

2. Fire Access for Fire Vehicles and Fire Fighters

2.1. Intention

2.1.1. The Fire Access requirements are to address the following.

- 2.1.1.1.** Civil Defence Fire-fighters need to be able to reach a fire quickly, with their equipment, if they are to successfully deal with a fire. This is even more important in a high rise building where the fire could be at a height of many meters from fire service access level.
- 2.1.1.2.** Physical safety and lives of the fire-fighters and those of the occupants of the building, and the preservation of the building and its contents, can be jeopardized by delays in reaching the Fire scene.
- 2.1.1.3.** Fire-fighting access to and into the building should be aimed at assisting the Civil Defence service in protecting life, protecting fire-fighters, reducing building losses, salvaging property and goods and minimizing environmental damage.

2.2. General Requirements

- 2.2.1.** The Fire access roads and Fire accesways shall also consider Urban Infrastructure manuals and individual authority requirements in individual Emirates of UAE.
- 2.2.2.** The requirements in this chapter are minimum guidelines. It is consultant's responsibility to refer to international standards, Civil Defence operational updates, Civil Defence vehicle updates and adaptation of new technologies and strategies by Civil Defence.
- 2.2.3.** The standards and documents referred for this chapter are **NFPA 1, NFPA 14, NFPA 24, NFPA 22, NFPA 20, British Approved document B5, Civil Defence Fire Apparatus Specifications, .**

Did You Know?

Department of Civil Defence in United Arab Emirates was established in 1976, just 5 years after Unification.

The First Fire Station in Dubai was established in 1964.

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