

NN 100/1999 (4.10.1999), Ordinance on fire protection of catering establishments**MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS**

Pursuant to Article 53 (2) of the Fire Protection Act (Official Gazette 58/93), the Minister of the Interior, in agreement with the Minister of Tourism, issues

REGULATIONS**ON FIRE PROTECTION OF CATERING FACILITIES**

Article 1.

- 1) This Ordinance lays down minimum fire protection requirements for catering establishments.
- 2) Catering facilities are considered catering units that are defined as such by the regulation on the classification, minimum conditions and categorization of catering facilities.

Article 2

This Rulebook does not apply to catering establishments located in the old town cores and to catering establishments that have been declared cultural monuments.

I. DEFINITIONS

Article 3

- 1) The terms and terms used in this Regulation shall have the following meanings:

- the **exit route** is part of a catering facility that evacuates people into an open (free) space in the event of a fire and consists of an external exit, a security exit route and / or access space,
- **access space** is a part of the path for exiting the exit door from some space of the catering facility (rooms, apartments, utility rooms, etc.) to the security exit path or external exit,
- the **security exit route** is a part of the **exit route** separated from the rest of the restaurant by building elements of a certain fire resistance (walls, ceilings, doors, etc.),
- a **security staircase** is a staircase that is part of a safety exit route,
- an **outside exit** from a catering facility is any exit leading to the street or a large enough open and undamaged area,
- **public space** in a catering facility is a part of the facility in which all users of the facility are allowed access,
- **blind corridor** is a corridor with exit in only one direction,
- **load - bearing structures** are structures of a catering facility through which the load is directly or through other structures transmitted to the ground (load-bearing walls, columns, beams, trusses, etc.),

- **firewall** is a wall of minimum fire resistance of 90 minutes that intersects the object from the foundation to the roof and ends at a height of at least 50 cm above the roof, or with a console under the roof at least 1 m wide to the left and right of the firewall of the same resistance as well as a firewall

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tall buildings are buildings whose floor height of the top floor is at least 22 m above the lowest elevation of the floor adjacent to the catering facility serving as a fire access,

- **fire resistance** is a characteristic of building elements or structures that, in conditions of exposure to typical fire development, preserve stability for a certain period of time and / or prevent the penetration of flames and thermal radiation in accordance with the requirements of the fire resistance test standard,
- **the fire resistance class** is defined by the time during which the building element or structure in the conditions of typical fire development maintained its stability, prevented the penetration of flames or thermal radiation in accordance with the values allowed by the standard,
- **typical fire development** is determined by the curve standardized according to HRN DIN 4102, part 2,
- **fire resistant doors** are doors that have a fire resistance class of at least 30 minutes and which have a type certificate of conformity to the requirements of HRN DIN 4102, part 5 for fire resistance. Fire-resistant doors must have an automatic door closing device,
- **an automatic door closing** device is a device that keeps a fire-resistant door open or closed and automatically closes an open fire-resistant door when changing any of the fire sizes,
- **general lighting** is the artificial lighting of a building or space or part thereof appropriate to their particular purpose,
- **security lighting** is an artificial lighting of a building or space or part thereof, added to general lighting for safety reasons. It consists of auxiliary and panic lighting, and is automatically switched on during interruptions or interruptions in the power supply of general lighting,
- **auxiliary lighting** is security lighting that illuminates a space with a minimum of prescribed illumination for a minimum prescribed time,
- **Panic Lighting** is a safety light that indicates the shortest path from a building or space to a safe open space for a minimum prescribed time,
- an **underground garage** is a space for leaving a vehicle unattended by a driver whose ceiling is less than 1.7 m above the ground level,
- **auxiliary rooms** are engine rooms, boiler rooms, fuel storage rooms, pumping stations, rooms for the accommodation of el. electricity, transformers, refrigeration units, switchgear (cabinets), gas bottle systems, warehouses and other premises for performing service activities,
- the **manager of the catering facility** is the person who manages the operation of the catering facility (unless such person is named the manager is considered the owner).

II. FIRE RESISTANCE OF WARRANTY BUILDING BUILDINGS

Article 4

- 1) The fire resistance of the load-bearing structures of the catering facility, which is no higher than three floors, must be at least 30 minutes.
- 2) The fire resistance of load-bearing structures of catering establishments that are more than three storeys high and not tall, must be at least 60 minutes.

3) For catering establishments belonging to high-rise buildings, the fire-resistance of load-bearing structures shall be determined in accordance with the regulations on high-rise buildings.

Article 5

The fire resistance of the building blocks is proven according to the relevant standard of group HRN DIN 4102.

III. BUILDING MEASURES TO PREVENT FIRE TRANSFER IN A CATERING BUILDING

Article 6

- 1) Catering facilities must be divided into fire departments.
- 2) The size of the fire sector in catering establishments higher than three floors, which do not belong to high buildings, may not exceed 1 500 m².
- 3) The size of the fire sector in catering establishments belonging to high-rise buildings shall be determined in accordance with the regulations on fire protection of high-rise buildings.
- 4) The fire sector for catering establishments higher than three floors may cover no more than two floors, with the length of the longer side of the fire sector not exceeding 60 m.
- 5) Building elements and devices for closing openings at the border of a fire sector may have a fire resistance of up to 30 minutes less than the fire resistance of the elements at the border of the fire sector into which they are installed but not less than 30 minutes.
- 6) Paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article shall not apply to fire sectors protected by a stable sprinkler fire extinguishing system.

Article 7

Catering establishments that are in contact with other buildings must be separated from them by an external firewall.

IV. WAYS TO EXIT

Article 8

The width of the exit routes at the narrowest point shall not be less than the sizes prescribed in Table 1, which is printed with this Ordinance and is an integral part thereof.

Article 9

- 1) The length of the access space may not exceed 35 m.
- 2) The distance referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be up to 55 m if the space through which the path referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is protected by a stable sprinkler fire extinguishing system.

Article 10

- 1) Building elements bounded by a safe exit route from catering establishments not exceeding three storeys high shall have a fire resistance of at least 30 minutes.
- 2) In catering establishments which are higher than three floors, building elements limiting the safe exit path (walls, floors, ceilings) must have a fire resistance at least equal to the fire resistance of the load-bearing structures of the building.

3) The fire resistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be demonstrated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of this Ordinance.

Article 11

- 1) In catering establishments that are higher than two floors, there must be a possibility of getting out of each floor with an exit route in at least two directions.
- 2) Exceptionally, the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to catering facilities up to 4 storeys high if the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - up to 6 bedrooms can be located on one floor,
 - the distance from the door axis of any bedroom to the staircase is not more than 10 m,
 - the distance from the farthest part of any public space accessible to persons to the staircase is not more than 15 m,
 - the staircase is not more than 1.1 m narrow,
 - the staircase meets the requirements of Articles 16 and 17 of this Ordinance.

Article 12

- 1) At all entrances and exits to the security exit road doors must be installed which can have a fire resistance of 30 minutes or less than the building elements of the safe exit road into which they are installed, but not less than 30 minutes.

Article 13

Catering establishments that are more than three storeys high must have at least one security staircase.

Article 14

- 1) The width of the staircase used as an exit route shall be determined by the design number of persons who can use the staircase and the number of floors from which the persons exit the staircase and shall not be less than the values prescribed in Table 2 printed with this Ordinance and its is an integral part.
- 2) The width of the staircase shall not be less than the width of the entrance to the staircase.
- 3) The width of the staircase in catering establishments higher than 30 m, measured from the level of the lowest elevation of the surface adjacent to the catering facility serving as a fire access, shall in no case be less than 1.4 m.

Article 15

- 1) Only non-combustible materials or materials of combustion classes A1 and A2 may be used for the final coating of building elements that are bounded by the safety exit route, with the exception of floors of the safety exit road that can be coated with class B1 materials.
- 2) Materials of at least B1 and of at least B2 can be used for finishing the walls of the access space.
- 3) Only the non-combustible or combustible materials A1 and A2 may be used for finishing the ceilings of exit routes.

4) The non-combustibility or combustibility classes of materials referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall be proved according to the standard HRN DIN 4102, part 1 and part 14, or 4102, part 4.

Article 16

- 1) The catering facility must be designed in such a way that the length of the blind corridor does not exceed 10 m.
- 2) By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the length of the blind corridor protected by a sprinkler fire extinguishing system in a catering facility shall not exceed 15 m.
- 3) The length of the blind corridor referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall be measured by the symmetry of the floor plan of the corridor.

Article 17

- 1) At the highest part of the staircase used as an exit path, smoke and heat exhaust elements with a light opening of at least 1 square meter must be installed, which open automatically and must be capable of being opened manually.
- 2) The smoke and heat exhaust elements in catering establishments that have a fire alarm system must be opened by the fire alarm system.
- 3) If the staircase referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is located on the exterior wall of the restaurant, smoke and heat extraction elements may also be used, as well as shut-off windows which can be opened from the ground floor and landing of the staircase of the last floor.

Article 18

Exit paths should not contain items that help spread the fire (for example, fuel packaging, furniture parts, fuel curtains, etc.), things that may interfere with people's egress (for example, appliances, wardrobes, spare parts, stored goods, and etc.), or mirrors that could confuse people in the event of an evacuation.

Article 19

- 1) Doors on exit routes must not be lockable and must open in the exit direction.
- 2) Swing doors or sliding doors shall not be considered as appropriate doors on the way out and additional doors must be installed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.
- 3) Paragraph 1 of this Article does not apply to the exterior doors of a hospitality facility, which are under constant direct supervision of the staff of the hospitality facility.
- 4) The exterior doors referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article must be permanently unlocked during the use of the catering facility.
- 5) The door lock located on the exit routes shall be so designed as to enable the door to be opened by pressing any part of the body of the person to the part of the door at the height of the lock.
- 6) The provisions of this article shall not apply to the door of the rooms in which the guests are staying, such as sleeping rooms, apartments etc.

V. FIRE FIGHTING APPROACHES

Article 20

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Each hospitality facility must have a fire access built in accordance with the Fire Access Conditions Regulations.

YOU. attic

Article 21

- 1) Attics in catering establishments must be constructed as a separate fire sector separated from other parts of the catering facility by building elements that have a fire resistance of at least 60 minutes.
- 2) In case the fire alarm system is installed in the attic space, the resistance of the elements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be at least 30 minutes.
- 3) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not apply to catering establishments up to three storeys high, even if the attic space is protected by a stable fire extinguishing system.
- 4) Attic spaces must be clean and not be used to hold fuel substances.

VII. ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS

Article 22

- 1) In addition to general lighting, catering establishments must also have security lighting, which must meet the prescribed requirements for safety electrical systems.
- 2) The auxiliary lighting referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must illuminate the room in which it is made with a minimum illumination of 1 lux, measured on the floor of the room, for a period of at least 2 hours after switching on.
- 3) The panic lighting referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall illuminate the exit area with a minimum illumination of 1 lux, measured on the floor of the room, for a period of at least 2 hours after switching on.
- 4) Paragraph 1 of this Article does not apply to camps, houses and holiday apartments, rooms for rent and catering establishments for food that can accommodate up to 50 people or have a floor space of less than 50 m², located on the ground floor .

Article 23

- 1) Safety lighting must be inspected at least twice a year, and only once before the main tourist season.
- 2) Records must be kept of the inspections referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
- 3) The responsible person for review and record keeping is the person in charge of fire protection activities in the catering facility.

VIII. VENTILATION SYSTEM

Article 24

- 1) The ventilation system of the catering facility must be designed in such a way as to prevent the entry of combustion products into the outlet space in the event of fire and to enable its cleaning, maintenance and checking of the correct operation of the flaps.
- 2) The ventilation system must be designed in accordance with the regulations on technical standards for ventilation or air-conditioning systems.

1) The flaps referred to in Article 24, paragraph 2 of this Ordinance shall be fire resistant:

- in buildings up to 3 floors above 30 minutes,
- in buildings above 3 floors above ground level, which do not belong to high buildings for at least 60 minutes,
- in high buildings for at least 90 minutes.

2) The flaps referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must have an automatic closing device which is activated in the event of fire.

Article 26

In the event that three or more fire-resistant dampers are installed in the ventilation ducts of a catering establishment, the automatic closing device referred to in Article 25 of this Ordinance shall be so constructed that, in the event of fire, the dampers shall also be closed by a fire alarm panel.

Article 27

1) Ventilation ducts must be cleaned at least once a year, and ventilation ducts from food preparation rooms every 3 months during the operation of the catering facility.

2) In catering establishments operating seasonally, the cleaning of ventilation ducts must be carried out in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, and from the premises for the preparation of food both before and after the cessation of the catering facility.

3) The cleaning referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article must be kept.

4) The person responsible for keeping the records referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is the person in charge of fire protection activities in the catering facility.

5) The person responsible for the cleaning of the ventilation ducts is the manager of the catering facility.

IX. FIRE EXTINGUISHING, FIRE, AND FIRE DEVICE

Article 28

1) Catering facilities where more than 100 persons can be accommodated must have a fire alarm system in place.

2) The fire alarm system referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be installed in the corridors, auxiliary rooms and in all parts of the hospitality facility that are at risk of fire, which are occasionally entered.

3) The system referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of Croatian regulations, and until the adoption of Croatian regulations, European regulations will be applied as a rule of technical practice.

4) Manual fire detectors must be installed so that the distance from any location in the facility to the manual fire detector is no greater than 30 m.

5) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to food establishments and catering establishments which are protected by a stable fire extinguishing system if they are not operated with a fire alarm system.

Article 29

8/27/2019: ~~Book on fire protection of catering establishments~~
P) Catering establishments that can accommodate more than 250 persons at the same time must have a sound alarm device.

- 2) The alarm device may be a siren or a bell whose volume is at least thirty decibels higher than ambient noise measured in the most unfavorable location, but not more than 110 decibels measured at a distance of 1 meter from the alarm device.
- 3) The alarm device must also have a secondary power source, which has the characteristics to enable the alarm device to operate for at least 24 hours in standby mode and 10 minutes in operational state.
- 4) If there is an automatic fire alarm system, the alarm device must be activated automatically after the operation of two automatic fire detectors located in two different alert zones or addressable fire alarms when the second stage is triggered (alert).

Article 30

- 1) An appropriate number of fire extinguishers must be in the hospitality facility in accordance with the regulations on the maintenance and selection of fire extinguishers and the provisions of this Article, but not less than 2 fire extinguishers on each floor of the hospitality facility.
- 2) The type of fire extinguisher is determined by the type of fire that can occur in the space being protected.
- 3) The unit apparatus shall be determined in accordance with the regulations on the maintenance and selection of fire extinguishers.
- 4) The maximum mass of fire extinguishers that can be used for fire protection in a catering facility is 6 kg, except in the auxiliary premises.
- 5) The maximum distance between the place where the fire extinguisher is located and the place where the person can be found in case of fire should not exceed 25 m.

Article 31

- 1) Catering establishments with a surface area greater than 500 m² must have an internal and external fire extinguishing network.
- 2) The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to holiday homes and apartments and rooms for rent.
- 3) The fire sectors in the catering establishments referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article that are protected by stable sprinkler systems shall not have an internal fire extinguishing system.
- 4) The technical characteristics of a fire extinguisher shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the fire extinguishing regulations.

Article 32

Premises in catering establishments intended for the gathering or stay of persons with an area of more than 800 square meters or with the possibility of accommodating more than 300 persons simultaneously must have a stable sprinkler automatic fire extinguishing system installed.

Article 33

- 1) Catering facilities must have atmospheric discharge protection installations that must be constructed and maintained in accordance with the Croatian regulations on atmospheric discharge protection installations.

2) The correctness of the installation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be periodically examined at least once within 3 years.

3) Catering facilities must not be shielded from atmospheric discharge by lightning rods with a radioactive radiation source.

4) Existing radioactive lightning rods must be removed from the catering facilities and replaced with classic lightning rods by the time of the first replacement of the radioactive element.

X. ORGANIZATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

Article 34

1) The employees of the catering facility must be trained in fire protection.

2) Employees are trained in fire protection if they know:

- properly use fire extinguishers located in the particular catering facility where they are employed;
- activate the alarm system and switch off the primary power source of the catering facility with energy (gas and electricity);
- switch off the ventilation system;
- evacuation procedure for persons from any premises of the restaurant.

3) The responsible person for ensuring the training of employees of the fire protection staff of the hospitality facility is the manager of the hospitality facility.

4) The training referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be carried out by school institutions and legal persons authorized to train the population for the implementation of preventive measures of fire protection, fire fighting and rescue of people and property.

5) The certificate of qualification shall be issued to every employee who is qualified within the meaning of paragraph 2 of this Article by school institutions or legal persons authorized to train the population for the implementation of preventive measures of fire protection, fire fighting and rescue of people and property.

6) The manager of the hospitality facility shall have for each employee permanently or occasionally (seasonally) employed in the hospitality facility the document referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article, the form of which is prescribed by the regulation on the program and the manner of training the population for the implementation of preventive measures for fire protection, fire fighting and rescue people and property endangered by fire.

7) The fire safety inspection may be carried out by the fire inspector referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 35

1) The staff of a hospitality facility where more than 100 persons may be accommodated at least once a year must participate in the evacuation exercise and the use of extinguishing agents to protect the hospitality facility.

2) The responsible person for the implementation of the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article is the manager of the catering facility.

3) The staff responsible for the exercises referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be kept responsible for keeping fire in the catering facility.

The staff of the hospitality establishment shall at all times have access to the following premises:

- fire alarm panels;
- main power switch;
- devices for shutting down the ventilation system;
- devices for controlling the operation of stable fire-extinguishing systems;
- water distribution devices on a vertical pipeline.

XI. INSTRUCTIONS AND MARKS FOR AN EMERGENCY

Article 37

Each catering facility must have prominent instructions in the event of a fire and a plan of the catering facility marked in a prominent position near the entrance:

- stairways and exit routes,
- the locations of the fire extinguishers,
- the location of the main switch for the catering facility's electricity supply and the main shutter for fast closing of the gas supply,
- the place where the ventilation system is switched off, if installed,
- the location of the fire control panel, if installed,
- installations and spaces at increased risk of fire if present in the building.

Article 38

- 1) In all buildings higher than two floors, a simplified floor plan near the entrance to the respective floor must be emphasized on each floor of the restaurant.
- 2) The simplified plan referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must indicate the exit routes in case of emergency and the place where the plan is set up.

Article 39

- 1) There must be a fire behavior instruction in each bedroom of the hospitality facility.
- 2) The instruction referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be written in the Croatian language and in the national languages of the guests most often staying in the hospitality establishment, and at least in English and German.
- 3) The instructions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must also include a schematic illustration of the placement of the bedroom in relation to the exit routes.
- 4) The instructions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must specifically indicate that in the event of fire, exit elevators must not be used unless they are safety elevators for handicapped persons, which must be specially marked and which must be specially protected in case of fire, in accordance with Croatian regulations

Article 40

All exit routes and exit doors must be marked with appropriate markings in accordance with ISO 6309 HRN.

XII. AUXILIARY ROOMS

Article 41

- 1) The auxiliary rooms shall be constructed as separate fire compartments of the elements resistant to fire for at least 60 minutes, unless a special regulation specifies a higher resistance to fire.
- 2) The fire resistance of the building elements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may also be 30 minutes if a fire alarm system is installed in the auxiliary premises.
- 3) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to auxiliary rooms with automatic fire-extinguishing systems installed.

Article 42

- 1) No openings are allowed between the staircase serving as the exit road and the auxiliary rooms.
- 2) Direct access to the staircase serving as an exit route should not be possible from the auxiliary premises.
- 3) Access to the stairways referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article from auxiliary rooms not used to house a transformer or high-voltage switch cabinet shall be made through a lobby constructed as a separate fire compartment, the elements of which have a fire resistance of at least 30 minutes.
- 4) The entrance to the auxiliary rooms where the high voltage switchgear cabinets and the transformer station are located can only be from outside.
- 5) The auxiliary premises referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article shall not have any internal connection with other premises in the catering facility.

Article 43

- 1) Underground garages that are part of a catering facility must have a stable sprinkler fire extinguishing system installed.
- 2) The stable system referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be designed in accordance with the VdS Guidelines for the design and construction of sprinkler systems until the adoption of the Croatian regulations.
- 3) Underground garages referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must have at least two exit points for persons.

XIII. ELEVATOR

Article 44

- 1) The engine room of the elevator must be located at the top of the shaft in a space bounded by non-combustible building elements.
- 2) The structure of the shaft and the materials for finishing the window shall be non-combustible or of combustion classes A1 and / or A2. Combustibility or combustion classes shall be proven in accordance with the provisions of Article 15, paragraph 4 of this Ordinance.

3) Elevator shafts must be constructed as a separate fire department. The building elements of an elevator shaft may have a fire resistance of up to 30 minutes less than the fire resistance of the load-bearing structure of the hospitality facility, but not less than 30 minutes.

4) Doors on elevator windows may have a fire resistance of up to 30 minutes less than the fire resistance of the building elements of the window, but not less than 30 minutes.

Article 45

1) Elevators must not be used to evacuate persons during a fire and must not be an integral part of the escape route.

2) The provision from paragraph 1 of this Article does not apply to elevators for evacuation of disabled persons.

3) Elevators for the evacuation of disabled persons and spaces of the engine room of the elevator must be constructed of building elements whose fire resistance must be at least equal to the fire resistance of the load-bearing structure of the catering facility.

4) The elevators referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article must have guaranteed autonomy of operation for at least the time equal to the fire resistance time of the load-bearing structure of the building.

Article 46

1) There must be a ventilation opening at the top of the elevator shaft, or near the top of the elevator shaft, whose surface is not less than 0.2 m² and whose shortest side must not be less than 10 cm.

2) The opening referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be protected by a grid which must allow smoke to escape in the event of fire.

XIV. ADDITIONAL FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

Article 47

1) Ventilation from the premises in which the refrigeration plants are located must be carried out directly into the external space if fuel gas is used as the cooling medium or if toxic gas can be generated by the heat from the cooling medium.

2) The plants referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be placed in the boiler room.

Article 48

1) Premises for the accommodation of internal combustion engines (diesel or gasoline electric generators, compressors with internal combustion engines, gas engines, etc.) must be designed as a separate fire resistance sector of at least 60 minutes and must have input from the external space.

2) The rooms referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be provided with ventilation providing at least 5 changes of air per hour, and the vent ventilation duct leading directly into the outer space.

3) The outdoor space referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not be a skylight or an enclosed yard.

4) Where gas fuel is used in the premises referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the relevant provisions of the Croatian regulations for the design, construction and maintenance of gas boilers shall apply to them.

5) Paragraph 1 of this Article does not apply to premises that have a stable fire extinguishing system installed.

Article 49

- 1) Flammable liquids and gases used for the propulsion of the engine or for heating must be stored in separate facilities, except quantities for daily use.
- 2) Entrance to rooms where flammable liquids or gases are stored must be from an external space, boiler room or room containing internal combustion engines.
- 3) The system for supplying a plant with flammable liquids must have a device for automatic interruption of the flow of fuel which is activated by a thermomaxial fire detector located in the immediate vicinity of the plant.
- 4) It must also be possible to stop the fuel supply manually with a device located outside the room where the fueling plant is located.
- 5) The provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article shall not apply to installations which are located outside the catering facility in a separate facility from which the fire cannot be transferred to the catering facility.

Article 50

- 1) The rooms in which the battery is charged must be ventilated by natural ventilation or the electrical appliances and installations in the room must be designed in an explosion-proof manner in accordance with Croatian regulations.
- 2) The ventilation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must be designed and constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Croatian regulations relating to the design, construction and operation of gas boilers.

Article 51

- 1) Boilers with a power exceeding 70 kW must be located in a separate fire department.
- 2) The building elements of the space in which the boiler rooms referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are located must have a fire resistance of at least 90 minutes.
- 3) The door leading from the boiler room to the catering facility must be fire resistant for at least 90 minutes.
- 4) The boiler doors referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article must have a self-closing mechanism and shall be prominently displayed on the inscription "DOORS MUST BE Permanently CLOSED".

Article 52

- 1) Chimneys at a hospitality facility must be maintained in accordance with the local decision on the chimney sweep service, and in the absence of such in accordance with the rules of technical practice.
- 2) The manager of the catering facility must have an appropriate document for the maintenance of the chimney referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

XV. CAMPS

Article 53

- 1) Campsites that can accommodate more than 3,000 persons must have a risk assessment prepared and a fire protection plan developed based on the risk assessment.
- 2) The camps referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article must have built routes in accordance with the Rules on Conditions for Fire Access.

Campgrounds must be named or numbered and the campsite plan must be prominent on the reception desk.

Article 55

In a camp where more than 100 persons can be accommodated at the same time, each camper group must receive a camp plan at the beginning of the camp with marked routes in the camp and with the numbers of camper sites, the designated camp site of the group or individual, the location of fire extinguishers, the place of hydrants or the place of water intake. and the location of the necessary fire fighting equipment.

Article 56

- 1) The ground of the campsite, which can accommodate more than 3,000 persons at a time, with a width of at least 30 m, must be cleared of fire, material at risk and plant cover.
- 2) The risk material and risky plant cover referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be low vegetation, tree branches and leaves up to 4 m high.
- 3) Firmly built structures in forested areas must have a minimum distance of 15 m from the plant cover.
- 4) The fire protection measure provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to camps protected by additional appropriate fire protection or natural barriers to fire, such as a solid wall with no opening at least 1 m higher than the vegetation cover within 30 m of the campsite, the path around the campsite constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance on conditions for firefighting accesses along which the hydrant network was constructed, a river at least 6 m wide and similar.

Article 57

- 1) Bedrooms in solidly built campsites in a forested area, if they do not have at least two exits at opposite ends of the room allowing access to two independent exit paths, must have at least one opening that can be opened without the use of tools in the open space, which has a minimum width of 51 cm and a minimum height of 61 cm.
- 2) The lower opening level referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not exceed 115 cm above the level of the surrounding soil.

Article 58

- 1) An open fire may only be ignited at places in the camp that have been specially prepared and marked for this purpose.
- 2) The firing site must be cleared of all plant cover within a radius of at least 1.5 m from the circle in which burning may be expected.

Article 59

- 1) Grills in the camp may be used in places specially prepared and marked for this purpose.
- 2) Places prepared and marked for use in the grill must meet the following conditions:
 - the place around the grill must be cleared of all combustible material within 1.5 meters of the edge of the grill,
 - the grill stand must be firm and safe from tipping over,

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Fire extinguishing equipment consisting of a fire hydrant fire extinguisher with associated equipment or at least 100 liters of water per grill and one bucket or one S-6 fire extinguisher with ABC powder must be located at a distance of not more than 20 m.

3) Portable grills must not be used indoors.

Article 60

Open fire locations and grill areas shall not be less than 3 m from the tent.

Article 61

- 1) An ash disposal site must be built in a camp where open fire and / or barbecue is provided.
- 2) Ash should only be disposed of in a prepared site that must be buried in the ground or in a specially prepared landfill of non-combustible material.
- 3) A fire hydrant with the necessary equipment or a water reserve of at least 100 l with a bucket must be located at least 10 m from the landfill.
- 4) The ash must be poured with water after each disposal.
- 5) There shall be no combustible substances at a distance of 3 m from the landfill.

Article 62

- 1) Chimneys and joints of chimneys and fireboxes in the campsite buildings must be inspected at least twice a month and cleaned if necessary.
- 2) The chimney outlet openings must not be less than 3 m from the surrounding tree canopy or other flammable materials.
- 3) A record must be kept of the inspection of the chimney referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.
- 4) The responsible person for review and record keeping is the manager or the owner of the camp.

Article 63

Chimneys on campfires in the campsite located in the forest, which are particularly dangerous for fire, must be equipped with a spark.

Article 64

The solid fuel used must be located at least 9 m from the firebox and the chimney joints.

Article 65

- 1) Campsites that can accommodate more than 3,000 persons must have a fire extinguishing network in place and the possibility of reporting a fire to the nearest professional fire brigade.
- 2) Hydrants must be arranged in such a way that fire can be extinguished in any part of the camp with the associated equipment.
- 3) Every hydrant must have the necessary equipment, which must be located next to the hydrant or at a designated place at the campsite reception, except in the cases referred to in Articles 59 and 61 of this Ordinance.

Article 66

- 1) Campsites that do not have a hydrant network must have a water reserve of at least 30 liters per camper, counting the maximum number of campers who can stay in the camp at the same time and the extinguishing equipment required, consisting of a water bucket (every 5 tents). set up at least 1 bucket) and bunters (at least 1 buckets must be installed for every 20 tents).
- 2) Instead of water reserves, the sea, rivers, streams or lakes may be used with a built access road for fire trucks to the point of water intake. The height difference between the water level and the level of the water intake point must not exceed 3 m.
- 3) The location of the intervention or the location of the water reserve may be no more than 50 m from the campsite and must be visibly marked, marked and signposted at the campsite.

Article 67

- 1) To protect the contents (tents, trailers, etc.) located in the camp, fire extinguishers with powder, at least 1 ABC powder appliance, 6 kg for every 16 tents or camping space, must be installed.
- 2) All enclosed areas in the camp must be protected by the appropriate type and number of fire extinguishers, in accordance with the regulations on the maintenance and selection of fire extinguishers.

XVI PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 68

- 1) A fine in the amount of HRK 500.00 to 1,000.00 shall be imposed on an employee who finds himself at work in a hospitality establishment who is not trained in fire protection (Article 34, paragraph 1).
- 2) The responsible person in the legal person shall also be fined for the offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 69

A fine of between 1,000.00 and 2,000.00 shall be imposed on a natural person for the offense if:

1. lights a campfire outdoors in places not specially prepared for the purpose, or uses a grill in places not prepared for it (Articles 58 and 59 (1) and (2));
2. uses a portable grill indoors (Article 59 (3));
3. does not dispose of the ash at the prepared landfill and if the ash does not pour water after disposal (Article 61, paragraphs 2 and 4).

Article 70

- 1) A fine in the amount of HRK 1,000.00 to HRK 5,000.00 shall be imposed on a legal person for an offense if:
 1. does not keep the attic room clean and if it holds combustible substances in the attic (Article 21, paragraph 4);
 2. fails to inspect emergency lighting and fails to keep records of the inspection (Article 23, paragraphs 1 and 2);
 3. fails to clean ventilation ducts or fails to keep records of duct cleaning (Article 27);

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4. fails to test the installation for atmospheric discharge protection (Article 39, paragraph 2);

5. the premises referred to in Article 36 shall not be accessible to staff employed.

6. no instructions for the occurrence of fire, plans of the catering facility with prescribed markings, and other markings (Articles 37, 38, 39 and 40) have been highlighted at the prescribed location;

7. does not maintain chimneys or does not have a document for the maintenance of chimneys (Article 52);

8. no threat assessment and fire protection plan has been prepared for the camp (Article 53);

9. the routes at the campsite are not marked and if the campsite plan is not displayed at the reception desk (Article 54);

10. the campsite plans are not delivered to campers at the start of the campsite (Article 55);

11. the area around the camps is not regulated in accordance with the provisions of Article 56;

12. if he does not clean the chimneys or does not keep records of the inspection and cleaning of the chimneys (Article 62, paragraphs 1 and 3);

13. does not keep solid fuel at the prescribed distance from the place of combustion and chimney (Article 64);

14. the place of the intervention or the place of the water reserve is not marked (Article 66, paragraph 3);

2) A responsible person in a legal person shall also be fined for the misdemeanor referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 71

1) A fine in the amount of HRK 10,000.00 to HRK 15,000.00 shall be imposed on a legal person for an offense if:

1. does not install a sufficient number of fire extinguishers for fire protection (Article 30 (1) and Article 67);

2. does not possess certificates of competence for employed employees and does not provide training for employed fire protection employees (Article 34);

3. evacuation and fire extinguishing exercises are not carried out, and no records are kept (Article 35);

4. the location of the fire has not been cleared of the vegetation cover (Article 58 (2));

5. designate an open fire location and a grill location in an inappropriate location (Article 60);

6. does not build an ash disposal site and does not keep the area around the landfill clean of combustible substances (Article 61);

7. the camp does not have the necessary fire-fighting equipment or water reserves (Articles 65 and 66).

2) A responsible person in a legal person shall also be fined for the misdemeanor referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the amount of HRK 3,000.00 to HRK 5,000.00.

Article 72

A fine in the amount of HRK 1,000.00 to HRK 5,000.00 shall be imposed on the craftsman for the offense if:

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1. does not keep the attic rooms clean and if it holds combustible substances in the attic (Article 21, paragraph 4);
 2. the security lighting is not inspected and if the inspection is not kept on record (Article 23, paragraphs 1 and 2);
 3. fails to clean ventilation ducts or fails to keep records of duct cleaning (Article 27);
 4. fails to test the installation for atmospheric discharge protection (Article 33, paragraph 2);
 5. evacuation and fire extinguishing exercises are not carried out, and no records are kept (Article 35);
 6. the premises referred to in Article 36 are not accessible to the staff employed;
 7. no instructions for the occurrence of fire, plans of the catering facility with prescribed markings, and other markings (Article 37, 38, 39 and 40) have been pointed out at the prescribed place;
 8. does not maintain the chimneys or does not have a document for the maintenance of the chimneys (Article 52);
 9. no threat assessment and fire protection plan has been prepared for the camp (Article 53);
 10. the routes at the campsite are not marked and if the campsite plan is not displayed at the reception desk (Article 54);
 11. campsite plans are not served to campers at the beginning of the campsite (Article 55);
 12. the area around the camps is not regulated in accordance with the provisions (Article 56);
 13. the location of the fire has not been cleared of the vegetation cover (Article 58 (2));
 14. designate an open fire location and an inappropriate place for grilling (Article 60);
 15. does not construct an ash disposal site and does not keep the area around the landfill clean of combustible substances (Article 61);
 16. if the chimney is not cleaned or the chimneys are inspected and cleaned (Article 62);
 17. does not keep solid fuel at the proper distance from the place of combustion and chimney (Article 64);
 18. the camp does not have the necessary fire-fighting equipment or water reserves (Articles 65 and 66);
 19. the place of the intervention or the place of the water reserve is not marked (Article 66, paragraph 3);
 20. does not install a sufficient number of fire extinguishers for fire protection (Article 30 (1) and Article 67).

XVII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 73

This Ordinance applies only to catering establishments whose construction will commence after the entry into force of this Ordinance, with the exception of the provisions of Articles 18, 21, 4, 27, 30, 33, 52, 53, 54, 55 ., 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 67 and Chapters VII, X and XI.

Article 74

Emergency lighting and portable fire extinguishers in existing catering establishments must comply with the provisions of this Ordinance within five years of the entry into force of this Ordinance.

Article 75

Instructions and labels in catering establishments prescribed by this Ordinance must be affixed within one month from the date of entry into force of this Ordinance.

Article 76

Existing camps shall comply fully with the provisions of Article 53 of this Ordinance within two years from the date of entry into force of this Ordinance, and with the provisions of Articles 30 and 67 (1) within one year from the date of entry into force of this Ordinance. Ordinance.

Article 77

This Ordinance shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the Official Gazette.

No: 511-01-90-27938 / 1-1998.

Zagreb, 7 September 1998

Minister of Internal Affairs
mr. Ivan Penic, mp

ANNEX 1

Table 1.

The biggest predicted number of persons per floor	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360
Width of mind	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8

Table 2.

Width staircase mind	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Number of floors	Most people who can use the staircase							
1	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360
2	260	285	310	335	360	385	410	435
3	300	330	360	390	420	450	480	510
4	340	375	410	445	480	515	550	585
5	380	420	460	500	540	580	620	660
6	420	465	510	555	600	645	690	735
7	460	510	560	610	660	710	760	810
8	500	555	610	665	720	775	830	885
9	540	600	660	720	780	840	900	960

