15. Fire Safety Regulation[159]

Preamble

The Dharma Gate Buddhist Church and the Dharma Gate Buddhist College (hereinafter: Church and College), in order to carry out their fire safety–related duties, enact the following regulation pursuant to Section 19 (1) of Act XXXI of 1996 on Fire Protection, Technical Rescue and Fire Departments (hereinafter: the Act), Government Decree No. 54/2014. (XII. 5.) of the Ministry of the Interior on the National Fire Safety Regulations (hereinafter: OTSZ), and Government Decree No. 30/1996. (XII. 06.) of the Ministry of the Interior on the Preparation of Fire Safety Regulations.

Part I

General Provisions

Purpose of the Regulation

1. §

The purpose of the Fire Safety Regulation (hereinafter: Regulation) is to define the fire safety responsibilities of the management, employees, and students in all organizational units, to set out the general requirements for work and usage, and to establish the rules of fire safety procedures.

Territorial and Personal Scope of the Regulation

2. §

(1) The territorial scope of the Regulation extends to all properties owned or rented by the Church and College, including in particular:

1. Headquarters	1098 Budapest, Börzsöny u. 11.
2. Site 3. Specialized Library	1098 Budapest, Csengettyű u. 3. 1098 Budapest, Börzsöny u. 13.
4. Mánfa Educational Institute	7304 Mánfa, Fábián Béla u. 87.

to the facilities located at the above addresses, as well as to any rented properties at other addresses, open areas, persons present in the facilities of the Church and College, persons carrying out activities, employees, and students, including employees, students, and guests of other institutions, companies, etc.

(2) The personal scope of the Regulation extends to members and employees of the Church and College, whether employed directly or by other economic organizations, to students, to employees of other organizations operating on the premises of the Church and College, and to all persons present in the facilities of the Church and College.

Structure and Tasks of the Fire Safety Organization of the Church and College

3. §

(1) The fire safety tasks assigned to the Church, along with the authority and responsibility required for their implementation, are borne by the following persons and organizations:

a) Church Director,

b) Chief Building Supervisor, also serving as the Fire Safety Officer at the headquarters premises

c) Chief Building Supervisor, also serving as the Fire Safety Officer at the Mánfa site,

d) Financial Director,

[159] Fire Safety Regulation of the Dharma Gate Buddhist Church and the Dharma Gate Buddhist College, Budapest, 2022.06.30, version v1.4. Prepared by: László Csizmadia Jr., Senior Fire Safety Officer. Adopted by the Senate by Resolution No. 26/2022. (07.14), dated July 14, 2022.

e) Head Librarian,
f) Fire Safety Officer
(2) The fire safety tasks assigned to the College, along with the authority and responsibility required for their implementation, are borne by the following persons and organizations:
a) Rector,
b) Vice-Rector,
c) Financial Director,
d) Chief Building Supervisor, also serving as the Fire Safety Officer at the headquarters premises
e) Chief Building Supervisor, also serving as the Fire Safety Officer at the Mánfa site,
f) Fire Safety Officer

Fire Safety Responsibilities of the Bodies and Persons in Leadership Positions

4. §

(1) The College Senate:
a) approves the College's fire safety strategy, which—since the facilities are shared—also serves as the fire safety strategy of the Church (hereinafter jointly: the College's fire safety);
b) approves the College's fire safety regulatory framework;
(2) The College Council:
a) provides an opinion on the College's fire safety strategy;
b) provides an opinion on the College's fire safety regulatory framework;
c) annually adopts a report on the College's fire safety status, approves the long-, medium-, and short-term fire safety objectives formulated based on the report, and the programs to be launched to achieve these objectives.
(3) The Church Director:
a) The founder and maintainer of the College is the Church. The legal representative of the Church is the Church Director, who delegates the organizational tasks of the Church's fire safety—since the facilities are shared—to the Rector of the College.
(4) The Rector of the College:
a) The Rector is responsible for the College's fire safety and for creating healthy and safe working conditions.
b) The Rector delegates the management of fire safety activities, the determination of fire safety tasks, and the supervision of their execution concerning the College and the Church to the Chief Building Supervisor.
c) issues the Fire Safety Regulation applicable to the premises of the Church and College following approval by the Senate;
d) ensures the enforcement of fire safety regulations, oversees compliance with and implementation of laws, standards, regulations, and provisions;
e) depending on the fire safety risk of the Church and College, may establish an on-site fire brigade or standby service;
f) ensures that the employees and students of the Church and College receive fire safety training at the frequency prescribed in the fire safety regulation;
g) occasionally rewards or recognizes, or recommends for such recognition, College and Church employees who perform effective fire safety work, and initiates or applies disciplinary action in case of violations of fire safety regulations;
h) is obliged to participate in inspections conducted by the fire safety authority or to be represented by an authorized delegate empowered to take action;
i) is obliged to report to the competent fire safety authority any changes affecting the fire safety status of the Church and College, as well as the conditions for firefighting, in accordance with the applicable laws;
j) authorizes occasional fire-hazardous activities conducted on the premises of the Church and College, which have been prepared for approval by the Chief Building Supervisor;
k) regularly receives reports from the Church and College's institutional Fire Safety Officer about their work;
l) ensures the coverage of fire safety–related expenses in the annual budget of the Church and College;
m) authorizes changes occurring on the premises of the Church and College that also affect fire safety (e.g., renovations, developments, etc.) based on the opinion of the Financial Director and the institutional Fire Safety Officer.
(5) The Vice-Rector of the College:
a) regularly supervises compliance with fire safety rules and regulations on the institution's premises through the Chief Building Supervisor, takes action or initiates measures to remedy deficiencies, and, if necessary, to hold responsible parties accountable;
b) facilitates the enforcement of fire safety rules and regulations during the preparation and implementation of developments and investments at the institution;
c) supervises, through the Chief Building Supervisor, the institution's fire safety regulation, risk

classification, fire alarm plan, fire safety operating log, and other fire safety–related documents;

d) directs, assists, and supervises the activities of the Chief Building Supervisor, and participates in ministry and disaster management procedures overseeing the institution's premises;

e) directs, through the Chief Building Supervisor, the ongoing fire safety training, education, and certification of employees, and ensures their implementation;

f) supervises, through the Chief Building Supervisor, the fire safety training materials prepared for first-year students and forwards them to the Head of the Academic Affairs Office;

g) supervises, through the Chief Building Supervisor, the occasional authorization of fire-hazardous activities on the institution's premises and, if necessary, orders the provision of supervisory service (in consultation with the Fire Safety Officer);

h) approves and monitors compliance with the prescribed regulations, and supervises, through the Chief Building Supervisor, the fire safety of performances and larger-scale events held on the institution's premises;

i) organizes and monitors, through the Chief Building Supervisor, the operational status of fire alarm devices, fire safety equipment, tools, and devices on the institution's premises, as well as their maintenance, upkeep, and inspection;

j) ensures, through the Chief Building Supervisor, the procurement of fire safety equipment, regularly reports on their activities to their superior, prepares the annual fire protection activity report, and handles documents and records related to their authority during fire safety work.

k) ensures the provision of personnel and material conditions for the fire safety organization;

l) appoints the institutional fire safety officer responsible for the fire safety of the Church and College buildings, and supervises and directs their duties;

m) ensures the financial coverage for the procurement and regular inspection of fire safety equipment and devices, as well as for the examination of employees working in positions requiring fire safety certification

n) prepares the report on the fire safety activities of the Church and College and submits it to the supervising authority;

o) reports fire incidents to the Ministry;

p) ensures the participation of themselves or an authorized representative in inspections conducted by the supervising authority or the fire department;

q) initiates disciplinary action against those who violate fire safety regulations. (6) <u>The Financial Director:</u>

a) The Financial Director ensures the availability of budgetary funds necessary for fire safety tasks;

b) from the budget allocated to the Church and College and other sources (e.g., funds obtained through grant procedures), provides the material and financial conditions required for carrying out central fire safety tasks.

c) provides funding for fire safety training and informational materials and equipment. (7) <u>The Chief Building Supervisor, also serving as the institutional Fire Safety Officer:</u>

a) cooperates daily with the Vice-Rector in carrying out fire safety tasks;

b) maintains constant contact with the Fire Safety Officer;

c) takes action within their authority to eliminate deficiencies identified during complex inspections conducted by the Fire Safety Officer, or, if higher-level decision-making is required, reports them to the competent authority. They draw the attention of the affected parties to any deficiencies that may be identified and initiate their immediate rectification;

d) participates in procedures conducted by the fire safety authority and supervisory bodies on the premises of the Church and College (inspections, walkthroughs, etc.);

e) facilitates and implements/ensures the continuous fire safety training and education of employees and students;

f) prepares and organizes the training for those required to take the fire safety certification exam;

g) prepares/fills out, for approval, the permit defining the conditions for occasional fire-hazardous activities on the premises of the given facility and forwards it for approval to the Rector;

h) provides opinions on the occasional authorization of fire-hazardous activities in other facilities and organizational units of the Church and College;

i) provides assistance in ensuring compliance with fire safety regulations during larger events held on the premises of the facility;

j) carries out or arranges for the periodic operational inspections of certain fire safety technical solutions existing in the given facility, records them in the operating log, and notifies the Fire Safety Officer of the need for periodic inspections and maintenance to be performed by authorized personnel;

k) for events with over 300 attendees, fire safety conditions and their compliance are regulated individually with the cooperation of the Fire Safety Officer;

l) in the event of an immediate fire or explosion hazard, takes action within their authority to eliminate it; for this

purpose, they are authorized to stop work on-site and notify the Financial Director and the employer exercising managerial authority of the measures taken;

m) maintains fire safety–related documents concerning the specific facility of the Church and College.

(8) The Fire Safety Officer:

a) under the appointment of the Chief Building Supervisor, oversees fire safety instrumental inspections and periodic safety technology audits in designated areas, and, if necessary, makes recommendations for conducting various inspections;

b) conducts recurring fire safety training for the employees of the Church and College, and organizes evacuation, rescue, fire alarm, and firefighting drills;

c) continuously updates the fire safety regulation, including its annexes and appendices;

d) conducts comprehensive fire safety inspections quarterly, records minutes thereof, prepares an action plan if necessary, and provides professional advice/recommendations for implementation;

e) continuously provides information about new fire safety professional regulations affecting the Church and College (laws, guidelines, standards, manufacturer's instructions, etc.) and their changes;

f) represents the Church and College before the fire safety authorities, during which they make recommendations for preparing fire safety inquiries, organize official inspections if necessary, attend them, and prepare periodic reports;

g) participates in the procurement of fire safety equipment for individual workplaces and makes recommendations for the acquisition of equipment;

h) provides professional advice in the case of new investments;

i) submits a written (report) quarterly to the Chief Building Supervisor on their activities;

j) must hold a higher-level fire safety qualification as specified in Government Decree No. 9/2015 (III. 25.) of the Ministry of the Interior on Qualification Requirements for Service Providers Employed in the Fire Safety Sector;

Fire Safety Responsibilities of Persons in Other Positions

5. §

(1) The Practice Supervisors (Instructors, Teachers):

a) in their fire safety duties, conduct the recurring annual fire safety training for the study group they lead and keep records of it using the fire safety training log;

b) Practice supervisors, instructors, and, under their guidance, students may use the facilities related to their workplace only for the purposes specified in the occupancy and commissioning permit, strictly adhering to the preventive fire safety regulations.

c) consult with the Chief Building Supervisor regarding changes or issues related to fire safety.

d) report every fire incident to the fire department, even if the fire has been extinguished in the meantime or if fire department intervention was not necessary; they are obliged to immediately notify the Rector of the Church and College and the Fire Safety Officer, and ensure that the scene of the damage remains undisturbed until the investigation is completed;

e) initiate disciplinary action against those who violate fire safety regulations.

(2) Employees of the Church and College employed in other (technical, administrative) positions are required to comply with the following rules in the course of performing their duties:

a) Employees are responsible for inspecting, cleaning, and maintaining the equipment and machines used during work. When using flammable liquids, it is the responsibility of the worker to prevent dripping, absorb spills, and organize the disposal of the material (including reporting and notifying the Chief Environmental Officer).

b) The employee may use the facilities related to their workplace only for the purposes specified in the occupancy and commissioning permit, strictly adhering to the preventive fire safety regulations;

c) is obligated to fully comply with the technological and fire safety instructions related to their work;

d) during work, must ensure that designated traffic routes are kept clear and that any potential obstructions are prevented;

e) must perform their work only in the prescribed attire if regulated (e.g., in a "high-risk" classified workplace ("MK"), the employee may not wear footwear or clothing, nor use tools, that could cause fire or explosion);

f) may only work with fully intact, safe tools; in case of malfunction, the machine or equipment must be stopped immediately. They must report every irregularity to their immediate supervisor and take action to remedy the fault to the best of their ability;

g) during fire alarms or bomb alerts, assist in evacuating the building so that students can leave the premises as quickly as possible via the designated escape routes and emergency exits;

h) machines and equipment may only be operated by properly trained, qualified personnel;

i) any observed fire must be reported immediately, in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, to the competent Disaster Management Department as defined by the relevant legislation, to the Fire Safety Officer, and to the dispatcher at the Dispatcher Center;
j) the employee is obliged to fully comply with the prohibitory provisions applicable to their workplace (e.g., smoking ban or prohibition of work involving open flames, etc.). They are also required to warn their colleagues if they violate any rules or prohibitions;
k) only as much raw and semi-finished material may be stored for work as is necessary for the daily activities carried out there (this does not apply to various forms, certificate samples, copy paper, etc.);
l) fire-hazardous liquid must be taken to the designated storage area after the completion of work and must be stored there until its next use;
m) any changes/issues related to fire safety must be coordinated with the on-site Fire Safety Officer. (4)

General Conduct Rules Applicable to Students

a) students are required to become familiar with and comply with the relevant and applicable fire safety regulations, as well as the usage provisions set out in the Fire Safety Regulations of the Church and the College while on the premises of the Church and the College.
b) students must immediately report any observed fire, in accordance with the provisions of the Fire Safety Regulations, to the competent Disaster Management Department as defined by the relevant legislation, by calling 105 or 112.
c) in the event of a fire drill or bomb threat, they must comply with and carry out the procedures set out in the fire alarm plan applicable to the given building;
d) students are obliged to fully comply with the relevant prohibitory provisions (e.g., smoking ban).

Rules for Fire Safety Documentation Management

6. §

(1) All documents related to fire safety must be placed and stored in the designated fire safety file holder by the facility's Fire Safety Responsible Person or Fire Safety Officer, and must be kept within the premises of the facility.
(2) The following must be placed in the file holder:
a) the site plan of the facility and the floor plans and sections of the buildings/structures;
b) the Fire Safety Regulations and the annexes applicable to the given building;
c) the Fire Safety Training Log (training record);
d) the register of work positions requiring a Fire Safety Competency Examination and of the employed individuals (including copies of the competency certificates);
e) the Fire Alarm Plan, the document verifying its drills, and the permits issued for occasional fire-hazardous activities, kept for at least 5 years;
f) the fire safety compliance inspection report of electrical equipment, as well as a copy of the fire safety competency certificate of the inspector. If any faults or deficiencies were identified during the periodic inspections, the contractor's declaration must also be retained;
g) the lightning protection inspection report. If any faults or deficiencies were identified during the periodic inspections, the contractor's declaration must also be retained;
h) the inspection documents of chimneys and kitchen exhaust systems;
i) a copy of each fire safety inspection report and decision, which must be retained for 10 years;
j) the Fire Safety Operating Log documenting the periodic operational checks, inspections, and maintenance of the various fire safety systems;
k) other fire safety documentation relevant to the facility;
l) the technical documentation of the solar panel system and the method for disconnecting power;
m) the students' training curriculum;
n) a filed copy of the laws and regulations concerning the fire safety of the Church and the College.

Part II

Fire Safety Trainings and Competency Examinations

Preliminary Training of the Employees of the Church and the College

7. §

(1) All employees of the Church and the College must receive fire safety training upon hiring, and subsequently as needed (e.g., upon transfer to another position or the introduction of new technology), but at least once a year. The training is conducted by the Fire Safety Officer or by a person authorized to do so who holds the relevant professional qualifications as defined by the applicable legislation.
(2) The training must cover:
a) the provisions of the relevant and applicable laws, regulations, guidelines, standards, and manufacturer/technical specifications,
b) the fire risk classification / fire hazard level of the workplace and the work process,
c) the preventive fire safety provisions,
d) the construction requirements applicable to the facility,
e) the usage provisions set out in the Fire Safety Regulations,
f) the method of reporting a fire, the behavior to be followed in case of fire, and the tasks defined in the Fire Alarm Plan,
g) the use of fire safety equipment, tools, and devices,
h) the consequences of violating fire safety regulations.
(3) The employee and the student are required to acknowledge, in a declaration, the completion of the training and the acquisition of the material presented. The declaration may be made as part of either in-person or online training. The declaration must be retained among the Fire Safety Documents together with the monthly employee report. The content presented during the fire safety training must be reviewed through follow-up questions. In case of unsatisfactory results, the training must be repeated.
(4) If a new law, guideline, or standard related to fire safety is issued, or if a new fire- or explosion-hazardous device, machine, equipment, technology, or material is introduced, the affected employees must be given extraordinary training on the relevant fire safety regulations and the behavior to be followed in case of fire.

Periodic Training of the Employees of the Church and the College

8. §

(1) The employees and students of the Church and the College must receive periodic fire safety training annually.
(2) Failure to conduct fire safety training may result in the imposition of a fire safety fine by the fire safety authority, in accordance with the relevant applicable legislation.
(3) Periodic training may also be conducted within an online training system compiled in accordance with the relevant legislation, guidelines, standards, and technical specifications. The trained individual must sign the successfully completed online training result sheet in a verifiable manner.

Work Positions Requiring a Fire Safety Competency Examination

9. §

(1) Activities corresponding to the occupational fields and work positions defined in Annex 1 of Decree No. 45/2011. (XII. 7.) of the Ministry of the Interior on the occupational fields and work positions subject to a fire safety competency examination, the organization of related training, and the detailed rules of the examination, may only be performed by individuals holding a valid fire safety competency examination certificate (hereinafter: competency examination). A person who directly supervises the work of individuals performing activities specified in points 1–9 and 12–13 of Annex 1 of the Decree must also hold a fire safety competency examination certificate.
(2) Within the premises of the Church and the College, the work positions requiring a fire safety competency examination are: Welders and those performing work involving open flames during construction activities.
(3) A person may be admitted to the competency examination if they have participated in a preparatory course or further training held according to the training curriculum and possess the appropriate professional qualification. The training curriculum required for the education is compiled by the National Directorate General for Disaster Management of the Ministry of the Interior (BM OKF).
(4) Upon successful completion of the competency examination, the training organizer issues a certificate, which is valid for 5

years from the date of the examination.
(5) Before the certificate expires, a repeated competency examination may be taken by completing a refresher training course with the number of hours specified in the core curriculum of the competency examination. If the competency examination certificate expires, the preparatory course must be completed again. The training organizer verifies the qualification and experience requirements for eligibility to take the competency examination during the application process.
(6) The activities requiring a fire safety competency examination, along with the related specific fire safety usage rules and the formal and content requirements of the associated records, can be found in the annex of the Fire Safety Regulations.

Fire Safety Training of Students

10. §

(1) Students must receive fire safety training at the beginning of their studies (upon enrollment), in the event of changes to relevant legislation or guidelines, in case of extraordinary events, and in connection with the subjects being taught.
(2) The training covers
a) the provisions set out in the Fire Safety Regulations and the
Fire Alarm Plan,
b) the fire hazard level of the facility and the work processes,
c) the preventive fire safety provisions and usage requirements,
d) the method of reporting a fire,
e) the behavior to be followed in case of
fire,
f) the alerting tasks,
g) the handling and use of fire extinguishers and fire safety equipment,
and
h) the consequences of violating fire safety rules and regulations.
(3) The Fire Safety Officer is responsible for organizing the general fire safety training and preparing the training material.
(4) In the case of practical sessions, it is the responsibility of the session leader to conduct the specific fire safety training during the first session, with particular attention to the use of candles, tea lights, and incense.
(5) The training records must be maintained similarly to those of the employees, but depending on local conditions, a logbook-style or catalog-based record-keeping method is also acceptable.
(6) Students who, through their own fault, do not attend a fire safety training session must be given a make-up training.
(7) The completion of the training and/or the receipt of the written materials must be documented and retained among the fire safety documents.

Fire Safety Training of External Workers

11. §

(1) In the case of external workers, attention must be drawn to the specific fire safety conditions of the institution, the relevant sections of the Fire Safety Regulations, and the importance of complying with them. The Fire Safety Regulations must be provided to the external employee for review.
(2) Before commencing any work on the premises of the Church and the College, it is the responsibility of the contractor to provide fire safety training to their employees.
(3) Before the commencement of work, the Fire Safety Officer or a person appointed by them shall provide fire safety training to the head of the contracting company. Upon request, the Fire Safety Officer of the Church and the College shall provide assistance in conducting further training sessions.
(4) Activities requiring a fire safety competency examination, as well as fire-hazardous activities, may only be carried out with the approval of the Fire Safety Officer of the Church and the College and under the conditions specified by them.
(5) Before starting work, the external employee must consult with the Fire Safety Officer regarding any specific requirements beyond the general regulations (e.g., simultaneous work activities, work carried out in fire- or explosion-hazard zones, etc.), and must also send copies of the fire safety competency examination certificates of the workers and the supervisor to the Fire Safety Officer.

Part III

Fire Safety Requirements for Structures

The Facilities of the Dharma Gate Buddhist Church and the Dharma Gate Buddhist College

12. §

(1) During the architectural and technical design of the structures, the fire safety technical specifications must be included in a fire safety technical specification document. The fire safety technical specification and documentation are integral parts of every plan. The preparation of the fire safety technical specification and documentation is a specialized activity and may only be carried out by a person with the appropriate expertise. The responsible designer is required to engage a fire safety expert or a fire safety designer to prepare the fire safety technical specification.

(2) In the design of chemical, oil, and gas industry facilities, the involvement of a fire safety expert specialized in the relevant field is also permitted. The fire safety expert or fire safety designer is required to sign the fire safety technical specification and all architectural and technical plan sheets.

(3) A fundamental requirement is that, in the event of a fire, the structural stability of the building must be ensured for a specified, limited period of time—if time-based requirements can be defined—to allow for the safe evacuation and rescue of occupants and the intervention of firefighters. Furthermore, the fire must pose the least possible risk to other structures, properties, or possessions.

(4) The procedures and inspections conducted by the building authority and construction supervision authority concerning construction and construction industry execution activities shall be governed by Government Decree No. 312/2012 (XI. 8.) on Building Authority and Construction Supervision Procedures and Inspections, as well as Building Authority Services.

Part IV

General Fire Safety Rules

General Fire Safety Rules of the Dharma Gate Buddhist Church and the Dharma Gate Buddhist College

13. §

The general preventive provisions of this Regulation include the usage rules and behavioral requirements that must always be observed when using facilities, rooms, open spaces, structures, machines, equipment, and materials, as well as when performing work processes and technologies.

General Usage Rules

14. §

(1) The operator, owner, or tenant must ensure during use and the execution of activities that

a) the safety level required by the regulations in force at the time of the establishment of the structure or part of the structure is maintained during use and any modifications or alterations;

b) the fire safety usage regulations are complied with;

c) their activities do not cause fire, explosion, or explosion hazards;

d) continuously ensure the conditions prescribed by law or authority for fire detection, alarm, extinguishing, evacuation, and the operation, accessibility, and visibility of fire safety devices, equipment, gear, and firefighting technical tools;

e) keep the fire safety documents up to date and in an accessible location,

f) maintain the visibility and clarity of fire safety signs, and

g) maintain explosion protection, as well as the explosion-proof design and functionality of the equipment used throughout the entire lifespan of the explosion-hazardous technology.

(2) Structures, parts of structures, and open spaces may only be used in accordance with the fire safety requirements applicable to their intended purpose.

(3) Production, use, storage, placing on the market, distribution, as well as other activities

(hereinafter collectively referred to as: activity) may only be carried out in open areas, premises, fire compartments, functional units, or structures that comply with fire safety requirements.
(4) In premises, structures, and open areas, only the materials and equipment necessary for the continuous activity carried out there may be kept.
(5) Storage activity may not be carried out within the fire separation distance, except if the quantity, quality, and placement of the stored material do not increase the risk of fire spreading. This area must be kept free of waste and dry undergrowth.
(6) Materials and waste generated during the activity that fall into the highly flammable, explosive, or moderately flammable hazard classes must be continuously, but at least once per shift, as well as after the completion of the activity, removed from the premises, open areas, machinery, equipment, tools, and devices.
(7) Waste contaminated with liquids or grease classified as highly flammable, explosive, or moderately flammable must be collected in a container made of non-flammable material with a tightly fitting lid, and then stored in a location designated for this purpose.
(8) In explosion-hazard zones, only such devices, tools, equipment, power and work machines may be installed and used that comply with the designated explosion-hazard zone classification at the place of use, as well as with the corresponding temperature class or the applicable maximum temperature, and that have been manufactured, inspected, maintained, and repaired in accordance with the rules of explosion protection.
(9) Construction activity may only be carried out while continuously maintaining the required level of safety and complying with the applicable fire safety regulations.
(10) In the case of piping systems and storage containers transporting liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive, and gases classified as highly flammable, explosive, or moderately flammable and supporting combustion, as well as for all machinery, equipment, and devices, the dripping or leakage of liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive, and the leakage of gas must be prevented. Any spilled or leaked material must be absorbed without delay, the premises must be ventilated, and the absorbed material must be stored in a location designated for this purpose.
(11) Liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive that drip as part of normal operation must be collected in a container made of non-flammable material. The collection container must be emptied as needed, but at least at the end of the shift, and stored in a location designated for this purpose.
(12) Liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive may only be used occasionally in open areas or in premises with effective ventilation, where no ignition source is present at the same time.
(13) Oily or greasy work clothes and protective clothing — except in changing rooms with a wardrobe system — may only be stored in metal lockers.
(14) If a substance classified as highly flammable or explosive is present in an explosive state in the premises, clothing, footwear, and tools that may pose an ignition hazard must not be used.
(15) In structures, premises, and open areas, constant accessibility and unobstructed approach must be ensured at all times to the switches of electrical equipment, the opening and closing mechanisms of utilities, the manual call points of fire alarms, the booster pumps, the control mechanisms and openings of heat and smoke extraction systems, as well as fire water sources, wall hydrants, fire extinguishers, fire-fighting technical products, equipment, and devices. These must not be obstructed, even temporarily.
(16) Where legislation requires the use of a self-closing mechanism, the door must be kept closed. If this is not possible due to operational reasons, or if a substance classified as explosive is present in a highly flammable or explosive state, constant on-site supervision must be ensured during the time the door is open, or it must be ensured that the door closes upon receiving a fire alarm signal.
(17) At the entrance of the premises — and, if necessary, at the entrance of the structure or facility — as well as in a clearly visible location within the premises, a safety sign must be placed that contains warnings and prohibitions regarding the highly flammable or explosive hazard and the applicable regulations.
(18) The opening and closing mechanism of the utility, as well as its open and closed positions, must be clearly marked. (19) Fire water sources must be marked with a sign in accordance with the applicable technical requirements.
(20) The location of openings intended for rescue — except in residential buildings, residential parts of buildings, and apartments — must be clearly and permanently marked on the facade and at the entrance of the room or group of rooms containing the rescue opening within the building.
(21) At workplaces, during the activity and after its completion, the person performing the work must check compliance with fire safety usage regulations and eliminate any irregularities.
This inspection must cover:

a) the possibility of fire alarm activation,
b) keeping the escape routes clear,
c) the presence of fire-fighting equipment and devices,
d) the accessibility of hydrants (above-ground, underground), wall hydrants, manual call points, emergency shut-off switches, and emergency exits,
e) the condition of fire doors.

f) the switched-off state of electrical machines and devices after the completion of the activity,
g) the prescribed use of the heating equipment,
h) compliance with the smoking ban,
i) the quantity of materials prescribed for continuous activity.

(22) At workplaces, during the activity and after its completion, compliance with fire safety usage regulations must be checked, and any irregularities must be eliminated.
(23) At workplaces, employees must check compliance with fire safety usage regulations during the activity and after its completion, and eliminate any irregularities. The inspection must be carried out by the last person leaving the premises. Any observed irregularity must be eliminated, and any anomaly must be reported to the immediate workplace supervisor.

Fire-Hazardous Activities

15. § There is no employee performing fire-hazardous activities employed by DGBC. It is prohibited to carry out fire-hazardous activities in locations where they may cause fire or explosion. (1) Permanent fire-hazardous activities may only be carried out in locations suitable for this purpose that comply with fire safety requirements.
(2) Occasional fire-hazardous activities may only be carried out based on conditions specified in advance in writing, taking into account the characteristics of the location. Establishing the conditions is the responsibility of the person who gives direct instructions for the work and directly supervises the activities of the persons performing the work; if there is no such person, it is the obligation of the person performing the work.
(3) The person directly supervising the work is required to check the existence and validity of the fire safety competency certificate of the persons performing the work, if it is a necessary condition for carrying out the activity. In case of deficiency, no instruction for the work may be issued, and the fire-hazardous activity may not be started.
(4) The conditions for fire-hazardous activities carried out by an external organization or individual must be coordinated with the head of the facility or their representative at the location of the activity, who shall supplement them as necessary with fire safety regulations appropriate to local conditions.
(5) The conditions for occasional fire-hazardous activities must include the time, location, and description of the activity, the name of the person performing the work, and — if required — their fire safety competency certificate.
(6) Fire-hazardous activities requiring a fire safety competency examination may only be performed by persons holding a valid fire safety competency certificate; other fire-hazardous activities may only be performed by persons who have been instructed in fire safety rules and regulations. (7) A register must be kept of those required to hold a fire safety competency certificate.
(8) For fire-hazardous activities carried out in a fire-hazardous environment, supervision — using instruments if necessary — must be ensured from the start to the completion of the work by the person who gives direct instructions for the work and directly supervises the activities of the persons performing the work; if there is no such person, then by the person performing the work.
(9) For fire-hazardous activities, the person who gives direct instructions for the work and directly supervises the activities of the persons performing the work — or, if there is no such person, then the person performing the work — is required to provide fire-fighting equipment or devices suitable for extinguishing any fire that may arise there.
(10) After completing the fire-hazardous activity, the persons performing the work are required to inspect the site and its surroundings from a fire safety perspective and eliminate any conditions that could cause a fire. The person who gives direct instructions for the work and directly supervises the activities of the persons performing the work — or, if there is no such person, then the person performing the work — must hand over the work site to the head of the facility or their representative at the location of the activity. The date and time of the handover must be indicated on the permit and confirmed with a signature.
(11) Fire-hazardous activities carried out by an external (construction, service) organization or individual must be authorized in writing by the responsible manager of the contracting company performing the work. Its conditions must be signed by the head of the site where the activity takes place and must be supplemented with the local fire safety regulations.
(12) It is the responsibility of the person ordering the work to provide the material conditions necessary for performing the occasional fire-hazardous activity. It is prohibited to carry out fire-hazardous activities in any location or under any conditions where they may cause fire or explosion, until the fire and explosion hazard has been eliminated.
(13) Occasional fire-hazardous activities may only be carried out in open areas in such a way that they do not pose a fire or explosion hazard. In open areas, fires or combustion equipment must not be left unattended; in case of danger or if no longer needed, they must be extinguished immediately.
(14) At the site of combustion, tools and equipment must be kept ready that can be used to prevent the spread of fire or to extinguish the fire.

Igniting Fire in Open Areas

16. §

(1) Unless otherwise provided by law, the open-air burning of standing vegetation, stubble, waste resulting from plant cultivation, and waste generated during the use of properties located within built-up areas is prohibited.
(2) The disaster management authority's personnel are exempt from the burning and fire-lighting ban if their activity is aimed at reducing damage or preventing or controlling the spread of fire.
(3) Unless otherwise provided by law, the owner or user of the property is required to keep the area free of combustible waste and dry vegetation that is not intended for further use.
(4) During open-air fire lighting or burning, the fire must not be left unattended, and in case of danger or upon completion of the burning, it must be extinguished immediately.
(5) Burning may only be carried out in such a way that it does not pose a fire or explosion hazard to the surrounding environment.
(6) After the completion of burning, the site must be carefully inspected, and any smoldering or glowing must be extinguished using water, earth covering, or hand tools.
(7) If permitted by law, in non-built-up areas the property owner or user may carry out controlled burning on a continuous area of up to 10 hectares.
(8) The date, scope, and location of the controlled burning — specified by geographical coordinates or land registry number — must be reported in writing to the competent regional body of the professional disaster management authority at least 5 days before it begins.
(9) During controlled burning, the fire must not be left unattended, and in case of danger, it must be extinguished immediately. (10) Controlled burning may only be carried out in such a way that it does not pose a fire or explosion hazard to the surrounding environment.
(11) After the completion of controlled burning, the site must be carefully inspected, and any smoldering or glowing must be extinguished using water, earth covering, or hand tools.
(12) During controlled burning, stubble burning may only be carried out under the following conditions:

- It is prohibited to ignite the stubble simultaneously from all sides; only stubble residues may be used for the burning; destroying straw by burning or burning stubble next to a standing grain field is prohibited.
- The stubble or the affected sections must be ploughed or disked in a strip at least 3 meters wide before the stubble burning begins, and wildlife deterrence must be carried out to prevent harm to small game in the area.
- To protect rows or groups of trees, a protective strip of at least 6 meters must be ensured by ploughing or disking, in accordance with local conditions.
- During stubble burning, the presence of an adequate number of instructed persons equipped with hand tools suitable for fire extinguishing must be ensured, and at least one agricultural tractor with a plough or disc harrow must be kept on site and ready for use.

(13) During the controlled burning of standing vegetation, leaf litter, and other plant waste, the rules set out in paragraph (1) must be applied. It is the responsibility of the owner, operator, or leaseholder of the area covered by the protective strip to ensure it is kept continuously clean and free of combustible materials.

Smoking, Use of Open Flame, and Ignition Sources

17. §

(1) It is prohibited to place or discard burning tobacco products, matches, or other ignition sources in locations where they may cause fire or explosion.
(2) Smoking is prohibited in any premises or open areas where substances classified as explosive are produced, stored, or processed. The smoking ban must be indicated with a safety sign.
(3) Smoking is prohibited on the premises of the Church and the College, except in designated smoking areas (The smoking area is designated by the Occupational Safety Officer).
(4) Based on the legal provisions adopted for the protection of non-smokers, smoking in the workplace is only permitted outdoors, in a designated area located 5 meters from the entrance. Smoking areas must be established in accordance with applicable legal provisions and must meet aesthetic and hygiene standards.
(5) Smoking and the use of open flame are prohibited in any premises or open areas where substances classified as highly flammable or explosive are produced, stored, processed, or used. The prohibition of smoking and the use of open flame must be indicated with a safety sign.
(6) Matches or ignition sources may only be brought into premises or open areas used for the production, processing, or storage of substances classified as highly flammable or explosive based on written conditions authorizing occasional fire-hazardous activities.

Transport and Towing

18. §

(1) In the case of transporting dangerous goods, the provisions of this chapter must be applied only if the fire safety regulations of international agreements on the transport of dangerous goods do not provide otherwise.
(2) Where substances classified as highly flammable or explosive are present in a highly flammable or explosive state, only vehicles certified for use in explosion-hazard zones may be used, and only if their proper use and compliance with safety regulations do not result in fire or explosion hazard.
(3) Smoking and the use of open flame are prohibited on vehicles transporting substances classified as highly flammable or explosive, as well as on the loading area of vehicles transporting substances classified as moderately flammable.
(4) The cargo of vehicles classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable must be protected from dangerous levels of heating and from other hazards that could cause fire or explosion.
(5) Liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable, as well as gases classified as highly flammable or explosive, moderately flammable, or supporting combustion, may only be transported in containers, tanks, cisterns, and tank vehicles of an approved type for this purpose that are in perfect condition and comply with international or other fire safety regulations, and that can be tightly sealed or are fully closed.
(6) A closed container holding liquid classified as highly flammable or explosive must be placed and secured on the vehicle with its pouring opening facing upward, in such a way that it does not shift or become damaged during transport.
(7) Tank vehicles and trucks transporting liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable, gases classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable, as well as gases supporting combustion, must display a clearly visible warning label or safety sign indicating the hazard on both sides and the rear of the vehicle. For vehicles or trailers transporting materials subject to international agreements or technical requirements on the transport of dangerous goods, this label or safety sign may be omitted.
(8) On vehicles transporting substances classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable, no persons other than the driver and the vehicle escort may be present.

Storage Regulations

19. §

(1) In premises, structures, and open areas, only substances classified as highly flammable or explosive, or moderately flammable, that are necessary for the continuous activity carried out there may be stored. The quantity of materials or products stored in the structure must not exceed the amount specified in the original design. (2) All forms of storage are prohibited in fire-resistant lobbies, smoke-free stairwells, and their anterooms.
(3) Substances classified as highly flammable or explosive — if not placed on the market in pressure-resistant containers — may only be stored in closed packaging in accordance with the requirements applicable to substances classified as moderately flammable.
(4.) Materials prone to spontaneous combustion must not be stored in the same unit with other substances classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable, nor with substances that, when interacting with each other, may generate heat, cause fire, or explosion. The temperature of materials prone to spontaneous combustion must be checked at least daily, or more frequently or continuously if required by the properties of the material, and hazardous overheating must be prevented.
(5) The storage area must be kept free of combustible waste and dry vegetation. (6)
Storage in Storage Facilities

a) In case of storage, a minimum distance of 1 meter must be maintained between the ceiling or roof structure of a storage room exceeding 200 m^2 and the stored materials.
b) The storage height of materials stored in the premises must not exceed the lower edge of the smoke curtain, unless a different storage arrangement was authorized at the time of construction or the alternative storage method can be justified by calculation.
c) A distance of 1 meter must be maintained between the stored material and the smoke curtain.

(7) Combustible liquids may only be stored in tightly sealable containers that are resistant to the effects of the liquid and do not pose an ignition hazard in relation to the liquid.
(8) The collective packaging or protective covering of fragile containers must provide protection against damage (breakage, tearing).

(9) Containers may only be stored and transported in a closed state with their pouring openings facing upward. The regulations applicable to filled containers also apply to the storage and transport of emptied but uncleaned containers. The quantity of material that may be stored refers to the total combined volume of the storage containers.
(10) Substances classified as highly flammable or explosive may only be unpackaged or repackaged in accordance with legal regulations; in the absence of such regulations, this may only be done outdoors or in a location free of ignition sources, with effective ventilation provided in the case of liquids.
(11) Substances classified as highly flammable or explosive, as well as liquids classified as moderately flammable, may only be stored, transported, and placed on the market in closed packaging or containers. (12) The individual and collective packaging of substances classified as highly flammable or explosive — unless otherwise provided by law — must indicate the material's tendency to explode or undergo intense combustion either by text or pictogram. The marking must be carried out by the manufacturer or packer, the repacker or distributor, and — in the case of substances imported directly from abroad for use, particularly liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive — by the user organization.
(13) Substances classified as highly flammable or explosive may not be stored in attics, basement or tunnel rooms, nor in other rooms not designed for storage if the quantity exceeds 300 liters or 300 kilograms. (14) Substances classified as highly flammable or explosive may not be stored in attics. Other solid materials may only be placed in such a manner and quantity that they do not obstruct access to the roof structure or chimney, can be removed if necessary from combustible elements of the roof structure, and are located at least 1 meter away from the chimney.
(15) Aerosols and liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive may not be stored in basements, attics, or escape routes.
(16) When storing more than 20 liters of liquid classified as highly flammable or explosive within a single room, at least 1 fire extinguisher and

a) for storage containers with a capacity of up to 1 liter, at least 0.02 m^3 of absorbent material,
b) for storage containers with a capacity exceeding 1 liter, at least 0.05 m^3 of absorbent material

must be kept within 15 meters of the storage location.

(17) It is prohibited to store gas cylinders in rooms intended for prolonged occupancy and in vehicle storage areas.
(18) During storage, efforts must be made to maintain order and clear visibility, and access routes must be properly arranged and maintained.
(19) In the case of outdoor storage of solid combustible materials (waste, bales, pallets, etc.):
(20) A fire compartment formed from units of the outdoor storage area may have a maximum size of 2,000.00 m^2.
(21) Storage activities may not be carried out within the fire separation distance. This area must be kept free of waste and dry undergrowth.
(22) A fire separation distance of at least 6 meters must be maintained between buildings and materials stored in the open. (23) Individual units stored in the open must be at least 10 meters apart from each other.

Firefighting Access Roads, Areas, and Other Routes

20. §

(1) The capacity of escape routes must not be reduced below the width required to ensure safe evacuation.
(2) The traffic and firefighting access routes, areas of the facility, and routes leading to extinguishing agent supply points must be kept permanently clear and in a condition suitable for the movement and operation of firefighting vehicles, regardless of weather conditions.
(3) In operational or storage rooms with a floor area exceeding 500 m^2, traffic routes at least 2.4 meters wide must be clearly and permanently marked on the floor, except for corridors and racking storage areas bounded by walls, installed machinery lines, or technological equipment. Within large-volume spaces, storage is not permitted in the zone designated by law as free from combustible materials and objects; this zone must be kept permanently clear. The zone must be marked with signage.
(4) Doors used for the evacuation of occupied and operational premises may only be locked or kept closed during operation if their emergency opening function is ensured. If the purpose or nature of the activity excludes internal opening, the external opening of the door must be ensured in a manner determined by the fire safety authority.
(5) Substances classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable may not be placed or stored on escape routes in buildings. Exceptions to this rule include built-in construction products and safety signs, as well as installations, decorations, carpets, wall coverings, and other objects not intended for storage but related to the use of the premises, provided they cover no more than 15% of the wall or floor surface per floor affected by their placement.
(6) Installations, decorations, and materials placed in evacuation corridors, non-smoke-free stairwells, and basement rooms must not impair the effectiveness of heat and smoke extraction.

(7) In rooms intended for mass gatherings or for musical and dance events as defined by the relevant legislation, decorative materials effectively treated with fire retardants or curtains certified by an accredited laboratory to meet Class 1 according to the applicable technical requirements may be used.
(8) In structures, premises, and open areas, constant accessibility and unobstructed approach must be ensured at all times to the switches of electrical equipment, the opening and closing mechanisms of utilities, and fire safety equipment, devices, and appliances. These must not be obstructed, even temporarily.
(9) In structures, premises, and open areas, constant accessibility and unobstructed approach must be ensured at all times to the switches of electrical equipment, the opening and closing mechanisms of utilities, manual call points of fire alarms, booster pumps, control mechanisms and openings of heat and smoke extraction systems, as well as fire safety equipment, devices, and appliances. These must not be obstructed, even temporarily.

Combustion and Heating Equipment

21. §

(1) In structures or premises, only heating systems whose proper operation does not cause fire or explosion may be installed and used.
(2) In rooms where substances classified as explosive are stored, produced, used, or distributed, equipment operating with open flames, glowing elements, or hazardous overheating — except for technological equipment serving the activity — may not be installed. In the case of installing technological combustion equipment, the possibility of fire or explosion must be prevented by appropriate safety devices.
(3) During the operation of combustion or heating equipment and devices using liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive, or gases classified as highly flammable, explosive, or moderately flammable, supervision must be provided in accordance with the designated handling class.
(4) At the workplace, when work is finished, gas- and oil-fired equipment without flame monitoring must have their combustion stopped, and fires in cast-iron stoves must be extinguished with ashes removed. Combustion in a tile stove must be stopped at least 2 hours before the end of work, and the stove door must be closed when leaving the room. Before leaving the workplace, it must be ensured that the heating equipment poses no hazard.
(5) A distance must be maintained, or thermal insulation must be applied, between combustion and heating equipment, the flue gas exhaust system, and surrounding combustible materials so that the surface temperature of the combustible material does not pose an ignition hazard, even under maximum thermal load operation.

Ventilation

22. §

(1) Activities that may create an explosion hazard may only be carried out with effective ventilation.
(2) When substances classified as highly flammable or explosive are present, or where deposits of substances classified as highly flammable, explosive, or moderately flammable are expected, ventilation systems must be cleaned at intervals specified by the manufacturer.
(3) It is prohibited to obstruct the openings of the ventilation system.
(4) The heat and smoke extraction system may be used for general ventilation purposes only if the ventilation does not lead to the presence, deposition, or accumulation of combustible materials in the system.
(5) The central ventilation system of residential buildings with the highest occupied floor above 14 meters, as well as the ventilation and odor extraction systems of catering establishments with hot kitchens, must be cleaned at intervals specified by the manufacturer; if no such specification exists, residential buildings must be cleaned every 4 years, and catering establishments with hot kitchens must be cleaned annually. The completion of the cleaning must be documented in writing.

Heat and Smoke Extraction

23. §

(1) The openings and closures of natural and mechanical smoke extraction and air supply systems, as well as smoke control structures, must be kept free to move at all times, and these openings must not be obstructed. A permanent, clearly visible, and legible warning sign must be placed on or next to the opening or closure.
(2) Installations, decorations, materials, furniture, and other furnishings must not reduce the opening area required for smoke extraction and air supply, nor restrict the movement or operation of devices for heat and smoke protection.

(3) The signs referred to in paragraph (1), as well as the labels on the controls for operating the heat and smoke extraction system and smoke control devices, must be displayed in a foreign language in addition to Hungarian if justified by the language proficiency of the users of the structure or part of the structure.

Drainage Network

24. §

(1) It is prohibited to discharge gases or vapors classified as highly flammable or explosive, liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive, wastewater containing such substances in dissolved form, or substances that react chemically with water to produce gases classified as highly flammable, explosive, or moderately flammable into public sewers or soakaways.
(2) In facilities where wastewater and stormwater may contain liquids classified as highly flammable or explosive, the drainage network must be divided into sections.

Mechanical Equipment

25. §

(1) Only power and work machines whose proper use does not pose an ignition hazard to their environment may be installed and used.
(2) Only explosion-proof power and work machines, devices, and tools may be installed and used in explosion-hazard zones.
(3) In basement rooms or spaces where flammable or explosive gases or vapors with a relative density greater than 0.8 may be present, only machines, equipment, or tools that do not pose a fire or explosion hazard to their environment may be installed.
(4) For machines where heat generation or pressure increase may cause fire or explosion, in addition to technological control devices, a limiting device must be used that stops the machine's operation and prevents further increases in temperature or pressure upon reaching a safety limit specified in the technological instructions.
(5) If foreign materials entering the machine may cause fire or explosion, measures must be taken to prevent their entry. (6) In rotating or frictional machine parts and shafts, overheating that poses a fire hazard to the equipment and its surroundings must be prevented.
(7) Fire- or explosion-hazardous devices, machines, and equipment must be provided by the manufacturer, or in the case of foreign products by the distributor, with technological and operating instructions for safe use.

Electrical Equipment

26. §

(1) Only electrical equipment whose proper use does not pose an ignition hazard to its environment may be used.
(2) Electrical machines, equipment, and other devices must be switched off after the activity is completed. This regulation does not apply to devices that are designed for continuous operation due to their intended purpose. For the purposes of this subsection, the standby state of electronic, IT, and similar devices is also considered an off state.
(3) Electrical machines, equipment, and other devices must be disconnected from the electrical power supply when taken out of use.
(4) During building modifications, renovations, or reconstructions, or when exit routes are temporarily or permanently out of use, the operation of escape signs that give false signals must be suspended. If the safety sign conveys information even when switched off, it must not be visible.
(5) Permission to use electrical devices (coffee makers, radiant heaters, etc.) may only be granted by the responsible manager of the work area, provided that prior consultation was held with the Occupational Safety Officer, and the device and the network's load capacity were inspected by a qualified expert, with their decision documented in writing. Electrical devices owned personally by employees may not be used, brought in, or kept on the premises of the company.
(6) Radiant heaters and warmers may only be operated based on the above permission and in full compliance with the instructions specified in the device's user manual as follows:

- No combustible materials may be kept within 1.5 meters of the device.
- Only sockets equipped with an indicator light and a disconnecting switch may be used for operation.
- It is strictly forbidden to use faulty equipment, cables, or connectors.
- The radiant heater must not be left unattended, even for a short time. (7) The person in charge of the work area is responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations.

(8) Electric hotplates (electric stoves, cookers) may only be used as part of the kitchenette equipment and as workplace furnishings, under supervision and in compliance with the above.
(9) Only electrical equipment whose proper use does not pose an ignition hazard to its environment may be used.
(10) Electrical machines, equipment, and other devices must be disconnected from the power network after the activity is completed. This regulation does not apply to devices that are designed for continuous operation due to their intended purpose. For the purposes of this subsection, the standby state of electronic, IT, and similar devices is also considered an off state.
(11) Electrical machines, equipment, and other devices must be disconnected from the electrical power supply at the end of the working hours.

Built-in fire alarm and built-in extinguishing system

27. §

(1) The built-in fire alarm, fire extinguishing, and fire spread prevention equipment, the fire department key safe, and the fire and fault signaling device must be kept in constant operational condition and operated by the owner of the building.
(2) The operating conditions of the components of the built-in fire alarm, fire extinguishing, and fire spread prevention systems—designed for fire detection, extinguishing, and the prevention of fire spread—must be continuously ensured in their surroundings. Their effectiveness must not be limited or reduced by covering, blocking, or by any other means.
(3) The operation of the built-in automatic fire alarm system—including the inspection of the system and its documentation—is the responsibility of DGBC.
(4) With regard to the radio communication system used by cooperating bodies during damage control operations in buildings, the indoor handheld radio coverage—that is, the conditions required for the continuous operation of equipment ensuring operational status for handheld radio devices—must be ensured by the owner, operator, manager, or user of the building.
(5) The operating conditions of the components of the built-in fire alarm, fire extinguishing, and fire spread prevention systems—designed for fire detection, extinguishing, and the prevention of fire spread—must be continuously ensured in their surroundings. Their effectiveness must not be limited or reduced by covering, blocking, or by any other means.
(6) Next to public telephones, as well as in telephone exchange centers—or, in their absence, next to the mainline telephones of the facilities—the fire department's call number or the unified emergency number must be clearly displayed.
(7) The operator shall continuously ensure the constant monitoring of the built-in fire alarm system and the built-in fire extinguishing system:

– with trained personnel present in the room where the device displaying the signals of the fire alarm or extinguishing control panel is located,
– by automatic transmission of the signals from the fire alarm or extinguishing control panel to a permanent monitoring location established within the facility, or
– by automatic transmission of the signals from the fire alarm or extinguishing control panel to a permanent monitoring location established outside the facility (remote monitoring).
– The number of persons continuously supervising the equipment at the same time must be at least two if, in addition to monitoring the signal display device, they also have other tasks that may require them to leave the room. One of the two persons must remain continuously in the room where the signal display device is located.

(8) During the operation of the equipment, it must be ensured that

– the operational condition of the equipment,
– the continuous monitoring and reception of signals
(fire, fault),
– the execution of operator inspections,
– the execution of inspection and maintenance,
– repairs, cleaning, and replacement to maintain or restore operational
condition, and
– the documentation required for operation.

(9) Any scheduled partial or complete shutdown of the equipment—including the fire and fault signaling device—must be reported in writing at least 5 working days before the shutdown. Any malfunction that cannot be eliminated within 24 hours must be reported by phone without delay after it becomes known, at the location designated by the first-instance fire safety authority.
(10) In the event of equipment malfunction, scheduled shutdown, or following the activation of the fire extinguishing system until the extinguishing agent is replenished and the equipment is restored to operational condition, the operator must ensure safety conditions appropriate to the local risk.
(11) In the event of a malfunction in the signal transmission replacing local monitoring, the supervision of the equipment must be ensured without delay.
(12) To avoid false alarms, disabling the given detector, zone, or zones during the presence of an effect resembling a fire characteristic of the detectors is only permitted if

– the disabled detector or zone only limits the operation of automatic detectors located in the room affected by the false alarm–causing effect,
– the disabled detector or zone does not limit the operation of manual call points located in the room affected by the false alarm–causing effect,
– the conditions of the zone disabling have been coordinated with a specialist familiar with the technical design of the system in such a way that it does not violate any rights or obligations related to installation, maintenance, or inspection, and
– the conditions for disabling and restoring the detector or zone, the scope of responsibility, and the compensatory measures are recorded in the Fire Safety Regulation—or, in its absence, in writing.

(13) The fire and fault signal receiving center must be kept in constant operational condition, and its operation must be ensured by trained personnel.

(14) In the room of the fire and fault signal receiving center, the following must be kept in an accessible location:
– a copy of the certificate of compliance or the declaration of performance verifying the adequacy of the fire and fault signaling system,
– the action instructions and plans defined for fire and fault signaling, as well as for cases of malfunction of the fire and fault signaling system, and
– the list of names of the personnel trained to operate the fire and fault signal receiving center. (15) The following must be registered in the fire and fault signal receiving center:
– the address, name, and function of the facility sending the fire signal,
– the number of above-ground and underground levels of the building housing the facility sending the fire signal,
– the circumstances that may hinder extinguishing, particularly gas cylinders, flammable liquids, isotopes,
– the locations of utility shut-offs, especially gas, water, electricity, and district heating,
– the locations of external fire water sources (hydrant, tank, pool),
– the circumstances facilitating fire extinguishing, such as the activation or shutdown of heat and smoke extraction, built-in extinguishing system, the location of the fire brigade intervention center, and
– the name and telephone number of the contact person.

(16) The service contract between the owner, operator, manager, or user of the facility sending the fire signal and the operator of the remote monitoring center shall include the responsibility and method for reimbursing the costs arising from events caused by false alarms.

(17) If the location designated for receiving fire signals by the remote monitoring service or the first-instance fire safety authority changes, the automatic transmission of fire signals to the new location must be implemented within 90 days, while continuously ensuring the constant monitoring of the system.

(18) The remote monitoring service is obliged to immediately notify the operator of the given facility about any fault signal it receives.

(19) Fire extinguishing equipment must be kept ready for use:
a) in independent functional units, at least one per floor,
b) where this regulation requires, and
c) in cases specified by law.

(20) In addition to those specified, the fire safety authority may also require the placement of additional fire extinguishing equipment, tools, gear, and materials.

(21) The fire extinguisher must be placed in a clearly visible, easily accessible location so that it can be used to extinguish a fire originating at the most unfavorable location in the shortest possible time, and it must be kept in a constantly usable, operational condition.

(22) Based on Section 107 (1) of Decree 6/1990 (IV. 12.) of the Ministry of Transport, Communications and Water Management on the technical conditions for the registration and operation of road vehicles, on trucks, agricultural tractors, and slow-moving vehicles, as well as on vehicle combinations consisting of trucks and trailers, and tractor units and semi-trailers, whose permitted maximum gross weight
a) exceeds 3,500 kg but does not exceed 12,000 kg: 1 unit of at least 6 kg,
b) exceeds 12,000 kg: 1 unit of at least 12 kg or 2 units of at least 6 kg each standard, portable fire extinguisher with powder extinguishing agent suitable for extinguishing Class A, B, and C fires must be kept ready for use to extinguish vehicle fires.

Residential and accommodation buildings

28. §

(1) In the building, combustible materials may not be stored in quantities or manners, except for activities occasionally related to the intended use, nor may any activities be carried out that deviate from the intended use and may cause fire or explosion.

(2) In areas of buildings or building sections designated for residential use, combustible materials and objects that narrow the escape route may not be placed in corridors and staircases designated as escape rutes —except as provided in paragraph (3).
(3) Plants may be placed in corridors and stairway landings designated as escape routes in buildings or building sections intended for residential use, provided that they do not reduce the escape route below the prescribed minimum width.

Fire extinguisher, equipment

29. §

(1) Fire extinguishing equipment must be kept ready for use:
a) in independent functional units, at least one per floor,
b) where this regulation requires, and
c) in cases specified by law, according to Table 2 in Annex 16 of Decree 54/2014 (XII.5.) of the Ministry of Interior.
(2) In addition to those specified in the above paragraph, the fire safety authority may also require the placement of additional fire extinguishing equipment, tools, gear, and materials.
(3) Fire extinguishers, equipment, wall hydrants, and fire hydrant valve cabinet assemblies must be marked with a photoluminescent or illuminated safety sign as specified in the applicable laws and standards.
(4) Safety signs indicating the location of fire safety equipment must be placed above the equipment at a height of at least 1.8 meters and at most 2.5 meters, so that they are easily recognizable.
(5) The fire extinguisher must be placed in a clearly visible, easily accessible location so that it can be used to extinguish a fire originating at the most unfavorable location in the shortest possible time, and it must be kept in a constantly usable, operational condition.
(6) Fire-fighting technical devices, equipment, tools, and materials must be inspected semiannually, following legal requirements or, if none exist, on a six-month basis. If the required periodic inspection and/or repair of the fire extinguisher or equipment has not been carried out, it cannot be considered operational.
(7) Fire extinguisher maintenance may only be performed by a maintenance organization authorized to do so or by a maintenance person holding a valid fire safety competency certificate.
(8) Fire extinguishers to be placed on trucks:

Permitted total weight (kg)	Type of fire extinguisher	Substitutability
> 3500 - 12000	1 unit of 6 kg	1 unit of 13A and 89B
> 12000 – 24000	1 unit of 12 kg	1 unit of 34A and 144B
Over 24,000	2 units of 12 kg	2 units of 34A and 144B

(9) Fire hydrants:

- The water supply point must be constructed so that it is always accessible by fire-fighting vehicles and the water can be drawn without obstruction at all times.
- Fire water sources, as well as their fittings and accessories, must be inspected and maintained according to the relevant technical requirements.
- Objects not belonging in the fire hydrant cabinet must be removed by the person conducting the inspection.
- The pressure test of the hose fittings placed in the valve cabinet, and its marking, must comply with the relevant technical requirements or provide at least equivalent safety.
- Safety signs indicating the location of fire safety equipment must be placed above the equipment at a height of at least 1.8 meters and at most 2.5 meters, so that they are easily recognizable.
- Within a 1.5-meter radius of fire hydrants located in the fire-fighting deployment area, vehicles may not be parked, and this must be clearly marked.

Community facilities, exhibitions, fairs

30. §

(1) In the sports and educational facilities and rooms of the Church and College, for events occasionally held that deviate from their original purpose, as well as for occasional cultural and sports events in non-cultural and non-sport venues or rooms with a capacity exceeding 500 people, the responsible organizer must define the relevant fire safety regulations and safety measures in writing and submit them to the fire safety authority for information at least 15 days prior to the event.
(2) The safety measures established by the responsible organizer for the events specified in paragraph (1) shall include:
a) the evacuation calculation,

b) a scaled site plan showing the planned arrangement and number of participants at the event location, evacuation routes, exits, fire-fighting access routes and areas, the opening and closing mechanisms of utilities, water supply sources, and the planned arrangement and number of persons with limited mobility,
c) the duties of the safety personnel supervising the evacuation,
d) the necessary actions to be taken in case of fire,
e) the methods for signaling and extinguishing fires.
(3) The responsible organizer of the event must retain the documents containing the fire safety regulations for the event and their attachments for at least one year following the event.

Outdoor events

31. §

(1) From the hazardous area of an outdoor event, escape routes must be provided to ensure rapid and safe evacuation and rescue.
(2) Within the area of an outdoor event, the escape route directions must be indicated with illuminated safety signs, in case of events taking place after sunset. The visibility of the markings must be ensured so that at least one sign is visible and recognizable to participants from any point within the outdoor event area throughout its entire duration.
(3) The markings and safety signs specified in paragraph (2) must have a minimum size of 1200 x 600 mm.
(4) At event venues open after sunset, the lighting of traffic routes must be ensured.
(5) At outdoor event sites, on traffic and escape routes equipped with public lighting, additional lighting and backup power sources for illumination are not required.
(6) Evacuation from every point within the outdoor event area must be ensured—based on the expected maximum occupancy—so that occupants can completely leave the 40-meter radius around that point within 4 minutes.
(7) The evacuation feasibility of adjacent outdoor events must be determined by jointly assessing the events, taking their mutual impact into account to ensure compliance with the requirement set out in paragraph (6).
(8) Slopes steeper than 25%, inclines, and areas where pedestrian movement is restricted shall not be considered as escape routes.
(9) The possibility of escape and evacuation must be ensured for persons with limited mobility at the event.
(10) The clear width of escape routes within the outdoor event area must be at least 2.5 meters.
(11) Open flame lighting may not be used on escape routes designated for evacuation at outdoor events.
(12) Throughout the outdoor event, the organizer must provide a sufficient number of safety personnel based on the event and venue characteristics, the participants' evacuation abilities, and the venue's capacity, with a minimum of 1 safety person for every 200 participants or part thereof.
(13) If the event is expected to include a significant number of persons with limited mobility, a minimum of 1 safety staff member must be assigned for every 100 participants or part thereof throughout the event.
(14) If at least one projector with a screen size of 2 meters or more is installed at the outdoor event site, the escape routes designated as escape routes and safety information points within the event area must be displayed on it at least before the start, during intermissions, and at the end of the event or concert.
(15) If no projector with a screen size of at least 2 meters is installed at the event site on a voluntary basis, the information specified in paragraph (1) must be communicated through the public address system, equipment, or a sound system independent of the electrical network, supplemented with instructions on actions to be taken in case of fire or other emergencies.
(16) If no public address system is installed, considering the outdoor event area and its characteristics, at least 1 sound system independent of the electrical network must be kept ready for every 3,000 m^2 of area.
(17) If a public address system is installed but its backup power supply is not guaranteed for at least 30 minutes, then the number of sound systems independent of the electrical network specified in paragraph (16) must be kept ready to supplement it.
(18) The public address system and sound systems independent of the electrical network must be used without delay to prevent panic situations, inform evacuees, and direct their movement.
(19) The sound system for outdoor events must be designed so that the event is audible for participants from any point within the designated area throughout the event.
(20) An access route suitable for fire-fighting vehicles, agreed upon with the fire safety authority, must be provided for approaching and within the outdoor event area.
(21) Based on the venue and expected number of participants, the competent first-instance fire safety authority may require the supervision of an adequate number of fire-fighting vehicles and personnel at the event to ensure participant safety, with the costs borne by the event organizer.
(22) At outdoor events:
a) to protect the stage, 1 34A-rated extinguisher must be provided for every 50 m^2 or part thereof,
b) to protect the dressing rooms and storage areas, 1 34A-rated extinguisher must be provided for every 50 m^2 or part thereof,
c) to protect catering and commercial units, 1 34A, 183BC-rated fire extinguisher must be kept ready for every 100 m^2 or part thereof.
(23) Storage or warehousing under the stage is prohibited; only the equipment and furnishings essential for the function may be placed there, arranged in a way that ensures immediate access for fire extinguisher intervention without delay.

(24) In the outdoor event seating area designed with seats—excluding benches—only seats fixed to the floor, ground, or secured together within each row may be installed. Seats must be arranged, and escape routes must be designed, so that the length of the routes does not exceed
a) 15 meters when passing between rows of chairs,
b) 15 meters when moving upward on stairs or stepped
terraces,
c) 30 meters when moving downward on stairs or stepped
terraces, and
d) 45 meters when moving on flat inclines, declines, or horizontal surfaces.
(25) The minimum clear width of stairs and corridors used for seating areas is 1.10 meters, and 2.10 meters for stairs and corridors separating sectors. If the event is held with tables and seating arranged around them, their placement must comply with the requirement set out in paragraph (1) point d).
(26) For outdoor events of a parade or competition nature, the fire safety regulations applicable to outdoor events shall only apply to the assembly points.
(27) The applicable fire safety regulations and safety measures for outdoor events—except for musical and dance events governed by the government decree on making musical and dance events safer—must be defined in writing by the event organizer and submitted to the competent first-instance fire safety authority for information at least ten days before the start of the event.
(28) For outdoor events held multiple times per week, weekly, or monthly at a given venue, the fire safety regulations and safety measures specified in paragraph (1) need only be developed for the first occasion. Any subsequent changes affecting fire safety must be reported in accordance with the provisions set out in paragraph (1).
(29) The event organizer shall ensure that personnel assigned tasks before and during the event receive documented fire safety training, which must be available on-site throughout the entire duration of the event.
(30) The event organizer must retain the documentation containing the fire safety regulations and safety measures for at least one year following the outdoor event or its termination notification.

Vehicles

32. §

(1) The fire extinguisher installed on the vehicle in accordance with applicable regulations must remain readily accessible and be suitable for protecting both the towing vehicle and the cargo in the event of towing.
(2) Smoking and the use of open flame are prohibited on vehicles transporting substances classified as highly flammable or explosive, as well as on the loading area of vehicles transporting substances classified as moderately flammable.
(3) The cargo of vehicles classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable must be protected from dangerous levels of heating and from other hazards that could cause fire or explosion.
(4) On vehicles transporting substances classified as highly flammable or explosive and moderately flammable, no persons other than the driver and the vehicle escort may be present.
(5) Only devices or materials that cannot cause fire or explosion may be used for vehicle preheating. The use of open flames for this purpose is prohibited.
(6) Refueling a vehicle with a running engine is prohibited.
(7) Filling a container with fuel inside the vehicle's passenger compartment or
luggage area is prohibited. (8) Except for family houses, motor vehicles may not be
stored in building entrance areas.
(9) In motor vehicle storage rooms or storage areas, it is prohibited to siphon fuel, store flammable liquids or gases, refuel vehicles, perform fire hazard activities, or carry out repairs on gas fuel supply systems.

Rules for outdoor fire lighting and fire prevention

33. §

(1) Unless otherwise provided by law, the open-air burning of standing vegetation, stubble, waste resulting from plant cultivation, and waste generated during the use of properties located within built-up areas is prohibited.
(2) Unless otherwise provided by law, the owner or user of the property is required to keep the area free of combustible waste and dry vegetation that is not intended for further use.
(3) Lighting fires or using and operating combustion equipment outdoors on the Church and College grounds is only permitted in windless conditions and in locations where it does not pose a fire or explosion hazard to the surroundings.
(4) During open-air fire lighting or burning, the fire must not be left unattended, and in case of danger or upon completion of the burning, it must be extinguished immediately.
(5) Burning may only be carried out in such a way that it does not pose a fire or explosion hazard to the surrounding environment.
(6) After the completion of burning, the site must be carefully inspected, and any smoldering or glowing must be extinguished using water, earth covering, or hand tools.
(7) At the site of an outdoor fire or the use of combustion equipment, tools and equipment (such as shovels, fire extinguishers, water, spark arrestors, etc.) must be kept ready to prevent the spread of fire and to extinguish it.
(8) Prior written permission for outdoor fire lighting (burning, roasting, cooking, grilling, etc.) must be obtained from the fire safety officer of the Church and College, and the fire ban status must be checked on the www.katasztrofavedelem.hu website! Before and after lighting a fire, the local fire department must be notified

by phone about the activity.
(9) Areas designated for making fire on the premises of the Church and the College:

- the designated fire pit built in the backyard of the building on the premises.

Regulations for the storage, handling, and transportation of gas cylinders

34. §

(1) A gas cylinder may only be kept in circulation if:
a) it has a valid license for placing on the market,
b) its markings are intact and clearly identifiable,
c) it is not damaged,
d) its fittings are complete, undamaged, and gas-tight,
e) it is free from any contamination that could pose a hazard.
(2) A damaged gas cylinder may not be used. A gas cylinder must be considered damaged if:
a) it has fallen onto a hard surface from a height of at least 1 meter,
b) burn marks are visible on it,
c) it has damage at least 1 mm deep,
d) its own weight is at least 3% less than the specified value,
e) the transport vehicle was involved in a traffic accident.
(3) A gas cylinder (including an emptied gas cylinder) must be placed on the market with its valve closed and its protective cap screwed on. In addition, gas cylinders containing flammable, explosive, or hazardous (toxic or corrosive) substances must be placed on the market with a screwed-on sealing nut, except for gas cylinders with yoke-type connections (dissolved gas cylinders).
(4) Only the filling company or a designated maintenance technician is permitted to depressurize a gas cylinder with a corroded or hard-to-open valve, or to repair the shut-off fitting.
(5) Only the filling company is permitted to transfer gases from one gas cylinder to another, to remove gas from a damaged gas cylinder, and to mix gases.
(6) The gas cylinder must be protected
a) from heat sources (its temperature must not exceed 40 °C),
b) from cold (its temperature must not fall below 0 °C),
c) from harmful mechanical and chemical effects.
(7) A gas cylinder with a frozen valve or which is frozen to the ground may only be heated with warm water or air at a temperature not exceeding 40 °C.
(8) The shut-off fitting of the gas cylinder may only be opened or closed gradually and with the necessary torque (sudden or rapid opening or closing is prohibited).
(9) The connection fittings of the gas cylinder must not be sealed using substances that contain grease, oil, or are easily flammable.
(10) Oxygen can explode upon contact with oil or grease; therefore:
a) only cylinders with fittings that are free from grease, oil, and other contaminants may be issued or accepted, and must be clean metal surfaces.
b) it is prohibited to use sealing or lubricating materials containing grease or oil on oxygen cylinders or their fittings,
c) it is prohibited to handle oxygen cylinders with greasy or oily hands, to clean them with oily rags, to store them in greasy or oily places, or to handle them while wearing oily work clothes.
(11) It is prohibited to accelerate the emptying of a gas cylinder or to increase gas withdrawal by heating.
(12) A gas cylinder may only be emptied to the extent that at least 0.5 bar overpressure remains inside. (13) The valve of the gas cylinder must be closed after every use.
(14) The sealing nut and the valve protection cap must be screwed onto the empty gas cylinder.
(15) The gas cylinder must be carefully lowered from the vehicle onto a hard-surfaced ground or floor.

Storage of gas cylinders:

(16) Gas cylinders containing different types of explosive gases must be separated from each other and from other gas cylinders by a wall, and must be stored separately.
(17) Full and empty cylinders must be stored separately, forming clearly labeled “full” and “empty” units.
(18) The gas cylinder storage area must be marked with its fire hazard classification (explosion hazardous), and with signs indicating that open flames and smoking are prohibited.
(19) The storage area must be equipped with a lightning protection system.
(20) No other flammable materials may be stored in the gas cylinder storage area.
(21) Gas cylinders must not be stored in corridors, next to vibration-generating machinery, in areas with

pedestrian traffic, in basements, basement entrances, shafts, stairwells, or within a 1-meter radius of exposed electrical wiring and equipment on walls. (22) The storage area must be locked after use.
(23) A gas cylinder must be secured against tipping if its length is at least four times its diameter.
(24) Only the quantity of gas cylinders necessary for the day's work may be stored at the place of gas use.
(25) Within a 5-meter radius of the storage area, no vegetation is allowed except for ornamental plants, lawns, and living trees. (26) Transportation of gas cylinders within the facility:
(27) One person may carry by hand 1 gas cylinder with a maximum capacity of 14 liters.
(28) At least 2 people must carry 1 gas cylinder by hand to an upper floor if it is secured in a suitable carrying device.
(29) A gas cylinder may be transported by rolling it on its base for a maximum distance of 20 meters, provided the floor or ground is sufficiently firm and even.
(30) Gas cylinders may only be transported by crane or hoist when secured in a cage. (must be protected against falling). (31) Gas cylinders must not be lifted with an electromagnet.
(32) Gas cylinders may only be transported on electric or combustion engine forklifts in a horizontal position, secured in a specially designed cradle with the base facing the direction of travel, avoiding sudden braking and changes of direction.
(33) Gas cylinders containing different types of explosive gases must not be transported together in the same cargo space on a vehicle with a closed loading area.
(34) Markings of gas cylinders:

a) Every gas cylinder must be marked with stamped markings. The markings must be stamped into the upper sealed section. b) The following must be stamped on the gas cylinders:

- the name or mark of the manufacturing company,
- the name of the fillable gas (in text),
- the capacity of the gas cylinder (in liters),
- the designation of heat treatment,
- the test pressure value (bar),
- the date of the inspections,
- the serial number,
- the weight of the empty cylinder,
- the designation of the gas cylinder material,
- the minimum allowable wall thickness (in mm),
- the approval stamp for authorized use.

c) The stamped letters and numbers must be clearly readable, and the color markings must be clearly visible; the manufacturer, domestic distributor, filling company, or maintenance company is responsible for ensuring this.

Heat and Smoke Extraction

36. §

(1) The openings and closures of natural and mechanical smoke extraction and air supply systems, as well as smoke control structures, must be kept free to move at all times, and these openings must not be obstructed. A permanent, clearly visible, and legible warning sign must be placed on or next to the opening or closure.
(2) Installations, decorations, materials, furniture, and other furnishings must not reduce the opening area required for smoke extraction and air supply, nor restrict the movement or operation of devices for heat and smoke protection.
(3) The signs referred to in paragraph (1), as well as the labels on the controls for operating the heat and smoke extraction system and smoke control devices, must be displayed in a foreign language in addition to Hungarian if justified by the language proficiency of the users of the structure or part of the structure.

Solar panels

37. §

(1) In the immediate vicinity of the solar panel modules, both remote-controlled and manual disconnection options must be provided on the DC side.
(2) The switch of the remote release unit must be located in the immediate vicinity of the building's main electrical fire switch. (3) A sign reading "solar panel deactivation" must be placed above the switch.
(4) In the case where the solar panel is installed on the building façade, the façade fire spread limit value applicable to the building must be met.
(5) In the case of solar panel roofing, the roofing must also meet the fire protection requirements applicable to roof coverings.
(6) Detailed installation regulations for solar panels can be found in the attached Fire Protection Technical Guideline: Electrical Equipment, Lightning Protection, and Protection Against Electrostatic Charging, section 6.2.1.

Part V

ACTIONS RELATED TO FIRE ALARM AND FIRE FIGHTING

38. §

(1) Anyone who notices a fire or its immediate threat must promptly notify the call center, the disaster management operations control duty officer, or the fire department (hereinafter: the receiver).
(2) The fire must be immediately announced to the occupants of the building by loudly shouting “Fire! Fire!” and/or by using the manual fire alarm call points.
(3) The employer must be notified of the fire without delay.
(4) Those subject to the Fire Protection Regulations are required to make their communication devices available for fire reporting and, if necessary, to provide assistance with their vehicles.
(5) The fire alarm must include:

- The exact location of the fire or damage incident. The exact address and building must be provided.
- What is burning, what type of damage has occurred, what is at risk, and whether human life is in danger? - The name of the reporter and the number of the device used to report the fire.
- The fastest way to access the building.
- Whether firefighting or rescue efforts have started, and if so, how they are being carried out?

(6) Along frequently used traffic routes on the premises of the Dharma Gate Buddhist College (e.g., entrance, dining-rest area, weighhouse, etc.), the fire brigade’s emergency number must be displayed clearly and visibly.
(7) For fire reporting, requesting assistance, and feedback, companies, social organizations, and citizens are obliged to provide assistance free of charge using communication and transportation devices at their disposal. The equipment and devices designated for fire alarm must be kept in a permanently operational condition. The fire alarm must be given in a calm voice. The telephone may only be hung up after the fire department dispatcher has acknowledged receipt of the fire alarm.
(8) Fires extinguished without the involvement of the fire brigade, or fires that have ceased without human intervention, must also be reported, and the scene of the damage must remain unchanged until instructed by the fire investigation officer.
(9) Those subject to the Fire Protection Regulations are required to participate in firefighting and technical rescue free of charge, to the extent reasonably expected based on their age, health, and physical condition, and to cooperate by providing information.
(10) Everyone is obliged to follow the instructions of the fire chief.
(11) The fire must be fought using the available equipment and tools. For this purpose, powder fire extinguishers are provided in the facility.
(12) In the event of a fire in or near electrical equipment, the power must be disconnected before starting firefighting.
(13) In the case of a personal fire (when clothing catches fire), using a powder fire extinguisher to extinguish it is prohibited, as it can easily lead to death by suffocation, and the powder entering the wound may cause infections. The correct method of extinguishing is to cover with a fire blanket or thick clothing (the use of plastic-based materials is also prohibited), or to extinguish with water.
(14) The behavior employees must follow in case of fire:
a) The person who detects the fire must initiate the fire alarm.
b) In case of fire detection – without endangering personal safety – begin firefighting efforts. c) After the fire brigade arrives on site, firefighting is directed by the unit commander.
d) Power must be disconnected before starting firefighting.
e) Locate the nearest exit as quickly as possible and assist in the safe evacuation of the building.
f) It must be ensured that the arriving fire brigade unit can reach the fire scene; for this purpose, if possible, 1 person should meet the arriving units at the main entrance.

Part VI.

VIOLATIONS, FINES, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

39. §

(1) The fire protection authority may conduct comprehensive, targeted, or follow-up inspections on the premises. During the inspection, compliance with the fire safety usage regulations, in addition to the above documents, will also be examined.
(2) If irregularities are observed, depending on their severity, the authority may initiate an official notice (order), impose an on-the-spot fine, initiate a misdemeanor procedure, or in extremely serious cases, impose a fire protection fine.

(3) If deficiencies are found, a follow-up inspection may be conducted within a certain period to verify whether the previously identified deficiencies have been remedied and the irregularities eliminated.

1. Disciplinary offense:
   Employees are also subject to disciplinary liability within their employment for complying with the fire protection rules set out in fire protection laws, standards, instructions, and other regulations.
2. Fire protection fine:
   The fire protection fine is detailed in Government Decree 259/2011 (XII. 7.).

Part VII.

FIRE HAZARD CLASSIFICATIONS

40. §

(1) For the purpose of establishing and applying fire protection regulations, materials must be classified into fire hazard classes in accordance with the provisions of Government Decree 54/2014 (XII. 05), as amended by Decree 8/2022 (IV. 14.) of the Ministry of the Interior.

(2) Materials classified as highly flammable or explosive include

According to the classification, labeling, and packaging of substances and mixtures, the amendment and repeal of Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and the amendment of Regulation 1907/2006/EC, as set out in European Parliament and Council Regulation 1272/2008/EC of 16 December 2008 (hereinafter: CLP Regulation)

- unstable explosives, explosives belonging to subclasses 1.1–1.5, as well as desensitized explosives,

- flammable gases in categories 1A, 1B, and 2, as well as pyrophoric or chemically unstable gases in category 1A,
- aerosols belonging to categories 1 and 2,
- flammable solids belonging to categories 1 and 2,
- self-reactive substances and mixtures of types A, B, C,
or D,
- pyrophoric liquids belonging to category 1,
- pyrophoric solids belonging to category 1,
- substances and mixtures in categories 1 or 2 that emit flammable gases upon contact with water,
- oxidizing liquids belonging to category 1,
- oxidizing solids belonging to category 1, or
- organic peroxides of types A, B, C, or D.

Among flammable liquids classified in categories 1, 2, or 3 according to the CLP Regulation:

- liquids with a closed-cup flash point below 21 °C,
- liquids with a closed-cup flash point of at least 21 °C and an open-cup flash point of up to 55 °C, except for aqueous dispersion systems whose flash point cannot be determined by standard methods and which contain more than 25% combustible material and less than 50% water,
- liquids whose operating temperature exceeds 35 °C and is higher than the open-cup flash point reduced by 20 °C,
- excluding diesel fuel, heating oil, and kerosene used for lighting, which have an open-cup flash point of at least 50 °C.

Among substances and mixtures not covered by points 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, as well as paragraphs (2) a) and b):

- flammable gas,
- flammable vapor, mist,
- dust and other small solid particles forming an explosive mixture with air,
- liquids and melts with a closed-cup flash point below 21 °C,
- liquids and melts with a closed-cup flash point of at least 21 °C, if their open-cup flash point does not exceed 55 °C, and
- liquids and melts whose operating temperature exceeds 35 °C and is higher than the open-cup flash point reduced by 20 °C.

(3) Materials classified as moderately flammable include

Among substances and mixtures classified in one of the hazard classes under the CLP Regulation:

- explosives belonging to subclass 1.6,
- oxidizing gases belonging to category 1,
- self-reactive substances and mixtures of types E, F, and G,

- self-heating substances and mixtures belonging to categories 1 and 2,
- substances and mixtures in category 3 that emit flammable gases upon contact with water,
- oxidizing liquids belonging to categories 2 and 3,
- oxidizing solids belonging to categories 2 and 3,
- organic peroxides of types E, F, and G,

Among substances and mixtures classified under the CLP Regulation, from among flammable liquids in categories 1, 2, or 3:

- liquids with an open-cup flash point above 55 °C,
- liquids whose operating temperature exceeds 35 °C and is at least 20 °C lower than their open-cup flash point,
- aqueous dispersion systems whose flash point cannot be determined by standard methods, containing more than 25% combustible material and less than 50% water, and
- diesel fuel, heating oil, and kerosene used for lighting, each with an open-cup flash point of at least 50 °C,

3.2.3. Among substances and mixtures not covered by points 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, as well as points 3.2.1 and 3.2.2:

- solid combustible materials not classified as highly flammable or explosive,
- gases that are not combustible themselves but support combustion, excluding air,
- construction materials of fire protection classes B–F with an ignition temperature above 150 °C, determined by the relevant technical procedure,
- aqueous dispersion systems whose flash point cannot be determined by standard methods, containing more than 25% combustible material and less than 50% water,
- liquids and melts with an open-cup flash point above 55 °C,
- liquids and melts whose operating temperature exceeds 35 °C and is at least 20 °C lower than their open-cup flash point.

(4) Materials classified as non-flammable include

a) non-combustible materials that are not classified as highly flammable, explosive, or moderately flammable,
b) construction materials classified as fire protection class A1 or A2, and
c) aerosols classified in category 3 under the CLP Regulation.

According to the current OTSZ regulations, rooms, buildings, and thus the premises do not need to be classified into fire hazard classes. Risk classification is only required for new facilities or when existing ones are expanded or modified.

Part VIII

Inspection, maintenance, and review

41. §

1. General requirements

(1) The operator is required to:

- ensure that the relevant technical system is inspected, periodically reviewed, and maintained by the operator according to legal requirements, and that repairs are performed when needed,
* ensure the operator conducts inspections, periodic reviews, and maintenance of the voluntarily installed, built-in, equipped, placed, or applied technical solution as specified in the annex and according to the requirements of Annex 6, and arrange repairs as needed if any malfunction, improper operation, or design flaw could hinder, obstruct, or negatively impact evacuation, fire alarm, fire brigade response, or firefighting.

(2) The operator shall acknowledge any circumstance adversely affecting functionality and its receipt by signing the document recording the determination of malfunction and indicating the date of signature. (3) The operator is required to arrange an extraordinary review of the affected technical solution within 15 days after becoming aware of the circumstance or deficiency that necessitates it, and to ensure the correction of faults in accordance with legal requirements if

a) the affected technical solution failed to fulfill its fire protection purpose during a fire, fire drill, or other event, or
b) the affected technical solution is not suitable for proper operation in accordance with its fire protection purpose.

(4) The operational inspection, periodic review, maintenance, and repair must be carried out, and the results must be documented in writing either on paper or electronically.
(5) During the operational inspection, periodic and extraordinary review, maintenance, and repair, the relevant requirements of the manufacturer of the technical solution in question must be taken into account.
(6) The person performing the operator inspection, during the inspection,

– checks whether the periodic assessment and maintenance are due,
– inspects the operability of the relevant technical solution through visual examination and, where

required by this regulation, by practical testing; as part of this, verifies the provisions set out in paragraph (2),
– documents the completion of the inspection and its findings in writing by the inspection deadline, and
– immediately notifies the operator in writing of any condition adversely affecting operability and of the determination of inoperability
following the completion of the inspection. (7) The operator inspection includes the relevant technical solution's
– placement at the designated installation or built-in location,
– intact condition,
– visibility and accessibility,
– visibility and correctness of its operating device, markings, and labels,
– condition of the technical solution based on indicators and status signals essential for operability, and
– visual confirmation of the presence of contamination or environmental conditions that adversely affect operability or functioning.

(8) The operator inspection may be replaced by automatic inspection if the automatic inspection system
– performs the tasks of the person carrying out the operator inspection at the prescribed frequency, and
– documents the completion and result of the inspection in a form that can be presented during an official inspection. (9) The periodic assessment or maintenance that also covers the operator inspection tasks shall fulfill the operator inspection due for the given time interval.

(10) The authorized person, during the periodic assessment,
– examines whether the required operator inspection and maintenance have been carried out, documented, and whether they are necessary,
– verifies operability and effectiveness through visual inspection, practical testing, disassembly and reassembly if necessary, measurements, and evaluation of the measurement results,
– documents the completion of the assessment and its findings in writing, and
– immediately notifies the operator in writing of any condition adversely affecting operability or effectiveness, and of the determination of lack of operability or effectiveness, following the completion of the inspection.

(11) The authorized person, during the extraordinary assessment, carries out the periodic assessment, within which they also examine the causes and circumstances leading to the inoperability or improper functioning of the relevant technical solution. The completion of the extraordinary assessment must be documented in writing, and 1 copy must be handed over to the operator on-site after the assessment or sent to them within 5 working days.

(12) The authorized person, during maintenance,
– examines whether the required operator inspection and periodic assessment have been carried out, documented, and whether they are necessary,
– performs the maintenance tasks specified by the manufacturer,
– documents the completion of the maintenance and its findings in writing,
– notifies the operator in writing on-site and during the inspection of any condition adversely affecting operability or effectiveness, and of the determination of lack of operability or effectiveness, and
– in justified cases, makes a recommendation to the operator to increase the frequency of maintenance.

(13) The operator is required to ensure the repair of defects identified during the operator inspection, maintenance, periodic, and extraordinary assessments within a time frame appropriate to the severity of the defect. The severity of the defect shall be determined by the authorized person, or in the case of an operator inspection, by the operator or a person appointed by them, taking into account the provisions set out in paragraph (2).

(14) A defect is considered serious and must be repaired without delay if it – causes a fire or explosion hazard, or
– hinders the fire protection function of the relevant technical solution.

(15) The operator must compensate for the reduced level of protection during assessment, maintenance, or repair with appropriate solutions. As part of the compensation, the operator
– applies a solution set out in the relevant technical requirement or one of equivalent value,
– suspends operation, use, or activity until the level of protection is restored,
– puts standby technical solutions in place that provide an equivalent level of protection, or
– applies another solution previously agreed upon with the fire safety authority.

(16) The execution of the operator's obligations may be fully or partially assumed by another person or organization through a written agreement. The obligations of the other person or organization are identical to those of the operator.

(17) The person performing the operator inspection must have the knowledge required for the proper execution of the inspection and a written authorization issued by the operator.

2. Inspection and Maintenance of Fire Extinguishers

42. §

(1) Fire extinguisher maintenance may only be carried out by a maintenance organization that meets the legal requirements and is registered by the authority, or by an inspector in a contractual relationship with such a maintenance organization.
(2) Only a maintenance person with a valid fire safety competency certificate for fire extinguisher maintenance is authorized to perform the task.
(3) The person responsible for maintaining readiness, or their representative, shall check at regular intervals—
at least once every quarter—whether the fire extinguisher
a) is positioned at its designated standby location,
b) is securely fastened,
c) is clearly visible,
d) has operating instructions in Hungarian that are readable when facing the extinguisher,
e) can be used without obstruction,
f) has all pressure gauges or indicators showing values within the operational range,
g) is equipped with complete fittings,
h) has an intact metal or plastic seal, closing seal, maintenance verification label, and the OKF identification mark of the maintenance organization,
i) is due for maintenance,
j) has a visible and recognizable safety sign indicating its standby location, and
k) is in impeccable, operational condition.
(4) The inspection may also be performed by a maintenance organization that meets the legal requirements and is registered by the authority, or by an inspector contracted by such a maintenance organization.
(5) If the person responsible for maintaining readiness identifies any deficiencies during the inspection, they shall ensure that these are remedied.
(6) The interval specified in paragraph (3) shall be reduced to 1 month by decision of the fire safety authority, if environmental conditions or other hazards justify it.
(7) The person responsible for maintaining readiness shall ensure the periodic maintenance of fire extinguishers kept in readiness, as well as the refilling of partially or fully emptied or discharged fire extinguishers.
(8) Calculation of cycle intervals for the first basic, intermediate, and full maintenance begins from the date of manufacture; for subsequent maintenance, it is calculated from the date of the most recent maintenance. If only the year of manufacture is indicated, the date of manufacture is considered January 31 of that year; if the year and quarter of manufacture are indicated, it is the last day of the first month of that quarter; and if the year and month of manufacture are indicated, the date of manufacture is the last day of that month.
(9) The person responsible for maintaining readiness shall keep a fire safety operating log for fire extinguishers, documenting the inspections performed by them and the maintenance carried out on the fire extinguishers, including
a) the name and address of the facility,
b) the model designation of the fire extinguishers,
c) the clear identification of the fire extinguishers by specifying their standby location and the fire extinguisher's serial number or batch number,
d) the type and date of the inspection or maintenance performed on the fire extinguishers (inspection by the person responsible for readiness, basic maintenance, intermediate maintenance, or full maintenance),
e) the name and signature of the person who performed the inspection or maintenance of the fire extinguishers, or – in the case of an electronically maintained log – their clear identification.
(10) Except for carbon dioxide extinguishers and propellant cylinders, the service life of fire extinguishers and their components shall not exceed 20 years.
(11) Fire extinguishers with a charge weight of 25 kg or more may be kept in readiness after 20 years from the date of manufacture only if an expert opinion has been issued by a person listed in the fire safety expert register under the fire extinguisher expert category. The service life may be extended by two additional five-year periods starting from the 20th year.
(12) The disposal of fire extinguishers shall be the responsibility of the owner.

3. Assessment of Fire Water Sources

43. §

(1) The organization responsible for operating the fire water network shall ensure the operability, accessibility, and frost protection of fire water sources, as well as the performance of the required regular inspections, maintenance, repairs, and pressure tests (hereinafter collectively referred to as: assessment under this subsection).
(2) The assessment—except for the routine inspection of wall hydrant cabinets by the responsible person—may only be carried out by a person holding a valid fire safety competency examination certificate for the assessment of fire water sources.

(3) The organization responsible for operating the fire water network shall ensure the elimination of deficiencies identified during the assessment, and shall immediately take action to repair or, if necessary, replace defective fire water sources and their fittings.
(4) The organization responsible for operating the fire water network shall maintain a fire safety operating log for the fire water sources. Maintaining the log is the responsibility of the person performing the assessment.
(5) The fire safety operating log maintained for fire water sources shall include
a) the clear identification of the fire water source,
b) the date of the assessment,
c) the name of the person performing the assessment and the number of their competency examination certificate, and
d) the type and findings of the assessment.
(6) During the assessment of fire water sources, the person performing the assessment shall always
a) examine
aa) the presence, accuracy, and condition of the fire water source indicator signs,
ab) the presence and legibility of the required markings and labels,
ac) the year-round accessibility of (outdoor) fire water sources by fire service vehicles, the accessibility of fittings, and the proper usability of the fittings and accessories,
ad) the integrity of corrosion protection,
b) carry out
ba) for fire water sources operating from the water network, the flushing of the network until water free from mechanical impurities is observed, and
bb) writing a notification to the organization responsible for operation in case of damage to the corrosion protection.
(7) Underground and above-ground fire hydrants shall be assessed at least every six months in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the general tasks specified in paragraph (2), and a full assessment shall be carried out annually.
(8) The organization responsible for operation shall ensure the assessment of equipment cabinets and their fittings and accessories at least every six months, and a full assessment annually.
(9) The standpipe, pressure hose fitting, and adapter coupling placed in the equipment cabinets must undergo a pressure test every 5 years.

4. Periodic Fire Safety Assessment of Low-Voltage Electrical Equipment

44. §
(1) The periodic fire safety assessment applies to the following electrical equipment of residential buildings – except circuits protected by overcurrent protection devices with a rated current not exceeding 32 A per phase – as well as community, industrial, agricultural, and storage facilities, mobile homes, exhibitions, fairs, and other temporary or relocatable structures, and ports:
a) circuits with a rated voltage not exceeding 1000 V for alternating current or 1500 V for direct current,
b) all circuits—excluding the internal circuits of devices—that originate from electrical equipment with a voltage of up to 1000 V but operate at voltages higher than 1000 V, including in particular circuits for discharge lamp lighting, electrostatic filter systems, telecommunications, signaling systems, control systems, and fixed power transmission and low-voltage power supply networks, and
c) all consumer equipment installed outdoors. (2) The provisions of this subsection do not apply to
a) the inspection required before or during the commissioning of new equipment,
b) utility distribution networks, railway overhead contact lines, electrical equipment of vehicles, and underground high-voltage equipment in mines, as well as portable equipment in which the power source is an integral part of the device.
(4) After the electrical equipment is put into use, the operator of the equipment, unless otherwise provided by law shall,
a) in the case of a room or open area used for the production, processing, storage, or use of more than 300 kilograms or 300 liters of materials classified as highly flammable or explosive, have a fire safety assessment of the electrical equipment carried out at least every 3 years,
b) in all other cases, have the fire safety assessment of the electrical equipment carried out at least every 6 years, ensure that any deficiencies identified are corrected by the deadline specified in the evaluation document by the assessor, and provide credible proof of this.
(5) The timing of the fire safety assessment shall be based on calendar days.
(6) In the case of modifications or changes in use that require a site or operating permit or notification, the operator of the electrical equipment must have a fire safety assessment carried out on the equipment installed in the room

or building if the new use requires more frequent assessments under the applicable regulations.
(7) The fire safety assessment and classification of electrical equipment shall be based on the applicable technical requirements that were in effect at the time of installation.
(8) The assessment includes evaluating the environment of the electrical equipment and clarifying the classification of the area as a potentially explosive zone.
(9) The assessment also covers those portable devices that, according to the operator's declaration, are used regularly due to the nature of the technology.

5. Lightning Protection Assessment

45. §

(1) In the case of structures and open areas subject to non-standard lightning protection, the lightning protection assessment shall be carried out

a) after construction, prior to handover,
b) at the intervals prescribed in this regulation, or
c) following any modification or expansion of the lightning protection system or the structure, as well as after any special event specified in the relevant technical requirements.

(2) The periodic assessment of existing non-standard lightning protection shall be carried out in accordance with the relevant technical requirements in force at the time of installation.
(3) Existing non-standard lightning protection equipment, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be subject to fire safety assessment

a) at least every 3 years in industrial or storage-use buildings or open areas containing rooms used for the production, processing, or storage of more than 300 kg or 300 liters of materials classified as highly flammable or explosive,
b) and at least every 6 years in all other cases.
c) The lightning protection system (LPS and SPM) or the protected building or structure shall be assessed after any expansion, modification, repair, or change in its environment that may affect the effectiveness of the lightning protection.
d) After detection of damage, severe corrosion, lightning strikes, or any other phenomena that may adversely affect the effectiveness of the lightning protection, an assessment must be carried out, and any deficiencies identified must be corrected by the deadline specified in the certification document, with credible proof of correction provided.

(4) For structures and open areas equipped with lightning protection covered by the technical requirements for standard lightning protection, the lightning protection assessment shall be carried out

a) during construction, before covering parts that will later be concealed,
b) after construction, prior to handover,
c) at least every 3 years for LPS I and LPS II levels,
d) in all other cases not covered by the previous point, at least every 6 years,
e) following any modification or expansion of the lightning protection or the structure, as well as after any special event specified in the relevant technical requirements.

(5) For the purposes of the lightning protection assessment, the calendar day shall be taken into account.

6. Maintenance and Assessment of Built-in Fire Alarm and Firefighting Systems

46. §

(1) The operator shall ensure the safe and effective operation of built-in fire alarm and firefighting systems in compliance with the manufacturer's and installer's operating instructions and the applicable technical requirements.
(2) Only personnel trained in the operation of built-in fire alarm and firefighting systems may handle their use.
(3) Any defects arising during operation, assessment, or maintenance must be addressed without delay.
(4) During the assessment and maintenance, all tests and inspections prescribed by the manufacturer must be performed.
(5) A log must be kept on the operation and maintenance of built-in fire alarm and firefighting systems, which shall include

a) the main data of the equipment,
b) the names of the operators,
c) the dates and findings of operator inspections,
d) the specifications according to which maintenance was performed,

e) the detected and corrected defects,

f) the triggering of the built-in fire alarm and firefighting systems, the cause of activation, and the time of the malfunction (hour and minute),

g) the times of deactivation and activation (date, hour, minute), and

h) the name, signature, or – in the case of an electronically maintained log – the clear identification and contact information of the organization or person performing the inspection and maintenance.

(6) The log must be retained for at least five years from the date of the last entry.

(7) The log may only be maintained by personnel trained in the operation of built-in fire alarm and firefighting systems.

(8) The operating instructions and the operating log of the built-in fire alarm and firefighting systems must be retained and presented to the authority during inspections.

(9) The person or service provider assigned by the operator to supervise and operate the control panel (remote display, remote control unit) of the built-in fire alarm system shall conduct a daily check of the equipment's operation to ensure that

a) if the system is not in a standby state, whether the displayed fault has been recorded in the operating log, and if the fault requires skilled intervention—not related to a temporary network outage—whether the authorized person has been notified,

b) whether appropriate action was taken regarding faults
recorded the previous day,

c) whether all status indicators on the fire alarm control panel
are functioning.

(10) If continuous supervision is carried out via remote monitoring, it is sufficient to verify the connection with the control panel and the system status instead of the requirements specified in point c) of paragraph (1).

(11) The purpose of the inspection is to determine whether the internal sounder, the control panel's indicator lights, and information displays are functioning properly.

(12) The inspection shall be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedure.

(13) The person performing the operator inspection shall
monthly check

a) compliance with the provisions set out in paragraphs (9) to
(12),

b) whether the operating log is being maintained continuously,

c) whether the personnel responsible for supervision have participated in appropriate training,

d) whether the supplies and equipment required for printer operation (such as paper, ink, and ribbons) are available.

(14) The person performing the operator inspection shall quarterly
check

a) compliance with the provisions set out in paragraph (13),

b) whether any changes have occurred in the building's use, technology, or layout that affect the operation of the fire alarm system, particularly the sensing capability of automatic detectors, accessibility of manual call points, and audibility of sounders, and

c) whether reports and drawings for identifying alarms are available, and whether the graphical display device is operational.

(15) Between assessments and maintenance, there are regular and extraordinary assessments. The purpose of regular assessments is to verify the proper operability of the fire alarm system under normal conditions. An extraordinary assessment must be carried out

a) after a fire,

b) in case of a false alarm, except when its specific physical cause can be clearly identified on-site immediately after the false alarm,

c) in case of equipment malfunction,

d) in case of equipment modification,

e) after a prolonged outage exceeding six months, or

f) following a contract with a new maintenance provider.

(16) In the case of fire alarm systems, during the semi-annual regular assessment and maintenance, the operator shall ensure that the authorized person

a) verifies the personnel conditions for operating the fire alarm system (remote control, remote display unit),

b) reviews the entries in the operating log and takes the necessary actions to ensure the proper functioning of the system,

c) evaluates the findings of the inspections carried out by the operator, and, if necessary, makes recommendations for restoring the proper functioning of the system,

d) operates at least one detector or manual call point in every zone, and verifies that the fire alarm control panel correctly detects and displays events, activates the alarm devices (audible and visual signals), and controls the related functions; appropriate procedures must be applied to prevent life-threatening injuries or damage (such as the release of extinguishing agents),

e) checks the operation of the primary and secondary power supplies,

f) checks the fault notification functions of the fire alarm control panel (remote control, remote display unit).

g) in the case of fire and fault transmission devices, verifies the connection to receiving stations (central dispatch, fire department, remote monitoring station), and

h) performs all additional inspections and tests prescribed by the installer, distributor, or manufacturer. (17) During the annual regular assessment and maintenance, the operator must ensure at least once a year that the authorized person

a) performs the tasks specified in paragraph (16),

b) checks the proper operation of all detectors according to the manufacturer's recommendations, taking into account the number of automatic detectors and manual call points; the inspection of all detectors may be divided and distributed between the semi-annual (or quarterly if agreed) assessments and maintenance, provided that 50% (or 25%) of the detectors are checked during each.

c) visually inspects whether all wiring, fittings, and equipment are securely fastened, undamaged, and properly protected,

d) through visual inspection and considering information provided by the operator, determines if any changes have taken place in the usage, function, technology, building structure, or mechanical systems of the building or its rooms that impact the proper operation of the fire alarm system, especially regarding the correct positioning of automatic detectors, manual call points, audible alarms, and visual signals.

(18) During extraordinary assessment and maintenance, the operator shall ensure that the authorized person carries out the tasks specified in paragraphs (19)–(20) and (21)–(24).

(19) After a fire

a) – regardless of whether it was indicated by the fire alarm system – a thorough visual inspection must be conducted at the fire scene and its surroundings to determine if any damage or malfunction affecting the system's operation has occurred,

b) it must be examined whether the fire alarm system detected the fire and whether it displayed this information in an appropriate form and level of detail,

c) it must be examined whether the fire alarm system carried out the necessary operations—control, audible alarms, and alarm transmission—and

d) if damage, malfunction, or a defect requiring intervention is observed during the inspection of the equipment, the necessary repair or replacement must be carried out, in compliance with the conditions set forth by the applicable regulations.

(20) In the event of a false alarm

a) the objective and subjective circumstances leading to the false alarm must be examined,

b) if the cause of the false alarm can be identified, a recommendation for its elimination must be made,

c) to prevent the recurrence of the cause of the false alarm, the necessary modification, repair, or replacement must be carried out in compliance with the legal requirements.

(21) In case of fire alarm system malfunction

a) the circumstances and causes leading to the malfunction must be examined,

b) it must be examined what consequences the malfunction had on the operation of the fire alarm system, and

c) the modification, repair, or replacement necessary to eliminate the fault must be carried out in compliance with the legal requirements.

(22) In the event of changes to the fire alarm system, the annual regular assessment must be carried out concerning the modified parts and area.

(23) After a full shutdown exceeding 30 days (hereinafter: prolonged outage), the annual regular assessment must be performed.

(24) Following a contract with a new maintenance provider

a) the presence of the necessary documents must be checked, and

b) the annual regular assessment must be carried out.

(25) As part of documentation, observations made during inspections and assessments must be recorded in the operating log. If further measures are necessary, any observations and suggestions regarding the operation and functionality of the equipment shall be communicated in writing to the responsible authority by the relevant parties—the fire alarm control panel supervisor, the person conducting the operator inspection, and the authorized person.

(26) Daily inspections may also be recorded electronically if the system is suitable for tracking responsibility.

(27) The operator shall designate a person (hereinafter: responsible person) to oversee the proper functioning of the fire alarm system and to verify personnel, environmental, and technical conditions, ensuring that prescribed inspections are carried out and that any deficiencies identified during inspections are remedied.

(28) The operator shall ensure that regular and extraordinary assessments and maintenance are carried out, and that any identified deficiencies are remedied.

(29) The responsible person carries out the required inspections at specified intervals and, based on the findings, reports any deficiencies in writing with documented evidence to the authorized manager.

(30) The authorized person shall perform the assessment and maintenance at intervals specified in the service contract, report any deficiencies in writing with documented evidence to the authorized manager based on the findings, and, if commissioned by the operator, carry out repairs and replacements. (31) In case of deviation from, disregard, or violation of the contract for assessment and maintenance services, the fire alarm system shall not be considered assessed and maintained.
(32) The maintenance and, if necessary, repair of built-in fire alarm systems shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions set forth in the law and the instructions issued by the manufacturer.

Part IX.

Closing provisions

47. §

(1) This regulation shall enter into force on the day following its adoption by the Senate.
(2) This Regulation shall be applied accordingly in matters of disciplinary and compensation cases related to fire safety violations.
(3) Upon the entry into force of this Regulation, the previous fire safety regulations of the Church and College shall be repealed.[160]

This regulation was prepared by László Csizmadia, senior fire safety officer and fire safety representative.

Budapest, June 27, 2022.

Zoltán CSER
Director of the Dharma Gate Buddhist Church
Rector of the Dharma Gate Buddhist College

Gábor Karsai

Clause:

This regulation was adopted by the Senate of the Dharma Gate Buddhist College on July 14, 2022, by Resolution No. 26/2022 (07.14.), and shall enter into force on July 15, 2022.

Attachments
https://www.tkbf.hu/foiskola/szabalyzatok/tuzvedelem/mellekletek

The annexes include the following documents related to the specific building unit:
Annex 1: Protocol for Occasional Fire-Hazardous Activities, Specific Fire Safety Regulations,
Annex 2: Fire Safety Regulations for Work Processes
Annex 3: General Tasks and Conduct Rules Related to Fire Alarm, Firefighting, and Technical Rescue
Annex 4: Evacuation Calculation
Annex 5: Fire Safety Risk Classification
Annex 6: Online Fire Safety Training Program, Training Syllabus (in digital format)
Annex 7: Fire Safety for Students
Annex 8: Rules for Candle Lighting and Incense Use

Appendices
https://www.tkbf.hu/foiskola/szabalyzatok/tuzvedelem/mellekletek

No. 1: Internal Fire Safety Inspection Procedures of the Church and College
No. 2: Fire Safety Training Log
No. 3: Occupations and Job Positions Requiring Fire Safety Competency Certification
No. 4: Fire Safety Operating Log
No. 5: Definition of Conditions for Occasional Fire-Hazardous Activities
No. 6: Template for Facility Fire Alarm Plans
No. 7: Fire Alarm Plans (Headquarters, Site, Mánfa Site, Specialized Library)

[160] Version 1.3, effective from February 27, 2020, adopted by the Senate by Resolution No. 5/2020 (02.27.).