

Frequently asked Questions

Question-1. Will it be necessary to obtain NOC from Delhi Fire Service prior to construct a building?

Answer-1. The buildings which are covered under rule 27 of Delhi Fire Service Rules 2010 are required to obtain NOC/ fire safety guidelines/ recommendations from Delhi Fire Service. The issued fire safety guidelines/ recommendations clearly specify about the fire and life safety systems to be installed in the proposed building.

Question-2. Which buildings are covered under rule 27 of Delhi Fire Service Rules 2010.

Answer-2. The list is as under;

- (1) Residential buildings (other than hotels and guest houses) having height more than 15 meters or having ground plus four upper stories including mezzanine floor.
- (2) Hotels and guest houses having height more than 12 meters having ground plus three upper stories including mezzanine floor.
- (3) Educational buildings having height more than 9 meters or having ground plus two upper stories including mezzanine floor.
- (4) Institutional buildings having height more than 9 meters or having ground plus two upper stories including mezzanine floor.
- (5) All Assembly buildings.
- (6) Business buildings having height more than 15 meters or having ground plus four upper stories including mezzanine floor.
- (7) Mercantile buildings having height more than 9 meters or having ground plus two upper stories including mezzanine floor.
- (8) Industrial buildings having covered area on all floors more than 250 square meters.
- (9) Storage buildings having covered area on all floors more than 250 square meters.
- (10) All Hazardous buildings having covered area on all floors more than 100 square meters.
- (11) Underground Structures.

Question-3. At How many stages NOC from Delhi Fire Service is required to be obtained.

Answer-3. For the buildings specified under Rule 27 of DFS Rules 2010, NOC is required at two stages.

a) The first stage is prior to construction of building wherein building plans are approved and fire safety recommendations are issued.

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b) The second stage is after the construction of building when all the recommended fire safety measures are installed shall be verified and Fire Safety Certificate (FSC) shall be issued.

Question -4. What is the procedure for submission of building plans?

Answer-4. Normally the buildings plans are required to be submitted through /referred from the concerned building sanctioning authority i.e. concerned Municipal Corporation of Delhi, DDA, NDMC, Delhi Cantonment Board, DUSIB etc. However if the layout plan is approved by the concerned civic agency than the building plans can be directly submitted under simplified procedure.

Question-5 what is the validity of the NOC/ fire safety recommendations issued / building plan approved?

Answer-5 The fire safety recommendations once issued are valid till the internal/ external lay out/ use of the building/ means of escape are not changed.

Question-6 What is the validity of Fire Safety Certificate (FSC) issued by Delhi Fire Service.

Answer-6 The Fire Safety Certificate issued under **rule 35** unless sooner cancelled shall be valid for a period 5 years for residential buildings (other than hotels) and 3 years for non-residential buildings including hotels from the date of issue.

Question-7 Whether the FSC issued is final forever?

Answer-7 No, the FSC are to be renewed at least six months prior to the expiry. Application for renewal of Fire Safety Certificate granted under rule 35 as valid under rule 36 shall be made to the Director in **Form 'I'** in First Schedule along with a copy of the Fire Safety Certificate six months before the expiry of the Fire Safety Certificate.

Question-8 Who will install and maintain the fire safety systems?

Answer-8 The onus lies on the owner/ occupier of the building. Delhi Fire Service does not authorize any person/ vendor for the said purpose.

Question-9 What if, the fire safety systems are non functional?

Answer-9 Any loss due to non functional fire safety systems shall be borne by the owner/occupier of the premises including the legal proceedings.

Question-10 How many staircases are required to be provided in the building.

Answer-10 The number of staircases normally depends upon the requirement of the travel distance. However the provisions of 4.6.2 and additional occupancy

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wise requirements under clause 6 of NBC part 4 shall also be taken in to consideration.

Question-11 Is there any restriction on the maximum height of the building?

Answer-11 The maximum height of the building is restricted as per the provisions of Master Plan of Delhi and the notifications issued by the Government from time to time.

Question-12 What is the minimum required width of the road on which building shall abut?

Answer-12 The minimum required width of the abutting road is 12 meter.

Question-13 What should be the scale of the building plans ?

Answer-13 The building plans shall be on the scale of 1:100 , the key plans on 1:10,000 and site plan should be on 1:500 for a site up to 01 hectare and not less than 1:1000 for a site more than 01 hectare..

Question-14 What about the design and installation of Automatic Sprinkler System ?

Answer-14 The design and installation of the Automatic Sprinkler System shall be as per the specifications contained in IS 15105 published by Bureau of Indian Standards.

Question-15 What about the installation of the smoke management systems?

Answer-15 The smoke management systems shall be fully ducted and air changes requirement shall be as per national Building Code of India. The fresh air supply shall be discharged at ground level and the exhaust shall be taken out from ceiling level.

Question-16 Whether the model of the building is required or not?

Answer-16 If the height of the proposed building is more than 15 meters than model of the building is required.

Question-17 What are the requirement of refuge area in the building?

Answer-17 For buildings more than 24 meters in height, the refuge area as per NBC part IV is required to be provided.

Question-18 is helipad required on the terrace of the high rise building?

Answer- 18 Helipad is required to be provided on the terrace of those buildings which have height more than 60 meters.

Question-19 what is the rate of replenishment of water is required for the fire water tanks?

Answer-19 The rate of replenishment shall be 1000 liter per Minute.

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Question-20 Can other fire safety arrangements such as water mist, gas based systems can be used?

Answer-20 As per the requirement of the built in environment above systems can be used but the fire safety systems recommended at the time of approval of building plans cannot be compromised.

Question-21 Whether international Codes of Practices are accepted?

Answer-21 International Codes of practices normally not considered however if it is the requirement of the built in environment than entire scheme of the fire safety systems shall be prepared as per the said International Codes of practice.

Question-22 What is the capacity of the pumps to be installed in the fire pump house?

Answer-22 The capacity of the pumps shall be determined by the actual discharge requirements as per IS 15105/ NBC part 4. The higher values shall be considered.

Question-23 Is it mandatory for all the basement to have automatic sprinkler system?

Answer-23 The basement having area more than 200 SQM shall be required to provide automatic sprinkler system.

Question-24 From where the fire extinguishers can be purchased?

Answer-24 Delhi Fire Service does not authorize any person/ vendor for the sale purchase of any fire and life safety systems. The systems should be as per BIS standards and can be procured from anywhere.

Question-25 what is the code of practice followed by Delhi Fire Service?

Answer-25 Delhi Fire Service follows National Building Code of India 2005.

Question-26 What are the parameters of the building based upon which the fire safety guidelines are issued ?

Answer-26 The basic parameters are the type of occupancy, height of the building and the floor area of the building.

Question- 27 How various industrial occupancies are classified in to different degree of hazard.

Answer-27 The classification of various industrial occupancies are as per Annexure 'B' of NBC part IV.

Question-28 what are the low hazard industrial occupancies?

Answer-28 The list is as under:

Abrasive manufacturing premises, Aerated water factories, Agarbatti manufacturing premises, Analytical and/or Q.C. Laboratories, Arecanut slicing

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and/or Betelnut factories, Asbestos steam packing and lagging manufacturers, Battery charging and service stations, Battery manufacturing, Breweries, Brickwork, Canning factories, Cardamom factories, Cement factories and/or asbestos or concrete products, manufacturing premises, Ceramic factories, crockery, stoneware, pipe manufacturing, Clay works, Clock and watch manufacturing, Clubs, Coffee curing, roasting and grinding factories, Condensed milk factories, milk pasturising plants and dairies, Confectionery manufacturing, Electric lamps (incandescent and fluorescent) and T.V. tube manufacturing, Electroplating works, Engineering workshops, Fruits and vegetables dehydrating and drying factories, Fruits products and condiment factories, Glass and glass fibre manufacturing, Godowns and warehouses (non-combustible goods), Gold thread/gilding factories, Gum and/or glue and gelatine manufacturing, Ice candy and ice-cream and ice factories, Ink (excluding printing ink) factories, Mica products manufacturing.

Question-29. What are the Medium hazard industrial occupancies?

Answer-29 The list is as under:

Aluminium factories, Atta and cereal grinding, Bakeries and biscuit factories, Beedi factories, Bobbin factories, Book-binders, envelopes and paper bag manufacturing, Cable manufacturing, Camphor boiling, Candle works, Carbon paper/typewriter ribbon makers, Card board box manufacturing, Carpenters, wood wool anti furniture makers, Carpet and durries factories, Cashew nut factories, Chemical manufacturers (us-hg raw materials having F.P > 23°C), Cigar and cigarette factories, Coir factories, Cold storage premises, Computer installations, Cork products manufacturing (coir, carpets, rugs and tobacco) (hides and skin presses), Dry cleaning, dyeing and laundries, Electric substations/distribution stations, Electrical generating stations except underground powerhouses, Enamelware factories, Filler and wax paper manufacturing, Flour mills, Garment makers, Ghee factories (other than vegetable), Godown and warehouses (other than non-combustible goods), Grains and seed disintegrating or crushing, Grease manufacturing, Hosiery, lace, embroidery and thread, Hospitals including 'X' -ray and other diagnostic clinics (institutional buildings), Incandescent gas mantle manufacturers, Industrial gas manufacturing (only halogenated, hydrocarbons inert gases), Man-made yarn/fiber (except acrylic fiber/yarn), Manure and fertilizer works (blending, mixing and granulating only), Mercantile occupancies (departmental stores, shopping complex, etc), Mineral oil blending and processing, archives, record rooms, Oil and leather cloth factories, Open storage of flammable liquids (in drums, cans, etc), Oxygen plants, Paper and cardboard mills (except raw material yard), Piers, wharves, dockyards, Plastic goods manufacturing, Ply wood/wood veneering factories, Printing press premises, Pulverizing and crushing mills, Residential apartments, hotels, cafes, restaurants, Rice mills, Rope works, Rubber goods manufacturing, Rubber Tyres and tubes manufacturing, Shellac factories, Silk filatures, Soaps and glycerin factories, Spray painting, Starch factories, Tea factories (including blending

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packing of tea), Telephone exchanges, garages, Textile mills, Tobacco chewing and pan masala making, Tobacco re-drying factories, Woolen mills.

Question-30. What are the High hazard industrial occupancies?

Answer-30 The list is as under:

Aluminum/magnesium powder plants, Bituminized paper/hessian cloth/tar felt manufacturing, Bulk storage of flammable liquids (tank farm, etc), Celluloid goods making, Chemical manufacturers (where raw materials have a F.P. < 23°C), Cigarette filter manufacturing, Cinema films and T.V. production studios, Coal, coke and charcoal ball and briquettes making, Collieries, steel plants, Cotton seeds cleaning and delinting factories, Cotton waste factories, Distilleries, Duplicate/stencil paper making, Fireworks manufacture, Foamed plastic and/or converting plants, Godown of warehouses (combustible/hazardous goods) (H), Grass, hay, fodder and BHOOSA (chaff), Hazardous occupancy buildings (J) Industrial gas manufacturing (except halogenated, hydrocarbon gases/inert gases), Industrial units (G-3 occupancies), Jute mills and jute presses, Linoleum factories, Man-made fibers (only acrylic fiber/yarn making), Match factories, Mattress and pillow makings (foam plastics), Metal or tin printers (if more than 50 percent is engineering, shift to ordinary hazard), Oil mills, Oil extraction plants, Oil terminals/depots, Paints/Varnish factories, Paper and cardboard mills (only raw material yard), Pressing factories, Printing ink making, Resin, lamp black and turpentine manufacture, Saw mills, Surgical cotton manufacturing, Tarpaulin and canvas proofing factories, Turpentine and resin distilleries, Tyre retreading and resolving factories, Underground shopping complexes (F-3).

Ammonia and urea synthesis plants, Explosive factories, LPG bottling plants, Petrochemical plants, Petroleum refineries.

NOTE — In case of complexes having segregated plants with varying degrees of hazards, the competent authority having jurisdictions shall be consulted to decide the level of protections to be provided.

Question-31. Does Delhi Fire Service issue part NOC/recommendations for a specific floor/occupancy in a building?

Answer-31. Yes, if the floor/occupancy is separated from the other floors/occupancies of the building as per provisions of NBC-2005.

Question-32. What are the Fire Protection requirement of industrial occupancies?

Answer-32 The table is as under:

Low Hazard (G-1)	Extinguishers	Hose reel	Dry Risers	Wet riser	Down Comer	Yard hydrant	Automatic sprinkler system	MOEFA(MCP)	Detection system	Underground tank	Overhead tank	Pump at ground level	Terrace pump

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Built up area up to 100 m ²	R	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	R (in basement, if area exceeds 200 m ²)	NR	NR	NR	5000 (in basement, if area exceeds 200 m ²)	NR	450(in basement, if area exceeds 200 m ²)
Built up area more than 100m ² and upto 500m ²	R	R	NR	NR	R	NR	R (in basement, if area exceeds 200 m ²)	NR	NR	NR	5000 (in basement, if area exceeds 200 m ²)	NR	450
Built up more than 500m ²	R	R	NR	R	R (if height is more than 15 meter)	R	R	NR	R	1,00,000	10,000	01 E+01 D pump of 2280 LPM + 01 Jockey of 180 LPM	450
Moderate Hazard (G-2)													
Built up area up to 100 m ²	R	R	NR	NR	NR	NR	R	NR	NR	NR	10,000	NR	450
Built up area more than 100 m ² and up to 500 m ²	R	R	NR	NR	NR	NR	R	NR	NR	NR	10,000	NR	900
Built up area more than 500 m ² and up to 1000 m ²	R	R	NR	R	R (if height is more than 15 meter)	R	R	R	R	75000	20,000	01 E+01 D pump of 2280 LPM + 01 Jockey of 180 LPM	900
Built up area more	R	R	NR	R	R (if height is	R	R	R	R	1,00,000	20,000	01 E+01 D	900

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than 500 m ² and up to 1000 m ²					more than 15 meter)								pump of 2280 LPM + 01 Jockey of 180 LPM	
High Hazard (G-3)														
Built up area up to 50 m ²	R	R	NR	NR	NR	NR	R	NR	NR	NR	5,000	NR	450	
Built up area more than 50 m ² and up to 150 m ²	R	R	NR	NR	NR	NR	R	NR	R	NR	5,000	NR	450	
Built up area more than 150 m ² and up to 300 m ²	R	R	NR	R	NR	NR	R	NR	R	25,000	10,000	01 E+01 D pump of 1620 LPM + 01 Jockey of 180 LPM	450	
Built up area more than 300 m ² and up to 500 m ²	R	R	NR	R	NR	R	R	R	R	50,000	20,000	01 E+01 D pump of 1620 LPM + 01 Jockey of 180 LPM	900	
Built up area more than 500 m ²	R	R	NR	R	R (if height is more than 15 meter)	R	R	R	R	1,00,000	20,000	01 E+01 D pump of 2280 LPM + 01 Jockey of 180 LPM	900	
R--means required to be provided, NR-- means not required to be provided, E-electric pump, D diesel pump														

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Question-33. What are the fire and Life safety parameters, which are required to be followed in a building, covered under Rule 27 of DFS rules 2010?

Answer-33 The fire and life safety provisions in aforesaid buildings are required to be in accordance with the National Building Code of India 2005, mainly pertaining to the following 20 points.

- (1) Access to building
- (2) Number, Width, Type and Arrangement of exits.
- (3) Protection of Exits by means of fire check door (s) and or pressurization.
- (4) Compartmentation.
- (5) Smoke Management System.
- (6) Fire Extinguishers.
- (7) First-Aid Hose Reels.
- (8) Automatic fire detection and alarming system.
- (9) MOEFA.
- (10) Public Address System.
- (11) Automatic Sprinkler System.
- (12) Internal Hydrants and Yard Hydrants.
- (13) Pumping Arrangements.
- (14) Captive Water Storage for fire fighting.
- (15) Exit Signage.
- (16) Provision of Lifts.
- (17) Standby power supply
- (18) Refuge Area.
- (19) Fire Control Room
- (20) Special Fire Protection Systems for Protection of special Risks,:

Question-34. What additional information shall be provided on the plans for obtaining fire safety guidelines ?

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Answer-34 The additional information are as under:

1. Access to fire appliances/vehicles with details of vehicular turning circle and clear motorable accessway around the building;
2. Size (width) of main and alternative staircases along with balcony approach, corridor, ventilated lobby approach;
3. Location and details of lift enclosures;
4. Location and size of fire lift;
5. Smoke stop lobby /door, where provided;
6. Refuse chutes, refuse chamber, service duct, etc;
7. Vehicular parking spaces;
8. Refuse area, if any;
9. *Details of building services* — Ai-conditioning system with position of fire dampers, mechanical ventilation system, electrical services, boilers, gas pipes, etc;
10. Details of exits including provision of ramps, etc, for hospitals and special risks;
11. Location of generator, transformer and switch gem room;
12. Smoke exhauster system, if any;
13. Details of fire alarm system network;
14. Location of centralized control, connecting all fire alarm systems, built-in-fire protection arrangements and public address system, etc;
15. Location and dimensions of static water storage tank and pump room along with fire service inlets for mobile pump and water storage tank;
16. Location and details of fixed fire protection installations, such as, sprinklers, wet risers, hose-reels, drenchers, etc; and
17. Location and details of first-aid fire fighting equipments/installations.

Question-35. What is the time frame for disposal of my building plans by Delhi Fire Service?

Answer-35 if all the conditions are fulfilled then the building plans will be approved within 21 days under rule 34 of Delhi Fire Service Rule 2010.

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Question - 36 What if I got approved my building plans in low hazard industry and due to some reasons I want to change the production, which falls under moderate or high hazard category?

Answer - 36 The fire safety guidelines shall be reviewed as per the trade use and modified guidelines shall be issued for the new category.

Question 37- If any fire occurred in my factory then what I will have to do?

Answer - 37 Immediately, You should call Delhi Fire Service on 101, mentioning the complete address, telephone number and nearest landmark. Meanwhile the trained fire personnel at your premises should evacuate the complete building in orderly manner and use the inbuilt fire fighting arrangements to extinguish the fire. Designated persons shall immediately stop all the operations and switch off the main electric supply.

Question.- 38 Will I be required to pay any amount/expenditure bill to Delhi Fire Service for attending fire/ emergency / rescue calls?

Answer - 38 No, the fire fighting/ emergency / rescue services provided by Delhi Fire Service within the jurisdiction of National Capital Territory of Delhi are free of cost.

Question -39 In case of any fire/ emergency / rescue in my premises, what is the procedure of obtaining the fire/ incident report?

Answer.- 39 The fire/incident report can be downloaded free of cost from the website of this department www.dfs.delhigovt.nic.in after three working days. The report is prepared as per the provisions contained in Delhi Fire Service Act 2007 and Rules 2010 (Form - 'S') of 1st schedule.

Question -40 Whether Delhi Fire Service imparts training and conduct mock drills/ demonstrations?

Answer - 40 Yes, a written request addressed to Director, Delhi Fire Service may be sent and fix up date and time. The mock drill/lecture cum demonstration will be free of cost. However, the services of Fire Safety Management Academy of this department can be availed on nominal charges as per sixth schedule of Delhi Fire Service Act 2007 and Rules 2010 for getting the employees trained in fire fighting.

Question -41 From where I can get the booklets of Delhi Fire Service Act 2007 and Rules 2010, Building Bye Laws and National Building Code of India?

Answer -41 The Delhi Fire Service Act 2007 and Rules 2010 is available on our website www.dfs.delhigovt.nic.in, which can be downloaded free of cost. Other two are the printed publications can be purchased from market.

Delhi Fire Service

Key words:

Automatic Fire Detection and Alarm System

Automatic Sprinkler System

Building

Building, Height of

Combustible Material

Covered Area

Down-comer

Dry Riser

Emergency Lighting

Emergency Lighting System

Escape Lighting

Fire Door / Fire Check Door

Fire Exit

Fire Lift

Fire Load

Fire Load Density

Fire Resistance Rating

Fire Resistance

Fire Separation

Fire Separating Wall

Fire Stop

Fire Tower

Fire Resisting Wall

Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

High Rise Building

Horizontal Exit

Means of Egress/ escape

Occupancy or Use Group

Plinth Area

Pressurization

Pressurization Level

Roof Exits

Site Plot

Stack Pressure

Travel Distance

Ventilation

Venting Fire/ smoke management

Wet Riser