire resistance as intended in Article 23 paragraph (2) letter b consists of:**
 - a. type A;**
 - b. type B; And**
 - c. type C.**
- (2) The level of fire resistance as intended in paragraph (1) includes resistance to structural collapse, penetration of fire and smoke as well as being able to withstand the increase in heat to adjacent surfaces expressed in units of time.**

Article 26

Compartmentalization and separation as intended in Article 23 paragraph (2) letter c must be of fire-resistant construction and adapted to the function of the room.

Article 27

Protection for openings as intended in Article 23 paragraph (2) letter d, both horizontal and vertical, must be made of non-flammable materials.

Article 28

- (1) Light fire extinguishers as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter a must always be ready to use and equipped with instructions for use, which contain a brief and clear sequence of how to use them, placed in a place that is easy to see and reach.**
- (2) Determining the type, extinguishing power and placement of light fire extinguishers provided for extinguishing, must be adjusted to the classification of potential hazards fire.**

Article 29

- (1) The fire detection and alarm system as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter b must be adjusted to the classification of potential fire hazards.**
- (2) The fire detection and alarm system as intended in paragraph (1) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**

Article 30

- (1) The standpipe system and fire hose and yard hydrant as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter c consist of standpipe, fire hose, yard hydrant, water supply and fire pump.**
- (2) The standpipe system and fire hose and yard hydrant as intended in paragraph (1) must be based on the classification of potential fire hazards.**
- (3) The standpipe system and fire hose and yard hydrant as intended in paragraph (1) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**
- (4) The pump room must be placed on the ground floor or basement of a building, paying attention to access, ventilation and maintenance.**
- (5) For buildings which, due to their height, require the placement of additional fire pumps on higher floors, the pump room can be placed on appropriate floors, taking into account access, ventilation and maintenance.**

Article 31

- (1) The automatic sprinkler system as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter d consists of piping installation, water supply and fire pump.**
- (2) The automatic sprinkler system as intended in paragraph (1) must be based on the classification of the heaviest fire hazard potential.**
- (3) The pump room must be placed on the ground floor or basement of a building, paying attention to access, ventilation and maintenance.**
- (4) The automatic sprinkler system as intended in paragraph (1) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**
- (5) For buildings which, due to their height, require the placement of additional fire pumps on higher floors, the pump room can be placed on appropriate floors, taking into account access, ventilation and maintenance.**

Article 32

- (1) The smoke control system as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter e must be based on the classification of potential fire hazards.**
- (2) The smoke control system as intended in paragraph (1) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**

Article 33

- (1) Fire lifts as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter f must be installed in medium-sized, high-rise buildings and buildings with a depth of more than 10 m (ten meters) below ground level.**
- (2) Passenger lifts and goods lifts can be used as lifts fire.**
- (3) The fire lift as intended in paragraph (1) must always in good condition and ready to use.**

Article 34

- (1) Emergency lighting as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter g must be installed in means of egress, fire stairs and special rooms.**
- (2) Emergency lighting as intended in paragraph (1) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**

Article 35

- (1) Emergency direction indicators as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter h must be installed on means of exit and fire stairs.**
- (2) Emergency direction indicators must point to the fire stairs and exit doors.**
- (3) Emergency direction indicators as intended in paragraph (1) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**

Article 36

- (1) The emergency electrical power supply system as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter i originates from main and emergency power sources.**
- (2) The emergency electric power supply system as intended in paragraph (1) must be used, among other things, to operate the following equipment:**
 - a. emergency lighting; b. emergency communication facilities;**
 - c. fire elevator;**
 - d. fire detection and alarm systems;**
 - e. standpipe and fire hose systems;**
 - f. automatic fire sprinkler system;**
 - g. smoke control system;**
 - h. automatic fireproof doors; And**
 - i. fire control room.**
- (3) Electrical cables for emergency electrical power supply systems to active protection facilities as intended in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) must use fire, water and impact resistant cables.**

Article 37

- (1) Buildings with the potential for moderate and severe fire hazards must be equipped with a fire control center as intended in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter j.**
- (2) The facilities available at the fire control center are available used for :**
 - a. carry out control and direction actions during fire fighting operations or handling other emergency conditions; and b. complete the means of recognition equipment, control panels, telephones, furniture, equipment and other necessary facilities in handling fire conditions.**

- (3) Several buildings due to their area and number**
The mass of the building requires that the main fire control center be placed in the building with the greatest potential fire hazard.
- (4) The fire control center and main fire control center as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**
- (5) The central fire control room in buildings whose effective height is more than 50 (fifty) meters, must be in a separate room, provided that:**
 - a. The protective covering construction is made of concrete, walls or the like which has sufficient strength against collapse due to fire and with a fire resistance rating of not less than 120/120/120;**
 - b. covering, wrapping or similar materials used in control rooms must meet the requirements for protected fire stairs; And**
 - c. utility equipment, pipes, air ducts and the like that are not necessary for the functioning of the fire control room, must not cross that space; And**
 - d. an opening in a wall, floor or ceiling separating the fire control room from space within the building is limited to doors, ventilation and other maintenance holes specifically for serves the function of the fire control room.**

Article 38

- (1) Every room or part of a building containing special goods and equipment must be protected with special extinguishing installations as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (3) letter k.**
- (2) Special extinguishing installation as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:**
 - a. total blackout system (total flooding); And**
 - b. local extinguishing system (local application).**
- (3) The special extinguishing installation as intended in paragraph (1) must always be in good condition and ready to use.**

**Paragraph 5
Fire Safety Management Unit**

Article 39

- (1) Every building with a certain function, classification, area, number of floors, and/or with a certain number of occupants must have a fire safety management unit as intended in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter d.**
- (2) Buildings with a certain function, classification, area, number of floors, and/or with a certain number of occupants as intended in paragraph (1), include:**
 - a. public buildings with a minimum of 500 (five hundred) occupants, or which have a floor area of at least 5,000 (five thousand) m², and/or have a height of more than 8 floors;**
 - b. industrial buildings with a minimum number of occupants of 500 people, or which have a floor area of at least 5,000 (five thousand) m², or a site/area area of more than 5,000 (five thousand) m², and/or contain flammable hazardous materials;
And**
 - c. special function buildings.**
- (3) The fire safety management unit as intended in paragraph (1) is led by the head of the fire safety management unit.**

Article 40

- (1) Residential buildings located in organized residential environments built by developers must be equipped with fire prevention infrastructure and facilities.**
- (2) Completeness of fire prevention infrastructure and facilities as intended in paragraph (1) shall be developer responsibility.**

Article 41

- (1) Residential buildings located in organized residential areas built by the community must be equipped with fire prevention infrastructure and facilities.**
- (2) Completeness of fire prevention infrastructure and facilities as intended in paragraph (1) shall be community responsibility.**

Article 42

- (1) Residential buildings located in dense, unorganized residential areas must be equipped with infrastructure and facilities as well as community capabilities in efforts to control fires.**
- (2) Completeness of fire prevention infrastructure and facilities as intended in paragraph (1) shall be community responsibility.**
- (3) The community's ability to control fires as intended in paragraph (1) becomes the responsibility of the Regional Government through technical guidance for fire prevention efforts.**

**The second part
Forest and/or Land**

Article 43

- (1) Every person in charge of a business is obliged to prevent forest and/or land fires at their business location.**
- (2) Every person in charge of a business at a forest and/or land location is required to have adequate facilities and infrastructure to prevent forest and/or land fires at their business location.**
- (3) Facilities and infrastructure for preventing fire Forest and/or land as intended in paragraph (2) include:**
 - a. early detection system to determine the occurrence of forest and/or land fires;**
 - b. forest and/or land fire prevention tools;**
 - c. standard operating procedures to prevent and deal with forest and/or land fires;**
 - d. organizational apparatus responsible for preventing and managing forest and/or land fires; And**
 - e. forest fire management training and/or land periodically.**

Article 44

- (1) In the event of a forest and/or land fire, then the Regent is obliged to take action:**
 - a. preventing forest and/or land fires;**
 - b. public health checks in the area experiencing the impact of forest and/or land fires through existing health service facilities;**
 - c. impact measurement;**
 - d. announcement to the public regarding impact measurements and steps needed to reduce impacts related to forest and/or land fires.**

- (2) The Regent as intended in paragraph (1) can delegate to the Head of Regional Apparatus.**

- (3) The obligations as intended in paragraph (1) letter a do not reduce the obligations of each person in charge of the business as intended in Article 43.**

**Part Three
Hazardous Materials**

Article 45

Every person who carries out dangerous goods management activities is obliged to prevent accidents and/or emergencies caused by dangerous goods.

Article 46

Every person or business entity that manages hazardous materials is obliged to: a.

- providing spill isolation tools;**
- b. providing rescue facilities, passive protection, active protection, and fire safety management;**
- c. inform the list of hazardous materials being managed to the relevant Regional Apparatus;**
- d. installing placards and/or labels for hazardous materials and procedures for handling hazardous materials disasters; And**
- e. inform the route that will be followed in terms of transporting and distributing hazardous materials to Regional Apparatus.**

Article 47

In the event of an accident and/or emergency situation caused by Dangerous Goods, every person carrying out Dangerous Goods management activities as intended in Article 45 is obliged to take the following steps: a. secure (isolate) the scene of the accident; b. handle accidents in

accordance with standard procedures for handling accidents;

c. report accidents and/or emergencies to
Regional Government officials; And

d. provide information, assistance and evacuate the community around the incident location.

CHAPTER VII

FIRE HANDLING

Part One Response Time

Article 48

(1) Response time consists of:

- a. dispatch of fire fighting forces and means;
- b. travel to the fire location; And
- c. Deploy fire extinguishing equipment until ready to carry out extinguishing.

(2) Factors that determine response time as follows referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. Types of services provided by the Fire Department, especially life-saving, emergency medical and fire fighting services,
- b. The size or extent of the area served including potential dangers at the WMK location and existing capacity,
- c. Community capacity, including local government, in providing fire protection infrastructure and facilities.

(3) The response time of regional officials to fire notifications in the area is no more than 15 (fifteen) minutes consisting of:

- a. starting from the receipt of notification of a fire in a place, determining the location of the fire, information on the object being burned and preparation of troops and means of extinguishing it;

- b. travel from the fire station to the fire location; And
 - c. Place equipment on site until it is ready for operation spraying.
- (4) The time interval from ignition until the information is received to the regional apparatus is not included in calculating response time.

Article 49

In order to meet the response time as intended in Article 48 paragraph (3), the Regional Government seeks to determine fire management areas and establish fire management organizations.

The second part Fire Handling Infrastructure and Facilities

Article 50

- (1) Fire handling facilities and infrastructure consist of:
- a. infrastructure; And
 - b. facilities, which consist of:
 - 1. means of prevention; and 2.means of mitigation.
- (2) Infrastructure as intended in paragraph (1) letter a consist of:
- a. water supply for fire fighting;
 - b. non-water extinguishing agent;
 - c. accessibility; And
 - d. fire department building model;
- (3) Prevention facilities as intended in paragraph (1) letter b number 1 consist of:
- a. norms, standards, guidelines and manuals;
 - b. equipment, including:
 - 1. calibrated measuring instruments and test equipment;
 - 2. communication tools;
 - 3. means of transportation; And
 - 4. stationery including a checklist.

(4) Countermeasures as intended in paragraph

(1) letter b number 2 consists of:

a. Fire fighting facilities consist of field operational vehicles, operational technical equipment and personal equipment.

b. Field operational vehicles include:

- 1. pump car that transports water and foam and its accessories, such as hoses, couplings and nozzles;**
- 2. tank car and its accessories;**
- 3. ladder car;**
- 4. snorkel;**
- 5. Car Breathing Apparatus;**
- 6. command car;**
- 7. rescue car;**
- 8. ambulance;**
- 9. inflatable boat;**
- 10. battering ram car;**
- 11. fire brigade transport vehicle; And**
- 12. others.**

c. operational technical equipment includes:

- 1. battering equipment including: axes, saws, jack, crowbar, spreader;**
- 2. extinguishing equipment, including: portable pump and its accessories;**
- 3. ventilation equipment, including: portable blower and accessories; And**
- 4. rescue equipment, including: sliding roll, Davy escape, fire blanket, artificial respiration apparatus, stretcher. d. personal**

equipment, including: 1. heat-resistant

clothing and shoes, 2. hat (fire-resistant helmet),

3. portable artificial respiration apparatus (self contained apparatus),

4. personal communication equipment (HT).

**(5) Further provisions regarding infrastructure and facilities
Fire handling is regulated in Regent Regulations.**

**Part Three
Fire Fighting and Rescue Operations**

Article 51

- (1) The public and/or Fire Volunteers, as well as the building fire safety management unit can carry out initial fire handling before the officers
The fire brigade arrived at the scene of the fire.**
- (2) Initial fire handling as referred to in
paragraph (1) is in the form of:**
 - a. initial actions to save lives, property, extinguish fires and secure the location; And**
 - b. inform Regional Apparatus.**

Article 52

- (1) Fire handling includes extinguishing measures and Rescue.**
- (2) Extinguishing and Rescue Measures as follows referred to in paragraph (1) includes:**
 - a. Saving/assisting lives and property;**
 - b. Search for fire sources;**
 - c. Controlling the spread of fire; d.
Fire extinguishing.**
- (3) Provisions regarding extinguishing and rescue actions as intended in paragraph (2) are regulated in the Regent's Regulation.**

Article 53

- (1) Everyone who is at the fire location is obliged to obey the instructions and/or orders given by the firefighter who is at the fire location.**
- (2) Every person who does not comply with the instructions and/or orders as intended in paragraph (1) is responsible for all risks they experience.**

CHAPTER VIII
FIRE FIGHTING ORGANIZATION

Article 54

- (1) The Fire Management Organization consists of:**
 - a. Fire Station;**
 - b. Fire Fighting Sector; And**
 - c. Fire Department.**
- (2) The main duties and functions of the fire management organization as referred to in paragraph (1) consist of:**
 - a. prevention, control, extinguishing, rescue and handling of fire hazardous materials in the area;**
 - b. inspection of fire protection equipment;**
 - c. fire incident investigation; And**
 - d. empowering and educating the community in fire prevention.**
- (3) The fire management organization as intended in paragraph (1) is under the Regional Apparatus.**
- (4) The formation of a fire management organization as intended in paragraph (1) is adjusted to regional needs and capabilities.**
- (5) Further provisions regarding fire management organizations as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated in the Regent's Regulations.**

CHAPTER IX
FIRE FIGHTER QUALIFICATION STANDARDS

Article 55

- (1) Every firefighter must meet the firefighter qualification standards.**
- (2) The qualification standards for firefighters as referred to in paragraph (1), so that the implementation of their duties is carried out by:**
 - a. appropriate;**
 - b. right on target; And**
 - c. appropriate action.**
- (3) The qualification standards for firefighters as referred to in paragraph (1) are implemented in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.**

Article 56

- (1) To meet the qualification standards for Fire Fighters as intended in Article 55, the Regional Government organizes education and training.**
- (2) The mechanism for organizing education and training is carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.**

CHAPTER X

FIRE MANAGEMENT AREA

Article 57

- (1) The fire management area is determined by the response time of the nearest fire station.**
- (2) The fire extinguishing service area in each fire management area is in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.**
- (3) Division of fire management areas and placement**
The fire extinguisher post as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated in the Regent's Regulation concerning RISPK.

CHAPTER XI

FIRE INVESTIGATION

Article 58

- (1) Regional Apparatus carries out fire investigations.**
- (2) The investigation as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out to determine the cause of the fire.**
- (3) In carrying out fire investigations as intended in paragraph (2) the Fire Department coordinates with the Police and other interested parties.**

CHAPTER XII

FIRE EXTINGUISHING EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

Article 59

- (1) Regional Apparatus carries out periodic inspections of fire extinguishers, fire fighting equipment and life saving equipment in buildings.**
- (2) Further provisions regarding inspection procedures as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Regent's Regulation.**

CHAPTER XIII
COOPERATION

Article 60

- (1) In carrying out fire prevention, the Regional Government can collaborate with other parties.**
- (2) Implementation of cooperation as intended in paragraph (1) carried out in accordance with statutory regulations.**

Article 61

In addition to implementing fire management as intended in Article 60, Regional Apparatus can assist in rescuing victims of other disasters that occur in the Region.

CHAPTER XIV
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Article 62

In fighting fires, the community plays an active role:

- a. carrying out fire prevention in the environment;**
- b. help supervise, maintain and maintain firefighting infrastructure and facilities in the area;**
- c. report a fire; And**
- d. report activities that pose a threat fire.**

Article 63

- (1) Regional Governments can establish environmental fire safety systems to increase participation community as intended in Article 62.**

CHAPTER XVI
PROHIBITION

Article 65

- (1) Every person is prohibited from obstructing firefighters in preventing the spread of fire or avoiding the danger of fire in order to:
 - a. entering buildings and/or grounds;
 - b. assist in moving flammable items and/or materials;
 - c. utilize water sources in the area
fire hazard;
 - d. damage/demolish part or all of the building;
And
 - e. carry out other actions necessary in rescue operations.
- (2) Damage/demolition of buildings as intended in paragraph (1) letter d, is carried out based on the situation and conditions at the fire location.

CHAPTER XVII
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 66

- (1) Every person and/or person in charge of a business who violates the provisions as intended in Article 19, Article 37, Article 38, Article 43 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 45, Article 46, Article 47 and Article 53 paragraph (1) subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The form of imposition of administrative sanctions as intended in paragraph (1) can be in the form of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning;
 - c. temporary suspension of activities; and/or
 - d. revocation of business license.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated in a Regent's Regulation.

CHAPTER XVIII
PROVISIONS OF INVESTIGATION

Article 67

- (1) Investigation of violations of this Regional Regulation carried out by PPNS.**
- (2) In carrying out investigative duties, the investigator's authority as referred to in paragraph (1) is:**
- a. receive a report or complaint from someone regarding a criminal act of violating regulations area;**
 - b. carry out first actions and inspections at the scene; c. order someone to stop and check the suspect's identification;**
 - d. confiscating objects or letters;**
 - e. taking fingerprints and photographing a person;**
 - f. summon people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;**
 - g. bringing in experts needed in connection with the case examination;**
 - h. carry out a termination of the investigation, after receiving instructions from the investigator that there is not enough evidence or that the incident does not constitute a criminal act and then through the investigator informing the public prosecutor, suspect or his family of this; And**
 - i. carry out other actions according to law that can be accounted for.**

CHAPTER XIX
CRIMINAL SANCTIONS

Article 68

- (1) Any person who violates the provisions as intended in Article 65 shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a fine of a maximum of IDR 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah).**
- (2) Criminal acts as intended in paragraph (1) are violations.**

CHAPTER XX
CLOSING

Article 69

This local regulation are applied at the date stated.

So that everyone is aware, this Regional Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette.

Stipulated in Sukoharjo on
September 10 2018

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed

WARDOYO WIJAYA

Promulgated in Sukoharjo
on September 10, 2018

REGIONAL SECRETARY
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,

signed

AGUS SANTOSA
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE
YEAR 2018 NUMBER 10

**EXPLANATION
ON
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 10 OF 2018
ABOUT
IMPLEMENTATION OF FIRE FIGHTING**

I. GENERAL

In line with population growth, development of economic activities and community activities, as a result of the implementation of development activities in the Region, there is a potential disaster that must be jointly anticipated by both the Regional Government and the community. The potential disasters in question include fires, both caused by community activities and natural factors. To minimize the potential and impact if a fire occurs in the community, fire control efforts need to be made. Fire prevention efforts are an effort to reduce the potential for fire, since development activities are carried out by the community based on the potential for fire, while fire prevention efforts are an effort to minimize as little as possible the impacts that arise if a fire occurs. Fire Hazard Potential is the level of fire hazard conditions/circumstances found in certain objects where humans are active.

The implementation of fire prevention is a mandatory governmental affair of the Regional Government based on Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, so that It really requires the active participation of the community, so that its implementation can be efficient and successful.

The obligations of the Regional Government in preventing fires are carried out by the Regional Apparatus who is responsible for preventing and handling fires through the fire management organizational units established therein, while the active role of the community is through the obligation to inspect and/or test every fire extinguisher, fire prevention equipment and life-saving tools owned and/or used by the public, including those traded or traded. With this mechanism, it is hoped that there will be synergy between the Regional Government and the community in dealing with fires. Based on the considerations above, to provide guidance for the Regional Government and the community in fighting fires, it is necessary to form a Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Fire Fighting.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

article 1

Quite clear.

Section 2

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "humanitarian principles" in fire management is to provide protection and respect for human rights, the dignity and worth of every Indonesian citizen and resident in a proportional manner.

Letter b

What is meant by "principle of justice" is that every material contained in provisions regarding fire management must reflect proportional justice for every citizen without exception.

Letter c

What is meant by "the principle of equality of position in law and government" means that the content of provisions in fire management must not contain matters that differentiate backgrounds, including, among other things, religion, ethnicity, race, class, gender or social status.

Letter d

What is meant by "principle of balance" is that the content of provisions in fire management reflects the balance of social life and the environment.

What is meant by "principle of harmony" is that the content of provisions in fire management reflects the harmony of life and the environment.

What is meant by "principle of compatibility" is that The content of provisions for fire management reflects the harmony of the environment and social life of the community.

Letter e

What is meant by "the principle of order and certainty law" is that the content of provisions in fire management must be able to create order in society through guarantees of legal certainty.

Letter f

What is meant by the "principle of togetherness" is that fighting fires is basically a duty and the joint responsibility of the Regional Government and the community carried out in mutual cooperation.

Letter g

What is meant by "principles of environmental sustainability" is that the content of provisions in fire management reflects environmental sustainability for the present generation and for future generations in the interests of the nation and state.

Letter h

What is meant by "principles of science and technology" is that in fighting fires, science and technology must be utilized optimally so as to simplify and speed up the process.

fire management, both at the prevention stage, when a fire occurs, and at the post-fire stage case of fire.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "fast and precise principle" is that fire prevention must be carried out quickly and precisely in accordance with the demands of the situation.

Letter b

What is meant by "priority principle" is that if a fire occurs, fire prevention activities must receive priority and prioritize activities to save human lives.

Letter c

What is meant by "principle of coordination" is that fire prevention is based on good coordination and mutual support.

What is meant by "integration principle" is that fire prevention is carried out by various sectors in an integrated manner based on good cooperation and mutual support.

Letter d

What is meant by the "principle of efficiency" is that overcoming society's difficulties is done without wasting excessive time, energy and costs.

What is meant by "principle of effectiveness" is that fire prevention activities must be effective, especially in overcoming community difficulties without wasting excessive time, energy and costs.

Letter e

What is meant by "principle of transparency" is that fire management is carried out openly and can be accounted for.

What is meant by "principle of accountability" is that fire management is carried out openly and can be accounted for ethically and legally.

Letter f

Quite clear

Letter g

Quite clear

Letter h

What is meant by the "principle of non-discrimination" is that the Region in handling fires does not provide different treatment to gender, ethnicity, religion, race and political beliefs.

Letter i

What is meant by "nonproletarianism" is that it is prohibited to spread religion or belief during a fire emergency, especially through providing fire emergency aid and services.

Article 3

Quite clear.

Article 4

Quite clear.

Article 5

Quite clear.

Article 6

Quite clear.

Article 7

Quite clear.

Article 8

Quite clear.

Article 9

Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

Article 11

Quite clear.

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

What is meant by "thematic map" is a map of road networks, railways, rivers, fuel and gas pipeline networks.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Article 13

Letter a

What is meant by "building" is a physical form resulting from construction work that is integrated with its location, partly or wholly on and/or in the ground and/or water, which functions as a place for humans to carry out their activities, either for housing or residence. , religious activities, business activities, social, cultural activities and special activities.

Letter b

What is meant by "forest" is a unified ecosystem in the form of an expanse of land containing biological natural resources dominated by trees in a natural environment, one of which cannot be separated from the other.

What is meant by "land" is an expanse of land ecosystem outside the forest area which is designated for business and/or field and/or garden activities for the community.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

What is meant by "other objects" include motorized vehicles, trees, semi-permanent buildings, electrical installations and so on.

Article 14

Quite clear

Article 15

Quite clear

Article 16

Quite clear.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "Light Fire Hazard" is the threat of fire hazard which has low flammability and value, if the fire releases low heat, so that the fire spreads slowly.

What is meant by "Medium Fire Hazard" is the threat of a fire that has a moderate amount and flammability and, if a fire occurs, releases moderate heat, resulting in moderate fire spread.

What is meant by "Severe Fire Danger" is the threat of fire danger which has a large number and severity burns high, causing high heat and fast flame spread if a fire occurs.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 18

Quite clear.

Article 19

Quite clear.

Article 20

Quite clear.

Article 21

Quite clear.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "opening" is an opening/hole that can be opened in the outermost building wall, specially marked, facing outwards and intended for internal firefighting units.

carrying out fire extinguishing and rescuing occupants.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Article 23

Paragraph (1)

letter a

What is meant by "passive protection" is a fire protection system implemented by arranging building components from architectural and structural aspects in such a way that it can protect occupants and objects from physical damage when a fire occurs, including, among other things, building materials, building construction, compartmentation, fireproof doors, firestops, fire retardant coatings, etc. which function to prevent and limit the spread of fire, smoke and collapse so that:

- 1. Building occupants have sufficient time to evacuate safely without being hindered by spread of fire and fire smoke; And**
- 2. provide opportunities for firefighters to operate.**

letter b

What is meant by "active protection" is a fire protection system that is implemented using equipment that can work automatically or manually, used by occupants or firefighters in carrying out extinguishing operations, in addition to that the system is used in carrying out initial fire control, including systems standpipes and hoses, automatic sprinklers, emergency lighting, emergency communication facilities, elevators

**fire, fire detection and alarm systems, tools
smoke control, ventilation, automatic fire doors and fire control
center**

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

What is meant by "fire detection and alarm system" is a tool for notifying fire entry level which includes manual fire alarms and/or automatic fire alarms.

Letter c

What is meant by "standpipe and fire hose system" is a fire extinguishing system located in a building, with an output coupling of 2.5 (two point five) inches, 1.5 (one point five) inches and a combination.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

What is meant by "smoke control system" is a natural or mechanical system that functions to remove smoke from a building or part of a building to a safe limit when a fire occurs.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Letter i

Quite clear.

Letter j

Quite clear.

Letter k

Quite clear.

Article 24

Quite clear.

Article 25

paragraph (1)

letter a

What is meant by "Type A" is construction whose structural elements are fire-resistant and capable of structurally withstanding the building load.

Letter b

What is meant by "Type B" is a construction in which the structural elements forming a fire-fighting compartment are capable of preventing the spread of fire to spaces within the building.

Letter c

What is meant by "Type C" is that the building's structural components are made from combustible materials and are not intended to be structurally resistant to fire.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 26

What is meant by "compartmentalization" is an effort to prevent the spread of fire by limiting the fire with fire-resistant walls, floors, columns and beams for a time appropriate to the building class.

Article 27

What is meant by "protection of openings" is fire-resistant material used to cover openings such as windows, lifts, pipe shafts, cable shafts and so on.

Article 28

Quite clear.

Article 29

Quite clear.

Article 30

Quite clear

Article 31

Quite clear.

Article 32

Quite clear.

Article 33

Quite clear.

Article 34

Quite clear.

Article 35

Quite clear.

Article 36

Quite clear.

Article 37

Quite clear.

Article 38

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "a room or part of a building containing special goods and equipment" includes archive rooms, computer rooms, electrical installations, electrical panels, generator rooms, gas turbines, power generation installations, treasure rooms and chemicals.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "total flooding system" is a extinguishing system designed to release a gas extinguishing agent into a closed space so that it can produce sufficient concentration to

extinguish the fire throughout the volume of space.

Letter b

What is meant by "local application" is a extinguishing system designed to release gas extinguishing agent directly against fires that occur in a certain area that does not have a space enclosure or is only partially enclosed, and does not need to produce extinguishing concentrations for the entire volume. burning room.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Article 39

Quite clear.

Article 40

Quite clear.

Article 41

Quite clear.

Article 42

Quite clear.

Article 43

Quite clear.

Article 44

Quite clear.

Article 45

What is meant by "management of hazardous materials" are activities that produce, transport, distribute, store, use and/or dispose of hazardous materials.

Article 46

Letter a

What is meant by "spill isolation device" is a means of isolating material spills in the event of an accident resulting in the spillage of hazardous materials.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Vehicles transporting and distributing hazardous materials must provide light fire extinguishers and vehicle crew protective equipment in accordance with the potential fire hazard.

Article 47

Quite clear.

Article 48

Quite clear.

Article 49

Quite clear.

Article 50

Article 51

Quite clear.

Article 52

Quite clear.

Article 53

Quite clear.

Article 54

Quite clear.

Article 55

Quite clear.

Article 56

Quite clear.

Article 57

Quite clear.

Article 58

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "other interested parties" include, among others, the victim's family, community leaders, building and/or land owners, and parties who know the cause of the fire.

Article 59

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "inspection is a detailed and careful examination of fire extinguishers, fire fighting equipment and life saving equipment" whether or not they comply with the established rules and standards.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 60

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "other parties" are other Regional Governments, the Police and other parties who can carry out fire prevention.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Article 61

Quite clear.

Article 62

Quite clear.

Article 63

Quite clear.

Article 64

Quite clear.

Article 65

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

What is meant by "water source is a water source that can be used and utilized to extinguish fires" which consists of natural water sources and artificial water sources. Natural water sources include rivers, lakes/ponds and mountain springs, while artificial water sources include reservoirs, rice fields, dams, ponds, wells and dyrants.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "situation and condition" is an emergency situation when a fire occurs which must be carried out by fire fighters by asking permission from the owner or/building to carry out damage/demolition of the building in order to provide access to the location of the fire, to help who are trapped. , isolate fires, and reduce the impact of larger fires.

Article 66

Quite clear.

Article 67

Quite clear.

Article 68

Quite clear.

Article 69

Quite clear.