

Provisions on the Fire Control Administration of Wuhan City

(Promulgated by Order of the Municipal People's Government No.249 on January 21st, 2014. Revised in accordance with the *Decision of the Municipal People's Government on Amending Several Provisions on the Fire Control Administration of Wuhan City* on March 3rd, 2022)

Article 1 These Provisions are formulated to strengthen fire management, prevent and reduce fire hazards, safeguard the personal and property safety of the people, and maintain public safety. They are based on the *Fire Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China*, the *Fire Control Regulations of Hubei Province*, and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as relevant national provisions. They are developed in consideration of the actual conditions of Wuhan city.

Article 2 These Provisions shall apply to fire control administration within the administrative area of Wuhan City.

Article 3 The Municipal People's Government shall lead the fire control work of Wuhan City, incorporate fire control work into the annual performance appraisal system of the government, supervise, inspect and assess the performance of the fire control duties of the people's governments at lower levels according to the law, and ensure that the construction of public fire control facilities, fire control equipment and fire brigades is compatible with the level of economic construction and social development.

The district people's governments (including Wuhan East Lake New Technology Development Zone, Wuhan Economic and Technological Development Zone, and East Lake Ecological Tourism Scenic Area Administrative Committee, the same below) are the main responsible entities for fire control work within their respective jurisdictions. They shall incorporate fire control work expenses including construction of fire infrastructure, fire equipment and fire brigades in the districts into the annual fiscal budget, and organize fire control work in accordance with the requirements of the municipal people's government.

Article 4 The municipal and district emergency management departments shall implement supervision and administration of the fire control work within their respective areas, and the daily work shall be carried out by the fire rescue institutions at the

corresponding level. The fire and rescue departments shall establish sound collaboration and information sharing mechanisms with the relevant departments.

Departments including public security, natural resources planning, urban and rural construction, housing management, market regulation, urban management, law enforcement, culture and tourism, education and finance shall carry out fire control work in accordance with their respective responsibilities.

Article 5 Sub-district offices and township people's governments shall establish fire control safety organizations, clarify safety responsibilities, guarantee Fire-fighting funds funds, carry out fire control supervision and inspection, organize fire control publicity and education, special fire control management and fire-fighting drills, urge the rectification of fire hazards, assist fire rescue institutions in firefighting and rescue operations, and perform other fire control responsibilities.

Residents' committees and villagers' committees shall appoint fire control managers to perform fire control duties.

Article 6 Wuhan City shall incorporate fire safety management into the grid-based community service management.

Sub-district offices and township people's governments shall organize community workers to carry out basic fire information collection, fire safety patrols, fire safety publicity

and other work under the guidance of fire rescue institutions, and record and report fire incidents in accordance with the regulations.

Article 7 The sub-district offices shall set up community miniature fire stations (emergency service stations), establish community volunteer fire brigades, equip them with public fire equipment and apparatus such as electric bicycles and motorcycles, strengthen joint logistics support, joint training and joint operations with fire rescue institutions, establish communication dispatch networking, implement daily maintenance funding, and carry out duty, patrol, inspection and fire extinguishing disposal.

Township people's governments shall strengthen the construction of village-level volunteer fire brigades, ensure the corresponding public fire control facilities and improve rural fire control, fire-fighting and rescue capabilities.

Sub-district offices and township people's governments shall provide appropriate subsidies, safety protection, transportation, meal allowances, etc. to the volunteer firefighters recruited and participating in firefighting and rescue in accordance with relevant regulations on volunteer service, and reward those with outstanding contributions.

Article 8 The people's governments at all levels in Wuhan City shall, in accordance with the provisions, establish

full-time government fire brigades, incorporate the construction funds, personnel funds and daily operation funds of the full-time government fire brigades into the financial budget at the corresponding level, ensure that the salaries and benefits of the full-time government fire brigade personnel are not lower than the average wage of the on-the-job staff of the public institutions in the urban area of Wuhan City in the previous year, and establish a dynamic adjustment mechanism based on the economic and social development level of Wuhan City.

Article 9 District fire control and rescue institutions shall determine entities with a high possibility of fire and those where a fire could lead to significant loss of life or property as the key entities of fire safety within the jurisdictions.

Key entities of fire control safety shall perform the following duties in addition to the fire control duties stipulated by the laws and regulations:

(1) When designating or changing fire safety responsibility personnel or fire safety management personnel, it should be reported to the local fire and rescue institution for record keeping;

(2) Fire safety responsibility personnel and fire safety management personnel should receive fire safety knowledge training at least once a year;

(3) Develop and refine firefighting and emergency

evacuation plans, and organize drills at least once every six months;

(4) Establish fire control organizations such as full-time fire brigades or voluntary fire brigades according to the regulations.

Article 10 Government miniature fire stations shall be established in the following places or areas outside the protection radius of the fire rescue station to undertake fire-fighting and rescue work within the designated service area:

(1) Personnel-dense places determined by the fire control and rescue institutions;

(2) Construction projects with a floor area of 500,000m²;

(3) Business entities and industrial parks engaged in the production, storage, and operation of flammable and explosive hazardous materials.

The fire-specific planning and construction standards for miniature government fire stations shall be formulated by the municipal fire rescue institution in conjunction with the municipal development and reform department and natural resources planning department, and shall be implemented after being approved by the municipal people's government. The specific planning shall be incorporated into the land and space planning in accordance with the regulations. The miniature government fire stations shall be uniformly constructed by the

municipal fire rescue institutions in accordance with the fire-specific planning and construction standards, and special funds for construction shall be included in the municipal and district financial budgets.

Article 11 The following key entities of fire safety shall establish miniature fire stations in accordance with the construction standards to undertake the fire-fighting and rescue work within the entities;

(1) Commercial complexes with a total floor area of more than 200,000m²;

(2) Production and processing enterprises with a total floor area of more than 500,000m² that produce and store flammable and combustible materials;

(3) Logistics parks covering an area of more than 150,000m²;

(4) Schools with an area of more than 1 million m²;

(5) Other places with high fire risk that are deemed necessary to establish miniature fire stations after assessment and evaluation by fire and rescue authorities.

Miniature fire stations shall carry out fire prevention and control activities such as the fire inspections and initial fire-fighting within their respective entities, and accept the dispatch command and business guidance of from fire and rescue authorities. The construction standards of miniature fire

stations shall be formulated by the municipal fire and rescue authority and announced to the public.

Article 12 The fire and rescue authorities in Wuhan City shall establish an urban fire remote monitoring network platform to implement real-time monitoring of key entities of fire safety.

Key entities of fire safety that have automatic fire alarm systems shall be connected to the urban fire remote monitoring network platform, and shall not be closed or dismantled without authorization.

Other entities are encouraged to use Internet of Things technology to improve the efficiency of autonomous fire safety management and connect to Wuhan City fire remote monitoring network platform.

Article 13 In addition to fulfilling responsibilities as key entities of fire safety, urban rail transit operators shall also abide by the following provisions:

(1) Establish fire safety management institutions, implement fire safety management systems, build unit fire and rescue teams, and equip personnel and fire equipment suitable for urban rail transit development;

(2) Construct a digital wireless communication system for rail transit fire-fighting and rescue, gradually integrate it into the city's fire-fighting and rescue digital wireless communication system, and operate under the guidance and management of

fire-fighting and rescue institutions;

(3) Keep entrances and exits, evacuation passages and fire engine passages unobstructed, and do not set up unauthorized shops or temporary stands in station halls and platforms;

(4) Dissuade and stop passengers from carrying inflammable and explosive dangerous goods into trains, stations and other rail traffic facilities, or storing such goods in stations;

(5) Propagate fire safety knowledge including fire prevention common sense, usage of firefighting facilities and equipment, evacuation methods through broadcasts, TV, newspapers, publicity brochures etc. to passengers;

(6) Regularly inspect ventilation, smoke exhausts and other fire-fighting facilities to ensure their integrity and effectiveness;

(7) Operational facilities and advertising facilities in underground rail transit spaces shall use non-flammable materials.

Article 14 Entities identified as those with high fire risk in accordance with relevant provisions of the State and province shall conduct regular fire safety assessments. Fire safety assessments for high fire risk entities shall be carried out by qualified agencies, conducted annually, and the assessment results shall be made public and reported to the fire and rescue

authority of the area where the entities are located.

Entities with a high fire risk shall strengthen human preventive measures, physical preventive measures and technical preventive measures, implement strict fire safety management, and purchase public liability insurance for fire accidents in accordance with relevant national and provincial regulations.

Fire and rescue institutions shall urge high fire risk entities to strengthen fire safety work based on the results of the fire safety assessments.

Article 15 Property service companies shall, in accordance with laws, regulations, rules and property service contracts, fulfill the following fire safety responsibilities:

(1) Establish and improve the fire safety system, and specify personnel responsible for fire safety and management;

(2) Conduct regular fire safety inspections and eliminate fire hazards;

(3) Formulate fire-fighting and emergency evacuation plans, and organize at least one drill every year;

(4) Regularly conduct fire safety awareness and education campaigns;

(5) The designated parking shall not obstruct the passage of fire trucks;

(6) Other fire control duties as stipulated by laws and

regulations.

For residential communities not implementing property services, sub-district offices shall urge and guide residents' committees to organize property owners or users to conduct self-management and fulfill fire safety responsibilities.

Article 16 Schools and kindergartens shall strengthen their fire control management, improve fire control facilities, set up fire control safety signs and reminders, carry out fire control safety education in a planned way and conduct a drill for sheltering, self-rescue, and emergency evacuation every school year.

Fire and rescue institutions shall guide the schools and kindergartens within their jurisdictions to carry out fire safety education and assist in performing fire safety drills.

Article 17 Constructors shall store, keep and use construction materials in accordance with the provisions on fire safety, and install temporary fire-fighting facilities such as fire extinguishers, temporary fire water supply systems and emergency lighting in accordance with the provisions of the State.

Construction projects and temporary structures shall not use building materials that do not meet fire safety requirements. The use of external wall insulation materials and interior decoration materials that exceed national standards in

terms of fire resistance is encouraged for construction projects.

Article 18 Except for underground structures built separately, new construction projects with a fire control room should place the fire control room on the first floor of the building, near the exterior wall in compliance with relevant technical requirements.

For newly constructed public buildings and high-rise structures, fire truck operation areas should be established in accordance with relevant national technical standards. It is prohibited to park vehicles, set up stalls, or engage in activities that occupy the fire truck operation areas.

External walls without natural lighting openings in areas designated for firefighting and rescue should have firefighting and rescue windows and warning signs installed in accordance with the relevant national technical standards.

When outdoor advertisements are installed on the exterior walls or roof of a building, it is prohibited to block exterior doors, windows, or rooftop smoke vents, which could obstruct smoke exhaust and fire-fighting and rescue efforts in the building.

Article 19 Residential areas shall designate centralized parking and charging sites for electric bicycles in accordance with relevant fire safety management regulations. Support should be provided for qualified old residential communities to

build centralized parking and charging sites for electric bicycles. Installation of intelligent control systems and other facilities prohibiting electric bicycles from entering elevators should be encouraged.

The management entity of centralized parking and charging stations for electric bicycles shall strengthen the safety management of electric bicycle charging, and shall not provide charging equipment or charging stations that do not conform to the safety standards, and the charging stations shall be equipped with appropriate fire-fighting equipment.

Article 20 Within the administrative area of Wuhan City, the sale and ignition of sky lanterns and other aerial drifting objects with open flames and uncontrollable fire sources are prohibited.

Article 21 The municipal and district fire control and rescue institutions may, based on the needs of the fire prevention work, request the people's government at the corresponding level to organize the relevant departments to carry out specialized rectification of places with high population density, flammable and explosive materials, construction sites, and similar locations.

Article 22 If fire control and rescue institutions discover any of the following circumstances during fire supervision inspections, they may identify the areas as regional fire hazards

in accordance with relevant regulations and report in writing to the district people's government where the areas are located;

(1) Areas where it is common for residences to be mixed with production, storage, business operations and other functions within the same buildings;

(2) Urban villages and old residential areas with dense buildings, low fire resistance ratings and public fire control facilities that fail to meet fire safety requirements.

Article 23 For regional fire hazard areas, the district people's government where they are located shall formulate an overall remediation work plan, clarify the responsibilities of relevant departments, and organize implementation. For fire hazard areas spanning multiple districts, the municipal fire and rescue authority shall formulate an overall remediation work plan and report to the municipal people's government for approval, and relevant departments of district and municipal people's governments shall organize implementation according to the division of responsibilities.

Places with residences mixed with production, storage, business operations and other functions within interconnected spaces shall be set up separately and independently. If they have to be set up in the same building, independent evacuation facilities shall be set up respectively, closed automatic fire doors of grade B or higher shall be installed, and complete fire

compartmentalization shall be implemented. For places where national standards do not require automatic sprinkler systems, simple automatic sprinkler systems and independent fire alarm systems shall be installed.

For urban villages and old residential areas identified as regional fire hazards, their sub-district offices shall improve building fire protection and safety evacuation conditions, equip public firefighting facilities, standardize fire and electricity use management, and strengthen fire prevention publicity.

Article 24 Technical service institutions or professionals can be engaged to provide technical services such as testing of fire-fighting facilities, fire safety assessment, fire loss appraisal, and technical analysis of fire accidents for tasks including fire supervision inspection, fire accident investigation, fire publicity and training. Technical service institutions or professionals shall be responsible for the opinions or reports they issue.

Article 25 For fires resulting in casualties and major social impacts, the municipal and district people's governments shall investigate the causes, summarize lessons, and determine responsibilities. If necessary, they may directly or indirectly authorize the fire rescue agencies at the corresponding level to organize departments including emergency, public security, natural resources planning, urban and rural construction, and

housing management to set up a fire accident investigation team for investigation.

Based on identifying the cause of fire, the fire accident investigation team shall investigate the inducing factors of the fire, causative factors of the disaster, and relevant factors such as fire prevention and extinguishing technologies. It shall also investigate the responsibilities of various stakeholders including users, managers, construction projects, intermediary services, quality of fire products, and fire safety supervision. It shall analyze and identify fire risks, loopholes and weak links in fire safety management, and propose improvement measures to urge relevant departments, industries and entities to discover problems for rectification and pursue responsibilities.

Article 26 Fire rescue institutions shall regularly publish information such as fire warning, major fire hazards, key entities of fire control safety, fire safety misconducts and assessment results of fire high-risk entities within their jurisdictions.

Fire rescue institutions shall issue fire prevention tips, broadcast fire prevention public service advertisements and prompts, and publicize fire prevention knowledge and fire prevention laws and regulations through mobile phone text messages, outdoor advertisements, radio and television, newspapers and periodicals, public transport broadcasting

systems and other media.

Sub-district offices and community resident committees shall conduct fire publicity and prompt knowledge on safe use of fire and electricity as well as escape and first aid in areas with high mobility population, using means such as publicity columns and video broadcasts.

Article 27 For violations of the Provisions where laws, regulations and rules already have penalty provisions, those provisions shall prevail.

Article 28 In case of any of the following circumstances in violation of these Provisions, the fire rescue institution shall order corrections to be made within a certain period; those who fail to make corrections within the period shall be fined not less than RMB1,000 but not more than RMB5,000:

(1) Entities of fire safety changing personnel responsible for fire safety and fire safety management without reporting to fire and rescue institution;

(2) High-risk fire entities failing to conduct fire safety assessments as required.

Article 29 Those who violate these Provisions by selling sky lanterns and other aerial drifting objects with open flames and uncontrollable fire sources without fixed business premises within the administrative area of Wuhan City shall be ordered to correct by urban administration law enforcement departments

and fined not less than RMB100 but not more than RMB500.

Those who sell sky lanterns and other aerial drifting objects with open flames and uncontrollable fire sources at fixed business premises shall be ordered to correct by market regulation departments and fined not less than RMB500 but not more than RMB2,000.

Those who ignite sky lanterns and other aerial drifting objects with open flames and uncontrollable fire sources within the administrative area of Wuhan City shall be given a warning by the public security organ and may be fined not more than RMB500.

Article 30 These Provisions shall come into force as of March 1st, 2014.