Memo

To: Building and fire code users

From: Frederick G. Hollett, Fire Commissioner

Date: January 18, 2007

Re: Notice of adoption of building and fire codes;


Pursuant to Consolidated Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 9/96, Fire Prevention Regulations' under the Fire Prevention Act, 1991ii, please be advised that the following codes have been adopted:

1. the National Building Code of Canadaiii, 2005 edition, except;
   a. Part 9 where relative to one and two family dwellings within Group C
   b. Means of egress, which shall comply with the NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

2. the National Fire Code of Canadaiv, 2005 edition


Effective April 1, 2007 all submissions for the plan review process should meet the requirements of the Newfoundland Labrador Fire and Life Safety Guidance Documentvi.

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i Queen’s Printer, St. John’s, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada
ii Queen’s Printer, St. John’s, Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada
iii Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes (National Research Council of Canada), Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R6
iv Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes (National Research Council of Canada), Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R6
v National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA, 02169-7471
vi Office of the Fire Commissioner, 50 Parade Street, St. John’s, Newfoundland and Labrador
To: Users of the NBCC/NFCC/LSC
Fr: Frederick G. Hollett, Fire Commissioner
Date: January 18, 2007
Re: Newfoundland and Labrador Fire and Life Safety Guidance Document

As you are aware NL Regulation 9/96 has adopted various codes including the NBCC 2005, NFCC 2005, and LSC 2006.

The regulation denotes the applications of the adopted codes. From time to time, we have encountered conflicts between the codes and in particular as it relates to existing construction.

To address the conflicts encountered and to provide clarification for the use and application of the currently adopted codes we have created the Newfoundland and Labrador Fire and Life Safety Guidance Document.

Effective January 17, 2007, I have adopted the guidance document for application in this province.

Effective April 1, 2007, all development construction, and renovation submitted for plan approval shall meet the requirement of the Newfoundland and Labrador Fire and Life Safety Guidance Document.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
Frederick G. Hollett
Fire Commissioner
Office of the Fire Commissioner

Newfoundland and Labrador
Fire and Life Safety
Guidance Document
Preface

The Office of the Fire Commissioner (OFC) has adopted, by way of Consolidated Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 9/96, the National Building Code of Canada (NBCC), National Fire Code of Canada (NFCC), and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 101, Life Safety Code (LSC).

The adoption of NBCC was intended to ensure compliance with fire and life safety requirements in new construction. The use and occupancy of existing buildings/structures, and process would be controlled with the application of the NFCC and NFPA 101, LSC. The NFPA 101, LSC addresses many items that the NFCC is silent on regarding use and occupancy. CNLR 9/96 provides a means to resolve conflicts between NBCC and LSC as it relates to new construction. However the same could not be said for existing construction.

In April of 2005, OFC sponsored a three day seminar conducted by NFPA on the use and application of the LSC. During the seminar Fire Commissioner Hollett committed to finding a means to resolve the conflicts between the codes. In late April Fire Commissioner Hollett approached a number of Government Departments seeking representatives to serve on a working group.

Dept. of Education
Dept. of Government Services
Dept. of Transportation & Works

The mandate of the working group was;
- Maintain adoption of all existing codes.
- Provide a working document addressing fire and life safety concerns of the province.
- Draft document with stakeholder input.
- Administrative process for conflict resolution.
- Final document to serve as fire and life safety code for the Province of NL.

Working group started in May 2005 and examined many formats to meet the mandate;
- Most restrictive code – least restrictive code.
- Dropping either NFCC or LSC, PEI example.
- Developing NL Code using Florida model.
- Develop working document to clarify the use and application of the current adopted codes.

After much consideration and consultation the working group agreed that we would develop a working document to clarify the use and application of the currently adopted codes. Final document will be a Guidance Document adopted by the Fire Commissioner.
NBCC/LSC Working Group Members

Ingrid Clarke, P.Eng.
Dept. of Education

Michelle Craig, P. Eng.
Dept. Government Services

Dave G. Dewling, MNAA
Dept. of Transportation & Works

William L. Pippy, CTech, CCPI
Dept. of Government Services

Derek Simmons
Chair
Office of the Fire Commissioner

Tina Marie English
Emergency Measures Organization
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1.1</td>
<td>Non-defined Terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1.2</td>
<td>Definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1.3</td>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 1.4</td>
<td>References</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 2</td>
<td>Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 2.2</td>
<td>Building Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 3</td>
<td>Code Requirements – New construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 4</td>
<td>Code Requirements – Existing Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5</td>
<td>Building Rehabilitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 5.2</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 6</td>
<td>Code Interpretation and Code Conflicts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 7</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section 8</td>
<td>Life Safety Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix “A”</td>
<td>Consolidated Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation 9/96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix “B”</td>
<td>Code Interpretation – Conflict Resolutions Request Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Definitions / Abbreviations

1.1 Non-defined Terms
Definitions of words and phrases used in this guidance document that are not included in the list of definitions in this Part, shall have the meanings which are commonly assigned to them in the context in which they are used in this guidance document, taking into account the specialized use of terms with the various trades and professions to which the terminology applies.

1.2 Definitions. The following words and terms in italics in this guidance document have the following meanings:

Addition - means an increase in building area, aggregate floor area, height, or number of stories of a structure.

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) – The government body responsible for the enforcement of any part of the referenced Code(s) or the official or agency designated by that body to exercise such a function.

Change of Use - means a change in the purpose or level of activity within a structure that involves a change in application of the requirements of the Act and Regulations, and Codes.

Change of Occupancy Classification - means a change in the occupancy classification of a structure or portion of a structure.

Code – The Codes referenced in this guidance document are the applicable Codes that have been adopted by the AHJ.

Existing building / structure – Building/structure approved for occupancy by the AHJ or building/structure currently occupied.

Historic Building - means a building or facility deemed to have historical, architectural, or cultural significance by a local, regional, or national authority.

Modification - means the reconfiguration of any space, the addition or elimination of any door or window; the addition or elimination of load-bearing elements; the reconfiguration or extension of any system, or the installation of any additional equipment.

New construction – Building / structure under construction and/or not approved for occupancy by the AHJ.
**Reconstruction** – means the reconfiguration of a space that affects an exit, or a corridor shared by more than a single tenant; or reconfiguration of space such that the rehabilitation work area is not permitted to be occupied because existing means of egress and fire protection systems, or their equivalent, are not in place or continuously maintained.

**Rehabilitation** – means any work on an existing building and shall be classified as one of the following work categories: repair, renovation, modification, reconstruction, change of use or occupancy, or addition.

**Renovation** - means the replacement in kind or strengthening of load bearing elements; or the refinishing, replacement, bracing, strengthening, or upgrading of existing materials, elements, equipment or fixtures, without involving the reconfiguration of spaces.

**Repair** - means the patching, restoration, or painting of materials, elements, equipment, or fixtures for the purpose of maintaining such materials, elements, equipment or fixtures in good or sound condition.

**Reserved** - No Provincial requirements at this time.
1.3. Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AHJ</td>
<td>Authority Having Jurisdiction</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSC</td>
<td>NFPA 101 LSC</td>
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<td>NBCC</td>
<td>National Building Code of Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>NFCC</td>
<td>National Fire Code of Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFPA</td>
<td>National Fire Protection Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLFLSGD</td>
<td>Newfoundland and Labrador Fire and Life Safety Guidance Document</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.4. References

Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes (National Research Council of Canada), Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R6;

\[\text{National Building Code of Canada, as adopted} \]
\[\text{National Fire Code of Canada, as adopted} \]

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101;

\[\text{NFPA 101, LSC, as adopted} \]
\[\text{NFPA 914, Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures} \]

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, P.O. Box 8700, St. John’s, NL, A1B 4J6; Department of Municipal Affairs, Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Land Use Policy Flood Risk Areas.

City of St. John’s, Division of Building and Property Management, 15 New Gower Street, St. John’s, NL, A1C 5M2;

Fire Safety Alternatives for Heritage Buildings in Downtown St. John’s, NL.
2. Administration

2.1 Purpose

2.1.1. The purpose of this guidance document is to provide clarification on the application and use of the various fire and life safety codes that have been adopted by the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador under the Fire Prevention Act, 1991.

2.1.2. The Province has adopted under the authority of the Fire Prevention Act, 1991, Consolidated Newfoundland and Labrador Regulation (CNLR) 9/96 and may be cited as the Fire Prevention Regulations, see appendix A.


2.1.4. This guidance document will provide clarification as to the appropriate codes and sections/chapters that shall be used for the design/construction/operation of new structures and as well as the relevant codes and sections/chapters that shall be used for the use and operation of existing structures.

2.1.5. This guidance document will also identify the procedures that owner(s) and/or developer(s) shall follow in the repair, renovation, modification, reconstruction, change of use or change of occupancy classification, and addition to existing structures including historic buildings.

2.2. Building Rehabilitation

2.2.1 Intent.

2.2.1.1. The intent of this Section is to permit repairs, renovations, modifications, reconstructions, additions, and changes of use that maintain or improve the health, safety, and welfare of occupants in existing buildings, without requiring full compliance with the other Act and Regulations, and Codes except for proportional additional work as specified in this document and the LSC.

2.2.1.2. Nothing in Section 5 shall be interpreted as requiring the repair, renovation, modification or reconstruction of existing buildings.

2.2.1.3. All work shall be classified into categories for repair, renovation, modification, reconstruction, change of use, and addition, with specific requirements established for each category as per the LSC.
2.2.2. Compliance.

2.2.2.1. Existing life safety features obvious to the public, if not required by the Codes, shall be either maintained or removed.

2.2.2.2. The provisions of this document shall not supersede any codes or ordinances that address dangerous or unsafe buildings.

2.2.2.3. Buildings and structures located in whole or in part in a floodway or floodway fringe shall conform to the Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Land Use Policy Flood Risk Areas.

2.2.2.4. Structural Requirements. The minimum design loads for the structure shall be the loads applicable at the time the building was constructed, provided that no structurally deficient condition is created. Structural elements that are uncovered during the course of the building rehabilitation, that are found to be unsound or structurally deficient shall comply with the load requirements of NBCC.

2.2.2.5. Where the rehabilitation work area includes a commercial kitchen and the work includes reconfiguration or extension of cooking equipment, or the installation of additional cooking equipment, existing grease ducts, exhaust equipment, and kitchen hoods shall be brought into compliance with all the requirements of NBCC.

2.2.2.6. Plumbing Requirements. Where the rehabilitation work area is more than 50 percent of the gross floor area, and / or the occupant load will be increased by at least 20 percent as a result of the rehabilitation work, the plumbing system shall be upgraded to the NBCC.

2.2.2.7. Nonconformity. The rehabilitation work including an addition shall not create or extend any nonconformity in the existing building to which the rehabilitation work or the addition is constructed with regard to any adopted codes or regulations.

2.2.3. Preliminary Meeting.

2.2.3.1. If a building permit is required for a complex rehabilitation project involving multiple codes, the AHJ or its designee, and representatives from all necessary agencies, should meet with the prospective permit applicant at the request of the prospective applicant and, upon payment of a fee if required by the AHJ, prior to the submission of the construction permit application. The purpose of such meeting should be to discuss plans for any proposed work or change of occupancy under this document prior to the application for the permit.

2.2.3.1.1. The preliminary meeting, to the extent possible, should include the officials responsible for permit approval and enforcement with respect to the following, as applicable to the rehabilitation project:
(1) National Building Code of Canada
(2) National Plumbing Code of Canada
(3) NFPA 101, LSC
2.2.3.1.2. Decisions made at the preliminary meeting shall be documented and circulated to those in attendance.

2.2.3.2. For a rehabilitation project or portion thereof that is in the repair, renovation, or modification category of work, a preliminary meeting may be permitted to be granted at the discretion of the AHJ when a request for a preliminary meeting is made by the prospective applicant prior to the submission of the construction permit application.

2.2.4. Permits. The rehabilitation work area shall be clearly identified on all construction permit applications, construction documents, and permits required by the AHJ.

3.1 Effective April 1, 2007, all buildings submitted for plan approval shall meet the requirements of the Newfoundland and Labrador Fire and Life Safety Guidance Document.

3.2 All *new construction*, including construction / development under the Newfoundland and Labrador Fire and Life Safety Guidance Document shall meet the requirements as outlined in Table 3.2.2

**Table 3.2.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY TYPE</th>
<th>DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, USE &amp; OCCUPANCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL NOTES</strong></td>
<td><strong>NEW 2006</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NBCC Occupancy Classification</strong></td>
<td><strong>LSC Occupancy Classification</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group A – Division 1,2,3,4 Assembly</td>
<td>ASSEMBLY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group A – Division 2 Assembly</td>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group A – Division 2 Assembly</td>
<td>DAY-CARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B – Division 1 Care or detention</td>
<td>DETENTION &amp; CORRECTIONAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B – Division 2 Care or detention</td>
<td>HEALTH CARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B – Division 2 Care or detention</td>
<td>RESIDENTIAL BOARD &amp; CARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C Residential</td>
<td>ONE &amp; TWO FAMILY DWELLINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C Residential</td>
<td>LODGING &amp; ROOMING HOUSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C Residential</td>
<td>HOTELS &amp; DORMITORIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C Residential</td>
<td>APARTMENT BUILDINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D Business and personal services</td>
<td>AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D Business and personal services</td>
<td>BUSINESS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Group E Mercantile</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Group F – Division 1,2,3 Industrial</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL</td>
</tr>
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<td>Group F – Division 2,3 Industrial</td>
<td>STORAGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3 Effective April 1, 2007, all *new construction*, shall follow the *NBCC* for design and construction with the only exception of the means of egress. Means of egress for *new construction* shall comply with Chapter 7 of the *LSC* unless otherwise provided for or modified by the individual occupancy chapters. In addition, the requirements for the use and occupancy of the building shall follow the *NFCC* and the applicable occupancy chapter for *new construction* requirements in the NFPA 101, *LSC*. Therefore the use and occupancy requirements shall be incorporated into the design and construction of the building.

3.4 There shall be no use and occupancy requirement for design and construction that exceeds the requirements of the *NBCC* or Section 2 Means of Egress, of the applicable occupancy chapter of the NFPA 101, *LSC*.
4. Use and Occupancy - *Existing Buildings*

4.1 Effective immediately, all *existing buildings* shall meet the requirements for *existing building* as per Section 4 and as outlined in Table 4.2.2.

**Exception:** The requirements of Chapter 4 shall not apply to *historic buildings* that are not undergoing *rehabilitation*.

Table 4.2.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPANCY TYPE</th>
<th>USE &amp; OCCUPANCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL NOTES</strong></td>
<td><strong>EXISTING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSEMBLY</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 13 LSC</td>
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<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 15 LSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY-CARE</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 17 LSC AND DAY-CARE REGULATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 19 LSC</td>
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<td>AMBULATORY HEALTH CARE</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 21 LSC</td>
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<td>DETENTION &amp; CORRECTIONAL</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 23 LSC</td>
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<td>ONE &amp; TWO FAMILY DWELLINGS</td>
<td>NO REQUIREMENTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>LODGING &amp; ROOMING HOUSES</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 27 LSC</td>
</tr>
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<td>HOTELS &amp; DORMITORIES</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 29 LSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APARTMENT BUILDINGS</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 31 LSC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESIDENTIAL BOARD &amp; CARE</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 33 LSC AND PERSONAL CARE HOME POLICY MANUAL</td>
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<td>MERCENTILE</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 37 LSC</td>
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<td>BUSINESS</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 39 LSC</td>
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<td>INDUSTRIAL</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 41 LSC</td>
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<td>STORAGE</td>
<td>NFCC AND CHAPTER 43 LSC</td>
</tr>
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</table>

4.2 All *existing buildings* shall meet the requirements of *NFCC*; and the applicable chapter for existing buildings in the NFPA 101, *LSC*. Means of egress for existing buildings shall comply with Chapter 7 of the *LSC* unless otherwise provided for or modified by the individual occupancy chapters.
4.3 There shall be no use and occupancy requirement for existing buildings that exceeds the requirements of the NBCC or the applicable existing occupancy chapter of the NFPA 101, LSC.

4.4 Where an existing building requires upgrading to meet the requirements in 4.2 the owner may be subject to a Fire Commissioners’ Order to correct any deficiencies. Such order shall be implemented in accordance with Section 5, Building Rehabilitation.

4.5 Subject to the approval of the AHJ, upon identification of a deficiency and a directive being submitted, the period for compliance to meet 4.2 may be extended as follows;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Extension Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Protection Features</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural Requirements</td>
<td>5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Means of Egress Requirements</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Alarm Systems</td>
<td>2 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exception:** The owner may submit a Life Safety Evaluation, as per Section 8 to meet compliance as required in 4.2
5. Building Rehabilitation

5.1 General

5.1.1. All work shall be classified into categories for repair, renovation, modification, reconstruction, change of use, and addition, with specific requirements established for each category as outlined in LSC.

5.1.2. Fire Detection Systems.

5.1.2.1 Where the rehabilitation work area is in a building that is required to have a fire detection system in accordance with NBCC, the fire detection system shall be installed throughout the entire building.

5.1.2.2. Where the rehabilitation work area is in a building that is not equipped with a fire detection system, and the rehabilitation work when completed, changes the occupancy classification and/or the occupant loading a fire detection system shall be installed throughout the entire building in accordance with NBCC.

5.1.3 Fire Sprinkler Systems

5.1.3.1 Where the rehabilitation work area is in a building that is required to have a fire sprinkler system in accordance with NBCC, the fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire building.

5.1.3.2 Where the rehabilitation work area is in a building that is not equipped with a fire sprinkler system, and the rehabilitation work when completed, changes the occupancy classification, building area, and/or number of stories a fire sprinkler system shall be installed throughout the entire building in accordance with NBCC.

5.1.3.3 Where the rehabilitation work area is in a building that is not equipped with a fire sprinkler system and the rehabilitation work is less than 50% of the aggregate floor area a fire safety evaluation may be provided in accordance with Section 8.

5.1.4 Additions.

5.1.4.1 An addition shall not create or extend any nonconformity in the existing building to which the addition is constructed with regard to accessibility; structural strength; fire safety; means of egress; or capacity of mechanical, plumbing, or electrical systems.

5.1.1. All work shall be classified into categories for repair, renovation, modification, reconstruction, change of use, and addition, with specific requirements established for each category as outlined in LSC.
5.2. Historic Buildings

5.2.1 General Requirements.

5.2.1.1 General. Historic buildings shall comply with the provisions of one of the following applicable documents;
   a. NFPA 101, LSC
   b. NFPA 914, Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures
   c. Fire Safety Alternatives for Heritage Buildings in St. John’s, NL relating to their repair, renovation, modification, reconstruction, and change of use or occupancy.

5.2.1.3 Flood Hazard Areas. For historic buildings or structures located in whole or in part in floodway or floodway fringe, work on the building or structure shall be permitted, provided that both of the following are met:
   (1) The proposed work will not preclude continued designation as a historic building or structure.
   (2) Approval is given by the Department of Municipal Affairs under the Newfoundland and Labrador Provincial Land Use Policy, Flood Risk Areas.
6. Code Interpretation and Code Conflicts

6.1 Code Interpretation

6.1.1 This section deals with the process that shall be followed to receive a formal code interpretation of a code requirement. While the Government Service Centre or Office of the Fire Commissioner staff may provide guidance on a particular code issue, a formal code interpretation is the only binding decision of the Fire Commissioner.

6.1.2 All requests for formal code interpretation shall be submitted in writing completing Formal Code Interpretation – Conflict Resolution Request Form, see Appendix B.

6.1.3. A formal code interpretation will be issued, where practical, within 15 business days after receipt of request at the Office of the Fire Commissioner.

6.1.4. A person disagreeing with the formal code interpretation may file a request for review subject to the provisions of the Fire Prevention Act, 1991.

6.2 Code Conflicts

6.2.1. Where there appears to exist a conflict between two or more code requirements the following requirements shall apply;

6.2.1.1 New Construction

6.2.1.1.2 Effective April 1, 2007, the primary design and construction code shall be the NBCC except for Means of Egress. Means of egress for new construction shall comply with Chapter 7 of the LSC unless otherwise provided for or modified by the individual occupancy chapters. For the use and occupancy of these buildings the NFCC and applicable Chapter for new construction in the NFPA 101, LSC shall apply. Where the NBCC/NFCC does not address an issue or does not provide detail requirements, the applicable Chapter for new construction of NFPA 101, LSC shall apply, except as may be determined otherwise by the Fire Commissioner.

6.2.1.2 There shall be no use and occupancy requirement for new construction that exceeds the requirements of the NBCC or Section 2 of the applicable occupancy chapter for new construction of the NFPA 101, LSC.

6.2.2 Existing Building/Structures

6.2.2.1 For use and occupancy of existing building/structures, the NFCC and the applicable Chapter of NFPA 101, LSC for existing buildings shall apply. Means of egress for existing buildings shall comply with Chapter 7 of the LSC unless otherwise provided for or modified by the individual occupancy chapters. Where the NFCC does not address an issue or does not provide detail requirements, the applicable Chapter for existing construction of NFPA 101, LSC shall apply, except as may be determined otherwise by the Fire Commissioner.
6.2.2.2 There shall be no use and occupancy requirement for existing buildings that exceeds the requirements of the NBCC or Section 2 of the applicable occupancy chapter for existing construction of the NFPA 101, LSC.

6.3. A person aggrieved by a notice, decision, or direction made under this section may appeal subject to the provisions of the Fire Prevention Act, 1991.

7. Review Process – Reserved
8. Life Safety Evaluation

8.1 Life Safety Evaluation. Where the owner of an *existing building* feels it is impractical to upgrade to meet *code* compliance, the owner may submit, to the *AHJ* for approval, a life safety evaluation to meet fire and life safety equivalency as outlined in this section.

8.2 Where the owner requests approval of a life safety evaluation by the *AHJ* under Section 8.1 it shall meet the following requirements:

8.2.1. The life safety evaluation shall be performed by persons acceptable to the *AHJ*.

8.2.2. The life safety evaluation shall include a written assessment of safety measures.

8.2.3. The life safety evaluation shall be approved by the *AHJ* and shall be updated for special or unusual conditions.

8.3. Life safety evaluations may include, but are not to be limited to, an assessment of the following conditions and the related appropriate safety measures:

(1) Nature of the event including participants and attendees  
(2) Access and egress movement, including crowd density problems  
(3) Medical emergencies  
(4) Fire hazards  
(5) Permanent and temporary structural systems  
(6) Severe weather conditions  
(7) Earthquakes  
(8) Disturbances  
(9) Hazardous materials incidents within and near the facility  
(10) Relationships among facility management, event participants, emergency response agencies, and others having a role in the events accommodated in the facility.

8.4. Life safety evaluations may include, but are not to be limited to, assessments of both building systems and management features upon which reliance is placed for the safety of facility occupants, and such assessments shall consider scenarios appropriate to the facility.

8.5. Further information and guidance on the life safety evaluations may be found in NFPA 101, *LSC* and its appendices.
APPENDIX “A”
CONSOLIDATED NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR REGULATION 9/96

Fire Prevention Regulations
under the
Fire Prevention Act, 1991
(O.C. 96-213)

Amended by:

104/03

CONSOLIDATED NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR REGULATION 9/96

Fire Prevention Regulations
under the
Fire Prevention Act, 1991
(O.C. 96-213)

Under the authority of section 26 of the Fire Prevention Act, 1991, and the Subordinate Legislation Revision and Consolidation Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council makes the following regulations.

REGULATIONS

Analysis

1. Short title
2. Codes adopted
3. Conflict
4. Repeal

Short title

1. These regulations may be cited as the Fire Prevention Regulations.
Codes adopted

2. The following codes and all revisions and amendments as are made are adopted:

   (a) for the construction of all buildings after the commencement of these regulations

      (i) the National Building Code of Canada (except Part 9 where relative to one and 2
          family dwellings within Group C),

      (ii) the National Fire Code of Canada;

   (b) for the use and operation of all buildings, processes, areas and vehicles

      (i) the National Fire Code of Canada,

      (ii) the Life Safety Code (N.F.P.A. No. 101) as published by the National Fire
          Association (U.S.A.);

   (c) the Installation Code for Propane Burning Appliances and Equipment (CAN 1 - B149.2)
       as published by the Canadian Gas Association;

   (d) the Installation Code for Oil Burning Equipment (C.S.A. B139) as published by the
       Canadian Standards Association, excluding the application of clause 3.4.2 of that Code to
       a person or his or her agent who installs a system as defined in the Heating Oil Storage
       Tank System Regulations, 2003, for that person’s own use; and

   (e) the Installation Code for Solid Fuel Burning Appliances and Equipment (C.S.A., B365) as
       published by the Canadian Standards Association.

287/82 s2; 104/03 s1

Conflict

3. In the event of conflict between the Life Safety Code (N.F.P.A. 101) and the National
   Building Code of Canada with regard to design and construction, the provisions of the National
   Building Code of Canada shall prevail, except as may be determined otherwise by the fire
   commissioner.

287/82 s3

Repeal

4. The Fire Prevention Regulations, 1982, Newfoundland Regulation 287/82, are repealed.
## Code Interpretation – Conflict Resolutions Request Form

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**Did this question arise from an actual field situation?**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

Please state your interest in the matter and identify other parties involved:

**Question (should be worded so that it can be answered with either yes or no):**

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<th>Signature:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
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**Mail Request to:**
Office of the Fire Commissioner, 50 Parade Street,
St. John’s, NL A1B 4J6

**Fax Request to:**
(709) 729-3857/2524