HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE LICENSING AUTHORITY

General Licensing Conditions

PART I : Building Safety Conditions
PART II : Fire Safety Conditions

(Generally for holiday camp)

LASC-V (07-2017)

GENERAL (Please read carefully)

(i) This document must be read in conjunction with the accompanying letter dated .The works described are on no account to be regarded as applicable to any proposal which has not been submitted to the Authority.

(ii) The works are based upon construction and materials capable of resisting the action of the fire for ½ hour, unless otherwise stated, as set out in the appropriate Codes of Practice, which is the minimum standard necessary.

(iii) Your attention is drawn to the necessity for proper maintenance of the approved means of escape, the Fire Services Installations and Equipment and to ensure that they are free from obstruction at all times. The provision and maintenance of all self-closing fire-resisting doors is an essential feature of the arrangements and on no account should such doors be permitted to be held open by hooks, wedges or similar devices. Any conditions restricting the use of the building or of any part thereof should be strictly observed.

(iv) No storage of any description, combustible furniture or portable heaters are to be allowed within any part of the escape routes which must be kept clear for means of escape purposes and free from any possible source of fire. Exit doors should be maintained openable from inside without the use of a key.

(v) You are advised that all externally hung signs for or on your premises should be regularly and frequently maintained and any indication of danger or dilapidation should be remedied immediately or they may generate removal proceedings by the Authority.

(vi) All Fire Service Installations and Equipment shall be installed by Registered Fire Service Installations Contractor of the appropriate class and a certificate (FS 251) shall be submitted to the Authority.

(vii) No storage of dangerous goods is permitted without a licence or approval granted by the Director of Fire Services, and to this effect a copy of such licences or approval shall be submitted to the Authority.

(viii) British Standard Specification and other National Standards :- The Authority may permit the use of materials or the carrying out of any works in accordance with a relevant British Standard Specification, British Standard Code of Practice or other national standard accepted by the Authority that prescribes the quality of material or standards of workmanship.

(ix) Licensing Authority :- The whole of the works shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Hotel & Guesthouse Accommodation Authority

(x) Building Authority :- Some of the required works may be classified as building works and would, as such, be subject to the separate APPROVAL and CONSENT of the Building Authority under Sec. 14 of the Buildings Ordinance. You should therefore consult an Authorized Person or Registered Structural Engineer to act on your behalf.

PART I : BUILDING SAFETY CONDITIONS

The Code of Practice for the Provision of Means of Escape in Case of Fire 1996, the Code of Practice for Fire Resisting Construction 1996 and the Code of Practice for Means of Access for Firefighting and Rescue 2004 issued by the Buildings Department have been replaced by the Code of Practice for Fire Safety in Buildings 2011 and the following information should make reference to the updated version therein where appropriate.

1. **Notes**

1.1 For the purposes of these conditions the following definitions shall apply -

1.1.1 "compartment" means a portion of a building which is separated from adjoining portions by walls and floors of the required standard of fire resistance assessed as a unit.

1.1.2 "element of construction" means -

(a) any floor, beam, column or hanger;

(b) by load-bearing wall or load-bearing member other than a member forming the roof or part of the roof;

(c) any required staircase including the landings and supports thereto.

1.1.3 "Exit Door" means a door from a storey, unit, or room, which door gives access from such storey, unit, or room on to an exit route.

1.1.4 "Exit Route" means a route by which persons in any storey of a building may reach a place of safety outside the building and may include a room, door-way, corridor, stairway or other means of passage not being a revolving door, lift or escalator.

1.1.5 "FRP" means the period for which any element of construction, wall, fixed light, door or fire shutter is capable of resisting the action of fire when tested in accordance with BS 476: Parts 20 to 24: 1987

1.1.6 "Lobby" means the intercepted approach, to a staircase, which acts as a fire and smoke check between a storey and the staircase.

1.1.7 "Protected Corridor" means a corridor separated from the building it serves by partitions having an FRP of not less than ½ hour and which partitions have all openings therein fitted with fixed lights, self-closing doors and/or dampers each having an FRP of not less than ½ hour.

1.1.8 "Protected Lobby" means a lobby enclosed throughout by partitions having an FRP of not less than ½ hour and has all openings therein fitted with fixed lights or self-closing doors having an FRP of not less than ½ hour.

1.1.9 "Protected Staircase" means a staircase separated from the building it serves by partitions having an FRP of not less than ½ hour and which has all openings in such partitions fitted with fixed lights or self-closing doors each having an FRP of not less than ½ hour.

1.1.10 "places of public entertainment" has the same meaning as in the Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance.

1.1.11 "required staircase" means an access staircase in a firefighting and rescue stairway or a staircase required for means of escape in case of fire.

1.1.12 "Staircase (Internal)" means a staircase enclosed on all sides by partitions or walls and which has all openings in the external walls glazed or otherwise protected from the weather.

1.1.13 "Travel Distance" means the distance required to be traversed from any point in a storey of a building to either :-

(a) the fire-resisting door in the staircase enclosure

or

(b) if there is no such door, the first stair tread of the staircase.

1.2 Fire shutters and fire dampers should be constructed, installed, assembled and maintained to the satisfaction of the Director of Fire Services.

2. Protection of adjoining buildings

Every holiday camp building should be separated from any adjoining building by an external wall having an FRP of not less than 2 hours. No openings should be made in such external walls that are within a distance of 900mm of any part of any building on the same site or within 450mm of the boundary with an adjoining site. Openings may however be made in external walls within a distance of 1.8m of any part of any building on the same site or within 900mm of the boundary with an adjoining site provided that these openings are protected by fixed lights with fire resisting glazing.

3. Separation between uses

3.1 Where in a holiday camp building, parts of the holiday camp building are for different uses as classified in Table 1, separations should be made between them by walls and floors having the longer of the FRPs specified.

3.2 You are advised that all the additional partitions should be constructed of light weight material, otherwise you may be required to submit a structural justification prepared by an Authorized Person or a Registered Structural Engineer for the effects of additional load on the existing members. Failure to produce this justification may result in you being required to demolish and remove the additional partitions.

Table 1 : Fire Resisting Period

Class	Use	Volume of compartment	Fire Resisting Period
1	Bedrooms	Not exceeding $28000m^3$	1 hour
2	Offices		
3	Shops, restaurant and assembly area	Not exceeding $7000m^3$ or Exceeding 7000 m^3 but not exceeding $28000m^3$	1 hour
4	Carparking		2 hours

Notes : 1. Different use classes should be separated in accordance with this paragraph.

2. Special hazards should be separated in accordance with paragraph 9.

3. For any use not covered by Table 1 fire resisting periods should be separately determined.

3.3 Elements of construction in any basement and the separation between the basement and any adjoining storey should have an FRP of not less than 4 hours.

4. Separation between occupancies

4.1 Separation of holiday camp from other occupancies should be made by walls and floors capable of resisting the action of fire for a period of not less than that required for the elements of construction of the compartment in which it is situated, subject to a maximum of 2 hours.

4.2 The construction of the walls (shown coloured red on the attached plan) are not of one hour fire resisting period. These walls require to be re-constructed.

4.3 The construction of the corridor walls (shown coloured blue on the attached plan) are not of ½ hour fire resisting period. These walls require to be re-constructed.

5. Compartmentation

5.1 Every holiday camp building should be divided into compartments by walls and floors such that no compartment exceeds $28,000m^3$. Compartments shall not be combined other than in accordance with paragraph 6 or 7.

5.2 Compartment walls, compartment floors, separations and lobbies should be constructed with all joints completely filled with non-combustible material to prevent the passage of smoke and flame.

6. Openings through compartment walls and floors

6.1 Openings through compartment walls for communication shall maintain the integrity of the wall and shall be provided with :-

(a) a lobby with doors; or

(b) an opening protected by a fire shutter.

6.2 Openings may be made through floors for vertical shafts subject to paragraph 7.

6.3 Any openings in a wall or floor for the passage of air-conditioning ducts, ventilation ducts, electrical trunking, conduits, pipes and wires or holes left after construction should be protected with fire dampers or other suitable form of fire stop to maintain the required FRP of that wall or floor. Where ducts, pipes, wires and any insulation passing through the wall is of combustible material, such material should be contained within an enclosure having an FRP corresponding to that of the surrounding structure. Where access openings are provided to the enclosure, such openings should be provided with self-closing doors or securable covers having an FRP of not less than half that of the enclosure.

7. Vertical shafts

7.1 All liftwells except for openings for doors and ventilation should be separated from the remainder of the holiday camp building by walls having an FRP of not less than 2 hours.

7.2 All required staircases and any lobbies separating those staircases from the general accommodation should -

(a) be separated from the remainder of the holiday camp building by walls having an FRP of not less than 1 hour.

(b) be imperforate, except for any doorway giving access to the holiday camp building which should be provided with a door having an FRP of not less than half that of the wall in which the doorway is situated, or 1 hour whichever is less.

(c) not accommodate any services other than emergency services such as fire hydrants, sprinkler systems, emergency lights and exit signs.

7.3 Each element of construction of a required staircase should have an FRP of not less than the period required for the element of construction of the compartment to which the staircase connects and if connecting 2 compartments the longer period.

8. **Protection against spread of fire between floors**

At any internal unprotected opening such as at escalators, circulation staircases, a barrier of not less than 450mm measured vertically downwards from the underside of the floor, should be provided to surround the opening. The barrier should be constructed of material having an FRP of not less than 1 hour. The barrier shall extend not less than 450mm below any false ceiling hung in the vicinity of the opening.

9. **Special hazards**

9.1 High voltage electrical switch gear, transformers, fire service pumps, air handling unit plant, air-conditioning plant, lift machines, rooms housing escalator machines, flammable liquid spraying rooms, boilers, areas for storing and/or charging batteries and areas for storing dangerous goods should be enclosed by non-combustible construction having an FRP of not less than 2 hours, 4 hours adjoining required stairs, and any permitted openings thereto should be provided with a door having an FRP of not less than one hour.

9.2 Kitchens should be :-

(a) enclosed by non-combustible construction having an FRP of not less than 1 hour and openings should be provided with doors having an FRP of not less than ½ hour;

(b) provided with protected lobbies between each door and any escape route from the main building.

(c) provided with a fire shutter having an FRP of 1 hour at any serving hatch or other opening which shall be activated by a fusible link.

9.3 Other areas of high fire risk directly associated with a normal occupancy in a building should be adequately separated by fire resisting construction.

10. **Doors**

10.1 All doors required to have an FRP should be arranged to be self-closing.

10.2 A notice should be provided on both sides of such doors in English and Chinese in letters and characters not less that 10mm high as follows -

FIRE DOOR 防火門
TO BE KEPT CLOSED 應常關

10.3 All such doors shall be closely fitted around their edges to impede the passage of smoke or flame.

10.4 Doors including frames should be tested in accordance with BS 476: Parts 20 and 22: 1987 and certified as being capable of resisting the action of fire for the specified period.

10.5 The doors (shown coloured green on the attached plan) are not of ½ hour fire resisting period. These are to be re-placed with doors complying with Paragraph 17 of the Code of Practice on Fire Resisting Construction and be not less than 750mm in width, and not open over the escape route.

11. Basements

11.1 Where a basement is to be used in conjunction with the ground storey for the same use it may be united thereto provided that the FRP of the basement is continued to the upper floor and the construction separating that floor from any adjoining storey.

11.2 Every basement should be provided with smoke outlets that are :-

(a) not more than 30m apart, along the street frontages or adjacent to external walls;

(b) sited at high level and be so arranged that a through draught can be created;

(c) in aggregate form not less than 0.5 per cent of the floor area they serve and in areas used for bulk storage not less than 2.5 per cent of the floor area they serve;

(d) not less than 1m in its least dimension;

(e) situated as far away as possible from the points of discharge of all required staircases and be suitably indicated on the external face of the building;

(f) covered by stall-boards or pavement lights that can be easily broken by firemen in an emergency; and

(g) where terminating in the open air in a position inaccessible to a fireman maintained unobstructed or covered only with a grill or louvers constructed of metal other than aluminium.

11.3 Where a dynamic smoke extraction system is provided to the basement the smoke outlet requirements of paragraph 11.2 may be reduced as follows :-

(a) provide at least one smoke outlet for every 3500m^3 of compartment volume, but in no case less than 1 outlet per floor;

(b) the outlet to be readily accessible to fire-fighters in an emergency.

11.4 Where a smoke outlet shaft serving a basement extends into or through other storeys it should be enclosed by construction having the same FRP as that required for the storey served or through which it passes whichever is the longer, and where a smoke outlet shaft serving a basement adjoins another smoke outlet shaft they should be similarly separated from each other.

12. **General requirements as to exit routes**

12.1 Roller shutters located in escape routes will be acceptable PROVIDED that they are maintained in the open position at all times during operation of the holiday camp and shall at all times be openable from the inside without the use of a key.

12.2 Entrance doors which operate electronically shall be openable from inside by manual means.

13. Every exit route shall lead directly to a street or to an open area having unobstructed access. Such access to a street shall not be closed with doors or gates unless such doors or gates are fitted with panic bolts as the sole means of being locked in a closed position.

13.1 Every part of an exit route shall be provided with adequate lighting to the satisfaction of the Authority.

14. **Exits at ground floor level**

The enclosing walls of every staircase shall be so continued at ground floor level as to separate from the remainder of the building any passage or corridor leading from the stair to any ground level exit doorway to which the stair gives access; provided that :-

(a) in the case of a holiday camp building served by two or more staircases, a cloakroom, lavatory, water-closet or porters office may open off such passage-way; and

(b) in the case of a holiday camp building served by three or more staircases one in every three such staircases may discharge through fire resisting self-closing doors to an unprotected lobby, hall or shopping arcade.

15. **Exits from holiday camp building**

15.1 Every exit door shall give access to an exit route which complies with paragraph 13 and which is independent of any other exit route to which access may be directly obtained from that holiday camp building.

15.2 The door across the exit route shall open in the direction of exit.

16. **Exits from storey or room**

Every door across an exit from a room or storey whose capacity exceeds 50 shall open in the direction of exit.

17. **Travel distance**

The maximum travel distances that will be permitted from any part of the holiday camp building shall be 36m of which not more than 24m may be along a corridor or not more than 30m may be along a balcony approach. Provided that where the exit route is in one direction only (i.e. a dead-end) the maximum travel distance shall not be greater than twice the length of the exit route between the entrances to the enclosures of the required staircases, or, where there are more than two required staircases, between the entrances to the two required staircases nearest to each other; and shall not in any event exceed 18m, of which not more than 12m may be along a corridor or balcony approach. The maximum travel distance for a single staircase building is 24m of which 12m may be along a corridor or not more than 18m may be along a balcony approach.

Note : "entrance to the enclosure to a required staircase" shall be deemed to mean the door opening on to any landing of the stairs themselves.

18. **Exit routes**

18.1 Every holiday camp building shall be so constructed that there are available from each storey such number of exit routes as may be required by Table 2.

18.2 The exit route width is not acceptable and requires to be modified so that it is not less than 900mm/1050mm throughout.

Table 2 : Exit Routes

		Min total width in mm of		Min. width in mm of each	
Capacity of room or storey	Min. no. of exit doors (from room) or exit routes (from storey)	(a) exit doors	(b) exit routes	(a) exit doors	(b) exit routes
11 - 25	1			750mm	900mm
26 - 100	1			850mm	1050mm
101 - 200	2	1750mm	2000mm	850mm	900mm
201 - 300	2	2500mm	2500mm	1050mm	1050mm
301 - 500	2	3000mm	3000mm	1050mm	1050mm
501 - 750	3	4500mm	4500mm	1200mm	1200mm
751 - 1000	4	6000mm	6000mm	1200mm	1200mm
1001 - 1250	5	7500mm	7500mm	1350mm	1350mm
1251 - 1500	6	9000mm	9000mm	1350mm	1350mm
Over 1500	7 or such greater number as the Building Authority may require	To be calculated at the rate of 300 mm per 50 persons		1500 mm	1500 mm

Note : Table showing minimum number of exit doorways from a room, or exit routes from a storey, and required minimum width thereof.

18.3 Seating/communal area shall not be located within the escape route. If a seating/communal area is to be provided it shall be separated from the escape route by walls and doors having ½ hour FRP.

19. Enclosure of staircases

19.1 Every required stairway in a building shall be separated from the holiday camp building by a wall having an FRP of not less than ½ hour or such longer period as may be required by the Building (Construction) Regulations.

19.2 Any opening in the wall separating a staircase from the holiday camp building shall be protected by a self-closing door having an FRP of not less than ½ hour provided that no such door shall be required between a balcony approach and any stairway leading therefrom.

20. Holiday camp building : internal access to staircases

20.1 The exit door of any holiday camp building or storey with direct access to a protected stair shall be self-closing with an FRP of not less than ½ hour.

20.2 A lobby between the internal corridor and the staircase will not normally be required in buildings in which the highest storey is not more than 30m above ground level.

20.3 The exit route from any room, or storey to any part of a staircase which serves a storey more than 30m above the level of the ground shall be through a lobby. Such lobby shall be designed as an integral part of the staircase so that it could not be readily incorporated as part of the accommodation, and shall be a protected lobby.

20.4 The access to the stairs shall be so arranged that each stair is approached from a different direction : provided that dead ends will be permitted in accordance with paragraph 17. No two staircases shall have a common enclosure wall unless the doors opening directly on to any landing of the stairs themselves are not less than 6m apart, measured from the centre of each door.

20.5 The means of escape from any part of the holiday camp building shall be so arranged that it is not necessary to pass through one staircase enclosure in order to reach an alternative stair.

20.6 A clear, unobstructed access route of a minimum dimension of 900/1050mm shall be provided through the restaurant seating area to the escape route.

21. Doors in relation to exits

21.1 Every door opening on to an exit route, if it opens outwards into a corridor shall be so arranged as not to obstruct the corridor at any point of its swing; or if it opens on to a landing between flights of stairs, shall not at any point of its swing, reduce the effective width of the landing to less than the width of the stair.

21.2 Every door giving access to a protected lobby from a staircase enclosure or corridor shall be provided with a transparent upper panel of the requisite fire resistance.

21.3 Every door to a protected lobby or ventilated lobby shall comply with the following requirements :-

(a) the self-closing mechanism shall not be capable of allowing a check action to hold the door open at 90^{o}; and

(b) appropriate notices shall be fixed to both sides of the doors to remind users that the doors should normally be kept closed.

22. Lighting and ventilation

22.1 The bathroom/w.c./communal toilets do not have :-

(a) any natural lighting and ventilation and therefore require artificial means to be provided to a standard acceptable to the Authority; and

(b) adequate natural lighting and ventilation and therefore require to be modified so that :-

(i) the total area of glazing is not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the room; and

(ii) one-tenth of the floor area is openable with the top being at least 2m above the floor level.

22.2 The kitchen does not have :-

(a) any natural lighting and ventilation and therefore requires artificial means to be provided to the satisfaction of the Authority; and

(b) adequate natural lighting and ventilation and therefore requires to be modified that :-

(i) the total area of glazing is not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the room; and

(ii) one-sixteenth of the floor area is openable with the top being at least 2m above the floor.

22.3 Bedroom Nos. do not have adequate natural lighting and ventilation and are required to be modified so that :-

(a) the total area of glazing is not less than one-tenth of the floor area of the room; and

(b) one-sixteenth of the floor area is openable with the top being at least 2m above the floor level.

The windows shall also face into the external air and you should contact this office to discuss the matter further.

23. Kitchen and sanitary fitments

23.1 The number of sanitary fitments provided is less than required. It is necessary, therefore, to provide :-

(a) extra w.c.(s), urinal;

(b) extra bath and/or showers; and

(c) extra wash hand basins.

23.2 The bathroom/w.c./communal toilets shall not open directly into a kitchen.

23.3 The position of the kitchen poses a hazard to the escape from the holiday camp building and, is therefore, not acceptable in this position; please contact this office for further information.

24. Plumbing and pipework

Materials for pipes

24.1 Every soil pipe, waste pipe, anti-syphonage pipe, ventilating pipe, overflow pipe and every pipe connected with any drain provided for the carriage of foul water shall be :-

- circular in shape; and

- constructed of cast iron, steel, copper or other approved material.

24.2 U.P.V.C. or P.V.C. piping may be used externally and, subject to the following conditions, may also be used internally :-

- internal diameter shall not be greater than 100mm;

- within ducts having a FRP equal to the structure, through which it passes with access panels, either self-closing doors or securable covers with an FRP of ½ hour;

- fixing brackets to be steel and where stacks have cemented joints to have a bracket below each joint;

- holes to floors, and walls to be fully filled and firmly sealed with fire stop mortar or intumescent material;

- to be securely fixed to all surfaces as appropriate; and

- if U.P.V.C. piping is used, this may be exposed subject to, where pipes pass through compartment walls or floors and any fire rated elements, appropriate approved fire stop sealers are to be provided.

25. **Railings**

Where there is a difference in adjacent levels greater than 600mm, protective barriers shall be provided to restrict or control the movement of persons and vehicles, which shall be :-

(a) designed and constructed to minimise the risk of persons or objects falling, rolling, sliding or slipping through gaps in the barrier, or persons climbing over the barrier;

(b) at a height above the higher of the adjacent levels of not less than 1.1m; and

(c) constructed as to inhibit the passage of articles more than 100mm in their smallest dimension.

26. **Staircase lighting and ventilation**

Each staircase shall be provided with natural lighting at each storey above ground level and be ventilated at least at its highest point.

27. **Unauthorised building works**

The following unauthorised building works shall be removed and the building reinstated to the layout approved under the Buildings Ordinance.

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28. **Clear height**

28.1 The minimum clear height in escape routes shall not be less than 2m.

28.2 Bedroom Nos. do not have a floor to ceiling height of 2.5m and are required to be modified.

29. **Security gate**

The metal security gate at the entrance to the holiday camp building is unacceptable and must be removed. It may be replaced by a sliding/ collapsible metal gate and you should contact this office for further information.

30. **Lift doors**

A certificate certifying that the lift doors have a F.R.P. of 1 hour is to be submitted to this office.

31. Under the circumstances of the premises you are advised that the maximum number of persons (including staff) that can be accommodated at any one time will be limited to _____under the Conditions of the licence.

32. You are required to submit a structural justification prepared by an Authorized Person/Registered Structural Engineer for consideration by the Licensing Authority, in relation to the,

(a) raised floor slab ;

(b) A/C plant and structure on flat roof/external wall ;

(c) unauthorized floor slab ;

(d) solid partition walls ;

33. Demolish and remove the canopy/cage structure/flower rack attached to the external wall and make good as per the approved plan.

34. You shall reinstate the protected lobbies to the staircase as shown on the approved plans.

35. Ventilation plans should be submitted for the centralised A/C system to the Licensing Authority for approval.

36. Demolish and remove the solid extensions on the ____/F flat roof and reinstate the originally approved external walls.

37. Demolish and remove the structures erected in the lightwell.

38. Demolish and remove the solid walls/raised floor located on the balcony/ canopy area.

39. The metal entrance gate/entrance doors/exit doors from each holiday camp building shall be openable without the use of a key.

40. Demolish and remove the structures on the roof top which obstruct the means of escape route for the lower floors, in case of emergency.

41. Door opening formed in the staircase enclosure wall shall be blocked up with 1 hour fire resisting period material.

42. Reinstate the floor slab as shown on the approved plan.

43. Remove the steps located in the escape route.

44. Grease traps have to be provided to each sink in the kitchen/pantry/bar.

45. No gas cooking is allowed in the open bar/pantry area.

46. The change of use on the balcony/cantilever portion of the premises should be justified by an Authorized Persons/Registered Structural Engineer.

47. The change of use from domestic use/office use to holiday camp shall be justified by an Authorized Person/Registered Structural Engineer.

48. Protective barriers should be provided to the openable windows less than 1100 mm height from the floor level.

49. Toilets for male and female members should be provided independently.

50. Nylon bushes to the fire rated/up-graded door hinges should be replaced by steel hinges.

51. A/C units and supporting structure should not project more than 450mm from the external face of the wall.

52. For all building materials required to have specified fire resisting period under this Standard Licensing Conditions (LASC-V Part I) or the Special Conditions, supporting documents including supplier's certificate, test report, delivery note and construction photos shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance of the Conditions so stipulated.

53. For all critical construction works to be concealed under finished works, including drainage works, fire resisting construction works, waterproofing works and duct-works passing through fire resisting walls, etc., construction photos clearly showing the critical

steps, components or details before covering up of which shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority. Otherwise, the applicant may be required to open up the finished works for verifying compliance with the relevant Standard Licensing Conditions (LASC-V Part I) or Special Conditions.

54. Any multi-tier/elevated beds to be provided in the premises shall comply with the requirements set out in the "Guideline on the Arrangement and Disposition of Multi-tier/Elevated Beds". (See attached Appendix I).

PART II : FIRE SAFETY CONDITIONS

1. **Notes**

All requirements on Fire Service Installations and Equipment are based upon the "Codes of Practice for Minimum Fire Service Installations and Equipment and Inspection and Testing of Installations and Equipment".

For the purpose of these conditions the following definitions shall apply : -

1.1 "Emergency lighting" means a system of artificial lighting designed to provide adequate illumination and indication of exit routes within a building under emergency conditions.

1.2 "Exit signs" means fixed illuminated signs indicating an approved exit route.

1.3 "Fire detection systems" means any system designed to detect automatically the presence of smoke, heat, combustion products or flame and give warning of same.

1.4 "Fire hydrant/hose reel systems" means an installation of pipes, water tanks, pumps, hydrant outlets and/or hose reels in a building to provide a ready means by which a jet of water can be delivered in any part of the building for the purpose of fire fighting.

1.5 "Fire alarm systems" means any manually operated system designed to give warning of fire.

1.6 "Portable hand-operated approved appliances" means any fire service equipment which is manufactured, used or designed to be used as an independent unit for the purpose of extinguishing, attacking, preventing or limiting a fire, e.g. water type, form, inert gas, any chemical extinguisher, fire blankets and sand buckets.

1.7 "Sprinkler systems" means a system designed to discharge water under pressure from sprinkler heads (detecting devices) at/or near the point of origin of the fire and to sound an alarm.

1.8 "Ventilation/air conditioning control systems" means an automatic control system, designed to stop mechanically induced air movement within a designated fire compartment, actuated by smoke detectors and provided with a central, manually operated back up facility.

1.9 "Dynamic smoke extraction systems" means a mechanical ventilating system capable of removing smoke and products of combustion from a designated fire compartment, and also supplying fresh air in such a manner as to maintain a specified smoke free zone below the smoke layer.

1.10 "Static smoke extraction systems" means a smoke extraction system utilizing smoke reservoirs ; localized ducting, and permanent openings and/or automatic opening of windows, panels on external louvers actuated by smoke detectors; to remove, on the

principles of natural ventilation, smoke and products of combustion from a designated fire compartment.

2. Fire Safety Conditions for Premises Exceeding 230 square metres in Floor Area

2.1 All doors along exit routes shall be readily and conveniently openable from inside the premises without the use of a key.

2.2 An independently powered generator of sufficient electrical capacity shall be provided to meet the essential services. If there is no emergency generator provided in the existing building, primary and secondary electrical supply shall be provided to all fire service installations.

2.3 Emergency lighting shall be provided at suitable locations at common corridor of the sleeping accommodation premises. A self-contained battery type emergency lighting system in accordance with Part V, para. 5.9 of the Code of Practice for Minimum Fire Service Installations and Equipment will be accepted if the illumination level of not less than 2 lux for a duration of 2 hours in the event of power failure is provided.

2.4 All exits of the exit routes within the premises shall be indicated by internally illuminated exit signs bearing the word and characters ' EXIT出口 ' in block letters and characters of not less than 125mm high with 15mm wide strokes. Colour contrast for translucent surrounds to lettering shall comply with one of the following and shall be consistent throughout the entire premises :-

Colour	Contrasting Colour
Green	White
Green	Black
White	Green

* A self-contained battery type illuminated sign or self-luminous sign, either a word & characters type or a graphic type may be accepted as an alternative. Approval for the use of these signs shall be obtained from the Authority.

2.5 If an exit sign is not clearly visible from any location within the premises, suitable directional signs shall be provided at conspicuous locations to assist occupants to identify the exits in the event of an emergency.

2.6 A manual fire alarm system shall be provided with one actuating point and one audio warning device located near the conspicuous location of the exit route on each floor. This actuating point shall include facilities for fire pump start and audio warning device initiation.

2.7 A fire service installations control panel shall be installed at the fire control room near the main entrance or the management office as required by the Licensing Authority.

2.8 An automatic smoke detection system shall be provided in accordance with the Rules of the Fire Offices' Committee for Automatic Fire Alarm Installations 12th Edition

for the entire floor if any part of that floor is used for sleeping accommodation. The alarm of such system shall be integrated with the Manual Fire Alarm System provided for the camp . The installation work shall be carried out by a Registered Fire Service Installation Contractor in Class I, and a copy of the 'Certificate of Fire Service Installations and Equipment' (Form FS 251) shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority upon completion.

2.9 A fire hydrant/hose reel system shall be installed in accordance with Appendix II. The installation works shall be carried out by a Registered Fire Service Installations Contractor in Class 2, and a copy of 'Certificate of Fire Service Installations and Equipment' (Form FS 251) shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority upon completion.

2.10 One 4.5 kg CO_2 gas or one 2 kg dry powder fire extinguisher shall be provided in each switch room.

2.11 An automatic sprinkler installation shall be installed for the entire premises including staircases and common corridors in accordance with the Loss Prevention Council Rules for Automatic Sprinkler Installations. Where the provision of sprinkler water tank is not possible, the water supply for such system may be permitted to be obtained from the existing fire hydrant/hose reel tank or via direct connection from town mains. As a last means connection to the hose reel tank as mentioned in Appendix II may be accepted. The improvised sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with Fire Services Department Circular Letter No. 7/90. The installation works shall be carried out by a Registered Fire Service Installations Contractor in Class 2, and a copy of 'Certificate of Fire Service Installations and Equipment' (Form FS 251) shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority upon completion.

2.12 A static or dynamic smoke extraction system shall be provided in accordance with Fire Services Department Circular Letter No. 1/90 in all internal means of escape serving all guest rooms unless the route itself is provided with openable windows communicating to open air and the aggregate area of such windows exceeds 6.25% of the floor area of that route. "Internal means of escape" means the exit route leading from the exit of each guest room to the protected means of escape of the building, if not available, to the exit routes immediately outside the sleeping accommodation.

2.13 Any mechanical ventilating systems including those in sleeping accommodation areas fall within the following criteria should be equipped with ventilation/air conditioning control system to cut off the power supply to the mechanical ventilating systems :

2.13.1 any system within the same compartment having an air flow rate more than one cubic metre per second, or

2.13.2 any system with air ducting passing through adjacent fire compartment independent of the air flow rate.

2.14 All mechanical ventilation systems as governed by the Building (Ventilating Systems) Regulations should be complied with the fire safety requirements as

stipulated in the regulation and the FSD Circular Letters No. 1(Vent)/89 to 7(Vent)/89. A set of the ventilation layout drawings should be sent to the Ventilation Division of FSD via the Licensing Authority for record purpose. A copy of the Letter of Compliance issued by the Ventilation Division should be submitted to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance.

2.15 All linings for acoustic, thermal insulation purposes in ducting and concealed locations shall be of Class 1 or 2 Rate of Surface Spread of Flame as per British Standard 476 Part 7 : 1971 (revised 1987) or its international equivalent, or be brought up to that standard by use of an approved fire retardant product. To this effect, a copy of the `Certificate of Fire Service Installations and Equipment` (Form FS 251) issued by the Registered Fire Service Installation Contractor shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance.

2.16 The fixed electrical installation, after completion, shall be inspected, tested and certified by electrical worker and contractor who have registered themselves with the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services. A copy of the "Periodic Test Certificate" (WR2) or "Work Completion Certificate" (WR1) shall be forwarded to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance. The WR2 shall be endorsed by the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services as required under Section 20 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations before forwarding to the Licensing Authority.

2.17 All fire service installations (FSI) and equipment provided for the building shall be retained and maintained in efficient working order. Where alterations and additions are required, such work shall be carried out and certified by a registered FSI Contractor and a copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the Licensing Authority.

2.18 Cooking shall be carried out inside kitchen. The requirements for the use of fuel in kitchen/bathroom are stipulated in Appendix III

2.19 Portable fire fighting equipment of the approved type, over and above those installed for the occupation of the building, shall be provided at the following scale :

2.19.1 One x 9L CO_2/water fire extinguisher (FE) for every 100 square metres

$$\frac{\text{Area of canteen in sq. m.}}{100 \text{ sq. m.}} = \_\_\_\_\_ \ CO_2/\text{Water FE}$$

2.19.2 One x 4.5 kg CO_2 fire extinguisher for every 3 electric/towngas stove/warmers

$$\frac{\text{Number of stove/warmers}}{3} = \_\_\_\_\_ \ CO_2 \text{ FE}$$

2.19.3 One x 1.44 sq. m. fire blanket for every 3 frying pans/woks using oil/fat for deep frying :

$$\frac{\text{Number of Frying Pans/Woks}}{3} = \_\_\_\_\_ \text{ Fire Blanket(s)}$$

2.20 All draperies and curtains, within canteen and recreation area, shall be made of materials containing fire resistant fabric and conforming to British Standard 5867 : Part 2 fabric type B when tested in accordance with British Standard 5438, or be brought up to that standard by treating with approved fire retardant paint/solution and certified by a Class 2 FSI Contractor.

3. Fire Safety Conditions for Premises Not More Than 230 square metres in Floor Area

3.1 All doors along exit routes shall be readily and conveniently openable from inside the premises without the use of a key.

3.2 An independently powered generator of sufficient electrical capacity shall be provided to meet the essential services. If there is no emergency generator provided in the existing building, primary and secondary electrical supply shall be provided to all fire service installations.

3.3 Emergency lighting shall be provided at suitable locations at common corridors of the sleeping accommodation premises. A self-contained battery type emergency lighting system in accordance with Part V, para. 5.9 of the Code of Practice for Minimum Fire Service Installations and Equipment will be accepted if the illumination level of not less than 2 lux for a duration of 2 hours in the event of power failure is provided.

3.4 All exits of the exit routes within the premises shall be indicated by internally illuminated exit signs bearing the word and characters ' EXIT出口 ' in block letters and characters of not less than 125mm high with 15mm wide strokes. Colour contrast for translucent surrounds to lettering shall comply with one of the following and shall be consistent throughout the entire premises :-

Colour	Contrasting Colour
Green	White
Green	Black
White	Green

* A self-contained battery type illuminated sign or self-luminous sign, either a word & characters type or a graphic type may be accepted as an alternative. Approval for the use of these signs shall be obtained from the Authority.

3.5 If an exit sign is not clearly visible from any location within the premises, suitable directional signs shall be provided at conspicuous locations to assist the occupants to identify the exits in the event of an emergency.

3.6 A manual fire alarm system shall be provided with one actuating point and one audio warning device located near the conspicuous location of the exit route on each floor. This actuating point shall include facilities for fire pump start and audio warning device initiation.

3.7 A fire service installations control panel shall be installed at the fire control room near the main entrance or the management office as required by the Licensing Authority.

3.8 An automatic smoke detection system shall be provided in accordance with the Rules of the Loss Prevention Council for Automatic Fire Detection and Alarm Installations for the Protection of Property and BS5839 : Part I or other standards acceptable to the Director of Fire Services for the entire floor if any part of that floor is used for sleeping accommodation. The alarm of such system shall be integrated with the Manual Fire Alarm System provided for the camp. The installation work shall be carried out by a Registered Fire Service Installation Contractor in Class I, and a copy of the 'Certificate of Fire Service Installations and Equipment' (Form FS 251) shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority upon completion.

3.9 A fire hydrant/hose reel system shall be installed in accordance with Appendix II. The installation works shall be carried out by a Registered Fire Service Installations Contractor in Class 2, and a copy of 'Certificate of Fire Service Installations and Equipment' (Form FS 251) shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority upon completion.

3.10 One 4.5 kg CO2 gas or one 2 kg dry powder fire extinguisher shall be provided in each switch room.

3.11 A static or dynamic smoke extraction system shall be provided in accordance with Fire Services Department Circular Letter No. 1/90 in all internal means of escape serving all guest rooms unless the route itself is provided with openable windows communicating to open air and the aggregate area of such windows exceeds 6.25% of the floor area of that route. "Internal means of escape" means the exit route leading from the exit of each guest room to the protected means of escape of the building, if not available, to the exit routes immediately outside the sleeping accommodation.

3.12 Any mechanical ventilating systems including those in sleeping accommodation areas fall within the following criteria should be equipped with ventilation/air conditioning control system to cut off the power supply to the mechanical ventilating systems :

3.12.1 any system within the same compartment having an air flow rate more than one cubic metre per second, or

3.12.2 any system with air ducting passing through adjacent fire compartment independent of the air flow rate.

3.13 All mechanical ventilation systems as governed by the Building (Ventilating Systems) Regulations should be complied with the fire safety requirements as stipulated in the regulation and the FSD Circular Letters No. 1(Vent)/89 to 7(Vent)/89. A set of the ventilation layout drawings should be sent to the Ventilation Division of FSD via the Licensing Authority for record purpose. A copy of the Letter of Compliance issued by the Ventilation Division should be submitted to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance.

3.14 All linings for acoustic, thermal insulation purposes in ducting and concealed locations shall be of Class 1 or 2 Rate of Surface Spread of Flame as per British Standard 476 Part 7 : 1971 (revised 1987) or its international equivalent, or be brought up to that standard by use of an approved fire retardant product. To this effect, a copy of the `Certificate of Fire Service Installations and Equipment` (Form FS 251) issued by the Registered Fire Service Installation Contractor shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance.

3.15 The fixed electrical installation, after completion, shall be inspected, tested and certified by electrical worker and contractor who have registered themselves with the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services. A copy of the "Periodic Test Certificate" (WR2) or "Work Completion Certificate" (WR1) shall be forwarded to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance. The WR2 shall be endorsed by the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services as required under Section 20 of the Electricity (Wiring) Regulations before forwarding to the Licensing Authority.

3.16 All fire service installations (FSI) and equipment provided for the building shall be retained and maintained in efficient working order. Where alterations and additions are required, such work shall be carried out and certified by a registered FSI Contractor and a copy of the certificate shall be forwarded to the Licensing Authority.

3.17 Cooking shall be carried out inside kitchen. The requirements for the use of fuel in kitchen/bathroom are stipulated in Appendix III

3.18 Portable fire fighting equipment of the approved type, over and above those installed for the occupation of the building, shall be provided at the following scale :

3.18.1 One x 9L CO_2/water fire extinguisher (FE) for every 100 square metres

$$\frac{\text{Area of canteen in sq. m.}}{\text{100 sq. m.}} = \_\_\_\_\_ \ CO_2\text{/Water FE}$$

3.18.2 One x 4.5 kg CO_2 fire extinguisher for every 3 electric/towngas stove/warmers

$$\frac{\text{Number of stove/warmers}}{3} = \_\_\_\_\_ \ CO_2 \text{ FE}$$

3.18.3 One x 1.44 sq. m. fire blanket for every 3 frying pans/woks using oil/fat for deep frying :

$$\frac{\text{Number of Frying Pans/Woks}}{3} = \_\_\_\_\_ \text{ Fire Blanket(s)}$$

3.19 All draperies and curtains, within canteen and recreation area, shall be made of materials containing fire resistant fabric and conforming to British Standard 5867 : Part 2 fabric type B when tested in accordance with British Standard 5438, or be brought up to that standard by treating with approved fire retardant paint/solution and certified by a Class 2 FSI Contractor.

Guideline on the Arrangement and Disposition of Multi-tier/Elevated Beds

1. Having regard that the arrangement and disposition of multi-tier/elevated beds provided in premises pursuant to the Hotel and Guesthouse Accommodation Ordinance (Cap. 349) (HAGAO) will pose concerns on the safety of the patrons if not properly designed, the Licensing Authority has promulgated this guideline which intends to set out requirements on the arrangement and disposition of multi-tier/elevated beds provided in premises governed by the HAGAO for the trade to observe and follow. Failure to comply with the requirements stipulated hereunder may render the Licensing Authority to refuse the application under section 8(3)(a)(i) of the HAGAO.

The Application of this Guideline

2. The requirements stipulated in this guideline apply to :-

a) Multi-tier/Elevated beds including two-tier bunk beds provided in premises subject to the HAGAO.

b) New applications for licence or any alterations and additions proposals for existing licensed premises subject to the HAGAO.

Access/Egress Device

3. Independent access/egress device in the form of climbing aid such as step-type ladder shall be provided for any tier of a multi-tier/elevated bed where such tier including its mattress is more than 700mm high measuring from floor level. (see Figure 1)

Width of Access/Egress Opening

4. The clear width of access/egress opening for each tier of a multi-tier/elevated bed shall be not less than 650mm. (see Figure 1)

Manoeuvring Space on Floor Level

5. An unobstructed horizontal space not less than 650 mm x 650mm shall be provided for each access/egress opening or device at the point of landing on floor level. (see Figure 1)

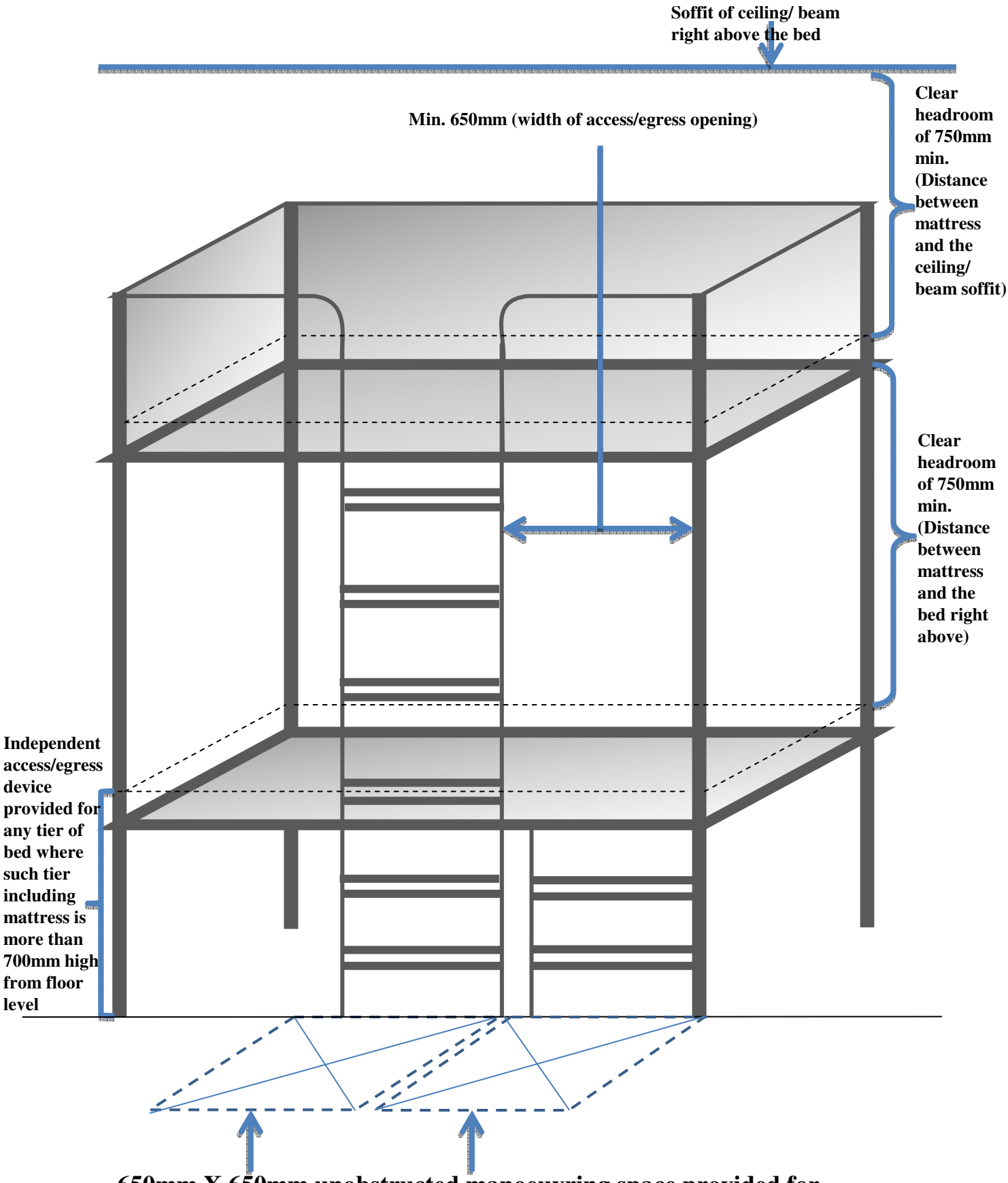
Headroom for Each Tier of Bed

6. The vertical distance between the upper surface of the bed mattress and the underside of the bed/ ceiling/ beam directly above shall not be less than 750mm high. (see Figure 1) Besides, no part of the multi-tier/elevated bed shall obstruct the sprinkler system and the fire detection system which shall be designed and installed in accordance with the Loss Prevention Council Rules, BS EN 12845 (with suitable modification pertinent to Hong Kong) and BS5839 : Part I or other standards acceptable to the Director of Fire Services.

Maximum Number of Tiers and Height of Beds

7. The Licensing Authority reckons that the maximum number of tiers and height of beds provided in the premises subject to the HAGAO have to be assessed on individual merit having taken into account the special circumstances of each case, the requirements in respect of width of access/egress openings, manoeuvring space on floor level and headroom for each tier of beds as set out in the above shall be complied with.

Figure 1 Arrangement and Disposition of Multi-tier/Elevated Beds



Appendix II

Fire Hydrant/Hose Reel System

There shall be sufficient fire hydrants and hose reels to ensure that every part of a building can be reached by a length of not more than 30m of the fire services hose or hose reel tubing.

Additional hose reel(s) completed with remote pump starter switch shall be extended from the existing fire hydrant/hose reel system, to the effect that every part of a building can be reached by a length of not more than 30m of hose reel tubing.

Sufficient fire hydrants and hose reels to ensure that every part of a building within the camp can be reached by a length of not more than 30m of the fire service hose or hose reel tubing. The system shall have a fixed fire pump which shall be permanently primed and be capable of producing two fire hydrant outlets (i.e. each with a flow of 450L/min at a running pressure of not less than 350kPa) operating simultaneously with an aggregate flow of not less than 900L/min. If the camp site is inaccessible to fire appliances, the tank of such fire hydrant/hose reel system shall be not less than 18 000 litres.

A hose reel system shall be provided for a building such that every part of the building can be reached by a length of not more than 30m of hose reel tubing. The tank of such hose reel system shall be not less than 1500 litres. The system shall have a fixed fire pump which shall be permanently primed and be capable of producing a jet at the hose reel nozzle for a length of not less than 6m, at a flow of not less than 24 L/min.

Remarks : # Delete whichever is not applicable.

Appendix III

Requirement for various fuels used in camp premises

1. Scope

This document specifies the various fuels that may be used in camp premises and prescribes the relevant fire safety requirements.

2. Restriction

2.1 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is not permitted in quantities exceeding 130 litres water capacity contained in portable cylinders.

2.2 The following fuels may be used in kitchens/bathrooms of camp premises without any restriction :

2.2.1. Electricity ;

2.2.2. Towngas or Towngas (SNG)

2.3 The following fuels may be used in kitchens of camp premises subject to the conditions stipulated for fire safety. There may be other requirements related smoke emission control in which respect the approval of Director of Environmental Protection should be obtained.

2.3.1 Solid fuels such as wood and coal;

2.3.2 Liquid fuels such as diesel and kerosene;

2.3.3 LPG in aggregate quantity below 130 litres water capacity, the kitchen of the camp premises should be located on or above ground floor level and the 'Gas Utilization Guidance Note 6' prepared by the Gas Authority to be complied with.

3. Electricity

3.1 The electrical system shall be designed and installed by contractors as well as certificated by the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services.

3.2 The materials used and safety devices installed shall conform to legal requirements and as specified by the respective power company. In particular :

3.2.1 Each item of fixed electric catering equipment shall be provided with a readily accessible electric isolator/switch to cut off all live conductors in the event of emergency. These isolator/switches shall be clearly identified in English and Chinese and by letters and characters as large as practicable which items of equipment they control ;

3.2.2. All electrical wiring to fixed electric catering equipment shall be installed within metal conduit and/or trunkings systems to provide protection from mechanical damage. As an alternative to protect short lengths, flexible conduit conformed to BS 731 Part I may be acceptable.

3.3 The installation shall be inspected and a stability certificate issued by the respective power company or a registered electrical worker/contractor certificated by the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services. This certificate shall be forwarded to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance.

4. Towngas/Towngas Synthetic Natural Gas (SNG)/Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)

4.1 The existing Towngas/LPG installation shall be overhauled by Towngas Co./registered gas contractor*. A copy of the job card, completed by the contractor to this effect, shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority. The overhaul must include a soundness test of the gas installation at normal working pressure, the servicing of gas appliances to ensure correctness of operation; and a check for adequate ventilation.

4.2 The Towngas/LPG installation shall be installed by Towngas Co./registered gas contractor* and the attached certificates shall be completed by the contractor and submitted to the Licensing Authority through the applicant in the following manner :-

4.2.1 Certificate of Compliance - To be submitted before installation work is carried out.

4.2.2 Certificate of Completion - To be submitted after installation completed and/or in commission.

4.3 The alteration to the Towngas/LPG installation shall be carried out by Towngas Co./registered gas contractor* and the attached certificates shall be completed by the contractor and submitted to the Licensing Authority through the applicant in the following manner.

4.3.1 Certificate of Compliance - To be submitted before alterationwork is carried out.

4.3.2 Certificate of Completion - To be submitted after alteration work is completed and/or in commission.

4.4 All gas appliances shall be installed in accordance with Part V of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulation Cap 51. In the case of gas water heaters, specific requirements contained in regulations 35/36 of the aforesaid regulations and Gas Utilisation Note 3 Part 1 " Installation Requirements for Domestic Instantaneous Gas Water Heaters (Up to 60KW)" need to be observed. Commercial kitchen appliances shall also be installed to relevant Towngas codes of practice and/or LPG guidance notes issued by the Gas Authority.

4.5 The gas installation shall be inspected by a registered gas contractor annually for safety to include routine servicing of gas appliances. An annual maintenance certificate shall be submitted to the Licensing Authority as proof of compliance.

* who shall employ installers registered for relevant classes of work (i.e. Class 5, 6 and 7)

5. Solid Fuels

5.1 A chimney shall be erected and provided with :

5.1.1 An inspection door at the bottom; and

5.1.2 A spark arrestor constructed of wire gauze having an aperture size not greater than 1.25 mm.

6. Diesel

6.1 The service tank shall not be more than 500 litres maximum capacity.

6.2 The service tank should preferably be located on open air. Where this is not practicable it shall be contained in separate room constructed of 100 mm brick or 75 mm cement concrete to give a fire resisting period (FRP) of one hour and provided with a sill, a bund wall or metal tray forming a retaining space of sufficient capacity to hold the entire content in the event of a leakage or fire.

6.3 A robust gauge shall be provided for measuring the content of the service tank. Glass type gauges shall not be used.

6.4 The oil supply pipe to the burner(s) shall be fitted with a remote control valve at an easily accessible location outside the kitchen, clearly indicated in English capital letters and Chinese characters as large as practicable.

6.5 A catchment of metal tray shall be provided under each burner.

6.6 A chimney shall be erected and provided with :

6.6.1 An inspection door at the bottom; and

6.6.2 Sufficient access to the ducting for regular removal of the accumulated grease.

7. Kerosene

7.1 The capacity of this system shall not exceed 20 litres and a separate licensable store shall be provided for any additional supply in excess of this quantity.

7.2 If the system incorporates a pressure vessel :

7.2.1 The pressure vessel shall be provided with :

(i) a pressure gauge,

(ii) a pressure release valve, and

(iii) a safety valve

7.2.2 The pressure vessel shall be separated from the burners;

7.2.3 Only copper piping shall be used to connect the pressure vessel and the burner(s). The piping shall be :

(i) fixed to the walls except the length of 600 mm from the burner which shall be arranged in a flexible coil to allow cleaning;

(ii) fitted with a stop valve at either end.

7.2.4 The pressure vessel and all burners shall be installed in fixed positions to prevent accidental overturning when in use;

7.3 If the system incorporates an electric pump,

7.3.1 The kerosene container shall be :

(i) bunded or placed in a metal tray so as to form a retaining space of sufficient cubic capacity to hold the entire content.

(ii) provide with 3 mm metal self-closing lid.

7.3.2 The electric pump shall be :

(i) separated from the burners.

(ii) provided with an independent switch at an easily accessible location. The "ON/OFF" positions shall be clearly identified in English capital letters and Chinese characters as large as practicable.

7.3.3 Only copper piping shall be used to connect the electric pump and the burner(s). The piping shall be :

(i) fixed to the walls except the length of 600 mm from the burner which shall be arranged in a flexible coil to allow cleaning.

(ii) fitted with on/off tap on either end.

7.3.4 A catchment or metal tray shall be provided under the burner(s).

8. Fuel for Food Warming and Water Boiling Outside Kitchen

On compliance with the requirements stipulated in paras. 3 and 4 above, electricity, towngas and LPG in piped supply may be used for food warming and water boiling outside kitchen. Cooking shall be carried out inside kitchen.