

Risk Reduction and Evacuation Schemes

Our Strategic Framework



Our purpose

Protecting and preserving lives, property and the environment

Our vision

Stronger communities protecting what matters

Our outcomes

Communities prepare for, respond to and recover well from emergencies

Our services are valued and trusted

Social, economic and environmental impacts from emergencies are minimised

Our values





Our strategic priorities

Building resilient communities

Collaboration, partnerships and influence

Growing our people

Intelligence-led, evidence-based decisions

Keeping pace with change

Our operating principles

Put safety, health and wellbeing first

Value people

Champion inclusion

Strengthen communities

Work together

Drive change

Be accountable





Version as at 28 October 2021



Fire and Emergency New Zealand Act 2017

Public Act 2017 No 17

Date of assent 11 May 2017

Commencement see section 2

75 Relevant building defined for purposes of sections 76 to 79

- (1) In sections 76 to 79, relevant building means
 - a) a building or part of a building used for 1 or more of the following purposes:
 - i. the gathering together, for any purpose, of 100 or more persons:
 - ii. providing employment facilities for 10 or more persons:
 - iii. providing accommodation for 6 or more persons (other than in 3 or fewer household units):
 - iv. providing an early childhood education and care centre (other than in a household unit):
 - v. providing nursing, medical, or geriatric care (other than in a household unit):
 - vi. providing specialised care for persons with disabilities (other than in a household unit):
 - vii. providing accommodation for persons under lawful detention (not being persons serving a sentence of home detention or community detention, or serving a sentence of imprisonment on home detention, or on parole subject to residential restrictions imposed under section 15 of the Parole Act 2002):
 - viii. any other prescribed purpose; or
 - b) a building or part of a building (other than a household unit) where hazardous substances are present in quantities exceeding the prescribed minimum amounts, whatever the purpose for which the building is used.
- (2) However, in sections 76 to 79, relevant building does not include premises of a mission (as defined in section 2(1) of the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1968).
- (3) In this section, early childhood education and care centre has the same meaning as in section 10(1) of the Education and Training Act 2020.

76 Owner must provide and maintain evacuation scheme for relevant building

- (1) The owner of a relevant building must provide an evacuation scheme that is designed to enable evacuation from the scene of a fire or an alarm of fire safely to a place of safety within a reasonable time.
- (2) The owner of a relevant building must maintain an evacuation scheme that has been approved by FENZ under section 77.
- (3) However, the owner of a relevant building is not required to provide or maintain an evacuation scheme for the building if
 - a) the building is used only for either or both of the purposes specified in section 75(1)(a)(ii) and (iii); and
 - b) the building has an automatic sprinkler system; and
 - c) the owner of the relevant building notifies FENZ, in writing and in the prescribed form (if any), that the building does not require an evacuation scheme.
- (4) A person who knowingly contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction,
 - a) in the case of an individual, to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding \$75,000, or both:
 - b) in any other case, to a fine not exceeding \$150,000.
- (5) In this section,—

automatic sprinkler system means an automatic sprinkler system that satisfies the minimum standard required by regulations made under section 192(1)(c)

evacuation scheme means an evacuation scheme that complies with regulations made under section 192(1)(b).

77 Owner must apply to FENZ for approval of evacuation scheme

(1) The owner of a relevant building must apply to FENZ, in accordance with prescribed requirements, for approval of the evacuation scheme provided for the building under section 76.



Version as at 1 August 2021



Fire and Emergency New Zealand (Fire Safety, Evacuation Procedures, and Evacuation Schemes) Regulations 2018

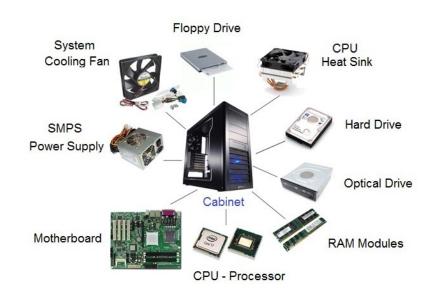
(LI 2018/96)

Patsy Reddy, Governor-General

Order in Council

Building Act relationship with Evacuation Regulations

Hardware

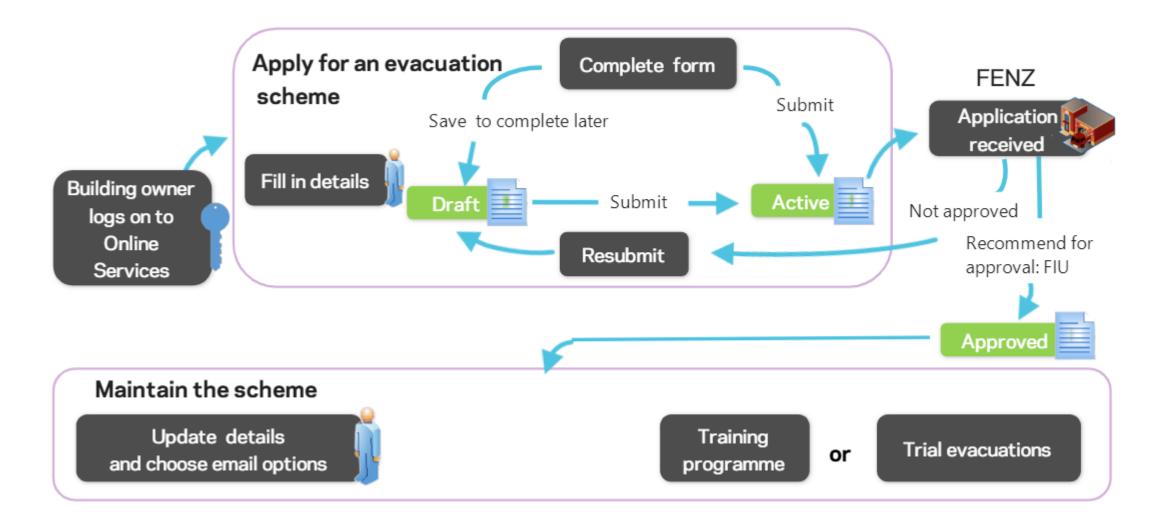


Facilities for the safe evacuation of a buildings occupants in a fire



Management systems to enable the safe evacuation of a buildings occupants in a fire

Part 2 – Evacuation schemes



Whakaratonga lwi – Serving Our People | fireandemergency.nz

Risk Reduction Advisors role

- Risk reduction and compliance in both built and natural environments
- Expertise and advise on fire risk in both built and natural environments including advise on using fire as a land management tool
- Hazardous substances provide advice and guidance in the management of Hazardous substances. Including ERP reviews
- Working with partner agencies Police, DOC, Forestry owners.......
- Working with specialists ie: Fire engineers, Wildfire specialists, Senior specialist fire investigators.......
- Supporting Readiness, Reduction, Response and Recovery
- Fire investigation
- Expert witness
- Undertake all other reasonable duties

How can FENZ RR teams help you?

- Early engagement on FEB process for operational input and evacuation expertise
- Advice and guidance on evacuation schemes complex and staged evacuations
- Following up on public concerns
- Open communication with IQP's at building inspections/visits
- Guidance on fire safe practices and delivery of education
- Guidance on compliance with relevant fire safety legislation
- Devlopment of operational and tactical plans
- Risk scoring
- Fire investigation and reporting





fireandemergency.nz



FENZ RISK REDUCTION WORK













EMERGING RISKS

Hydrogen fuel cells

Bulk hydrogen (Hydrogen reticulation and generation)

Lithium Battery Technology (energy storage systems, vehicles, portable devices)

Solar Systems (safety hazards, end of life, fire behaviour)

Infill Housing (fire fighting access, water supplies, sprinklers and smoke detection)

ACP and composite building materials (fire hazards, fire spread and failure)

Climate change (environmental effects on ignition, spread and extinguishment)

Electrification infrastructure (risks and liabilities)