

ICS 13.220.20

CCS P 16



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 51324-2019

**Standard for fire protection of transitional settlements in
disaster areas**

Issued on: January 24, 2019

Implemented on: September 1, 2019

**Issued by: Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the
People's Republic of China;
State Administration for Market Regulation**

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1 General

2 terms

1 General

1.0.1 This standard is formulated to prevent fires at transitional resettlement sites in disaster areas, reduce and control fire hazards, and protect personal and property safety.

1.0.2 This standard applies to the fire protection design, fire prevention, fire station and fire fighting and rescue equipment configuration of transitional resettlement sites in natural disaster areas.

1.0.3 The construction of transition resettlement sites in the disaster area should follow the relevant laws and regulations of the country, and be tailored to local conditions, safe and reliable, scientific and reasonable, and environmentally friendly and economical.

1.0.4 The construction of transitional resettlement sites in the disaster area shall not only comply with the provisions of this standard, but also comply with the relevant current national standards.

2.0.1 Transitional settlements

In order to meet the needs of natural disaster rescue, emergency shelter and transitional resettlement of the affected people, emergency shelters and temporary settlements in disaster areas are planned and constructed in a unified manner.

2.0.2 Emergency shelter in disaster areas

It is a safe place for emergency evacuation, refuge, temporary living and centralized relief for the affected people.

2.0.3 Temporary settlements temporary settlements

After the disaster, it is planned and constructed in a unified way, and it is a collective settlement for the affected people to live temporarily, engage in production and other activities, and meet the needs of natural disaster relief.

2.0.4 temporary building

The simple houses built in temporary settlements meet the safety requirements such as earthquake resistance and wind resistance, have basic living and living conditions, and

need to be demolished within the specified time limit.

3Emergency shelters in disaster areas 3.0.1 Emergency shelters in disaster areas should be set up in parks, green spaces, squares, playgrounds, stadiums, parking lots and other safe open areas.

3.0.2 The distance between emergency shelters in disaster areas and secondary disaster sources should comply with the current national regulations on major hazard sources of hazardous chemicals and fire prevention standards.

A fire isolation belt with a width of not less than 30m shall be set up between the emergency shelter in the disaster area and general secondary fire hazard sources such as flammable building areas and flammable storage yards; The distance between liquid and flammable gas storage tanks (zones) and other major secondary fire or explosion hazard sources should not be less than 1000m 3.0.3 Emergency shelters in disaster areas can be divided into categories I, II and III according to their land area, sustainable operation time and service radius. The emergency shelters in various disaster areas should meet the requirements in Table 3.0.3.

5.3 Fire station and equipment 5.3.1 Fire stations should be set up in temporary settlements with 1,000 transitional resettlement houses and above. The fire protection performance of fire station rooms should not be lower than the requirements of this standard for transitional resettlement houses 5.3.2 Fire stations should be set up in other temporary settlements adjacent to fire stations that cannot reach the fire scene within 5 minutes after receiving a fire alarm.

5.3.3 Fire station buildings should not exceed 2 floors. The fire distance between the fire station and other transitional resettlement houses should not be less than 5m, and the fire distance between the fire station and tents and tarpaulin houses should not be less than 12m.

5.3.4 The fire station shall be provided with obvious signs. The fire station should meet the basic needs of fire extinguishing, emergency rescue, and on-duty preparations, and have basic functions such as accommodation, office, living, learning, and equipment storage for on-duty personnel.

5.3.5 The fire station should be equipped with a parking pad for fire engines, and the parking pad should be hardened. Carports should be built for parking pads with a service life of more than 3 months, and should meet the following requirements.

1 The clear distance between the outer edges of the fire trucks in the shed should not be less than 2.0m; the distance from the outer edges of the fire trucks to the side wall and the surface of the pillars should not be less than 1.0m; the distance from the outer edges of the fire trucks to the surface of the rear wall should not be less than 2.5m m; the distance from the outer edge of the fire truck to the front door stack should not be less than 1.0m; the net

height of the carport should not be less than the car height plus 0.3m.

2. Each parking space in the carport shall have an independent gate. The width of the gate shall not be less than the width of the vehicle plus 1.0m, and the height shall not be less than the height of the vehicle plus 0.3m.

3 The indoor temperature of the carport should not be lower than 5C. Necessary anti-freezing measures should be taken according to needs and possibilities in cold, severe cold disaster areas and other disaster areas that may freeze.

5.3.6 The equipment standards for fire trucks in fire stations shall not be lower than those specified in Table 5.3.6.

Table 5.3.6 Equipped Standards for Fire Trucks

Note. The fire truck includes on-board equipment and related emergency rescue equipment

5.3.7 The equipment standard of the fire station shall not be lower than the requirements in Table 5.3.7. Temporary settlements with only firefighting duty points should be equipped with hand-held motorized fire pumps, manual demolition tools, water guns, hoses and basic protective equipment for firefighters.

Table 5.3.7 Standards for equipment and equipment

Continued Table 5.3.7

Note. 1. The 18 items of basic protective equipment for firefighters are the same as the equipment standards for secondary ordinary fire stations in Appendix 2, Attached Table 2-I of "Urban Fire Station Construction Standards" (Building Standard 152).

2 Communication facilities should be wirelessly networked with the fire station