

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF EMERGENCY VEHICULAR ACCESS (EVA)



EMERGENCY VEHICULAR ACCESS
♦ INDICATION SIGN ALONG EVA OF DRIVEWAY DESIGN ♦

BACKGROUND

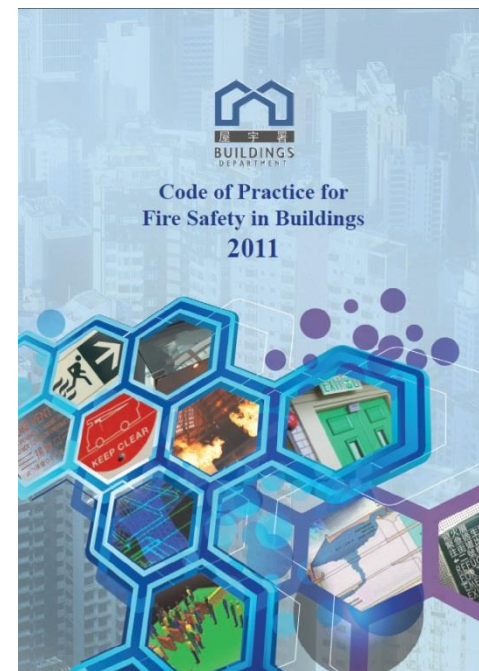
- Section 41D(1) of the Building (Planning) Regulation (Cap. 123F) which came into operation on 31 December 2004
 - every building to be provided with emergency vehicular access (EVA) for:
 - safe and unobstructed access of the FSD's vehicle to a building; and
 - safe operation of such a vehicle
 - for a fire or other emergency situation



BACKGROUND

- Part D in Section 6 of the Code of Practice for Fire Safety in Buildings 2011 (the FS Code):

Providing circumstances of deemed compliance of section 41D(1) of Cap. 123F



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVA (1)

- Requirements cater for FSD's operational needs
- Virgin Site – a site where there is no temporary or permanent building, including NTEH, in existence before redevelopment
- Redevelopment Site – a site that is not a virgin site

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVA (2) – *VIRGIN SITE*

- Carriageway
 - Not less than 7.3m wide
- If not in form of Carriageway
 - Not less than 6m wide
 - Hard-paved
 - Well demarcated on ground
- Clear headroom not less than 4.5m
- Gradient not steeper than 1:10



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVA (3) – *VIRGIN SITE*

- Specifications of Vehicle
 - Gross weight 30,000 kg
 - Turning circle 26m
 - Length 12m



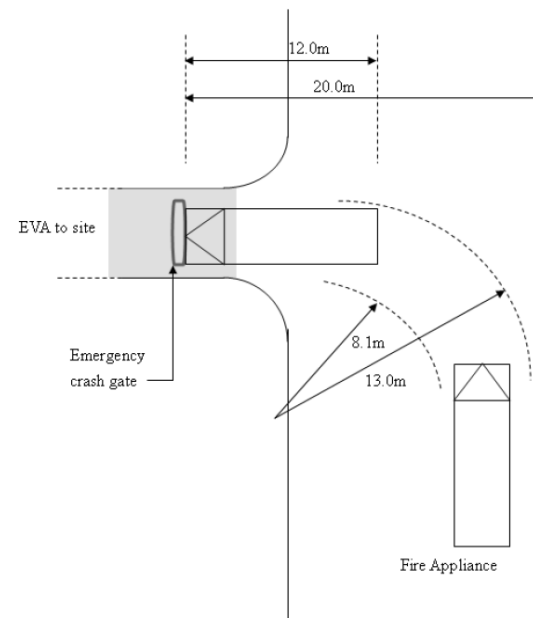
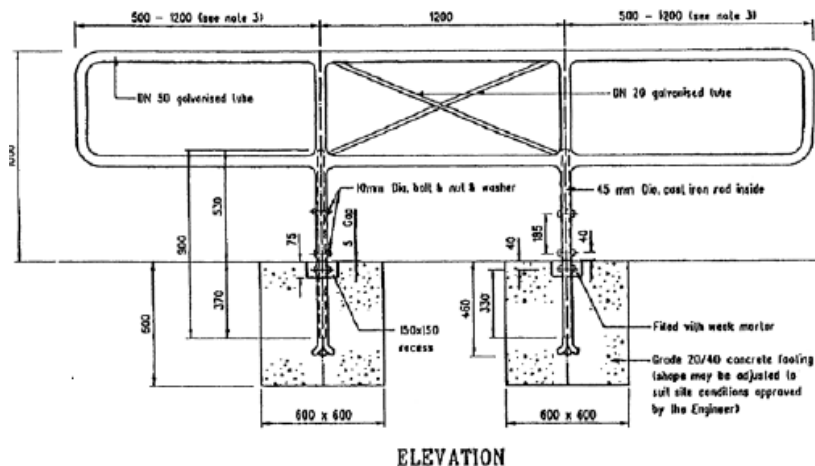
- EVA should serve at least one major facade of the building
 - 25% of the perimeter walls within 10m of EVA

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVA (4) – *REDEVELOPMENT SITE*

- Generally the same as requirements as for virgin site
- Except on the minimum requirement on the width of EVA
 - not less than 6m wide

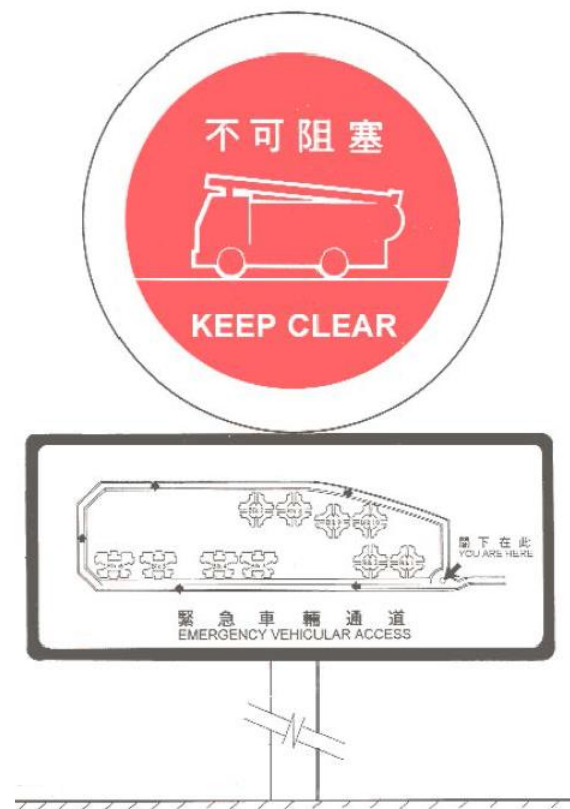
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVA (5) – OTHERS

- Emergency crash gate, if installed, should conform to the Highways Department standards



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVA (6) – *OTHERS*

- Provision of a sign showing the layout of the EVA



CONTROL MECHANISM

- Building plans will be rejected under Section 16(1)(d) of the Buildings Ordinance (Cap. 123) if:
 - EVA not fully complying with the stipulated requirements; or
 - considered unacceptable by the FSD

EXEMPTION

- The Building Authority may grant exemption under section 41D(3) of Cap. 123F if he is satisfied that:
 - building is of low fire risk; or
 - impracticable having regard to the topographical features of the area on which the building is situated

EXEMPTION

- Consultation with the Director of Fire Services on the merits and special circumstances of each case
- Usually subject to enhancing the Fire Service Installations, Means of Escape, Fire Resisting Construction & etc.



EXEMPTION

- Practice Note for Authorized Persons and Registered Structural Engineers (PNAP) APP-136 provides guidance notes on exemption in special circumstances

PNAP APP-136

Appendix B
(PNAP 288)
(APP-136)

Guidance Notes on Exemption / Modification

Consideration of Part VI of the MOA Code where Special Circumstances warranted

	Situation	MOA Code Para.	Relaxation
1	Dead-end EVA	24.2(d) 25.2	Non-provision of turning space at dead-end EVA is acceptable should the F.S. appliances need not to reverse more than 30m for turning space.
2	Run-in/run-out point	24.2(a) 25.3(c)	The width of EVA may be relaxed to not less than 4.5m.
3	Domestic building(s) of 3-storey or below, including single family building(s) to which MOE Code paragraph 5 applies	24.2(a) 25.3(c)	The width of EVA may be relaxed to not less than 4.5m depending on the topographical constraints.
4		24.2(e) 25.3(c)	The horizontal distance between the EVA and the building façade exceeds 10m but within 30m is acceptable subject to the provision of FSI enhancement which may include a hose reel system.
5			The horizontal distance between the EVA and the building façade exceeds 30m is acceptable subject to the provision of FSI enhancement which may include a sprinkler system and/or other enhancements depending on the scope of development, distance from the main road and source of water supply.
6	A building re-development in an original site such as Class A, B or C site (other than industrial, cinema or theatre)	25.3(c)	<p>The width of the existing road(s)/street(s) serving as EVA may be relaxed to not less than 4.5m.</p> <p>The requirement on the EVA serving at least one major façade having not less than one-fourth of the total perimeter walls may be relaxed when the topographical features of the site make the compliance impracticable. Notwithstanding the above, the major façade of Class A site being served by EVA shall not be less than the minimum distance between the two opposite side boundaries within 10m from the EVA.; whilst for Class B and C sites, paragraph 24.2(e) should follow.</p>



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