

## Quick Reference to Sections from the Ontario Fire Code Applicable to Education

For full complete information, refer to the Ontario Fire Protection and Prevention Act, 2015

Subsection	Wording from the Fire Code
1.1.1.1	Where tests, repairs or alterations are made to fire protection installations, including sprinkler and standpipe systems, a procedure of notification shall be established, and the procedure shall include notifying the fire department and building occupants where necessary for safety in the event of a fire emergency.
1.1.2.2 (1)	Subject to sentence (2), the original or copy of any record required by this Code shall be retained at the building to which the record relates (a) for a period of at least two years after being prepared, and (b) so that at least the most recent and the immediately preceding record of a given test or inspection are retained.
1.1.2.2 (2)	The initial verification or test reports for fire protection systems installed after November 21, 2007 shall be retained throughout the life of the systems, regardless of whether the systems are installed in accordance with this Code or the Building Code.
2.1.2.2	Activities that create a hazard and that are not allowed for in the original design shall not be carried out in a building unless approved provisions are made to control the hazard.
2.2.3.1	Where closures are damaged so as to affect the integrity of their fire-protection rating, the damaged closures shall be repaired so that the integrity of the closures is maintained.
2.2.3.3	Closures in fire separations shall not be obstructed, blocked, wedged open, or altered in any way that would prevent the intended operation of the closure
2.2.3.4 (4)	A door in a fire separation shall be inspected monthly.
2.2.3.4 (5)	A door opening in a fire separation and the areas surrounding the door opening shall be kept clear of anything that would be likely to obstruct or interfere with the free operation of the door.
2.3.1.1 (1)	Where a building is refurbished or redecorated, interior finish materials shall be in conformance with the building code.
2.3.2.1 (1)	Drapes, curtains, netting, and other similar or decorative materials, including textiles and films used in <b>buildings</b> , shall meet the requirements of CAN/ULC-S109, "Flame Tests of Flame-Resistant Fabrics and Films", when these materials are used in any... (b) lobby or exit, (c) access to exit in assembly occupancies, and assembly occupancies with an occupant load of more than 100 persons,
2.3.2.2	Flame retardant treatments shall be renewed as often as required to ensure that the material will pass the match flame <b>test</b> in NFPA 705, "Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films".
2.4.1.1 (1)	Combustible materials shall not be accumulated in or around a <b>building</b> in such quantity or such location as to create a fire hazard.
2.4.1.1 (2)	Combustible materials shall not be accumulated in any part of an elevator shaft, ventilation shaft, means of egress, service room, or service space, unless the location, room or space is designed for those materials.
2.4.1.1 (3)	Horizontal concealed spaces, such as crawl spaces and ceiling spaces, shall not be used for the storage of combustible materials.
2.4.1.1 (4)	Combustible materials shall not be stored on a roof or adjacent to any building so as to create a fire hazard to the building or its occupants.
2.4.1.1 (5)	Abandoned optical fibre cables and electrical wires and cables, with combustible insulation, jackets, or sheaths, and nonmetallic raceways shall be removed from a plenum unless a) they are permanently closed by the structure or finish of the building, b) their removal would disturb the structure or finish of the building, or c) their removal could affect the performance of cables in use, or d) the plenum is sprinklered.
2.4.1.1 (6)	Outdoor storage receptacles, such as dumpsters, used for combustible materials shall be located so that they do not create a fire hazard to buildings.

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2.4.1.3 (1)	Materials subject to spontaneous ignition, such as greasy or oily rags, shall be deposited in a receptacle conforming to Sentence (3) or be removed from the premises.
2.4.1.3 (3)	A receptacle required in Sentences (1)... shall a) be constructed of non combustible materials, b) have a close-fitting, self-closing metal cover, c) if the flooring material upon which it is placed is combustible, have a flanged bottom or legs not less than 50 mm high, and d) not be placed closer than 1 m to combustible materials, except as permitted in Clause (c).
2.4.1.5	Lint traps in laundry equipment shall be cleaned to prevent the accumulation of lint that creates an undue fire hazard.
2.4.1.6	Flammable liquid or combustible liquid spills in a building shall be removed immediately with an absorbent material that will not increase the hazard and shall be disposed of in a safe manner.
2.4.4.3	Devices having open flames shall be securely supported in non combustible holders and located or protected so as to prevent accidental contact of the flame with combustible materials.
2.4.5.1	Flammable liquids shall not be used for cleaning purposes except where the cleaning is an essential part of a process.
2.4.6.1	Temporary electrical wiring shall not be used where it presents a fire hazard.
2.5.1.2 (1)	Fire access routes and access panels or windows provided to facilitate access for fire fighting operations shall not be obstructed by vehicles, gates, fences, building materials, vegetation, signs or any other form of obstruction.
2.5.1.2 (2)	Fire department sprinkler and standpipe connections shall be clearly identified and maintained free of obstructions for use at all times
2.5.1.3	Fire access routes shall be maintained so as to be immediately ready for use at all times by fire department vehicles.
2.5.1.4	Approved signs shall be displayed to indicate fire access routes.
2.6.1.3	Hoods, ducts and filters subject to accumulations of combustible deposits shall be checked at intervals not greater than seven days, and shall be cleaned if the accumulation of combustible deposits creates a fire hazard.
2.6.1.7	Heating, ventilating and air-conditioning systems, including appliances, chimneys and flue pipes, shall be operated and maintained so as not to create a hazardous condition.
2.6.1.8 (1)	Disconnect switches for mechanical air-conditioning and ventilating systems shall be tested at intervals not greater than 12 months to establish that the system can be shut down in an emergency.
2.6.1.9	Ventilation shafts shall be used only for ventilating purposes.
2.6.1.12 (1)	A cooking operation producing smoke or grease-laden vapours shall be provided with an exhaust system and fire protection system in accordance with NFPA 96, "Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations".
2.6.1.13	Exhaust and fire protection systems required under Article 2.6.1.12 shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 96, "Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations".
2.6.1.14 (1)	Instructions for manually operating the fire protection systems required under Article 2.6.1.12 shall be posted conspicuously in the kitchen.
2.6.4.1	Electrical equipment vaults shall not be used for storage purposes.
2.6.4.2	Electrical equipment vaults shall be kept locked so that unauthorized persons will not have access to them.
2.7.1.4 (1)	The number of persons occupying a room or floor space in an assembly occupancy shall not exceed the occupant load for the intended use...
2.7.1.5 (1)	When the occupant load as determined in Article 2.7.14 is more than 60 persons, the occupant load shall be posted in a conspicuous location.
2.7.1.6 (1)	Nonfixed row seating in an assembly occupancy shall be arranged as described in Sentences (2) to (8).

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2.7.1.6 (2)	Aisles leading to exits shall be provided so that there are not more than seven seats between any seat and the nearest aisle.
2.7.1.6 (3)	The minimum clear width of aisles shall be at least 1100 mm, except as permitted by Sentence (4).
2.7.1.6 (4)	Aisles required in Sentence (3) may be reduced in width to 750 mm when serving 60 seats or less, or 900mm when serving seats on one side only.
2.7.1.6 (5)	Aisles shall terminate in a cross aisle, foyer or exit and the width of such cross aisle, foyer or exit shall be at least the required width of the widest aisle plus 50% of the total required width of the remaining aisles that it serves.
2.7.1.6 (6)	The distance of travel to an exit door by an aisle shall not be greater than 30 m, except in a sprinklered floor area where the distance of travel shall not be greater than 45 m.
2.7.1.6 (7)	If non-fixed row seating is provided for more than 200 persons in an assembly occupancy, the seats shall be fastened in units of not less than 4 and not more than 12 seats, or each end seat abutting an aisle shall be fastened to the floor.
2.7.1.6 (8)	Seats may be arranged in a manner that does not meet the requirements of Sentence (7) where the aisle widths are increased by 50% above the requirements set out in Sentences (2) to (6), and where the maximum occupant load of the space is based on not less than 1.2 m <sup>2</sup> of floor space per person.
2.7.1.7 (1)	Means of egress shall be maintained in good repair and free of obstructions.
2.7.1.7 (2)	Lighting provided for illumination in exits and access to exits, including corridors used by the public, shall be maintained.
2.7.1.8 (1)	Exterior passageways, exterior stairways and fire escapes in occupied buildings shall be maintained in good repair and operational and kept free of snow and ice accumulations.
2.7.2.1 (1)	Every exit door shall be designed and installed so that, when the latch is released, the door will open in the direction of exit travel under a force of not more than 90 N, applied at the knob or other latch releasing device.
2.7.2.2 (1)	Subject to Sentences (2) and (3), locking, latching and other fastening devices shall be such that a door can be readily opened from the inside with no more than one releasing operation and without requiring keys, special devices or specialized knowledge of the door opening mechanism on, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) every exit door required by this Code, and</li> <li>b) every door that is in an access to exit and that opens into or is located within <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a public corridor,</li> <li>(ii) a facility that provides access to exit from a suite, or</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2.7.3.1	Required exit signs shall be clearly visible and maintained in a clean and legible condition.
2.7.3.2 (1)	Exit signs shall be illuminated, externally or internally, as appropriate for each sign's design, while the building is occupied.
2.7.3.3 (1)	Pilot lights on emergency lighting unit equipment shall be checked monthly for operation.
2.7.3.3 (2)	Emergency lighting unit equipment shall be inspected monthly to ensure that <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the terminal connections are clean, free of corrosion and lubricated when necessary,</li> <li>(b) the terminal clamps are clean, and tight as per manufacturer's specifications,</li> </ul>
2.7.3.3 (3)	Emergency lighting unit equipment shall be tested <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) monthly to ensure that the emergency lights will function upon failure of the primary power supply, and</li> <li>b) annually to ensure that the unit will provide emergency lighting for a duration equal to the design criteria under simulated power failure conditions.</li> </ul>
2.7.4.1 (1)	Public amusement areas located in buildings shall be designed so they do not create a fire hazard to the public using the facility.
2.7.4.1 (2)	Hay, straw, shavings, textiles, films or similar combustible materials shall not be used in the design and construction or as decorative features in public amusement areas located in buildings unless approved provisions are made to control the hazard.
2.8.2.1 (1)	A fire safety plan shall be prepared, approved and implemented in buildings and premises to which the Section applies.

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2.8.2.1 (2)	<p>A fire safety plan shall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) provide for the emergency procedures to be followed in case of fire, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) sounding the fire alarm,</li> <li>(ii) notifying the fire department,</li> <li>(iii) instructing occupants on procedures to be followed when the fire alarm sounds,</li> <li>(iv) evacuating occupants, including special provisions for persons requiring assistance,</li> <li>(v) the procedures for use of elevators, and</li> <li>(vi) confining, controlling and extinguishing the fire,</li> </ul> </li> <li>b) provide for the appointment and organization of designated supervisory staff to carry out fire safety duties,</li> <li>c) provide for the training of supervisory staff and instruction of other occupants in their responsibilities for fire safety,</li> <li>d) include documents and diagrams showing the type, location and operation of the building fire emergency systems,</li> <li>e) provide for the holding of fire drills, and set out fire drill procedures,</li> <li>f) the control of fire hazards in the building,</li> <li>g) provide for the maintenance of building facilities provided for the safety of occupants, and</li> <li>h) provide for alternative measures to be provided for the safety of occupants during any shutdown of fire protection equipment and systems.</li> </ul>
2.8.2.1 (3)	The fire safety plan shall be kept in the building or premises in an approved location.
2.8.2.1 (4)	The fire safety plan shall be reviewed as often as necessary, but at least every 12 months, and shall be revised as necessary so that it takes into account changes in the use or other characteristics of the building or premises.
2.8.3.1 (1)	<p>The procedure for conducting fire drills described in Clause 2.8.2.1.(2)(e) shall be included in the fire safety plan, taking into consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the building occupancy and its fire hazards,</li> <li>b) the safety features provided in the building,</li> <li>c) the desirable degree of participation of occupants other than supervisory staff,</li> <li>d) the number and degree of experience of participating supervisory staff, and</li> <li>e) the testing and operation of the emergency systems installed in buildings within the scope of Subsection 3.2.6. of Division B of the Building Code.</li> </ul>
2.8.3.1 (2)	The fire drill procedures required in Sentence (1) shall be prepared in consultation with the Chief Fire Official.
2.8.3.2 (1)	Subject to Sentences (2), (3), (4) and (5), a fire drill shall be held for the supervisory staff at least once during each 12-month period.
2.8.3.2 (3)	<p>In a school, as defined in the Education Act, and a private school, as defined in the Education Act , a total evacuation fire drill shall be held</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) if the school or private school is in session during the fall term, at least three times during that term,</li> <li>(b) if the school or private school is in session during the spring term, at least three times during that term, and</li> <li>(c) if the school or private school is in session during the summer, at least three times or at least once a month during the period it is in session, whichever is less.</li> </ul>
2.8.3.4 (1)	A record shall be prepared of every fire drill conducted under Article 2.8.3.2.
2.8.3.4 (2)	The record shall be kept for at least 12 months after the fire drill.
2.10.2.1	<i>Day-Care Centres</i> , Combustible artwork and teaching materials that are attached to walls shall not exceed 20% of the area of the walls.
2.10.2.2	<i>Day-Care Centres</i> , Waste receptacles shall be made of noncombustible materials.
2.10.2.3	<i>Day-Care Centres</i> , Flammable liquids and combustible liquids shall be stored in conformance with Part 4 and in areas inaccessible to children.

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2.10.3.1	<i>Day-Care Centres</i> , Where Children with disabilities are cared for, sufficient staff shall be present at all times during the period the children are in the centre to escort them to safety in the event of a fire emergency.
3.3.2.3 (1)	The clearance between sprinkler head deflectors and the top of any storage shall not be less than 457 mm.
3.3.2.3 (2)	Where the top of any storage is above the lower chords of floor or roof structural framing members, a horizontal clear space of at least 300 mm shall be maintained between the storage and the structural members.
4.1.5.9 (1)	...Class I (gasoline) liquids shall not be stored, handled or used in basements or pits.
4.1.5.9 (4)	Up to 5 L of Class I liquids may be stored in basements, if the liquids are stored in safety containers that comply with ULC/ORD-C30, "Safety Containers".
4.1.6.3 (1)	Maintenance and operating procedures shall be established to prevent the escape of flammable liquids or combustible liquids to areas where they could create a fire or explosion hazard.
4.1.7.1	Where flammable liquids or combustible liquids are processed, handled, stored, dispensed or used within rooms or enclosed spaces, ventilation shall conform to this Part and the Building Code.
4.1.7.4	Except as provided in Article 4.1.7.6., the exhaust air outlet from a mechanical ventilation system required in Article 4.1.7.2. shall be a) located outdoors, not less than 3 m from any building opening, and b) arranged so that the exhaust air does not discharge toward any unprotected opening within 7.5 m of the discharge point.
4.1.7.5 (1)	Where make-up air for a mechanical ventilation system is taken from within the building, the opening into the room or enclosed space shall be provided with a fire damper.
4.1.7.5 (2)	Make-up air for a natural or mechanical ventilation system shall be taken from a point remote from any exhaust air discharge described in Article 4.1.7.4.
4.1.7.5 (3)	Make-up air for a natural ventilation system shall be taken from a point outside the building.
4.1.7.6 (1)	A mechanical ventilation system referred to in Article 4.1.7.2 that recirculates exhaust air shall be provided with a fail-safe vapour detection and alarm system to continuously monitor the flammable vapour concentration in the exhaust air.
4.1.7.6 (2)	If the flammable vapour concentration in the exhaust air exceeds 25% of the lower explosive limit of the vapour, the vapour detection and alarm system shall (a) sound an alarm in an attended area, (b) stop the recirculation of air, (c) redirect the exhaust air to an outdoor location.
4.1.7.7	Ducts used in a ventilation system as required in Article 4.1.7.2 shall not be used for any other ventilation or exhaust system.
4.1.7.8	All components of the ventilation system shall be kept free of obstructions that may interfere with its operation.
4.1.8.1 (1)	...flammable liquids and combustible liquids shall be kept in containers conforming to Subsection 4.2.3. or in storage tanks conforming to Subsection 4.3.1.
4.1.8.1 (2)	Containers and storage tanks for flammable liquids or combustible liquids shall be kept closed when not in use.
4.1.8.1 (3)	Containers and storage tanks shall not be filled beyond their safe filling level.
4.2.2.1 (1)	Flammable liquids or combustible liquids shall not be stored in or adjacent to exits, including outdoors, elevators or principal routes that provide access to exits.
4.2.2.1 (2)	Where flammable liquids or combustible liquids are stored, storage shall be in conformance with Subsections 4.2.4. to 4.2.11.
4.2.3.1 (1)	... containers and portable tanks for flammable liquids or combustible liquids shall be built in conformance with b) CSA-B376, "Portable Containers for Gasoline and Other Petroleum Fuels", d) ULC/ORD-C30, "Safety Containers"

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4.2.3.2 (1)	... containers for flammable liquids or combustible liquids shall be distinctly marked or labelled in easily legible type which is in contrast to any other printed matter on the label with a warning to indicate that (a) the material in the container is flammable, (b) it should be kept away from heat, sparks and open flames, and (c) it should be kept closed when not in use.
4.2.6.1	This Subsection applies to the storage, handling and use of flammable liquids and combustible liquids in business and personal services occupancies, care occupancies, care and treatment occupancies, detention occupancies, non-residential schools, universities and colleges.
4.2.6.2 (1)	Except as permitted in Article 4.2.6.3., flammable liquids and combustible liquids shall be kept in closed containers and stored (a) in cabinets conforming to Subsection 4.2.10., except that the total quantity of flammable liquids and combustible liquids stored in such cabinets shall not exceed the quantity permitted for one cabinet, or (b) in a room having no openings communicating directly with the public portions of the building and conforming to Subsection 4.2.9.
4.2.6.3 (1)	Except as provided in Sentence (2), the storage of flammable liquids and combustible liquids outside of a cabinet or room required in Article 4.2.6.2. is permitted, provided such storage does not exceed a) 10 L, including not more than 5 L of Class I liquid, in a single room, or b) 250 L, including not more than 60 L of Class II liquid, or 10 L of Class I liquid, in a single fire compartment having a fire-resistance rating not less than 45 min.
4.2.6.3 (2)	In automotive shop or industrial arts areas of an educational facility, storage of up to 75 L of flammable liquids and combustible liquids, including not more than 25 L of Class I liquid, shall be permitted outside of a cabinet or room as specified in Article 4.2.6.2.
4.2.6.4	Where individual containers with a capacity of more than 5 L are required for storage of flammable liquids or combustible liquids in a building, safety containers conforming to ULC/ORD-C30, "Safety Containers", and of not more than 25 L capacity, shall be used.
4.2.6.5	Flammable liquids or combustible liquids stored in cabinets or rooms shall be separated from other dangerous goods in conformance with Article 4.2.2.3
4.2.10.1	Flammable liquids and combustible liquids stored in cabinets required in this Part shall be in closed containers conforming to Article 4.2.3.1
4.2.10.2	No more than 500 L of flammable liquids or combustible liquids shall be stored in a cabinet
4.2.10.3 (1)	Except as provided in Sentences (2) and (3), the total quantity of flammable liquids and combustible liquids stored in cabinets in a single fire compartment shall not exceed the quantity permitted in Article 4.2.10.2 for three cabinets
4.2.10.3 (2)	In Industrial occupancies, quantities of flammable liquids and combustible liquids greater than those specified in Sentence (1) are permitted in a single fire compartment where (a) The total quantity stored in a group of cabinets is not more than the quantity for three cabinets, and (b) The distance between groups of cabinets described in Clause (a) is not less than 30 m.
4.2.10.4	Cabinets for container storage shall be labelled in conspicuous lettering to indicate that the cabinet contains flammable materials and that open flames must be kept away.
4.2.10.5 (1)	Cabinets required in this Part shall (a) comply with ULC/ORD-C1275, "Guide for the Investigation of Storage Cabinets for Flammable Liquid Containers", (b) comply with ULI 1275, "Flammable Liquid Storage Cabinets", (c) be "FM APPROVED" by FM Global, or (d) be listed as meeting NFPA 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code".
4.2.10.6 (1)	When a cabinet required in this Part is provided with ventilation openings, (a) the ventilation openings shall be sealed with materials providing fire protection at least equivalent to that required for the construction of the cabinet, or

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	(b) the cabinet shall be vented outdoors using vent piping providing fire protection at least equivalent to that required in Clause (a) for seals.
5.1.2.1	Hazardous materials, processes and operations shall be located and the premises maintained so that the means of egress will not be obstructed in any manner that would interfere with evacuation of the floor area in the event of a fire.
5.1.3.1	Electrical installations shall conform to the Electrical Safety Code...
5.6.1.2 (1)	Cylinders containing compressed gas shall be protected against mechanical damage.
5.6.1.2 (2)	Cylinders containing compressed gas shall be stored to hold them securely in place a) on racks, b) by nesting, or c) by approved methods or devices.
5.6.1.3	Except when being transported, acetylene cylinders shall be kept in an upright position.
5.6.1.4	Cylinders containing compressed gas which are in storage shall be protected against valve damage.
5.6.1.5	Cylinders containing compressed gas shall be stored in areas where the ambient air temperature does not exceed 52°C.
5.6.1.6	If cylinders containing compressed gas are stored indoors, the cylinders shall be stored in a storage area or room that is dry and ventilated.
5.6.1.7	Oil or grease shall not be used for the lubrication of valves or fittings on oxygen cylinders.
5.10.1.2 (1)	Building and machinery surfaces shall be kept clean of accumulations of combustible dusts using cleaning equipment that a) is made of materials that will not create electrostatic charges or sparks, b) is electrically conductive and bonded to ground, and c) except as permitted in Sentence (3), removes the dust to a safe location by vacuum
5.10.2.1	Every machine that produces sawdust, particles or shavings shall be provided with a blower and exhaust system installed in accordance with NFPA 91, "Standard for Exhaust Systems and Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids".
5.10.2.2 (1)	A machine that produces sawdust, particles or shavings shall not be used in an operation that generates sparks or combustible vapours.
5.10.2.2 (2)	An exhaust system shall not serve an operation that generates sparks or combustible vapours.
5.10.2.3	Loose sawdust, particles or shavings shall be swept up at frequent intervals and deposited in receptacles described in Sentence 2.4.1.3.(3).
5.10.2.4	A portable extinguisher that complies with Subsection 6.2.6 or a garden-type hose shall be provided within 7.5 m of any machine that produces sawdust, particles or shavings.
5.11.2.5 (1)	A fire watch shall be provided whenever an open flame torch or other ignition source is used for hot surface applications in or on a building and shall include (a) any area where combustible materials used in building construction or contents are located within 5 m of persons using an open flame torch or other ignition source,
5.11.2.5 (2)	If a fire watch is required, the areas shall be toured by fire watch personnel at least once each hour
5.11.2.5 (3)	Facilities shall be provided to enable the fire watch personnel to (a) ensure that a fire warning is sounded to notify occupants, and (b) communicate with the fire department
5.11.2.5 (4)	The fire watch personnel shall be equipped with portable illumination and protective equipment
5.11.2.5 (5)	A fire watch shall be conducted from the beginning of a hot surface application until (a) at least 3 hours after the application ceases, or (b) at least 2 hours after the application ceases if a hand-held thermal scanner is used to assist in detecting hidden hot spots.
5.17.1.2	The installation, operation and maintenance of hot work equipment shall comply with CAN/CSA-W117.2, "Safety in Welding, Cutting and Allied Processes" and meet the requirements of this Section.

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5.17.2.3	Cylinders stored inside buildings shall conform to the requirements in Section 5.6
5.17.2.4	Gas fuel cylinders, whether full or empty, whose valves are not in a recessed or protected location shall have their caps in place and their valves tightly closed when not in actual use.
5.17.2.6 (1)	Hot work equipment shall be inspected daily or prior to use for defects by personnel in charge of the equipment.
5.17.2.6 (2)	Hot work equipment shall be tested monthly for leaks with a leak test solution.
5.17.2.6 (3)	Leaks or defects found in hot work equipment shall be repaired prior to use.
5.17.3.1 (1)	Hot work operations in buildings shall be carried out in areas that a) are free of combustible and flammable contents, and b) have walls, ceilings and floors of noncombustible construction or that are lined with noncombustible materials.
5.17.3.1 (2)	When it is not practical to undertake hot work in areas described in Sentence (1), combustible and flammable materials shall be either kept at least 11 m from work area or otherwise protected against ignition by sheet metal, asbestos blankets, or other non-combustible material.
5.17.3.2	When hot work is to be carried out near piping containing flammable gas, the section of piping located within 1 m of the torch shall be covered with wet non-combustible insulating material 6 mm thick
5.17.3.3 (1)	Hot work shall not be performed on containers, equipment, or piping containing flammable liquids, combustible liquids or flammable gases unless a) they have been cleaned and tested with a listed gas detector, such as one conforming to CSA C22.2 No. 152, "Combustible Gas Detection Instruments", to ascertain that they are free of explosive vapours, or b) safety measures are taken in conformance with good engineering practice.
5.17.3.3 (2)	Hot work operations shall not be undertaken on a totally enclosed container.
5.17.3.3 (3)	At least one portable extinguisher conforming to Section 6.2 shall be provided in the hot work area.
6.2.1.2	Portable extinguishers shall be kept operable and fully charged.
6.2.1.3 (1)	Portable extinguishers shall be located so that they are easily seen and shall be accessible at all times...
6.2.1.3 (2)	A lockable, break-front glazed cabinet may be used for security purposes to store portable extinguishers and where portable extinguishers are located in a fire hose cabinet, an approved lockable, scored glass break-front cabinet may be used.
6.2.1.4	Portable extinguishers shall be located in or adjacent to corridors or aisles that provide access to exits.
6.2.1.5	The location of portable extinguishers shall be prominently indicated by signs or markings in large floor areas and in locations where visual obstructions cannot be avoided.
6.2.1.6	Portable extinguishers in proximity to a fire hazard shall be located so as to be accessible without exposing the operator to undue risk.
6.2.2.1	Portable extinguishers shall be rated and identified in conformance with CAN/ULC-S508, "Standard for the Rating and Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishers".
6.2.4.1	Portable extinguishers shall be provided to protect every building, each hazardous occupancy inside the building and each hazardous process or operation located outside.
6.2.4.2	Portable extinguishers with a gross weight greater than 18 kg shall be installed so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than 1.1 m above the floor when the extinguisher is not equipped with wheels.
6.2.4.3	Portable extinguishers having a gross weight of 18 kg or less shall be installed so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than 1.5 m above the floor.
6.2.4.4	The operating instructions of portable extinguishers shall face outward when the extinguishers are located in cabinets, in wall recesses or on shelves.
6.2.5.1	Where the quantity of combustible material present is such that fires of small size may be expected, such as in offices, schoolrooms, churches, assembly halls and telephone exchanges, the occupancy shall be graded as light hazard.



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6.2.5.2	Where the quantity of combustible material present is such that fires of moderate size may be expected, such as in mercantile occupancies, display rooms, auto showrooms, parking garages, light manufacturing, warehouses not classified as extra hazard and school shop areas, the occupancy shall be graded as ordinary hazard.
6.2.5.3	Where the quantity of combustible material present is such that fires of severe magnitude may be expected, such as in woodworking, auto repair, aircraft servicing, mercantile storage areas, warehouses with high-piled combustibles and processes incorporating flammable liquids or combustible materials, the occupancy shall be graded as extra hazard.
6.2.6.3	Portable extinguishers that are provided to protect a hazardous occupancy shall be those required in this Section for fighting Class A fires, Class B fires, Class C fires or Class D fires or Class K fires.
6.2.6.6	Up to one half of the number of portable extinguishers required in Table 6.2.6.A. may be replaced by hose stations.
6.2.6.9 (1)	Portable extinguishers for Class B fires shall be provided for flammable liquid and combustible liquid hazards when flammable liquids or combustible liquids are stored in open containers to a depth greater than 6 mm.
6.2.6.9 (3)	The distance travelled to reach a portable extinguisher required by Sentence (1) shall not exceed 15 m.
6.2.6.13	Portable extinguishers suitable for Class C fires shall be provided in or near service rooms containing electrical equipment.
6.2.6.16 (1)	For fires involving combustible metals, extinguishers or extinguishing agents with Class D fire ratings suitable for the combustible metal shall be provided.
6.2.6.16 (2)	Extinguishing equipment shall be located not more than 25 m from the Class D fire hazard.
6.2.7.2	Portable extinguishers shall be inspected monthly.
6.2.7.4 (1)	Each portable extinguisher shall have a tag securely attached to it showing the maintenance or recharge date, the servicing agency and the signature of the person who performed the service
6.3.1.1	Access to fire alarm and voice communication system components requiring inspection or servicing shall be kept unobstructed.
6.3.1.5 (1)	Once activated, a fire alarm system shall not be manually silenced unless it has been confirmed by supervisory staff, in accordance with approved procedures as detailed in the fire safety plan, that no fire emergency exists.
6.3.1.8	Repair, replacement and alterations of fire alarm system components shall be in accordance with CAN/ULC-S524, "Standard for the Installation of Fire Alarm Systems".
6.3.2.2 (1)	... a fire alarm system, with or without voice communication capability, shall be inspected and tested in conformance with CAN/ULC-S536, "Inspection and Testing of Fire Alarm Systems".
6.4.1.2	Standpipe and hose systems shall be maintained in operating condition
6.5.1.1 (1)	Repair, replacement and alterations of sprinkler system components shall be in accordance with NFPA 13, "Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems"...
6.5.1.5 (1)	No obstructions shall be placed so as to interfere with the effectiveness of water discharge from sprinklers.
6.5.1.5 (2)	Sprinkler systems shall not be used to support anything that will interfere with effective sprinkler system performance.
6.6.1.1	Private and public water supplies for fire protection installations shall be maintained to provide the required flow under fire conditions.
6.6.1.3	Water supply systems used for fire protection shall be kept free of ice accumulations that may interfere with flow.
6.7.1.1	...emergency power systems shall be inspected, tested and maintained in conformance with CSA-C282, "Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings".
6.7.1.1 (3)	If an emergency power system or any part thereof is shut down (a) the fire department and building occupants shall be notified in accordance with Article 1.1.1.1, and (b) the supervisory staff shall be notified.

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6.7.1.4	The amount of fuel stored and connected to the emergency power system shall be sufficient to operate the engine for at least 2 h.
6.7.1.5 (1)	Liquid fuel storage tanks shall be drained and refilled with fresh fuel at intervals not greater than 12 months.
6.9.1.1	Except as otherwise provided in this Part, fire protection equipment and life safety systems shall not be decommissioned or permanently taken out of service without approval.

### **Definitions of Words or Phrases:**

**Access to Exit** – means that part of a means of egress within a floor area that provides access to an exit serving the floor area.

**Building** – means any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy

**Closure** – means a device or assembly for closing an opening through a fire separation such as a door, a shutter, wired glass or glass block and includes all components, such as hardware, closing devices, frames and anchors.

**Combustible dust** – means dust and particles ignitable and liable to explode when mixed with air.

**Combustible liquid** – means any liquid having a flash point at or above 37.8°C and below 93.3°C.

**Exit** – means that any part of a means of egress, including doorways, that leads from the floor area it serves to a separate building, an open public thoroughfare or an exterior open space protected from fire exposure from the building and having access to an open public thoroughfare.

**Floor Area** – means the space on any storey of a building between exterior walls and required firewalls and includes the space occupied by interior walls and partitions, but does not include exits and vertical service spaces that pierce the storey.

**Fire Compartment** – means an enclosed space in a building that is separated from all other parts of the building by enclosing construction that provides a fire separation having a required fire-resistance rating.

**Fire Separation** – means a construction assembly that acts as a barrier against the spread of fire any may or may not have a fire-resistance rating or a fire-protection rating.

**Means of Egress** – means a continuous path of travel provided for the escape of persons from any point in a building or contained open space to a separate building, an open public thoroughfare or an exterior open space protected from fire exposure from the building and having access to an open public thoroughfare. Means of Egress includes both exits and access to exits.

**Occupancy** – means the use or intended use of a building or part thereof for the shelter or support of persons, animals or property.

**Occupant Load** – means the number of persons for which a building or part thereof is designed.

**Plenum** – means a chamber forming part of an air duct system.

**Public Amusement Area** – means an area where the public is ordinarily invited or permitted access, either expressly or by implication, whether or not a fee is charged for entry, and includes entertainment displays or structures used on a temporary, seasonal or permanent basis.

**Public Corridor** – means a corridor that provides access to exit from more than one suite.

**Suite** – means a single room or series of rooms of complementary use, operated under a single tenancy, and includes dwelling units, individual guest rooms in motels, hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses and dormitories, as well as individual stores and individual or complementary rooms for business and personal services occupancies.

**Supervisory Staff** – means those occupants of a building who have some delegated responsibility for the fire safety of other occupants under the fire safety plan and may include the fire department where the fire department agrees to accept these responsibilities