

Section 19 - Revision of the Annex - Technical Guidelines

19.1 Introduction

19.1.1 This section of the Report contains the complete revision of the text of the Technical Annex as it appeared in the original Council Recommendation 86/666. The text is presented in tabular form in that alongside the original text, the proposed amended text is given and this is further supported by comments on the application of the various Directives and Commission Decisions.

19.1.2 This particular Section needs to be considered along with Section 20 that follows as Section 20 provides details of the enforcement in a number of Member States of the relevant Directives such as 89/391; 89/654 and 89/106.

19.2 Objective

19.2.1 A fundamental requirement of this Contract was to provide a revised text for the Annex - Technical Guidelines. This is provided in this Section.

19.2.2 The revision that follows is based upon both the provisions of current Directives and the latest versions of Euronorms. The basis for the recommended revised text is provided in each case where it exists.

19.2.3 As has already been stated, most of the provisions of the Annex - Technical Guidelines are now covered by the Essential Requirements of subsequent Directives and/or other Commission documents. Whilst these Directives are not specific to Hotels, the provisions they contain are either applied to 'places of work' or to buildings generally. As such therefore, Hotels and their contents (products) fall within the definitions provided. This is defined and demonstrated in earlier Sections of this Report

19.2.4 In many cases, the Technical Guidelines recommends a level of performance, based upon the technical standards available at the time the Council Recommendation was prepared and published. Considerable activity within the European Standards Body (CEN) has led to the publication of Euronorms, which replace the previously cited technical standards, many of which were national Standards.

19.2.5 Subsequent Directives and Commission Decisions empower the individual Member States to identify what they consider appropriate levels of performance, but only with the Euroclass. Where such decisions have been made, Section 20 provides in its Annexes, the levels decided upon by the Member States.

| <u>PRESENT TEXT</u> | <u>PROPOSED TEXT</u> | <u>COMMENTS</u> |
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| <p>This column contains the text as it appeared in the Council Recommendation 86/666/EEC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>ANNEX</i> TECHNICAL GUIDELINES</p> <p>1. ESCAPE ROUTES</p> <p>1.1. General</p> <p>1.1.1. The escape routes must be arranged and located in such a way as to lead independently into the street or into an open space large enough to allow people to move away from the building and to enable persons to evacuate the premises quickly and safely.</p> | <p>Where no specific reference is cited in the adjacent Comments column, the amended wording given in this column is the Rapporteur's suggestion.</p> <p>1.1.1 Emergency routes and exits must always remain clear and lead directly and independently to open air or to a place of safety. In the event of danger, it must be possible for all persons in the different parts of the hotel to evacuate the premises as safely as possible. The number, distribution and dimensions of the emergency routes and exits depend on the dimensions of the hotel and the maximum number of persons who may be present. The emergency routes and exits and the traffic routes and doors giving access to them, must be free from obstruction so that they</p> | <p>The provisions and Essential Requirements of the appropriate Directives related to the individual sections in the proposed test are given in this section.</p> <p>Reference is made also to the relevant European Technical specifications where they have been prepared under formal Standardisation Mandates issued by the Commission Services under the provisions of a Directive.</p> <p>1.1.1 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II, Clauses 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 4.5; 4.6; 4.7. Annex I Clause 20</p> |

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| <p>1.1.2. Doors, staircases, exits and routes thereto shall be indicated by standard safety signs visible day and night.</p> <p>For this purpose, use shall be made in particular of the symbols for public information laid down in ISO/DIS standard 6309.2 (11 December 1985).</p> <p>1.1.3. Doors which must not be used by the public in the event of fire and which give direct access to escape routes must, unless they are normally locked, be kept closed or be self-closing and bear an appropriate standard sign.</p> <p>1.2. Direction of opening of doors - obstruction of escape routes</p> <p>1.2.1. As far as possible, doors located on escape routes must be capable of opening in the intended direction of evacuation.</p> | <p>can be used at any time without hindrance. Emergency routes and exits requiring illumination must be provided with emergency lighting of adequate intensity in case the principal lighting fails.</p> <p>1.1.2 Specific emergency routes, doors and staircases must be indicated by signs in accordance with national regulations transposing Directive 92/58/EEC into national law. Such signs must be placed at appropriate points, be made to last and visible day and night.</p> <p>1.1.3 Doors which must not be used by the public in the event of fire and which do not give direct access to escape routes must, unless they are normally locked, be kept closed or be self-closing and bear an appropriate standard sign to indicate it is not escape access.</p> <p>1.2.1 All exit doors must open outwards. Exit doors must not be so locked or fastened that they cannot be easily opened by any person who may require to use them in an emergency.</p> | <p>1.1.2 The 89/654 Directive - Annexes I and II Section 4.5. The 92/58 Directive concerning the provision of safety and/or health signs.</p> <p>1.2.1 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II Clauses 4.1; 4.3; 4.4; 4.5; 4.6.</p> |
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| <p>1.2.2. It must always be possible for the final exit door of an escape route to be opened easily from the inside by a person escaping from the hotel.</p> <p>1.2.3. A door opening in the intended direction of evacuation must be provided alongside a revolving or sliding door.</p> <p>1.2.4. Obstacles (stores, furniture, etc.) which might impede movement and create a risk of fire spread must not be placed in escape routes.</p> <p>1.2.5. Mirrors which might mislead occupants as to the direction of exits and stairways must not be hung in escape routes.</p> <p>1.3. Minimum number of staircases</p> <p>1.3.1. Various criteria may be used to determine whether an existing hotel has a sufficient number of staircases:</p> | <p>1.2.2 It must always be possible for the final exit door of an escape route to be opened easily from the inside by any person escaping from the Hotel. Final exit doors must not be locked or fastened that they cannot be easily opened by any person who may require to use them in an emergency. Keys in boxes are not acceptable.</p> <p>1.2.3 Sliding and/or revolving doors are not permitted if they are specifically intended as emergency exits. A door opening in the intended direction of evacuation must be provided adjacent to a revolving or sliding door.</p> <p>1.2.4 Emergency routes and exits must always remain clear. Obstacles (stores, furniture, etc.) which might impede movement and create a risk of fire spread must not be placed in escape routes.</p> <p>1.2.5 Mirrors which could mislead or confuse occupants as to the direction of exits and stairways must not be hung on escape routes.</p> <p>1.3.1 The number, distribution and dimensions of the emergency routes and exits depend on the use, equipment and dimensions of the Hotel. Various</p> | <p>1.2.2 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II Clause 4.4</p> <p>1.2.4 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II Clause 4.4</p> <p>1.3.1 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II Clause 4.3</p> |
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| <p>1.3.1.1. Either the total number of persons that may be in the hotel,</p> <p>1.3.1.2. The distance to be covered to reach the staircases.</p> <p>1.3.2. If the criterion used is the number of persons, hotels with two or more levels above the ground which can accommodate a total of more than 50 persons must have at least two staircases.</p> <p>1.3.3. If the criterion used is the distance to be covered:</p> <p>1.3.3.1. The length of blind passages must not exceed 10 metres;</p> <p>1.3.3.2. When the hotel has two or more stair cases the distance to be covered from any point on an escape route to reach one of them must not exceed 35 metres.</p> <p>1.3.4. An existing hotel in a building of more</p> | <p>criteria may be used to determine whether a Hotel has a sufficient number of staircases including:</p> <p>1.3.1.1 the maximum number of persons who may be present in the Hotel;</p> <p>1.3.1.2 The distance to be travelled to reach the staircase.</p> <p>1.3.2 If the criterion used is the number of persons, Hotels with two or more levels above the ground which can accommodate a total of more than 50 persons must have at least two staircases.</p> <p>1.3.3.1 The length of passages where travel is only possible in one direction (dead-end conditions or blind passages) must not exceed 10 metres;</p> | <p>1.3.1.1 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II Clause 4.3</p> |
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| <p>than three levels above the ground should generally be provided with at least two staircases.</p> <p>1.3.5. The maximum lengths of 10 metres for blind passages and 35 metres for the distance to be covered to reach a staircase must be observed in all cases.</p> <p>1.3.6. An outside staircase may be accepted as a second staircase, provided that it offers satisfactory conditions of safety.</p> <p>1.3.7. In a hotel, the existing staircases must each be sufficiently wide to allow satisfactory evacuation of the persons likely to be on the premises. However, should it prove necessary to provide additional staircases to make an existing hotel safe, each of these new staircases shall have a minimum width of 0,80 metres.</p> <p>2. CONSTRUCTION FEATURES</p> <p>2.1. It must be ensured that the construction features of existing hotels are such that:</p> | <p>1.3.5. The maximum lengths of 10 metres for passages where travel is possible in only one directions (dead-end conditions or blind passages) and 35 metres for the distance to be covered to reach a staircase must be observed in all cases.</p> <p>1.3.6 An external or outside staircase may be acceptable as a second staircase, provided that it offers satisfactory conditions of safety.</p> <p>1.3.7 In a Hotel, the existing staircase(s) must be sufficiently wide to allow satisfactory evacuation of the persons likely to be in the building. However, should it be necessary to provide additional staircases in an existing Hotel, each of these new staircases must have a minimum width of 0,80 metres.</p> <p>2.1 The construction features of the Hotel must be ensure that:</p> | <p>2.1 The 89/543 Directive Annexes I and II Clause 2.</p> |
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| <p>2.1.1. the fire resistance of the load-bearing components is adequate to ensure the structural stability of the whole for a sufficient length of time in the event of fire;</p> <p>2.1.2. The compartmentation provides a barrier to the spread of fire and smoke adequate to keep the escape routes accessible and usable for a sufficient length of time;</p> <p>2.1.3. In general, the situation must be assessed case by case on the basis of the minimum requirements set out below.</p> <p>2.2. Building structures</p> <p>2.2.1. In buildings having not more than three levels above the ground, with the exception of one-storey buildings without a basement, the fire resistance (R) of the structure of the building must be at least</p> | <p>2.1.1 The fire resistance of the load-bearing components are adequate to ensure the structural stability of the whole structure for a sufficient length of time in the event of fire to allow the occupants to escape and fire fighters to fight the fire. Construction products bearing the EC marking should be used/fit for intended use.</p> <p>2.1.2 The compartmentation provides a barrier to the spread of fire and smoke adequate to keep the escape routes accessible and usable for a sufficient length of time; The building must be designed and built in such a way that in the event of an outbreak of fire, the generation and spread of fire and smoke within the building is limited.</p> <p>2.1.3. In general, the situation must be assessed case by case.</p> <p>2.2.1 In buildings having no more than three levels above the ground, with the exception of one-storey buildings without a basement, the fire resistance (R) of the structure of the building must be at least 30 minutes (R 30),</p> | <p>2.1.1 The 89/106 Directive – Articles 1 and 2, Annex I (2). The Commission Decision 2000/367/CEC setting out a European classification system for resistance to fire performance for construction products and construction works. Commission Decision 2000/147/EC setting out a European classification system for reaction to fire classification for construction products</p> <p>2.1.2 The 89/106 Directive – Articles 1 and 2, Annex I (2). Commission Decisions 2000/367/CEC and 2000/147/CEC</p> <p>2.1.3 The 89/391 Directive Article 9 (1) (a).</p> <p>2.2.1 The Commission Decision 2000/367/CEC.</p> |
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| <p>30 minutes (R 30).</p> <p>2.2.2. In buildings having more than three levels above the ground, the fire resistance (R) of the structure of the building must be at least 60 minutes (R 60).</p> <p>2.3. Floors</p> <p>2.3.1. In buildings having not more than three levels above the ground, the fire resistance (REI) of the floors must be at least 30 minutes (REI 30).</p> <p>2.3.2. In buildings having more than three levels above the ground, the fire resistance (REI) of the floors must be at least 60 minutes (REI 60).</p> <p>2.4. Staircase enclosures</p> <p>2.4.1. In general, the staircases of existing hotels having more than two levels above the ground must be enclosed.</p> | <p>assessed according to the Commission Decision 2000/367/EC.</p> <p>2.2.2 In buildings having more than three levels above the ground, the fire resistance (R) of the structure of the building must be at least 60 minutes (R 60), assessed according to the Commission Decision 2000/367/EC.</p> <p>2.3.1 In buildings having not more than three levels above the ground, the fire resistance (REI) of the floors must be at least 30 minutes (REI 30), assessed according to the Commission Decision 2000/367/EC.</p> <p>2.3.2 In buildings having more than three levels above the ground, the fire resistance (REI) of the floors must be at least 60 minutes (REI 60), assessed according to the Commission Decision 2000/367/EC.</p> <p>2.4.1. In general, the staircases of existing hotels having more than two levels above the ground must be enclosed by a suitable fire resisting construction.</p> | <p>2.2.2 The Commission Decision 2000/367/CEC</p> <p>2.3.1 The 89/106 Directive – Articles 1 and 2, and Commission Decision 2000/367/CEC.</p> <p>2.3.2 The 89/106 Directive – Articles 1 and 2, and Commission Decision 2000/367/CEC..</p> <p>2.4.1.1 The 89/106 Directive – Articles 1 and 2, Commission Decision 2000/367/CEC..</p> |
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| <p>2.4.1.1 The wall of the stairwell must have a fire resistance (REI) of at least 30 minutes (REI 30).</p> <p>2.4.1.2. The access door sets to the stairwells must have a fire resistance (RE) of at least 30 minutes (RE 30), and the doors must be self-closing and bear an appropriate sign indicating that they must be kept shut.</p> <p>2.4.2. If the same staircase provides access both to levels accessible to the public and to the basement, its enclosure shall be designed so as to enable the basement to be isolated from the remainder of the stairwell.</p> <p>2.4.3. The upper part of each stairwell must have</p> | <p>2.4.1.1 The wall of the stairwell must have a fire resistance (REI) of at least 30 minutes (REI 30), assessed according to the Commission Decision 2000/367/EC.</p> <p>2.4.1.2 The access door sets to the stairwells must have a fire resistance (E) of at least 30 minutes (E30); the doors must be self-closing to at least 50,000 cycles (E30C3); and have a smoke leakage control at ambient temperature (Sa). They therefore must be classified as E30(Sa)C3. They must also bear an appropriate sign indicating that they must be kept shut. Construction products bearing the EC marking should be used/fit for intended use.</p> <p>2.4.2 Staircases giving access to areas below ground level from which there is limited or no alternative means of escape should be avoided, In cases where this is unavoidable; there must be physical separation at ground level isolating the basement from the remainder of the stairwell. Adequate measures must be in place to prevent persons unfamiliar with the building and using the staircase in an emergency from continuing to the lower level(s).</p> <p>2.4.3 Conditions whereby staircases might</p> | <p>2.4.1.2 The 89/106 Directive Articles 1 and 2, Commission Decision 2000/367/CEC.</p> <p>2.4.2 The 89/106 Directive, Articles 1 and 2</p> <p>2.4.3 The 89/106 Directive Annex I (2).</p> <p>2.4.4 The 89/391 Directive Article 9 (1) (a).</p> |
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| <p>a skylight or window glazed in the glass about 1 m² in an area which, if it is not directly accessible, must be fitted with a device allowing it to be opened easily from the ground floor.</p> <p>2.4.4. The protection of the service stairwells accessible only to the staff of the establishment shall be based on the same principles as those applicable to the stairwells to which the public have access.</p> <p>2.5. Partitions</p> <p>2.5.1. In general, floor-to-ceiling partitions separating bedrooms from escape routes must have a fire resistance (REI) of at least 30 minutes (REI 30); their access door sets must have a fire resistance (RE) of at least 15 minutes (RE 15).</p> <p>2.5.2. In general, the structures (floors, floor-to ceiling partitions and ceilings) separating bedrooms and escape routes from areas presenting special fire hazards must have a</p> | <p>become contaminated with smoke and fumes must be considered. The upper part of each stairwell must have a sky light or window with a glazed area of at least one metre square, which, if not directly accessible must be fitted with a device allowing it to be opened easily from the ground floor.</p> <p>2.4.4 The protection of service stairwells accessible only to the staff shall be based on the same principles as those applicable to stairwells to which the guests have access.</p> <p>2.5.1 In general, the structures (floor-to-ceiling partitions and ceilings) separating bedrooms from escape routes must have a fire resistance of at least thirty minutes (REI 30 or EI 30); their access door sets must have a fire resistance giving integrity of at least fifteen minutes (E15). Smoke control and self closing durability are not required under these circumstances.</p> <p>2.5.2 In general, the structures (floor-to-ceiling partitions and ceilings) separating bedrooms and escape routes from areas presenting special fire hazards must have a fire resistance of at least</p> | <p>2.5.1 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II, Clauses 11 and Commission Decision 2000/367/CEC.</p> <p>2.5.2. The Commission Decisions 2000/367/CEC and 2000/147/CEC</p> <p>3.1 The 89/106 Directive Annex 1 (2) and the</p> |
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| <p>fire resistance (REI) of at least 60 minutes (REI 60); their door sets must have a fire resistance (RE) of at least 60 minutes (RE 60) and the doors must be self-closing and bear an appropriate sign indicating that they must be kept shut.</p> <p>3. COVERINGS AND DECORATIONS</p> <p>3.1. The fire behaviour of the interior coverings and decorations of existing hotels shall be such that they do not constitute a particular hazard by contributing to fire spread and smoke production.</p> <p>3.1.1. This requirement applies in particular to parts of the premises such as:</p> <p>3.1.1.1. Escape routes, especially corridors, staircases and open areas such as halls;</p> <p>3.1.1.2. Rooms accessible to the public and in particular to hotel guests, other</p> | <p>sixty minutes (REI60); their door sets must have a fire resistance giving integrity of at least sixty minutes,(have ambient smoke leakage (Sa) where required) and be self closing for at least 50,000 cycles i.e. have a classification E60(Sa)C3 .The doors must bear an appropriate sign indicating that they must be kept shut.</p> <p>3.1 The fire behaviour of the interior coverings and decorations of Hotels shall be such that they do not constitute a particular hazard by contributing to fire spread and smoke production. The fire performance shall be assessed in accordance with Commission Decision 2000/147.</p> <p>3.1.1.1. Escape routes, as defined in paragraph 1.1.1</p> <p>3.1.1.2 Rooms accessible to the public and in particular to hotel guests, other than bedrooms,</p> | <p>Commission Decisions 2000/367/CEC and 2000/147/CEC.</p> |
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| <p>than bedrooms.</p> <p>3.1.2. In the areas referred to in 3.1.1 the coverings and decorations particularly concerned are:</p> <p>3.1.2.1. Floor coverings,</p> <p>3.1.2.2. Wall coverings and decorations,</p> <p>3.1.2.3. Ceiling coverings and decorations.</p> <p>3.1.3. Since methods for testing and classifying materials as regards their reaction to fire have not as yet been harmonized, the minimum requirements to be met by interior coverings and decorations in existing hotels shall for the time being be expressed by reference to the national provisions on the subject.</p> | <p>e.g. corridors, staircases, lobbies, bars.</p> <p>3.1.2.4. Contents.</p> <p>3.1.3. Member States now determine the required level of fire performance for coverings and decorations in existing hotels, according to the classification of the reaction to fire performance of construction products set out in the Commission Decision 2000/147/EC.</p> <p>3.1.4 In respect of the contents of Hotels (furniture and furnishings, curtains and drapes, beds and bedding), all such products have to comply with the provisions of 2001/95/EC Directive on the general safety of products.</p> | <p>3.1.3 - Directive 89/106/EC and Commission Decisions 2000/367/CEC and 2000/147/CEC. Directive 2001/95/EC on the general safety of products.</p> <p>3.1.4 The provisions of the 2001/95 Directive apply definitions of a 'safe' product and a 'dangerous' product to all items and this includes the furniture and furnishings provided in a Hotel in both the bedrooms and the public areas. The full range of European technical specifications to measure the fire performance of all such products has now been developed.</p> |
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| <p>3.2. Escape routes</p> <p>3.2.1. The material classifications in the following table are regarded as corresponding to the minimum safety standard required for interior coverings and decorations in the escape routes of existing hotels:</p> <p>(SEE TABLE IN ANNEX)</p> | <p>3.2.1 The required level of fire performance for floor coverings, wall hangings and ceiling (including false ceilings) coverings, in the escape routes, as defined in paragraph 1.1.1 should aim at the following recommended level (based on the best existing practices acknowledged in the Member States – see annex):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floors: BFL-s2 - Walls: A2-s1,d0 - Ceilings: A2-s1,d0 <p>and not be lower than the following recommended minimum level (based on common practices acknowledged in the Member States –</p> | <p>These test specifications in respect of all such textile end-use applications should therefore now be used to assess the fire performance of the contents of Hotels. Member States have the provision to identify an appropriate performance of all such applications and the person responsible can evaluate the risk and apply such decisions to his assessment of the risk as required by the national Regulations transposing the 89/654 Directive to national law. A list of proposed performance requirements for all such end uses is given in Annex D.</p> <p>3.2.1 Directive 89/106/EC Articles 1 and 2 and Commission Decisions 2000/367/CEC and 2000/147/CEC</p> |
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| <p>3.2.2. The national provisions to which this table refers are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Federal Republic of Germany Standard DIN 4102, Part 1 Reaction to fire of construction components and materials.</p> <p>(b) Denmark 1977 construction code, Annex 3.</p> <p>(c) France Order of 4 June 1973 classifying construction components and materials by categories on the basis of their reaction to fire and specification of test methods (Journal Officiel de la République Française of 26 July 1973).</p> <p>(d) Italy</p> | <p>see annex):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Floors: CFL-s1 - Walls: B-s1,d0 - Ceilings B-s1, d0. <p>3.2.2: deleted.</p> | |
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| <p>Ministerial Decree of 26 June 1984. Classification of reaction to fire and approval of materials for the purpose of preventing fires (Gazzetta ufficiale della Repubblica italiana N° 234 of 25 August 1984).</p> <p>(e) Netherlands Standard NEN 3883.</p> <p>(f) United Kingdom Standard BS 476, part 6, 1981 Fire propagation tests for products. Standard BS 476, part 7, 1971 Surface spread of flame for materials.</p> <p>(g) Ireland 1. Standard BS 4790, 1972 Determination of the effect of a small source of ignition on textile floor coverings (hot metal nut method), evaluated in line with standard BS 5287, 1976).</p> <p>2. Standard BS 5867, Part 2, 1980 Flammability requirements - specification for fabrics for curtains and drapes.</p> | | |
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| <p>3. Standard BS 5852, Part 1, 1979 Standard BS 5852, Part 2, 1982 Methods of tests for the ignitability of upholstered composites for seating by flaming sources.</p> <p>3.3. Rooms accessible to the public with the exception of bedrooms</p> <p>3.3.1. When the room complies with the provisions in 2.5.2 the interior coverings and decorations must comply with the national provisions in force, depending on the use to which the room is put.</p> <p>3.3.2. When the room does not comply with the provisions in 2.5.2, the interior coverings and decorations must at least comply with the provisions laid down in 3.2 which apply to escape routes.</p> <p>3.3.3. For rooms accessible to the public other than those covered by 3.1.1, independent escape routes must at least comply with all the provisions applicable to the escape</p> | <p>3.3.1. When the room complies with the provisions in 2.5.2 the interior coverings and decorations must comply with the provisions of clause 3.1 above. Harmonised technical specifications and the associated performance requirements imposed by individual Member States is given in Annex E.</p> | <p>3.3.1 Commission Decisions 2000/367/CEC and 2000/147/CEC.</p> |
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| <p>routes from the hotel, adapted to circumstances in each case.</p> <p>4. ELECTRIC LIGHTING</p> <p>4.1. Principal lighting system</p> <p>4.1.1. Principal lighting system of a hotel establishment must be an electric lighting system.</p> <p>4.1.2. The electrical installation in an existing hotel must be designed and fitted in such a way as to prevent among other things the ignition and spread of fires. The installation must be earthed.</p> <p>4.1.3. Point 4.1.2 shall also apply if the hotel's electricity supply comes from an independent source.</p> <p>4.2. Emergency lighting system</p> | <p>4.1.1 The principal lighting system of a Hotel must be an electrical lighting system</p> <p>4.1.2 The electrical installation in a Hotel must be designed and installed in such a way as to prevent amongst other things, the ignition and spread of fires. The installation must be earthed to protect persons against the risk of accidents caused by direct or indirect contact. The design construction and choice of materials and protection devices must be appropriate to the voltage, external conditions and the competence of persons with access to parts of the installation.</p> <p>4.1.3: deleted</p> | <p>4.1.1 The 89/654 Directive Annexes I and II Clause 3.</p> <p>4.2 The 89/654 Directive Annexes I and II Clause 8.3</p> |
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| <p>4.2.1. All hotel establishments must be equipped with a suitable emergency lighting system which comes into operation when the principal lighting system fails.</p> <p>4.2.2. The emergency lighting system of a hotel establishment must be capable of operating for a sufficient period to enable all occupants to be evacuated if the principal lighting system fails.</p> <p>5. HEATING</p> <p>5.1. General rule</p> <p>5.1.1. Heating may be provided either by a central heating system or by fixed individual heaters.</p> <p>5.1.2. The heating installations in an existing hotel must be designed and fitted in such a way as to prevent among other things the ignition and spread of fires.</p> <p>5.2. Boiler room When the effective capacity of a combustion heater is such, and in any case when it is 70 kW or more, that the</p> | <p>4.2.2 The emergency lighting system of a Hotel must be of adequate intensity and must be capable of operating for a sufficient period to enable all occupants to be evacuated if the principal lighting system fails. In any case the duration of operation shall not be less than one hour.</p> <p>5.1.2 The heating system in a Hotel must be designed and fitted in such a way as to prevent amongst other things the ignition and spread of fire.</p> <p>5.2 Boiler room When the effective capacity of a combustion heater in a boiler room is 70kW or more, the heater must be installed in a room separate from</p> | <p>4.2.2 The 89/654 Directive – Annex 1, Clause 4.7 and Annex II, Clause 8.</p> |
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| <p>heater must be installed in a room separate from other rooms:</p> <p>5.2.1. This room shall be designed and fitted out in accordance with the rules laid down in the relevant national legislation;</p> <p>5.2.2. The walls of the boiler room must have a fire resistance (REI) of at least 60 minutes (REI 60) and the door sets must have a fire resistance (RE) of at least 60 minutes (RE60); the doors must be self-closing and bear an appropriate sign indicating that they must be kept closed.</p> <p>5.3. Liquid or gaseous fuel supply</p> <p>5.3.1. Without prejudice to the provisions of 5.1.2, it must be possible to cut off the supply of liquid or gaseous fuel to the heating appliances by at least one manually controlled shut-off device.</p> <p>5.3.1.1. In the case of fixed individual heaters, this shut-off device must be situated near the appliance.</p> | <p>other rooms.</p> <p>5.2.1 This room shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the rules laid down in the relevant national legislation.</p> <p>5.2.2 The separating walls of the boiler room must have a fire resistance (REI) of at least 60 minutes (REI60) and the separating door sets must have a fire resistance giving integrity of at least 60 minutes; have ambient smoke leakage control (Sa) and be self closing for at least 50,000 cycles (C3), i.e. have a classification E60(Sa)C3. The doors must bear an appropriate sign indicating that they must be kept shut.</p> | <p>5.2.1 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II, Clauses 3 and 7.</p> |
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| <p>5.3.1.2. For block heaters installed in a boiler room, this shut-off device must be located outside the boiler room in an easily accessible position and be clearly marked.</p> <p>5.3.2. Where a gas supply pipe serves the entire building in which the hotel is situated, it shall have at least one manually operated shut-off-device located at the point at which the pipe enters the building and be clearly marked.</p> <p>5.3.3. When liquid fuel is stored inside a room it must be designed so as to comply at least with the requirement of 2.2 and be capable of containing any fuel leaks.</p> <p>5.3.4. Liquefied petroleum gas must be stored outside.</p> <p>5.4. Fixed individual heater</p> <p>5.4.1. Without prejudice to the provisions of 5.1.2, when the use of fixed individual heaters is authorized in existing hotels they must be installed in such a way as to preclude any danger of fire and not to present a hazard for the occupants of the</p> | <p>5.3.3 When liquid fuel is stored inside a room, it must be designed so as to comply with section 5.2.2 and be capable of containing any leakage of fuel.</p> <p>5.3.4 Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) must be stored outside the building.</p> <p>5.4.1 Without prejudice to the provisions of section 5.1.2, when the use of fixed individual heaters is authorised in an existing Hotel they must be installed in such a way as to preclude any danger of fire and not to present a hazard for the occupants of the rooms in which they are located.</p> | |
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| <p>rooms in which they are located.</p> <p>5.4.2. Fixed individual heaters must be suitably and regularly serviced and instructions for their use must be clearly posted.</p> <p>6. VENTILATION SYSTEMS</p> <p>6.1. Where an existing hotel is equipped with a ventilation system, measures must be taken to prevent among other things the spread of fire, hot gases and smoke through the supply ducts of such a system.</p> <p>6.2. Ventilation systems must be equipped with a general shut-off device in an easily accessible and clearly marked position.</p> <p>7. Fire-fighting, Alarm and alerting equipment</p> <p>7.1. Emergency fire-fighting equipment</p> <p>7.1.1. Emergency fire-fighting equipment is intended to fight the outbreak of a fire and</p> | <p>5.4.2 All fixed individual heaters must be suitably and regularly serviced by a competent person. Instructions for their use must be clearly posted in the immediate vicinity of the heater.</p> <p>6.1 Where a hotel is equipped with a ventilation system, measures must be taken to prevent among other things, the spread of fire, hot gases and smoke through the supply ducts of such a system.</p> <p>7. Fire fighting, fire detection and fire alarm equipment, fire alerting equipment and staff training.</p> <p>7.1 Hotels must be equipped with appropriate fire fighting equipment and as necessary, fire detection and fire alarm systems.</p> <p>7.1.1 Emergency fire-fighting equipment is intended for use by trained staff to fight the</p> | <p>6.1 The 89/654 Directive Annexes I and II Clause 6.</p> <p>7. The 89/391 Directive Article 8(1). The 89/654 Directive Annexes I and II Clause 5.1</p> <p>7.1 The 89/654 Directive Annexes I and II Clause 5.1</p> <p>7.1.1 The 89/391 Directive Article 8 (2). The 89/654 Directive Annexes I and II Clause 5.2.</p> |
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| <p>must be distinguished from more powerful fire-fighting equipment intended to control an established fire and generally used by fire-fighting experts.</p> <p>7.1.2. The emergency fire-fighting equipment shall consist of portable extinguishers and equivalent fixed devices. They shall be in accordance with the relevant national regulations or standards or, where appropriate, of the relevant European standards.</p> <p>7.1.3. The emergency fire-fighting equipment must be located on every floor close to the access points to the stairways or exits, in the escape routes at intervals of not more than 25 m and close to areas of particular risk.</p> <p>7.1.4. The emergency fire-fighting equipment must be easily accessible and kept in good working order.</p> <p>7.2. Alarm</p> | <p>outbreak of a fire and must be distinguished from more powerful fire-fighting equipment intended to control an established fire and generally used by fire-fighting professionals. The emergency fire-fighting equipment provided must be indicated by signs in accordance with the Directive 92/58/EEC.</p> <p>7.1.2 The emergency fire-fighting equipment shall consist of portable extinguishers and equivalent fixed devices. They shall be in accordance with the relevant European harmonised specifications.</p> <p>7.1.3. As a minimum, it is recommended that the emergency fire-fighting equipment must be located on every floor close to the access points to the stairways or exits, in the escape routes at intervals of not more than 25 m and close to areas of particular risk.</p> <p>7.1.4 The emergency fire fighting equipment provided must be easily accessible, simple to use and indicated by signs in accordance with the national Regulations transposing Directive 92/58 into national law. Such signs must be placed at</p> | <p>The 92/58 Directive and the 89/654 Directive Clause 5.2</p> <p>7.1.2 The 89/654 Directive – Annexes I and II, Section 5.</p> <p>7.1.3 The 92/58 Directive concerning health and safety signs.</p> |
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| <p>7.2.1. Hotels shall be equipped with a reliable acoustic alarm system, the noise of which must be distinguishable from that of the telephone system.</p> <p>7.2.2. Irrespective of type, the operation of this system must be adapted to the structural features of the establishment and must be such as to provide a warning to all persons in the different parts of the hotel in good time in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>7.3. Alerting</p> <p>7.3.1. It must be possible to alert the emergency services easily either by the public telephone service or via a direct line or by any other suitable equivalent means.</p> | <p>appropriate points and be durable.</p> <p>7.2.1. Depending on the dimensions and the maximum number of persons present, Hotels must be equipped with appropriate fire-fighting equipment and as necessary, fire detection systems and fire alarm systems. Hotels shall be equipped with a reliable acoustic alarm system, the noise of which must be distinguishable from that of the telephone system.</p> <p>7.2.2 Manually operated and automatic fire alarm and fire detection systems shall provide the occupants of a Hotel with an early warning of fire and allow the safe evacuation of the building, and give warning to the staff that fire-fighting and/or fire control measures should be taken. Such systems shall be in accordance with the appropriate European technical specifications.</p> <p>7.3.1. It must be possible to alert the emergency services easily either by the public telephone service or via a direct line or by any other suitable equivalent means. The fire alarm or fire detection system may have a direct contact with the emergency fire-fighting services <i>via</i> a dedicated</p> | <p>7.3.1 The 89/391 Directive Article 8(1)</p> |
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| <p>7.3.2. The procedure for calling the emergency services shall be clearly posted in the immediate vicinity of any point from which a call may be made. Where the public telephone system is used, the telephone number and possibly the address of the emergency service shall be clearly posted near the hotel telephone.</p> <p>7.4. Instructions for staff The hotel management must ensure that:</p> <p>7.4.1. In the event of fire, the hotel staff is capable of correctly using the available emergency fire-fighting equipment and activating the alerting and alarm systems.</p> <p>7.4.2. In the event of fire, the hotel staff must be able to:</p> <p>7.4.2.1. Apply the instructions drawn up for their guidance,</p> <p>7.4.2.2. Help in the efficient evacuation of</p> | <p>telephone link. As a minimum, all Hotels should enable free emergency telephone calls to be made <i>via</i> fixed line. No reliance should be placed upon mobile telephones for this purpose.</p> <p>7.3.2. The procedure for calling the emergency services should be clearly displayed in the immediate vicinity of any point from which a call can be made. There the public telephone system is used, the telephone number and possibly the address of the emergency services should be clearly displayed neat the telephone.</p> | |
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| <p>all hotel occupants.</p> <p>7.4.3. Hotel staff shall be required to participate, at least twice a year, in a manner compatible with the running and, where appropriate, seasonal operation of the hotel, in instruction and training sessions involving the operation of the emergency fire-fighting equipment and the alerting and alarm system and in evacuation exercises.</p> <p>8. Safety Instructions</p> <p>8.1 In the entrance hall of the hotel:</p> | <p>7.4.3. All Hotel staff shall be required to participate, at least twice a year, in a manner compatible with the running and, where appropriate, seasonal operation of the hotel, in instruction and training sessions involving the operation of the emergency fire-fighting equipment and the alerting and alarm system and in evacuation exercises. Specific training covering means of escape, fire evacuation procedures and personal responsibilities on the case of fire, should be foreseen for new staff, including occasional workers.</p> <p>The Hotel management must ensure that all staff, including those with a disability, is adequately trained so that in the event of fire, the Hotel staff are capable of correctly using the available emergency fire-fighting equipment and operating the fire alarm and fire alerting systems</p> | <p>8. The 89/391 Directive Articles 6(1); 6(2)(i); 10; 12; 13; 15. The 89/654 Directive Annexes I and II clause 20.</p> |
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| <p>8.1.1. Precise instructions on action to be taken by the staff and the public in the event of fire must be prominently posted.</p> <p>8.1.2. A plan of the hotel for the information of emergency teams shall indicate the location of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - staircases and escape routes, - available extinguishers, - gas and electricity supply shut-off devices, - where appropriate, the shut-off device for the ventilation system, - the control panel for the automatic detection and alarm system where appropriate, - installations and areas of particular risk where appropriate. <p>8.2. On each floor:</p> <p>A simplified layout plan located in the vicinity of the floor access point in hotels</p> | <p>8.1.1. Precise instructions on action to be taken by the staff and the public in the event of fire must be prominently displayed. These instructions should describe the alarm signal and the action to be taken.</p> <p>8.1.2 A plan of the Hotel for the information of the emergency teams should indicate the location of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Staircases and escape routes. - Available fire extinguishers. - Gas and Electricity shut-off devices. - Where appropriate, the shut-off device for the ventilation system. - The control equipment for the automatic detection and alarm system where appropriate. - Installations and areas of particular risk in the Hotel, where appropriate. | |
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| <p>having two or more storeys above the ground.</p> <p>8.3. In each bedroom:</p> <p>8.3.1. Prominently posted and precise instructions shall indicate the action to be taken in the event of fire; in addition to the national languages, these instructions must be posted up in appropriate foreign languages depending on the origin of the hotel's usual guests.</p> <p>8.3.2. These instructions shall be accompanied by a simplified floor plan showing schematically the location of the room in relation to escape routes, staircases and/or exits.</p> <p>8.4. The instructions shall, in particular, draw attention to the fact that lifts must not be used in the event of fire, except for lifts reserved for the handicapped which are specially protected.</p> | <p>8.2.1 A simplified layout plan located in the area of the floor access points in all Hotels having two or more floors above the ground.</p> <p>8.3 In each bedroom (see Annex A for the suggested wording of suitable notices)</p> <p>8.3.1. These precise instructions shall indicate the action to be taken in the event of fire; in addition to the national languages, these instructions must be displayed in appropriate foreign languages depending on the origin of the hotel's usual guests. The notice should be laminated or framed to reduce the risk of loss or defacement. Where necessary, the instructions shall take the form of pictograms.</p> <p>8.4 The instructions shall, in particular, draw attention to the fact that lifts must not be used in the event of fire, except for lifts which are provided for handicapped.</p> | <p>8.4 The 95/16 Directive relating to Lifts</p> |
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| | <p>8.4.2 In the event of a fire, Hotel staff must be able to:</p> <p>8.4.2.1 Apply the instructions drawn up for their guidance, see Annex B.</p> <p>8.4.2.2. Help in the efficient evacuation of all Hotel occupants including other members of staff as necessary.</p> <p>8.4.3 All Hotel staff should be required to participate, at least twice a year, in a manner compatible with the running and where appropriate, seasonal operation of the Hotel, in instruction and training sessions involving the operation of the emergency fire-fighting equipment, the fire alarm and alerting systems and in evacuation exercises.</p> <p>8.4.4 Managers or the person responsible in larger Hotels shall have a written action plan as part of the recognised procedure for training staff. The plan must recognise that serious fires may occur at night when most guests are asleep in tier rooms and staff levels may be low. Wherever possible, at least one permanent member of staff should be on duty and whatever procedure is adopted, staff are able to respond competently in an emergency</p> | |
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| | <p>8.4.5 The following areas should be covered in each training session, with practical exercises where possible:</p> <p>8.4.5.1 The action to take on discovering a fire;</p> <p>8.4.5.2 How to raise the alarm including, where appropriate, the location of the alarm call points.</p> <p>8.4.5.3 The correct procedure for calling the fire brigade.</p> <p>8.4.5.4 Knowledge of the escape routes, the assembly point and roll call procedures for both staff and guests.</p> <p>8.4.5.5 The location and correct use of fire fighting equipment provided.</p> <p>8.4.5.6 The general fire precautions to be observed.</p> <p>8.4.5.7. The safe evacuation procedures for the building. This must include avoiding the use of lifts; any special arrangements for guests or staff with disabilities (including those with impaired hearing or sight); checking all public areas; informing guests and reassuring them and other members of the public present; directing and/or</p> | |
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| | <p>escorting them to exits and checking the register of guests and staff at the assembly point.</p> <p>8.5 Action in case of fire.</p> <p>8.5.1 The action which Guests take in the event of fire will largely depend on the advice and information which they have been given in advance. A notice with clear instructions describing the alarm signal and the action to be taken if it is sounded should be displayed in a conspicuous position, such as on the wall or the inside of the door in each guestroom. The format of such a notice is given in Annex A in section 20.</p> <p>8.5.2 Further information can be in the form of a handout given to guests when they register, or on a key-fob. In small hotels, it may be a notice on the wall in the reception area.</p> <p>8.5.3 In Hotel bedrooms with direct-dial telephones, the attention of Hotel guests to the need to follow the established Hotel fire procedures should be emphasised.</p> <p>8.5.4 The training of staff cannot be over emphasised. All staff should receive instruction</p> | <p>8.5.4 The 89/391 Directive Articles 6(i); clauses 10; 12(1).</p> |
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| | <p>at least one in every six months. It is particularly important that all new staff (including those casually employed) should be shown the means of escape and told about the evacuation procedures in place. They should be told their personal responsibilities in the case of fire. It is also important to ensure that casually workers and others who work outside of 'normal' hours such as cleaners and bar staff are given the appropriate training. If staff are employed whose knowledge of the Member State language(s) is limited, the training should be given in a manner they can understand.</p> | |
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Annex E

Escape routes: recommended minimum requirements in some Member States for the fire classification of materials updated to Euroclasses

| Internal Coverings and Decorations | | Sw | Sp | A | | B | D | Dk | UK | F | P | N | Gr | I | L | Ir |
|------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| | | | | ≤ 3 levels | > 3 levels | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Floors | Corridors | C _{FL} -s1 | C _{FL} -s1 | C _{FL} | C _{FL} -s1 | B _{FL} -s2 see note | C _{FL} -s1 | D _{FL} -s1 | NR | | | | | | | |
| | Staircases | | | C _{FL} | A2 _{FL} | | | | NR | | | | | | | |
| Walls | Corridors | B-s1, d0 | B-s1,d0 | C-s2, d0 | B-s1, d0 | B-s3, d1 see note | A1 or A2-s1, d0 | K B-s1, d0 | B-s3,d2 | | | | | | | |
| | Staircases | | | C-s1, d0 | A2, d0 | | | | B-s3,d2 | | | | | | | |
| Ceilings | Corridors | B-s1, d0 | B-s1,d0 | C-s2, d0 | B-s1, d0 | B-s3, d1 | A1 or A2-s1, d0 | K B-s1, d0 | B-s3,d2 | | | | | | | |
| | Staircases | | | C-s1, d0 | A2, d0 | | | | B-s3,d2 | | | | | | | |

NOTE: Belgium - existing hotels in Flanders and in Brussels (if they choose to follow the Flemish legislation), have less severe requirements for escape routes: C_{FL}-s2 for floorings and C-s3,d1 for wall linings.

