

Fire Department

(Revised 9/19/17)

In August 2016, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed legislation aimed at promoting fire and life safety, reducing the risk of fires, and preventing property damage from fires. These laws, which have been incorporated into the San Francisco Fire Code, establish new requirements for the owners of residential buildings. In July 2017, Section 409 of the San Francisco Fire Code was amended by new legislation from the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

The requirements include having building owners provide residential tenants with updated information on fire safety and smoke alarm requirements, post smoke and CO alarm information in common areas of their buildings, file and post a Statement of Compliance form for annual fire alarm testing, and post the building manager contact information at the building entry. The requirements and effective dates vary based on the total number of building residential units and when the legislation was approved. Non-compliance with these requirements may lead to violations, where in some cases, each violation of a provision will result a separate violation being issued.

The San Francisco Fire Department is here to assist building owners to become compliant with these new requirements. Details of the requirements are provided below. Look for the "**SFFD HELP**" links, which are provided to help you find the necessary forms, examples of information disclosures, sample letters, and other helpful code information to assist you with compliance.

FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION DISCLOSURE [SEE PAGES 1 - 3]

Compliance Date = 1/1/2018 (NEW)

SMOKE ALARM INFORMATION DISCLOSURE [SEE PAGE 3]

Compliance Date = 1/31/2017

FIRE ALARM MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION AND TESTING FORM [SEE PAGE 4]

Compliance Dates = 1/31/2017 (9 or more units); 1/31/2018 (3-8 units)

FIRE ALARM SLEEPING AREA REQUIREMENTS [SEE PAGE 5]

Compliance Date = 7/1/2021 or completion of (>=) \$50,000 construction work

FIRE SAFETY TIPS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

-  [SFFD Fire Safety Tips - ENGLISH \(rev. Apr 2017\).pdf](#)
-  [SFFD Fire Safety Tips - SPANISH \(rev. Aug 2017\).pdf](#)
-  [SFFD Fire Safety Tips - CHINESE \(rev. Aug 2017\).pdf](#)
-  [SFFD Fire Safety Tips - FILIPINO \(rev. Aug 2017\).pdf](#)

FIRE SAFETY TRAINING VIDEO *COMING SOON*

NEW FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS - FAQs *COMING SOON*

FIRE SAFETY INFORMATION DISCLOSURE (SFFC Section 409) (NEW)

Purpose. (409.1)

It is the purpose of Section 409 to reduce the risk of fires to residents by requiring owners of buildings with **three or more dwelling units** to disclose fire safety information to new residents on or before they begin to live in the building and once a year thereafter.

Disclosure Requirements. (409.2) (NEW)

(a) The following information (the "Disclosure Information") shall be disclosed in writing to each resident of an Apartment House as defined in the Housing Code:

1. The location of all fire extinguishers on the resident's floor, and the dates of last servicing;
2. The location of all emergency exits on the resident's floor, and a statement that they must remain unobstructed;
3. The location of all fire escapes on the resident's floor (if applicable), and the dates of last inspection;
4. The location of the building fire alarm control panel and all manual pull stations on the resident's floor (if applicable);
5. The date when the building fire alarm system was last inspected and tested as required by Section 907.8.5 of this Code, and confirmation that the building fire alarm system is UL certificated under Section 907.7.4 of this Code, if applicable;
6. Instructions on how to confirm that the smoke alarms are in working condition, and a statement of when the smoke alarms were last replaced;
7. Instructions on how to confirm that the carbon monoxide detectors are in working condition, and a statement of when the carbon monoxide detectors were last replaced; and
8. The phone number of the appropriate contact within the Fire Department for reporting suspected violations of Section 409.
9. Instructions and website link to access the fire safety training video that the Fire department shall post and maintain on the Internet; and
10. Instructions in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Filipino directing persons who wish to view general fire safety guidance in any of these languages to do so on the Fire Department's official website and providing a link to this website. The Fire Department shall post such general fire safety guidance on its official website not only in English but also in Spanish, Chinese, and Filipino. Further, to assist owners with providing the required instruction in their Disclosure Information, the Fire Department shall post on its website sample instructions in Spanish, Chinese, and Filipino, that owners may copy and include in their Disclosure Information.

The Disclosure Information may also include any other information that would assist a resident to escape or prevent a fire in the building.

(b) The owner of the Apartment House or the owner's agent shall provide an oral explanation of the Disclosure Information to new residents **before** the new residents commence occupancy in the building, a written copy of the Disclosure Information to new residents on or **before** the commencement of occupancy, and a written copy, updated as appropriate, to all building residents on or before January 31 of **each year**.

(c) The owner of the Apartment House shall maintain a record of its compliance with this Section 409.2 by retaining a copy of the Disclosure Information for at least **two years**. An owner's failure to maintain such records shall create a rebuttable presumption that the owner has violated this Section 409.2.

Printing Requirements. (409.4) (NEW)

(a) The Disclosure Information [Section 409.2] shall be provided in writing. If provided in hard copy, it shall be printed on white paper, 8.5" x 11" (216mm x 279mm), or larger, in no smaller than 10-point font.

NOTE: The annual Disclosure Information may be provided to tenants via email (soft copy).

SFFD HELP: Tenant Fire Safety Disclosure Information (NEW) [SEE PAGES 6 - 14]

SFFD HELP: Operational Date for Section 409.2: January 1, 2018; Compliance Date: January 31, 2018
(Clarification Updated 11/16/17)

Posting Requirements. (409.3)

(a) A sign or sticker shall be affixed at the main point of entry to the Apartment House, or at such other location that the Fire Marshal approves in writing, that contains the phone number of the owner, property manager, or other person who can give the Fire Department or other building inspector prompt access to the building to conduct safety inspections.

(b) The Department of Building Inspection shall enforce this Section 409.3 pursuant to periodic health and safety inspections required by code.

SFFD HELP: Building Contact Number Guidance [SEE PAGES 15 - 16]

SFFD HELP: Compliance Date for Section 409.3: **March 10, 2017**

Penalties and Enforcement. (409.5) (NEW)

The Chief of the Fire Department (which includes, for purposes of this Section 409.5, the Chief's designee) shall be responsible for enforcement of the provisions of Section 409.

(a) The Fire Chief shall issue a written notice of violation to an owner the Chief determines is in violation of Section 409. Violators shall have 30 days from the date of such warnings to correct violation(s).

(b) Where a violation has not been corrected after 30 days from the date of issuance of a warning, the Fire Chief may assess and collect administrative penalties from the owner for any violation of Section 409 in accordance with Administrative Code Chapter 100, "Procedures Governing the Imposition of Administrative Fines," as may be amended from time to time. Chapter 100, which is incorporated herein in its entirety, shall govern the amount of fees and the procedures for imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of administrative citations. Each violation of a provision of Section 409 shall constitute a separate violation for purposes of Chapter 100.

SFFD HELP: Procedures Governing the Imposition of Administrative Fines (SF Administrative Code, Chapter 100)

[SEE PAGES 17 - 26]

SMOKE ALARM INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Annual Smoke Alarm Information Notice.

(a) On or before January 31, 2017, and on or before January 31 of each year thereafter, owners of a dwelling unit intended for human occupancy in which **one or more units is rented or leased** shall provide each tenant with a written notice regarding smoke alarm requirements on a form provided by the Fire Department. The Fire Department shall develop the notice in consultation with the Department of Building Inspection and shall make the notice available on its website in English, Spanish, and Chinese.

The Fire Department shall update the notice as necessary from time to time to reflect changes in the law, and the owner shall provide the most recent notice to tenants. The notice shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

1. Information regarding the importance of maintaining smoke alarms in working condition for life safety;
2. A brief summary of legal requirements for smoke alarms in dwelling units;
3. A statement that the landlord is obligated to provide operable smoke alarms in good working condition in the dwelling unit in accordance with the Housing Code and Fire Code and the landlord must promptly repair or replace inoperable smoke alarms upon request; and
4. Attached as a separate appendix to the notice, a list, to be prepared by the Rent Board, of tenants' rights organizations that provide counseling to tenants on issues related to fires, and contact information for those organizations.

Posting Requirement.

(b) For all Apartment Houses as defined in the Housing Code, the building owner shall post the **Annual Smoke Alarm Information Notice** referenced in subsection (a) in at least one conspicuous location in a **common area of each floor** of the building.

NOTE: If no such common area(s) exists, the building owner shall provide a copy to each residential tenant in the building.

SFFD HELP: Annual Smoke Alarm Information Notice **[SEE PAGES 27 - 42]**

SFFD HELP: List of Tenant's Rights Organizations **[SEE PAGES 43 - 44]**

SFFD HELP: Compliance Date = **January 31, 2017**

FIRE ALARM MAINTENANCE, INSPECTION AND TESTING FORM (SFFC Section 907.8.5)

Testing, Inspection and Filing Requirements.

(a) The building owner is responsible to maintain the fire and life safety systems in an operable condition at all times. The building owner must have the system(s) tested and inspected every year by service personnel who meet the qualification requirements of NFPA 72, as amended from time to time, for maintaining, inspecting, and testing of the systems.

1. **Filing Statement of Compliance.** With regard to fire alarm systems in Apartment Houses, as defined in the Housing Code, the building owner shall file a Statement of Compliance with this annual testing and inspection requirement with the Fire Department, on a form provided by the Fire Department, in accordance with the following schedule:

(A) for buildings with **nine or more units**, on or before January 31, 2017, and thereafter on or before January 31 of each odd-numbered year, and

(B) for buildings with **three to eight units**, on or before January 31, 2018, and thereafter on or before January 31 of each even-numbered year.

The Fire Department shall consult with the Department of Building Inspection in developing the Statement of Compliance form. The Fire Department shall post all Statements of Compliance it receives on a City website maintained by the Fire Department no later than 60 days from January 31 each year.

SFFD HELP: Statement of Compliance Form **[SEE PAGES 45 - 48]**

2. **Posting Statement of Compliance in Common Area.** In addition to filing the Statement of Compliance, the building owner shall post a copy of the most recently filed Statement of Compliance in at least one conspicuous location in a common area of each floor of the building or, if no such common area(s) exist, the building owner shall provide a copy to each residential tenant in the building. The building owner shall comply with this requirement no later than 60 days from the date of filing of the Statement of Compliance.

3. **Enforcement.** For purposes of enforcement of this subsection (a), the Fire Department shall be responsible only for posting the Statement of Compliance forms on the City website, and the Fire Department and/or the Department of Building Inspection shall respond to any complaint received by the respective department pertaining to compliance with this subsection in the case of the Fire Department, or compliance with Section 908 of the Housing Code in the case of the Department of Building Inspection. The Departments may also enforce these requirements pursuant to periodic health and safety inspections required by code.

SFFD HELP: Compliance Dates = **January 31, 2017 (9 or more units); January 31, 2018 (3-8 units)**

Recordkeeping.

(b) The building owner shall maintain written records of inspection and testing, as specified in NFPA 72, as amended from time to time, until the next test and for one year thereafter.

Fire Alarm Service Sticker.

(c) The building owner shall place, or shall have servicing personnel place, a sticker on the exterior of the fire alarm control panel cover that includes the company name, phone number, and the date of the last inspection or testing.

FIRE ALARM SLEEPING AREA REQUIREMENTS (SFFC Section 1103.7.6.1)

Sleeping Area Requirements

For all buildings that are required to have a fire alarm system under this [Fire] Code, the Building Code, the Housing Code or any other law, the building owner shall upgrade the fire alarm system, if necessary, to comply with the sound level requirement for sleeping areas set forth in Section 18.4.5.1 of NFPA 72 (2013 edition), as amended from time to time, upon either (a) completion of work under a building permit with a cost of construction of \$50,000 or more or (b) July 1, 2021, whichever occurs first.

NFPA 72 (2013)

18.4.5.1 Where audible appliances are installed to provide signals for sleeping areas, they shall have a sound level of at least 15 dB above the average ambient sound level or 5 dB above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds or a sound level of at least 75 dBA, whichever is greater, measured at the pillow level in the area required to be served by the system using the A-weighted scale (dBA).

18.4.5.2 If any barrier, such as a door, curtain, or retractable partition, is located between the notification appliance and the pillow, the sound pressure level shall be measured with the barrier placed between the appliance and the pillow.

18.4.5.3 Effective January 1, 2014, where audible appliances are provided to produce signals for sleeping areas, they shall produce a low frequency alarm signal that complies with the following:

- (1) The alarm signal shall be a square wave or provide equivalent awakening ability.
- (2) The wave shall have a fundamental frequency of 520 Hz +/- 10 percent.

If you have any additional questions regarding these requirements or related procedures, please feel free to contact the SFFD Bureau of Fire Prevention at: (415) 558-3300.

Fire Department

The Tenant Fire Safety Disclosure Information ("Disclosure Information") shall be provided in writing to each resident of an Apartment House.

Applies to all buildings with **3 or more dwelling units**.

Building owner shall provide the Disclosure Information to all tenants/residents **every year on or before January 31st of each year**.

Disclosure Information shall be updated annually as necessary.

Compliance Date: **January 31, 2018**

For New Tenants/Residents: Before new residents commence occupancy in the building, the building owner, or the owner's agent, shall provide an **oral explanation** of the Disclosure Information to new residents. The owner or agent shall also provide a **written copy** of the Disclosure Information on or before the commencement of occupancy, and shall provide a written copy (hardcopy or email) on or before January 31 of **each year**. Disclosure Information shall be updated annually with current information.

For Existing Tenants/Residents: The building owner, or the owner's agent, shall provide a written copy (hardcopy or email) of the Disclosure Information on or before January 31 of **each year**. Disclosure Information shall be updated annually with current information.

DISCLOSURE INFORMATION CONTENTS:

The Disclosure Information shall contain the following fire safety information, as it applies to the building:

1. The location of all fire extinguishers on the resident's floor, and the dates of last servicing;
2. The location of all emergency exits on the resident's floor, and a statement that they must remain unobstructed;
3. The location of all fire escapes on the resident's floor (if applicable), and the dates of last inspection;
4. The location of the building fire alarm control panel and all manual pull stations on the resident's floor (if applicable);
5. The date when the building fire alarm system was last inspected and tested as required by Section 907.8.5 of this Code, and confirmation that the building fire alarm system is UL certificated under Section 907.7.4 of this Code, if applicable;
6. Instructions on how to confirm that the smoke alarms are in working condition, and a statement of when the smoke alarms were last replaced;
7. Instructions on how to confirm that the carbon monoxide detectors are in working condition, and a statement of when the carbon monoxide detectors were last replaced; and
8. The phone number of the appropriate contact within the Fire Department for reporting suspected violations of Section 409.
9. Instructions and website link to access the fire safety training video that the Fire department shall post and maintain on the Internet; and
10. Instructions in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Filipino directing persons who wish to view general fire safety guidance in any of these languages to do so on the Fire Department's official website and providing a link to this website. The Fire Department shall post such general fire safety guidance on its official website not only in English but also in Spanish, Chinese, and Filipino. Further, to assist owners with providing the required instruction in their Disclosure Information, the Fire Department shall post on its website sample instructions in Spanish, Chinese, and Filipino, that owners may copy and include in their Disclosure Information.

The Disclosure Information may also include any other information that would assist a resident to escape or prevent a fire in the building.

DISCLOSURE INFORMATION FORMAT:

The Disclosure Information shall be provided in writing. If provided in hard copy, it shall be printed on white paper, 8.5" x 11" (216mm x 279mm), or larger, in no smaller than 10-point font. The Disclosure Information may also be provided to tenants via email (soft copy).

DISCLOSURE INFORMATION SAMPLES:

SAMPLE - OPTION 1: Text-only version.

To use OPTION 1, building owners must provide a written description of the location of the required fire and life safety features as it applies to their building. – see *SAMPLE*

NOTE: DO NOT COPY THE SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS IN THE SAMPLE – the descriptions must be changed to match the conditions in your building

In addition, only include the fire and life safety features that your building has (e.g., fire escape, fire alarm panel, etc.) – see (*if applicable*)

 [TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION \(OPTION 1\) - SAMPLE ONLY.docx](#) **[SEE PAGE 8]**

SAMPLE - OPTION 2: Diagram version (with translations in Chinese, Spanish, Filipino, Russian & Vietnamese)

To use OPTION 2, building owners must provide a diagram indicating of the location of the required fire and life safety features as it applies to their building, and use a unique symbol to indicate each feature type (e.g., ⇒ = EXIT) .

NOTE: DO NOT COPY THE DIAGRAM IN THE SAMPLE – a diagram must be created to match the conditions in your building

In addition, only include the fire and life safety features that your building has (e.g., fire escape, fire alarm panel, etc.) – see (*if applicable*)

Translated SAMPLES in Chinese, Spanish, Filipino, Russian & Vietnamese are included below to assist building owners with providing the required instructions in their Disclosure Information to limited English proficient residents.

 [TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION \(OPTION 2\) - ENGLISH \(SAMPLE ONLY\).docx](#) **[SEE PAGE 9]**

 [TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION \(OPTION 2\) - CHINESE \(SAMPLE ONLY\).docx](#) **[SEE PAGE 10]**

 [TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION \(OPTION 2\) - SPANISH \(SAMPLE ONLY\).docx](#) **[SEE PAGE 11]**

 [TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION \(OPTION 2\) - FILIPINO \(SAMPLE ONLY\).docx](#) **[SEE PAGE 12]**

 [TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION \(OPTION 2\) - RUSSIAN \(SAMPLE ONLY\).docx](#) **[SEE PAGE 13]**

 [TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION \(OPTION 2\) - VIETNAMESE \(SAMPLE ONLY\).docx](#) **[SEE PAGE 14]**

RECORD KEEPING:

Building owner shall maintain a record of its compliance by retaining a copy of the Disclosure Information for at least **two years**. An owner's failure to maintain such records shall create a rebuttable presumption that the owner has violated Section 409.2 of the San Francisco Fire Code.

TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

BUILDING ADDRESS: _____

FLOOR/LEVEL: _____

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

Describe location of fire extinguishers on tenant's floor.

SAMPLE: Fire extinguisher is located in cabinet at center of corridor.

Fire Extinguisher Service Date: _____

EMERGENCY EXITS:

Describe location of emergency exits on tenant's floor.

SAMPLE: Emergency exits are located at both ends of the corridor. Proceed down stairs and follow illuminated exits signs to exit building.

EXITS SHALL REMAIN UNOBSTRUCTED AT ALL TIMES

FIRE ESCAPE: (if applicable)

Describe location of fire escapes on tenant's floor.

SAMPLE: Fire escape is located outside the window near the center of the corridor on the street-side of the building. Open the window and climb through to access fire escape.

Fire Escape Service Date: _____

FIRE ALARM: (if applicable)

Describe location of fire alarm pull stations on tenant's floor.

SAMPLE: Fire alarm manual pull stations are located at both ends of corridor near the emergency exits.

Describe location of fire alarm control panel in building.

SAMPLE: Fire alarm control panel is located on the first floor in the lobby electrical room.

Fire Alarm Control Panel Service Date: _____

UL Certification #: _____

UL Expiration Date: _____

SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS:

TO CONFIRM ALARMS ARE IN WORKING CONDITION, PUSH "TEST" BUTTON ON EACH DEVICE

Smoke Alarms Last Replaced in Unit (Date): _____

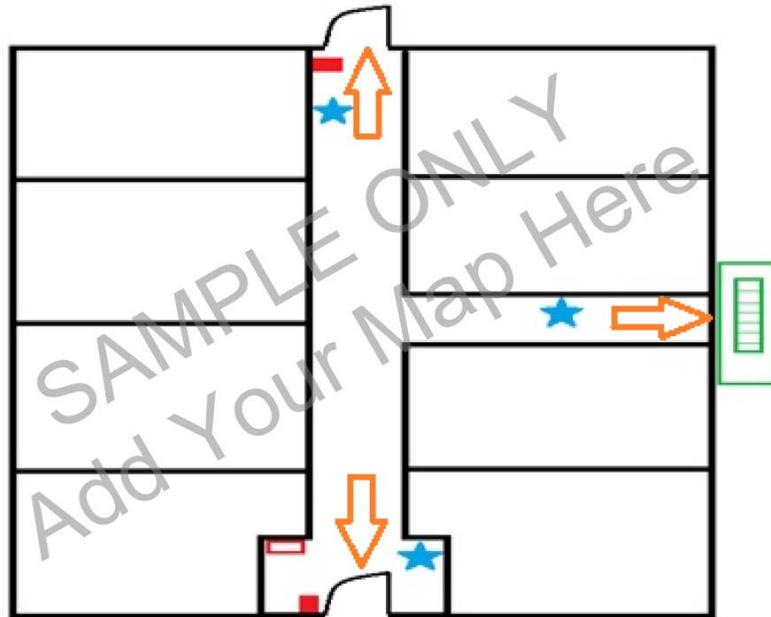
Carbon Monoxide Alarms Last Replaced in Unit (Date): _____

**TO REPORT A SUSPECTED FIRE CODE VIOLATION, CONTACT THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AT:
415-558-3300.**

**GENERAL FIRE SAFETY GUIDANCE AND A FIRE SAFETY TRAINING VIDEO ARE AVAILABLE ON THE
SFFD WEBSITE AT: <http://sf-fire.org/fire-safety-tips-san-francisco>**

TENANT FIRE SAFETY DISCLOSURE INFORMATION

BUILDING ADDRESS: _____ FLOOR/LEVEL: _____



EXITS SHALL REMAIN UNOBSTRUCTED AT ALL TIMES

-  = EXIT
-  = FIRE EXTINGUISHER - Service Date: _____
-  = FIRE ALARM MANUAL PULL STATION (if applicable)
-  = FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL (if applicable) - Service Date: _____
UL Certification #: _____
UL Expiration Date: _____
-  = FIRE ESCAPE (if applicable) - Service Date: _____

SMOKE & CARBON MONOXIDE ALARM DEVICES:

TO CONFIRM ALARMS ARE IN WORKING CONDITION, PUSH "TEST" BUTTON ON EACH DEVICE

SMOKE ALARMS - Date Last Replaced in Unit: _____

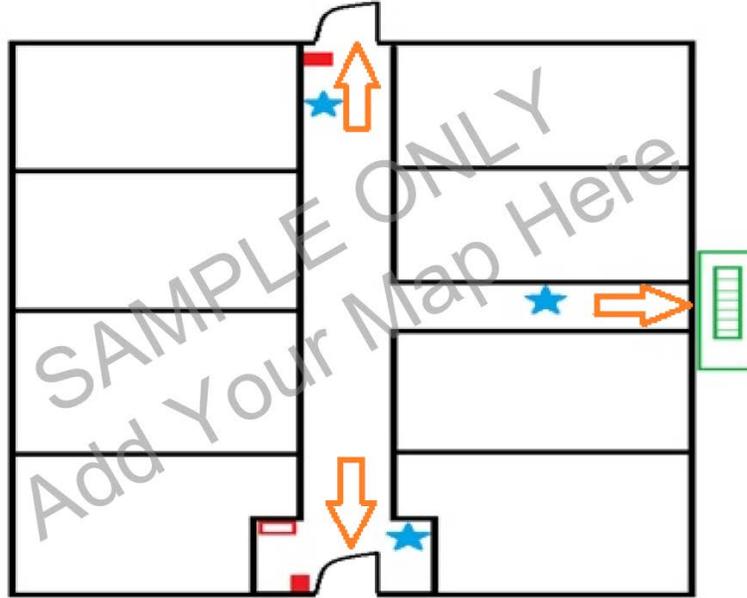
CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS - Date Last Replaced in Unit: _____

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租客消防安全披露資料

樓宇地址: _____ 樓/層: _____
(building address) (floor/level)



任何時候出口均應確保暢通無阻

-  = 出口
-  = 滅火器 – 服務日期: _____
(fire extinguisher service date)
-  = 消防警報手動拉站
(fire alarm manual pull station - if applicable)
-  = 消防警報監控小組 – 服務日期: _____
(fire alarm - if applicable) (fire alarm service date)
UL 認證號碼: _____
(fire alarm UL certification number)
UL 失效日期: _____
(fire alarm UL expiration date)
-  = 火警逃生 – 服務日期: _____
(fire escape - if applicable) (fire escape service date)

煙霧及一氧化碳警報裝置:

確認警報是否處於正常運作狀態，請按下每個裝置的“測試 (TEST)” 按鈕

煙霧警報器 - 最後更換日期: _____
(date smoke alarm last replaced in unit)

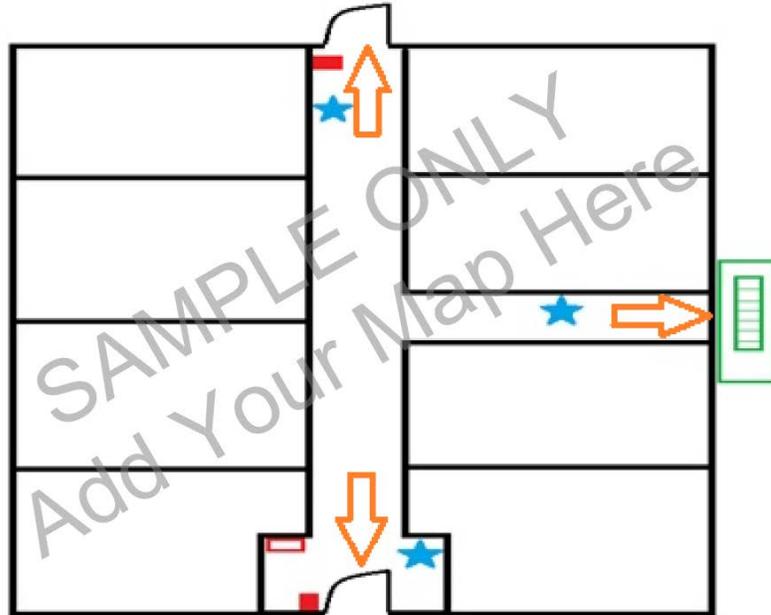
一氧化碳警報器 - 最後更換日期: _____
(date carbon monoxide alarm last replaced in unit)

舉報涉嫌消防違規情況，可致電聯絡消防處:
415-558-3300。

查看一般消防安全指引及消防安全培訓視頻，可訪問 SFFD 網站: <http://sf-fire.org/fire-safety-tips-san-francisco>

INFORMACIÓN PARA LA SEGURIDAD DE LOS INQUILINOS EN CASO DE INCENDIOS

DIRECCIÓN DEL EDIFICIO: _____ PISO/NIVEL: _____
(building address) (floor/level)



LAS SALIDAS DEBEN PERMANECER TODO EL TIEMPO SIN OBSTRUCCIÓN

-  = SALIDA
-  = EXTINGUIDOR DE FUEGO – Fecha de mantenimiento: _____
(fire extinguisher service date)
-  = ESTACIÓN DE ACTIVACIÓN MANUAL PARA LA ALARMA DE INCENDIO
(fire alarm manual pull station - if applicable)
-  = CONTROL DE LA ALARMA DE INCENDIO - Fecha de mantenimiento: _____
(fire alarm - if applicable) (fire alarm service date)
Número de certificación UL: _____
(fire alarm UL certification number)
Fecha de expiración UL: _____
(fire alarm UL expiration date)
-  = SALIDA DE EMERGENCIA EN CASO DE INCENDIO - Fecha de mantenimiento: _____
(fire escape - if applicable) (fire escape service date)

DETECTORES DE MONOXIDO DE CARBONO Y HUMO:

CONFIRME EL FUNCIONAMIENTO DE LOS DETECTORES, PRESIONE “TEST” EN CADA APARATO

DETECTORES DE HUMO - Fecha del último reemplazo del aparato: _____
(date smoke alarm last replaced in unit)

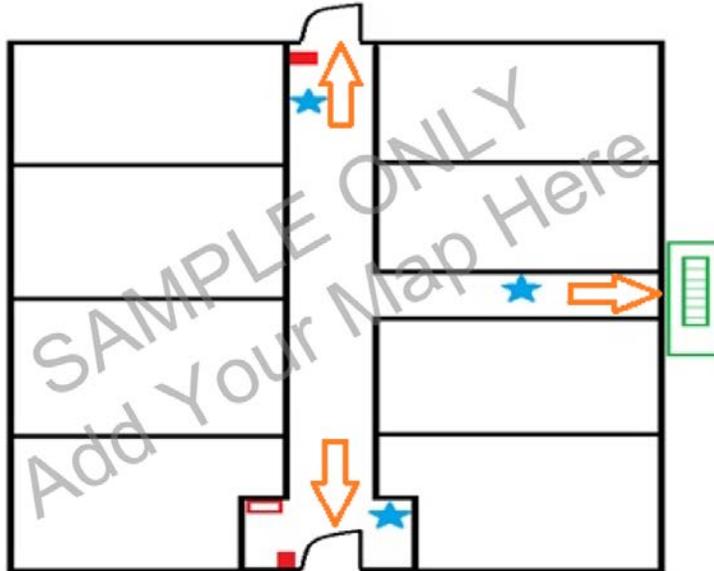
DETECTORES DE MONOXIDO DE CARBONO - Fecha del último reemplazo del aparato: _____
(date carbon monoxide alarm last replaced in unit)

PARA REPORTAR UNA PRESUNTA VIOLACIÓN DEL CÓDIGO DE BOMBEROS, CONTACTE AL DEPARTAMENTO DE BOMBEROS LLAMANDO AL: 415-558-3300.

UNA GUÍA GENERAL PARA LA SEGURIDAD ANTE INCENDIOS Y UN VIDEO PARA LA CAPACITACIÓN DE SEGURIDAD ANTE INCENDIOS SE ENCUENTRAN EN EL SITIO WEB DEL DEPARTAMENTO:
<http://sf-fire.org/fire-safety-tips-san-francisco>

PAGHAHAYAG NG IMPORMASYON UKOL SA KALIGTASAN SA SUNOG NG MGA TENANT

ADDRESS NG BUILDING: _____ PALAPAG/ANTAS: _____
(building address) (floor/level)



ANG MGA LABASAN AY MANANATILING WALANG HARANG SA LAHAT NG ORAS

-  = LABASAN
-  = PAMUKSA NG SUNOG (FIRE EXTINGUISHER) - Petsa ng Pagservice: _____
(fire extinguisher service date)
-  = MANWAL SA PULL STATION NG ALARMANG PANGSUNOG
(fire alarm manual pull station - if applicable)
-  = CONTROL PANEL NG ALARMANG PANGSUNOG - Petsa ng Pagservice: _____
(fire alarm - if applicable) (fire alarm service date)
UL Certification #: _____
(fire alarm UL certification number)
UL Petsa ng Pagkawalang Bisa: _____
(fire alarm UL expiration date)
-  = TAKASAN MULA SA SUNOG (FIRE ESCAPRE) - Petsa ng Pagservice: _____
(fire escape - if applicable) (fire escape service date)

MGA APARATONG PANG-ALARMA LABAN SA USOK AT CARBON MONOXIDE:

UPANG MATIYAK NA ANG MGA ALARMA AY GUMAGANA, PINDUTIN ANG "TEST" SA BAWAT APARATO.

MGA ALARMANG PANG-USOK – Petsa ng Huling Palitan sa Yunit: _____
(date smoke alarm last replaced in unit)

MGA ALARMANG PANG-CARBON MONOXIDE - Petsa ng Huling Palitan sa Yunit: _____
(date carbon monoxide alarm last replaced in unit)

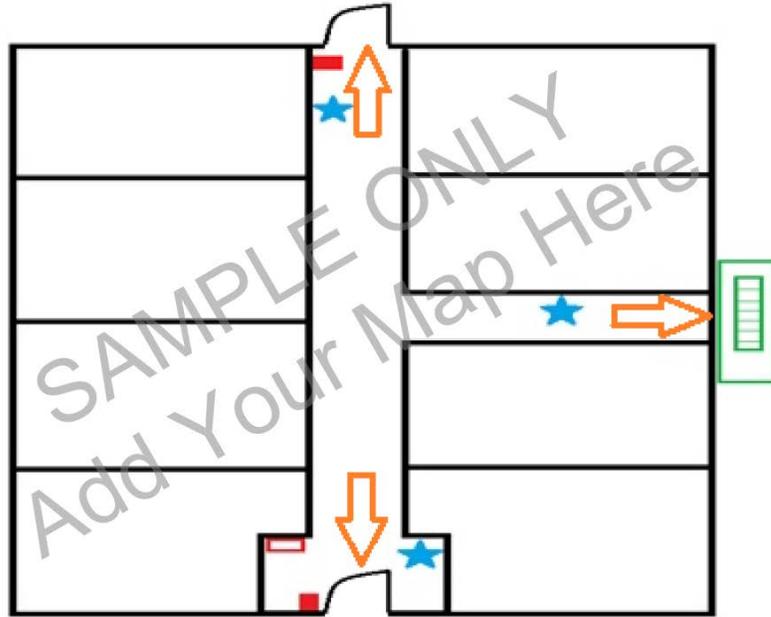
**PARA IPAALAM ANG ISANG HINIHALANG PAGLABAG NG KODIGONG PANGSUNOG,
KONTAKIN ANG FIRE DEPARTMENT :
415-558-3300.**

**ANG PANGKAHALATANG GABAY SA SUNOG AT VIDEO PARA SA PAGSASANAY SA KALIGTASAN SA
SUNOG AY MAKUKUHA SA**

SFFD WEBSITE SA : <http://sf-fire.org/fire-safety-tips-san-francisco>

СХЕМА ПОЖАРНОЙ ЭВАКУАЦИИ

Адрес здания: _____ Этаж: _____
(building address) (floor/level)



Проход к выходам должен оставаться свободным



= ВЫХОД



= Огнетушитель - Дата обслуживания: _____
(fire extinguisher service date)



= Кнопка Ручного Пожарного Извещения
(fire alarm manual pull station - if applicable)



= Панель Управления Пожарной Сигнализацией - Дата обслуживания: _____
(fire alarm - if applicable) (fire alarm service date)

“UL” Сертификация #: _____
(fire alarm UL certification number)

“UL” Срока годности: _____
(fire alarm UL expiration date)



= Основной Путь Эвакуации - Дата обслуживания: _____
(fire escape - if applicable) (fire escape service date)

Пожарный извещатель и датчик угарного газа:

Чтобы подтвердить, что сигнал тревоги находятся в рабочем состоянии, нажмите кнопку "тест" на каждом устройстве.

Пожарный извещатель - Дата последней замены: _____
(date smoke alarm last replaced in unit)

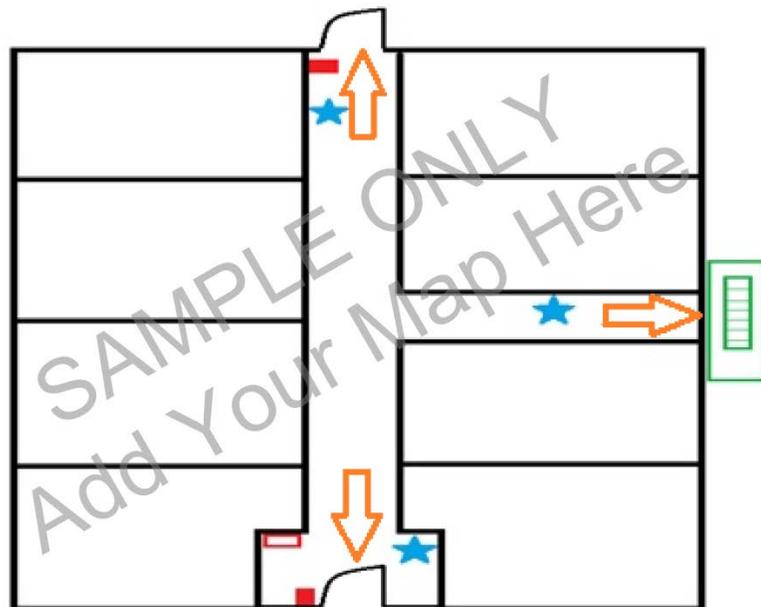
Датчик угарного газа - Дата последней замены: _____
(date carbon monoxide alarm last replaced in unit)

**ЧТОБЫ СООБЩИТЬ О ПРЕДПОЛАГАЕМОМ НАРУШЕНИИ ПРАВИЛ ПОЖАРНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ, ОБРАТИТЕСЬ В ПОЖАРНУЮ СЛУЖБУ ПО АДРЕСУ:
415-558-3300.**

**ОБЩЕЕ РУКОВОДСТВО ПО ПРОТИВОПОЖАРНОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И УЧЕБНОЕ ВИДЕО ВЫ
НАЙДЕТЕ НА ВЕБСАЙТЕ: <http://sf-fire.org/fire-safety-tips-san-francisco>**

NHỮNG TIN TỨC CẦN CHO NGƯỜI THUÊ NHÀ BIẾT VỀ SỰ AN TOÀN KHI CHÁY NHÀ

ĐỊA CHỈ CAO ỐC : _____ TẦNG LẦU SỐ : _____
(building address) (floor/level)



KHÔNG ĐƯỢC CẢN TRỞ LỐI THOÁT BẤT CỨ LÚC NÀO



= LỐI THOÁT



= BÌNH CHỮA CHÁY – Ngày xử dụng : _____
(fire extinguisher service date)



= NƠI ĐỂ CẢM NANG BÁO ĐỘNG CHÁY (fire alarm manual pull station - if applicable)



= BẢNG ĐIỀU KHIỂN BÁO ĐỘNG CHÁY (fire alarm - if applicable) – Ngày xử dụng : _____
(fire alarm service date)

Chứng nhận UL số : _____
(fire alarm UL certification number)

Ngày hết hạn UL: _____
(fire alarm UL expiration date)



= LỐI THOÁT HỎA HOẠN (fire escape - if applicable) – Hạn xử dụng : _____
(fire escape service date)

CÁC DỤNG CỤ BÁO ĐỘNG KHÓI & CẠC BON MÔ NÔ XÝT (CARBON MONOXIDE) :

ĐỂ BẢO ĐẢM CÁC DỤNG CỤ BÁO ĐỘNG CÒN HOẠT ĐỘNG TỐT, BẮM VÀO NÚT “TEST”: CỦA MỖI DỤNG CỤ

NHỮNG DỤNG CỤ BÁO ĐỘNG KHÓI –

Ngày cuối cùng dụng cụ này được thay thế : _____
(date smoke alarm last replaced in unit)

NHỮN DỤNG CỤ BÁO ĐỘNG CAC BON MÔ NÔ XÝT –

Ngày cuối cùng dụng cụ này được thay thế : _____
(date carbon monoxide alarm last replaced in unit)

Để báo cho biết có sự vi phạm về điều khoản an toàn chống cháy nhà, liên lạc với Sở Cứu Hỏa số 415-558-3300.

Bản chỉ dẫn tổng quát và video hướng dẫn về sự an toàn chống cháy nhà hiện có tại trang nhà của Sở Cứu hỏa thành phố San Francisco ở : <http://sf-fire.org/fire-safety-tips-san-francisco>

Fire Department

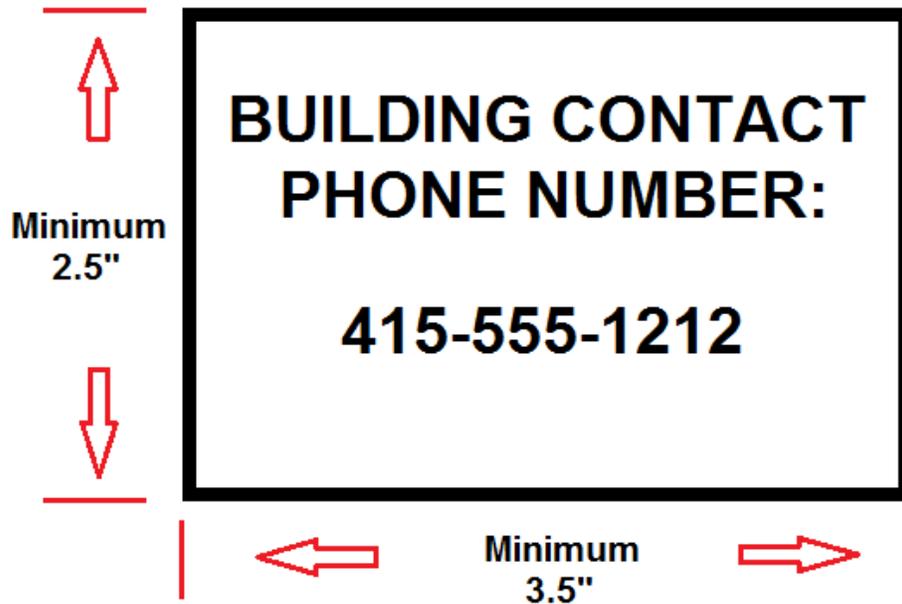
 BUILDING CONTACT NUMBER GUIDANCE.pdf **[SEE PAGE 16]**

Applies to all buildings with **3 or more dwelling units**

Building owner shall have a sign or sticker posted with the required Building Contact Phone Number affixed at the main point of entry to the Apartment House in accordance with SFFD's guidance.

Building Contact Phone Number shall contain the phone number of the owner, property manager, or other person who can give the Fire Marshal or other building inspector prompt access to the building to conduct safety inspections.

Posting Compliance Date = **March 10, 2017**

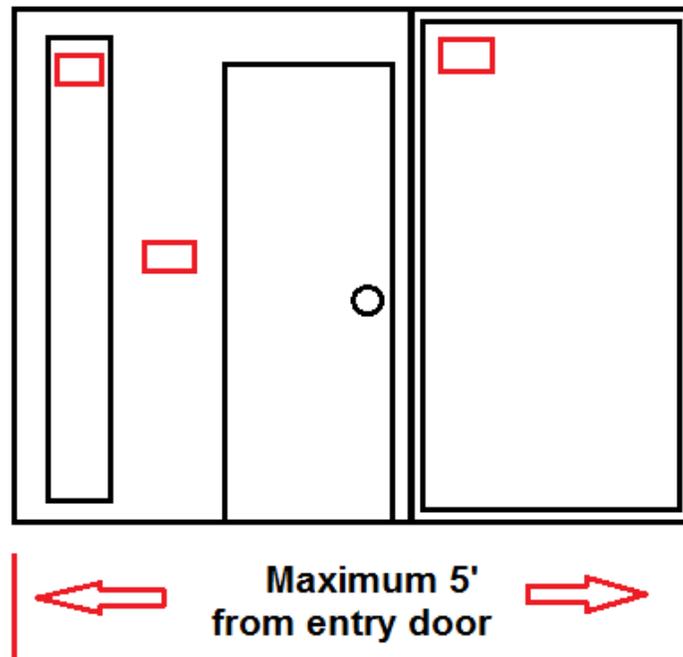


A sign or sticker shall be affixed at the main point of entry to the apartment house per SFFC, Section 409.3 (c).

Letters shall be minimum 3/8" tall

Words and numbers shall contrast with background

Example locations:



[Print](#)

San Francisco Administrative Code

CHAPTER 100: PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE IMPOSITION OF ADMINISTRATIVE FINES

- Sec. 100.1. Findings and Scope of Chapter.
- Sec. 100.2. Definitions.
- Sec. 100.3. Issuance and Service of Citations.
- Sec. 100.4. Notice to Owner of Real Property.
- Sec. 100.5. Determination of the Amount of the Administrative Fine When the Citation is Issued.
- Sec. 100.6. When Fines Due; Payment of Fine; Late Payment Fee; Notices by Charging Official.
- Sec. 100.7. Remedies Available to City for Non-Payment of Fines; Liens.
- Sec. 100.8. Right to Appeal.
- Sec. 100.9. Appeal Procedure; Appointment of Hearing Officer.
- Sec. 100.10. Charging Official Required to Submit Supporting Documents.
- Sec. 100.11. Hearing Procedures.
- Sec. 100.12. Requirement to Exhaust Administrative Remedies.
- Sec. 100.13. Advance Deposit Hardship Waiver – Undue Hardship.
- Sec. 100.14. Determination of the Hearing Officer.
- Sec. 100.15. Right to Judicial Review.
- Sec. 100.16. Controller May Adopt Regulations.

SEC. 100.1. FINDINGS AND SCOPE OF CHAPTER.

(a) The City and County of San Francisco (the "City") has a significant interest in encouraging compliance with its laws. To that end, City Codes often include a variety of remedies, including the right of City departments to issue citations to violators and to require such persons to pay an administrative fine.

(b) Moreover, the imposition of administrative fines is not intended to be punitive in nature, but is instead intended to compensate the public for the injury and damage caused by the prohibited conduct. The fines are intended to be reasonable and not disproportionate to the damage or injury to the City and the public caused by the prohibited conduct.

(c) To date, the City has not enacted an ordinance establishing standard procedures for the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of administrative citations and fines for

violation of City ordinances. Rather, the Board has enacted a variety of ordinances authorizing administrative fines but has included separate procedures in each ordinance.

(d) The Board adopts this Chapter to provide standard procedures for the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of administrative citations and fines. However, the Board recognizes that these procedures may not be appropriate to use in whole or in part for all City ordinances. Therefore, this Chapter applies only to citation procedures set forth in an ordinance that incorporates this Chapter, subject to any exceptions provided in that ordinance.

(e) The procedures set forth in this Chapter are adopted pursuant to Government Code Section 53069.4 which governs the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of administrative citations and fines by local agencies, and pursuant to the City's home rule power over its municipal affairs.

(f) The determination by the City to impose, enforce, collect and provide administrative review of administrative fines pursuant to this Chapter is solely at the City's discretion and is only one option available to the City to seek redress for the violation of its ordinances. By adopting this Chapter, and subsequent legislation incorporating the procedures in this Chapter, the Board does not intend to limit the ability of the City to use any other remedy, civil or criminal, which may be available in a particular case. The City may use the procedures set forth in this Chapter as an alternative to, or in conjunction with, any other available remedy.

(g) In compliance with Government Code Section 53069.4(a)(2), if an ordinance pertains to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues, the ordinance shall provide a reasonable period of time for a person responsible for a continuing violation of the ordinance to correct or otherwise remedy the violation prior to imposition of administrative fines, unless the violation creates an immediate danger to health or safety.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.2. DEFINITIONS.

The following definitions shall apply to this Chapter.

(a) "Charging official" means a City officer or employee with authority to enforce the ordinance for which citations may issue or a person designated by the charging official to act on his or her behalf.

(b) "Citation" means an administrative citation issued pursuant to this Chapter stating that the charging official has determined that there has been a violation of one or more provisions of a City ordinance, which ordinance incorporates this Chapter in whole or in part.

(c) "Controller" means the Controller for the City and County of San Francisco or a person designated by the Controller to act on his or her behalf.

(d) "Fine" means the dollar amount of the administrative fine that the person cited is required to pay for violation of an ordinance as set forth by the charging official in the citation.

(e) "Person" means a natural person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, company, corporation, limited liability company, joint venture, or club, or its manager, lessee, agent, servant, officer or employee.

(f) "Serve" or "service" means either personal delivery or deposit in the United States Mail, first

class, in a sealed envelope postage prepaid. Service shall include a declaration under penalty of perjury setting forth the date of personal delivery or, for service by mail, the date of deposit in the mail. Service by personal delivery shall be deemed complete on the date of the delivery. Service by mail shall be deemed complete on the date of deposit in the mail.

(g) "Violation" means a violation of an ordinance for which the charging official has authority to issue a citation.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.3. ISSUANCE AND SERVICE OF CITATIONS.

(a) (1) Whenever a charging official determines that a violation of an ordinance for which that official has enforcement authority has occurred, the charging official may issue and serve a citation on any person responsible for the violation.

(2) Where there is a nexus between the violation and real property located in the City as set forth in Section 100.4, the charging official may also provide notice of the citation to the owner of the real property as provided in Section 100.4. The City may not impose a lien on the property under Section 100.7(b) unless the charging official provides this notice.

(b) The citation shall contain the following information:

(1) The name of the person to whom the citation is issued;

(2) Identification of the provision or provisions of the ordinance violated. The charging official may issue a single citation for multiple violations of an ordinance or for violation of multiple provisions of an ordinance;

(3) A description of the condition or circumstances constituting the violation(s), including the address or location and date of the violation;

(4) The amount of the fine imposed for each violation;

(5) The date by which the fine must be paid, the procedure for making payment (including to whom payment must be made and acceptable forms of payment), and the consequences of the failure to pay;

(6) The right to seek administrative review of the citation by filing an appeal with the Controller within 30 days of the date that the citation is served and notice that the failure to appeal will make the issuance of the citation a final action by the City for which there is no further administrative review and no judicial review; and

(7) The date the citation is issued and the name and signature of the charging official.

(c) When serving a citation, the charging official shall also serve a form for appealing the citation pursuant to the procedure as set forth in Section 100.9. The form shall be prescribed by the Controller and shall include a description of the procedure for seeking administrative review of the citation, including the deadline for filing the appeal and the requirement in Section 100.9 that the person appealing either deposit the amount of the fine set forth in the citation or file an application for an advance deposit hardship waiver. The appeal form shall require the appellant to provide a mailing address, a street address, a telephone number, and any other contact information that the Controller determines appropriate. The failure by the charging official to serve the appeal form with the citation shall not invalidate the citation or require any change in the procedures provided in this Chapter.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.4. NOTICE TO OWNER OF REAL PROPERTY.

(a) Where there is a nexus between the violation and real property located in the City, the charging official may provide notice of the citation to the owner of the real property as set forth in this Subsection and that unpaid fines for the citations may become a lien on the property. If the charging official gives this notice, the official shall do so within three City business days of service of the notice on the person cited.

- (1) Post one copy of the citation in a conspicuous place upon the building or real property.
- (2) Serve one copy of the citation on each of the following:
 - (A) The person, if any, in real or apparent charge or control of the premises or property involved;
 - (B) The owner of record.

(b) When serving a copy of the citation as provided in Subsection (a)(2), the charging official shall include written notice of the following:

- (1) That the owner of the property has the right to seek administrative review of the citation by filing an appeal with the Controller within 30 days of the date of service of the notice to the property owner.
- (2) That the failure by all persons authorized to appeal the citation under this Chapter to file such an appeal will make the issuance of the citation a final action by the City as to all such persons, for which there is no further administrative review and no judicial review.

(c) For purposes of this Chapter, there is a nexus between a violation and real property where an activity or condition on the real property has caused, contributed to, or been a substantial factor in causing, the violation.

(d) The City may not impose a lien on the property under Section 100.7(b) unless the charging official provides notice to the property owner as set forth in this Section.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.5. DETERMINATION OF THE AMOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE FINE WHEN THE CITATION IS ISSUED.

(a) Unless the ordinance under which the citation is issued otherwise provides, the amount of the fine set by the charging official shall be governed by this Section:

(1) The amount of the fine for violation of an ordinance that also makes violation an infraction shall be (1) up to \$100.00 for a first violation of the ordinance; (2) up to \$200.00 for a second violation of the same ordinance within one year of the date of the first violation; and (3) up to \$500.00 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the date of a second or subsequent violation.

(2) The amount of the fine for violation of an ordinance that also makes violation a misdemeanor shall be up to \$1000.00.

(3) The amount of the fine for violation of an ordinance that does not provide for a criminal penalty shall be up to \$1000.00.

(4) In determining the amount of the fine, the charging official may take any or all of the following factors into consideration:

- (A) The duration of the violation;
- (B) The frequency, recurrence and number of violations by the same violator;
- (C) The seriousness of the violation;
- (D) The good faith efforts of the violator to correct the violation;
- (E) The economic impact of the fine on the violator;
- (F) The injury or damage, if any, suffered by any member of the public;
- (G) The impact of the violation on the community;
- (H) The amount of City staff time, which was, expended investigating or addressing the violation;
- (I) The amount of fines imposed by the charging official in similar situations;
- (J) Such other factors as justice may require.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.6. WHEN FINES DUE; PAYMENT OF FINE; LATE PAYMENT FEE; NOTICES BY CHARGING OFFICIAL.

(a) The citation shall set forth the date by which the fine is required to be paid, which date shall allow at least 30 days for payment from the date that the citation is served. The fine shall be due and payable on or before the date set forth in the citation, unless the person cited has filed a timely appeal in compliance with the requirements of Section 100.9.

(b) The due date for fines set forth in citations for which an appeal has been filed under Section 100.9 are due and payable on the date required under Sections 100.9(c)(2) and (d) and 100.14(b).

(c) Fines that remain unpaid 30 days after the due date shall be subject to a late payment penalty of 10 percent plus interest at the rate of 1 percent per month on the outstanding balance, which shall be added to the penalty amount from the date that payment is due.

(d) All fines and late payment fees shall be payable to the City and deposited in the City's general fund, unless the payment is made pursuant to an ordinance that provides otherwise.

(e) If the fine is unpaid by the date that it is due under this Chapter, the charging official shall serve notice within 30 days of the delinquency that fines not paid by the due date are subject to a late payment penalty as provided in Subsection (c). Where there is a nexus between the violation and real property against which the City may impose a lien for non-payment of the citation as provided in Section 100.7(b), the charging official may serve notice to the owner of such property that the person cited has not timely paid the citation and that the charging official may initiate proceedings to make the amount due and all additional authorized costs and charges, including attorneys fees, a lien on the property. If the charging official does not provide the notice set forth in this Subsection, the City may not impose a

lien on the property under Section 100.7(b).

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.7. REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO CITY FOR NON-PAYMENT OF FINES; LIENS.

(a) The amount of any fine not paid within the time required under this Chapter, including the amount of any applicable late payment charges, constitutes a debt to the City. The City may file a civil action or pursue any other legal remedy to collect such money. In any civil action to obtain payment of the fine, and any late payment penalties, the City shall be entitled to obtain a judgment for the amount of the unpaid fines and penalty payments and, in addition, for the costs and attorneys' fees incurred by the City in bringing any civil action to enforce the provisions of this Section.

(b) Where there is a nexus between the violation and real property located in the City as defined in Section 100.4(c), the charging official may initiate proceedings to make the payment amount due and all additional authorized costs and charges, including attorneys' fees, a lien on the property. Such liens shall be imposed in accordance with San Francisco Administrative Code Sections 10.230—10.237, or any successor provisions. Before initiating lien proceedings, the charging official shall send a request for payment under San Francisco Administrative Code Section 10.230A.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.8. RIGHT TO APPEAL.

Any person who has been served with a citation, including property owners who receive notice of the citation under Section 100.4, may seek administrative review of the citation by filing an appeal with the Controller as provided in Section 100.9. The grounds for any such appeal shall be that there was no violation of the ordinance for which the citation was issued or that the person cited did not commit the violation.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.9. APPEAL PROCEDURE; APPOINTMENT OF HEARING OFFICER.

(a) Any person who seeks the administrative review of a citation may file an appeal no later than 30 days from the date of service of the citation. An appeal shall be deemed filed on the date that the Controller receives it. At the time that the appeal is filed, the appellant must either deposit with the Controller the full amount of the fine required under the citation or must file an application for an advance deposit hardship waiver, as set forth in Section 100.13. The Controller shall promptly send notice to the charging official of an appeal filed in compliance with this Subsection.

(b) The Controller shall take the following actions within 10 days of receiving an appeal filed with the deposit required in Subsection (a): (1) appoint a hearing officer, (2) set a date for the hearing, which date shall be no less than 10 and no more than 60 days from the date that the appeal was filed, and (3) send written notice of the hearing date to the appellant and the charging official.

(c) The Controller shall, within 10 days of receiving an appeal filed with an application for an advance deposit hardship waiver, determine whether to grant or deny the waiver, as set forth in Section

100.13.

(1) If the Controller grants the waiver, the Controller shall promptly (1) appoint a hearing officer, (2) set a date for the hearing, which date shall be no less than 10 and no more than 60 days from the date that the appeal was filed, and (3) send written notice of the hearing date to the appellant and the charging official.

(2) If the Controller denies the waiver, the Controller shall serve the determination on the applicant and the charging official and shall require the applicant to make the required deposit within 10 days from service of the notice. If the person fails to comply with the requirement within 10 days, the Controller shall consider the appeal withdrawn and shall serve written notice to the person who filed the appeal and to the charging official that the appeal has been withdrawn. Upon receiving notice of the withdrawn appeal, the charging official shall serve written notice on the person cited that the fine set forth in the citation is due and payable on or before the tenth day after service of the notice.

(d) Upon receiving an appeal that is filed without either the required deposit or an application for an advance deposit hardship waiver, the Controller shall provide written notice to the person who filed the appeal that such person must either make the deposit or file the waiver application. The Controller shall provide the person 10 days from service of the notice to comply. If the person fails to comply with the requirement within 10 days, the Controller shall consider the appeal withdrawn and shall serve written notice on the person who filed the appeal and the charging official that the appeal has been withdrawn. Upon receiving notice of the withdrawn appeal, the charging official shall serve written notice that the fine set forth in the citation is due and payable on or before the tenth day after service of the notice.

(e) If the person cited fails to pay the fine within the 10 days required under Subsections (c)(2) or (d), the charging official shall serve notice of the late payment penalty that will become due for fines that remain unpaid 30 days after the due date as provided in Section 100.6(c). Where there is a nexus between the violation and real property against which the City may impose a lien for non-payment of the citation as provided in Section 100.7(b), the charging official may serve a copy of this notice on the owner of the property and, if such notice is given, shall also provide notice that the charging official may initiate lien proceedings to make the amount due under the citation and all additional authorized costs and charges, including attorneys fees, a lien on the property. If the charging official does not provide the notice to the property owner required under this Subsection, the City may not impose a lien on the property under Section 100.7(b).

(f) When more than one person files an appeal of a citation, payment by any appellant shall satisfy the deposit requirement for all appellants.

(g) The provisions of this Section 100.9 requiring the Controller or Charging Official to act by a specific date are directory. The failure of the Controller or Charging Official to take action within the time specified shall not deprive that person of jurisdiction over the matter or of the right to take action at a later time, unless to do so would unreasonably prejudice persons issued citations. This Subsection 100.9(g) shall not apply to the requirements of this Section governing notice to the owners of real property where there is a nexus between the violation and the property as defined in Section 100.4(c).

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.10. CHARGING OFFICIAL REQUIRED TO SUBMIT SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS.

Upon receiving notice that the Controller has scheduled a hearing on an appeal, the charging official shall, within three City business days, serve the appellant and the hearing officer with records, materials, photographs, and other evidence on which the charging official intends to rely at the hearing to support the citation. The charging official may serve this information at any earlier time; if the Controller has not yet appointed a hearing officer, the charging official may serve the information on the Controller, who shall provide it to the person appointed as hearing officer. If the charging official does not serve the information required under this Section within three City business days, the hearing officer may grant a request by the charging official to allow later service and may find good cause to continue the hearing because of the delayed service.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.11. HEARING PROCEDURES.

(a) The hearing officer shall conduct all appeal hearings under this Chapter and shall be responsible for deciding all matters relating to the hearing procedures not otherwise specified in this Chapter or in regulations adopted by the Controller. The charging official shall have the burden of proof in the hearing. The hearing officer may continue the hearing at his or her own initiative or at the request of either party. The hearing officer may request additional information from the charging official or the person cited.

(b) The hearing need not be conducted according to technical rules of evidence and witnesses. Any relevant evidence is admissible if it is the sort of evidence on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs.

(c) The following provisions shall also apply to the appeal procedure:

(1) A citation that complies with the requirements of Section 100.3(b) and any additional evidence submitted by the charging official pursuant to Section 100.10 shall be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein;

(2) The appellant shall be given the opportunity to present evidence concerning the citation; and

(3) The hearing officer may accept testimony by declaration under penalty of perjury relating to the citation from any party if he or she determines it appropriate to do so under the circumstances of the case.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.12. REQUIREMENT TO EXHAUST ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES.

(a) The failure of the person cited to take the actions set forth in Subsection (c) shall constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies and shall preclude the person cited from obtaining judicial review of the validity of the citation.

(b) Where there is a nexus between the violation for which a citation issued and real property as defined in Section 100.4(c), the failure of the owner of such property to take the actions set forth in Subsection (c) shall constitute a failure to exhaust administrative remedies and shall preclude the property owner from obtaining judicial review of the validity of the citation.

(c) This Section applies to the following:

(1) The failure to file an appeal within the time required by Section 100.9(a).

(2) The failure to file an application for a waiver of the deposit requirement within the time required by Section 100.9, unless another appellant has deposited the amount of the fine.

(3) The failure to complete the appeal by depositing the amount of the fine within the time required by Section 100.9, unless another appellant has done so.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.13. ADVANCE DEPOSIT HARDSHIP WAIVER – UNDUH HARDSHIP.

(a) Any person may seek a waiver from the deposit requirement set forth in Section 100.9(a).

(b) The person requesting a waiver shall file an application on a form prescribed by the Controller, with supporting materials, no later than 30 days from the date of service of the citation. The supporting materials shall include a declaration under penalty of perjury setting forth the circumstances demonstrating that the deposit requirement would impose an undue hardship on the applicant, as well as any documents or other information that the applicant wants the Controller to consider in support of the application for a waiver.

(c) The Controller shall determine within 10 days of receiving the application whether to grant or deny a waiver, setting forth the reason for the determination. The Controller shall serve the written determination on the applicant and the charging official. The Controller's written determination shall be a final administrative determination.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.14. DETERMINATION OF THE HEARING OFFICER.

(a) After considering all of the testimony and evidence submitted by the parties, the hearing officer shall issue a written decision upholding, modifying or vacating the citation and shall set forth the reasons for the determination. The determination of the hearing officer shall be a final administrative determination.

(b) If the hearing officer upholds the citation, the City shall retain the amount of the fine that the appellant deposited with the City. If no appellant has deposited the fine with the City, the hearing officer shall set forth in the decision a schedule for payment of the fine. The person cited shall pay the fine by the date or dates set forth in the hearing officer's schedule and the failure to do so shall result in the assessment of late payment fees as set forth in Section 100.6(c).

(c) If the hearing officer vacates the citation, the City shall promptly refund the deposit. If the hearing officer partially vacates the citation, the City shall promptly refund that amount of the deposit that corresponds to the hearing officer's determination. The refund shall include interest at the average rate earned on the City's portfolio for the period of time that the City held the deposit as determined by the Controller.

(d) The hearing officer shall serve the appellant and the charging official with a copy of the determination and notice of the right of the appellant to seek judicial review pursuant to California

Government Code Section 53069.4.

(e) Absent good cause, the hearing officer shall hear multiple appeals of a citation at the same time.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.15. RIGHT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) Any person aggrieved by the action of the hearing officer taken pursuant to this Chapter may obtain review of the administrative decision by filing a petition for review in accordance with the timelines and provisions set forth in California Government Code Section 53069.4.

(b) If a final order of a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the City has not properly imposed a fine pursuant to the provisions of this Chapter, and if the fine has been deposited with the City as required by Section 100.9, the City shall promptly refund the amount of the deposited fine, consistent with the court's determination, together with interest at the average rate earned on the City's portfolio for the period of time that the City held the fine amount as determined by the Controller.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

SEC. 100.16. CONTROLLER MAY ADOPT REGULATIONS.

The Controller may adopt regulations governing the citation and hearing procedure set forth in this Chapter.

(Added by Ord. 73-08, File No. 071670, App. 4/30/2008)

Fire Department

 ANNUAL SMOKE ALARM INFORMATION NOTICE (Nov 2016) - ENGLISH.pdf **[SEE PAGES 28-29]**

 ANNUAL SMOKE ALARM INFORMATION NOTICE (Nov 2016) - SPANISH.pdf **[SEE PAGES 30-32]**

 ANNUAL SMOKE ALARM INFORMATION NOTICE (Nov 2016) - CHINESE.pdf **[SEE PAGES 33-34]**

 ANNUAL SMOKE ALARM INFORMATION NOTICE (Nov 2016) - FILIPINO.pdf **[SEE PAGES 35-38]**

 ANNUAL SMOKE ALARM INFORMATION NOTICE (Nov 2016) - RUSSIAN.pdf **[SEE PAGES 39-40]**

 ANNUAL SMOKE ALARM INFORMATION NOTICE (Nov 2016) - VIETNAMESE.pdf **[SEE PAGES 41-42]**

Required by all owners of buildings intended for human occupancy with **one or more rented or leased units**.

Building owners shall provide all tenants with the Annual Smoke Alarm Information Notice and each year thereafter by January 31st.

The Smoke Alarm Information Notice is prepared and provided by the San Francisco Fire Department and includes the following requirements:

- Importance of maintaining smoke alarms
- Statement affirming the landlord's obligation to provide operable smoke alarms in dwelling units
- Statement affirming the landlord's obligation to promptly repair or replace inoperable smoke alarms upon tenants' request

Owner shall provide, as a separate appendix, a list of tenants' rights organizations that provide counseling on issues related to fires. The list is prepared by the San Francisco Rent Board and provided by the San Francisco Fire Department.

The Annual Smoke Alarm Information Notice shall also be posted in a **common area on each floor** in all Apartment Houses.

Compliance Date = **January 31, 2017** and **every year thereafter**

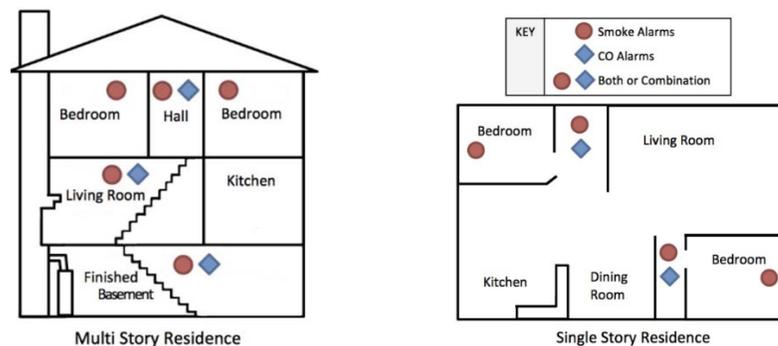
Smoke Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Alarms Save Lives

Smoke Alarms

Approximately two-thirds of home fire deaths occur in homes without working smoke alarms. Since most fatal fires occur at night, it's essential that every home has working smoke alarms to provide an early warning. Working smoke alarms increase the chance of surviving a home fire by 50 percent.

Placement

Install smoke alarms inside each bedroom, outside each sleeping area and on every level of the home, including the basement. On levels without bedrooms, install alarms in the living room or near the stairway to the upper level, or in both locations. Smoke alarms should be mounted on the ceiling at least 4" from the wall; wall mounted smoke alarms should be placed 4"-12" from the ceiling. Smoke alarms installed in the basement should be installed on the ceiling at the bottom of the stairs leading to the next level. Smoke alarms shall be installed at least 10 feet from a cooking appliance to minimize false alarms when cooking and 3 feet from bathroom doors. Do not install near draft areas (windows, vents, or fans).



Carbon Monoxide Alarms

You can't see or smell carbon monoxide, but at high levels it can kill a person in minutes. If home fuel-burning appliances are not working properly or are used incorrectly, dangerous levels of CO can result. Hundreds of people die accidentally every year from CO poisoning caused by malfunctioning or improperly used fuel-burning appliances.

Combination Alarms

For years smoke and carbon monoxide alarms were separate units. More recently, alarms are being manufactured that detect both smoke and carbon monoxide. These are called "combination alarms" and meet the requirements of the California and San Francisco Fire Codes.

It's the Law!

The San Francisco Fire Code and the Housing Code require that smoke alarms be installed and maintained in all dwelling units by the property owners. The landlord must promptly repair or replace inoperable smoke alarms upon request. As of July 2014, new smoke alarms that are solely battery powered must have a non-replaceable, non-removable battery that is capable of powering the smoke alarm for at least 10 years.

Battery Replacement

Smoke and combination alarms with non-replaceable (long-life) batteries are designed to remain effective for up to 10 years. If the alarm chirps, warning that the battery is low, replace the entire alarm right away. For alarms with any other type of battery, replace batteries at least once a year. If the alarm chirps, replace only the battery.

Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarm Maintenance

Test your smoke and CO alarms. A suggested frequency is every month by simply holding down the test button. Vacuum your alarm at least once a year. Dust and cobwebs can impair sensitivity. Never paint over a smoke/CO alarm. Alarms should be replaced every 10 years or per manufacturer's instructions.

Carbon Monoxide Alarms

Carbon Monoxide Alarms

You can't see or smell carbon monoxide, but at high levels it can kill a person in minutes. If fuel-burning appliances are not working properly or are used incorrectly, dangerous levels of CO can result.

According to the American Medical Association, carbon monoxide is the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in the United States. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that carbon monoxide kills approximately 500 people each year and injures another 20,000 people nationwide.

On May 7, 2010, the Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act (SB-183) of 2010 was signed into legislation. This act was created due to the alarming statistics related to carbon monoxide poisonings. The need for a carbon monoxide detector in your home is great because a person cannot see or smell carbon monoxide. Carbon monoxide devices provide a vital, highly effective, and low-cost protection against carbon monoxide poisoning. Protect your family and install California approved carbon monoxide device in your home today. Do not delay this life saving measure.

Where required

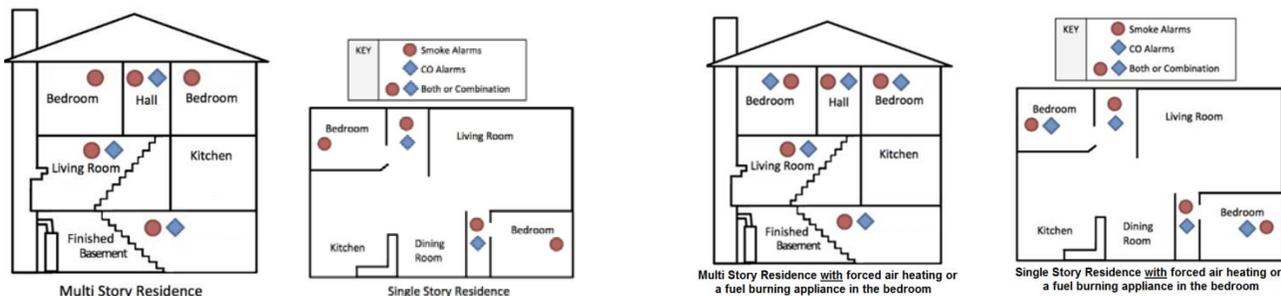
Carbon monoxide detection shall be provided in **dwelling units, sleeping units, and classrooms:**

- 1) that contain fuel-burning appliances and fuel-burning fireplaces
- 2) served by a fuel-burning, forced air furnace
- 3) located in buildings that contain fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces
- 4) in buildings with an attached private garage
 - a) **Exceptions:** See San Francisco Fire Code, Section 915 for all exceptions

Placement

Install carbon monoxide alarms at the following locations:

- 1) Outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedroom
- 2) On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit, including basements
- 3) Where a fuel-burning appliance is located within a bedroom or its attached bathroom, CO detection shall be installed within the bedroom.
- 4) Inside sleeping units with fuel burning appliances within the sleeping unit or its attached bathroom, or inside a sleeping unit served by a forced air furnace.
- 5) Mounting location for each carbon monoxide alarm shall be per the manufacturer's instructions.
 - a) **Exceptions:** See San Francisco Fire Code, Section 915 for all exceptions



It's the Law!

As of July 2013 the San Francisco Fire Code and the Housing Code require that carbon monoxide alarms be installed and maintained in all dwelling units by the property owners. The landlord must promptly repair or replace inoperable carbon monoxide alarms upon request. All carbon monoxide alarms shall be approved for use by the California State Fire Marshal and shall be replaced per the manufacturer's requirements. http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/strucfireengineer/pdf/bml/List_CSFM_Approved.pdf

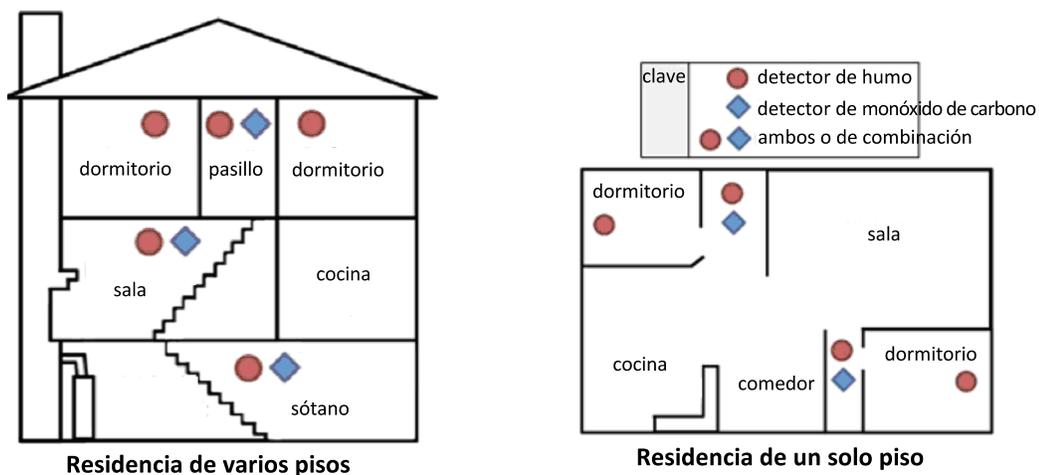
Los detectores de humo y de monóxido de carbono salvan vidas

Detectores de humo

Aproximadamente dos tercios de las muertes provocadas por incendios en el hogar, ocurren donde no hay detectores de humo en funcionamiento. Dado que la mayor parte de los accidentes fatales se dan durante la noche. Por ello, es fundamental que cada hogar tenga detectores de humo funcionando para que den una advertencia a tiempo. Los detectores de humo en funcionamiento aumentan las probabilidades de supervivencia a un incendio del hogar en un 50 por ciento.

Colocación

Instale detectores de humo dentro de cada dormitorio, fuera de cada área de dormitorios y en cada planta del hogar, incluyendo el sótano. En las plantas donde no haya dormitorios, instale los detectores en la sala o cerca de la escalera que lleva a la planta alta, o en ambos lugares. Los detectores de humo deben montarse en el techo, al menos a 4 pulgadas de distancia de la pared. Los detectores de humo montados en la pared deben colocarse a una distancia de entre 4 y 12 pulgadas del techo, los detectores de humo instalados en el sótano deben instalarse en el techo, donde comienzan las escaleras que llevan a la siguiente planta. Los detectores de humo deben instalarse al menos a 10 pies de distancia de cualquier aparato doméstico utilizado para cocinar, con el fin de evitar una falsa alarma al cocinar, y a 3 pies de distancia de cualquier puerta de un baño. No deben instalarse cerca de las áreas con corrientes de aire tales como ventanas, conductos o ventiladores.



Detectores de monóxido de carbono

El monóxido de carbono es incoloro e inodoro, pero en concentraciones altas puede matar a una persona en cuestión de minutos. Si los aparatos domésticos que consumen combustible no funcionan bien o no se utilizan de la manera correcta, pueden generar concentraciones peligrosas de monóxido de carbono. Cientos de personas mueren accidentalmente cada año por envenenamiento con monóxido de carbono debido al mal funcionamiento o mal uso de los aparatos domésticos que consumen combustible.

Detectores combinados

Durante años, los detectores de monóxido de carbono y los detectores de humo fueron dos unidades distintas. Desde hace poco se fabrican detectores que se activan tanto con el humo como con el monóxido de carbono. Estos se llaman "detectores de combinación" y cumplen con los requerimientos de los Códigos contra Incendios de San Francisco y de California.

¡Es por ley!

El Código contra Incendios de San Francisco y el Código de Vivienda requieren que los propietarios de las unidades de vivienda instalen y conserven detectores de humo en todas las residencias. El arrendador debe reparar o reemplazar oportunamente los detectores de humo descompuestos cuando se le solicite. A partir de julio de 2014, los detectores de humo nuevos que funcionan solamente con baterías deben tener una batería no extraíble y no reemplazable que tengan la capacidad de dar energía al detector de humo durante al menos 10 años.

Reemplazo de baterías

Los detectores de humo y de combinación con batería no reemplazable (de larga duración) están diseñados para permanecer funcionando hasta por 10 años. Si el detector hace un sonido, advirtiendo que la batería está baja, reemplace todo el detector de inmediato. Con los detectores que tienen cualquier otro tipo de batería, reemplace las baterías al menos una vez al año. Si la alarma hace un sonido, reemplace solo la batería.

Mantenimiento de los detectores de monóxido de carbono y de humo

Pruebe sus detectores de monóxido de carbono y de humo. La frecuencia sugerida es cada mes: simplemente debe presionar el botón de prueba. Limpie su detector con una aspiradora al menos una vez cada año. El polvo y las telarañas pueden afectar la sensibilidad. Nunca pinte sobre un detector de monóxido de carbono/humo. Los detectores deben reemplazarse cada 10 años o según las instrucciones del fabricante.

Detectores de monóxido de carbono

Detectores de monóxido de carbono

El monóxido de carbono es incoloro e inodoro, pero en concentraciones altas puede matar a una persona en cuestión de minutos. Si los aparatos que queman combustible no funcionan bien o no se utilizan de la manera correcta, pueden generarse concentraciones peligrosas de monóxido de carbono.

Según la Asociación Médica Norteamericana, el monóxido de carbono es la causa principal de muertes accidentales por intoxicación en los Estados Unidos. La agencia federal Centros para el Control y la Prevención de Enfermedades estima que el monóxido de carbono mata a aproximadamente 500 personas cada año y daña a otras 20,000 personas en todo el país.

El 7 de mayo de 2010 fue promulgada la Ley de Prevención de Intoxicación por Monóxido de Carbono (SB-183). Esta ley fue creada debido a las alarmantes estadísticas relacionadas a las intoxicaciones por monóxido de carbono. La necesidad de un detector de monóxido de carbono en su hogar es enorme porque las personas no pueden ver ni oler el monóxido de carbono. Los detectores de monóxido de carbono proporcionan una protección vital, altamente efectiva y de bajo costo contra la intoxicación por monóxido de carbono. Proteja a su familia hoy instalando en su casa detectores de monóxido de carbono aprobados por el Estado de California. No posponga esta medida que salva vidas.

Dónde se requieren

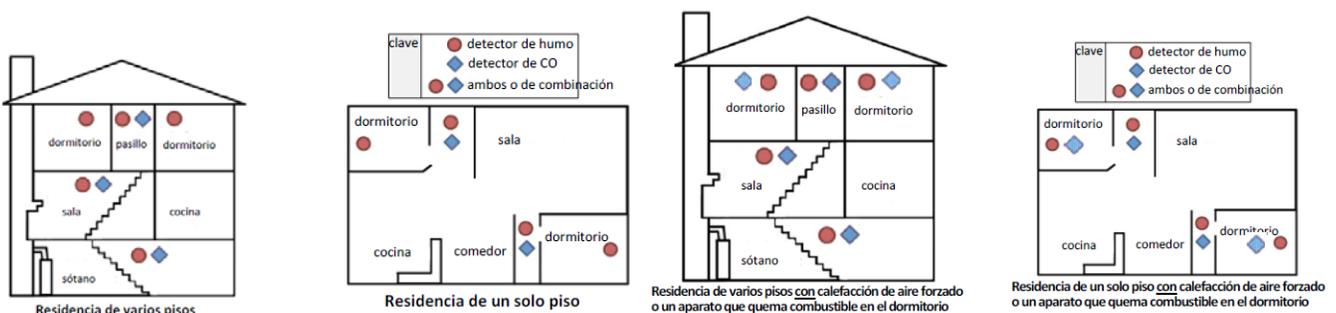
Se debe contar con detección de monóxido de carbono en unidades de vivienda, unidades de dormir y salones de clases:

- 1) que contengan aparatos que queman combustible y chimeneas donde se quema combustible
- 2) que sean servidos por una caldera de aire forzado que quema combustible
- 3) que estén localizados en edificios que contienen aparatos que queman combustible o chimeneas donde se quema combustible
- 4) en edificios con cochera privado adjunto
 - a) Excepciones: Vea todas las excepciones en el Código contra Incendios de San Francisco, Sección 915

Colocación

Instale detectores de monóxido de carbono en los siguientes lugares:

- 1) Afuera de cada área de dormir, cerca del dormitorio
- 2) En cada nivel habitable de una unidad de vivienda, incluyendo sótanos
- 3) Donde haya un aparato que quema combustible que se encuentre dentro de un dormitorio o su baño adjunto, el detector de monóxido de carbono se debe instalar dentro del dormitorio.
- 4) Dentro de las unidades de dormir con aparatos que queman combustible en el interior de la unidad de dormir o su baño adjunto, o dentro de una unidad de dormir que cuenta con calefacción de aire forzado.
- 5) El lugar de montaje para cada detector de monóxido de carbono debe ser según las instrucciones del fabricante.
 - a) Excepciones: Vea todas las excepciones en el Código contra Incendios de San Francisco, Sección 915



¡Es por ley!

A partir de julio de 2013, el Código contra Incendios de San Francisco y el Código de Vivienda requieren que los propietarios de las unidades de vivienda instalen detectores de monóxido de carbono en todas las residencias y se encarguen de su mantenimiento. El arrendador debe reparar o reemplazar oportunamente los detectores de monóxido de carbono descompuestos cuando se le solicite. Todos los detectores de monóxido de carbono deben ser aprobados para su uso por la Oficina del Jefe de Bomberos del Estado de California y deben ser reemplazados según los requerimientos del fabricante.

http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/strucfireengineer/pdf/bml/List_CFSM_Approved.pdf

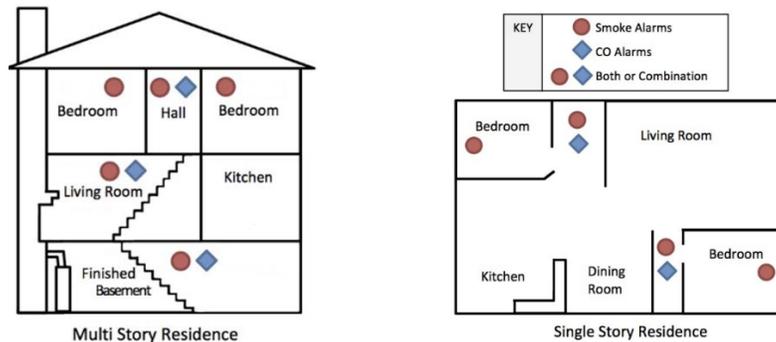
煙霧探測器及一氧化碳探測器能夠拯救生命

煙霧探測器

在住宅火災死亡事件中，大約有三分之二是在沒有配備煙霧探測器的住宅中發生。由於大多數致命火災是在夜間發生，每棟住宅配備有效的煙霧探測器提供預警至為重要。有了有效的煙霧探測器，從住宅火災生還的機會即增加百分之五十。

安設

請在住宅的每個臥房中、每個睡覺的區域外面及每個樓層(包括地下室)安裝煙霧探測器。在沒有臥房的樓層，請在起居室中或通往樓上的樓梯附近或兩個地點均安裝煙霧探測器。應在至少離牆 4 英寸處的天花板上安裝煙霧探測器；若在牆壁上安裝煙霧探測器，則其應距離天花板 4-12 英寸。若在地下室安裝煙霧探測器，則應在通往上層的樓梯底部的天花板上安裝。應至少距離烹調用電器 10 英尺安裝煙霧探測器，以避免在烹調時發生錯誤警報；還應距離浴室門 3 英尺安裝煙霧探測器。不要在有穿堂風的區域(窗戶、通風口或風扇)附近安裝。



KEY-圖例：Smoke Alarms-煙霧探測器，CO Alarms-一氧化碳探測器，Both or Combination-兩者或複合型
Multi Story Residence-多層住宅：Bedroom-臥房，Hall-大廳，Living Room-起居室，Kitchen-廚房，Finished Basement-地下室；
Single Story Residence-單層住宅，Dining Room-餐廳

一氧化碳探測器

一氧化碳無色無味，但若其濃度過高，則可在幾分鐘之內致人死命。若住宅燃油電器工作不當或者使用不正確，則可能導致一氧化碳濃度達到危險水平。每年，由於燃油電器故障或使用不當，有數百人死於一氧化碳中毒事故。

複合探測器

多年以來，煙霧及一氧化碳探測器均為獨立探測器。最近製造的探測器既能夠探測煙霧，也能夠探測一氧化碳。這些被稱為“複合探測器，”並符合加利福尼亞州和舊金山的消防法規。

這是法律！

舊金山消防法規及住房法規規定，物業業主必須在所有住宅單元安裝並維護煙霧探測器。房東必須按照請求，及時修理或更換失效的煙霧探測器。從 2014 年 7 月起，以電池為動力的新的煙霧探測器必須配備無法更換、無法去除的電池，且必須能夠為煙霧探測器至少提供 10 年動力。

電池更換

配備無法更換(長效)電池的煙霧及複合探測器旨在至少 10 年保持有效。若探測器發出嗶嗶聲，警告電池即將衰竭，請立即更換整個探測器。若探測器採用任何其他種類電池，應每年至少更換電池一次。若探測器發出嗶嗶聲，則僅更換電池。

煙霧及一氧化碳探測器的維護

測試你的煙霧及一氧化碳探測器。我們建議至少每月測試一次，方法是按住測試按鈕。至少每年用吸塵器對探測器吸塵一次。塵土和蜘蛛網可能會降低敏感度。絕不油漆煙霧/一氧化碳探測器。應當每 10 年或按製造商說明更換探測器。

一氧化碳警報器

一氧化碳警報器

一氧化碳無色無味，但若其濃度較高，幾分鐘之內即可致人死命。若採用燃料的電器發生故障或使用不當，則可能導致一氧化碳達到危險濃度。

據美國醫療協會報告，一氧化碳是美國中毒死亡事故的頭號原因。聯邦疾病控制中心估計，每年，全美約有 500 人死於一氧化碳中毒，另有 20,000 人因此受傷。

2010 年 5 月 7 日，2010 年「防一氧化碳中毒法案」(Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act) (SB-183)經簽署成為法律。制訂該法案是因為有關一氧化碳中毒的統計數字令人不安。由於一氧化碳無色無味，你的家中非常需要安裝一氧化碳探測器。在防止一氧化碳中毒時，一氧化碳監控裝置提供至關重要的、高度有效的低成本防護。請保護你的家人，今天就在你的家中安裝加州批准的一氧化碳監控裝置。不要推遲採取這一拯救生命的措施。

規定的安裝地點

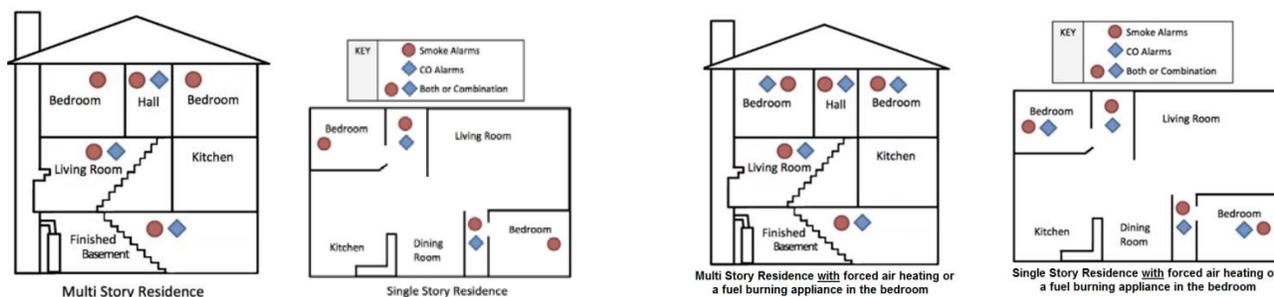
以下情況下，應在住宅單位、臥室單位和教室中提供一氧化碳監控裝置：

- 1) 其包含採用燃料的電器和採用燃料的壁爐
- 2) 其使用採用燃料的強制送風鍋爐
- 3) 其位於包含採用燃料的電器和採用燃料的壁爐的樓宇內
- 4) 在擁有與私人車庫連接的樓宇中
 - a) **例外：**所有例外請查閱三藩市消防法第 915 節 (San Francisco Fire Code, Section 915)

安放

請在以下地點安裝一氧化碳警報器：

- 1) 在離臥房最近的每個獨立的睡眠區外
- 2) 在住宅單位的每個可住人的樓層包括地下室
- 3) 若臥房或與其連接的浴室中具有採用燃料的電器，應在臥房中安裝一氧化碳監控裝置。
- 4) 若臥房單位或與其連接的浴室中具有採用燃料的電器，應在臥房單位中安裝，或在配備強制送風鍋爐的臥房單位中安裝。
- 5) 每個一氧化碳警報器的安裝地點應參照製造商的說明。
 - a) **例外：**所有例外請查閱三藩市消防法第 915 節 (San Francisco Fire Code, Section 915)



KEY-圖例：Smoke Alarms-煙霧探測器，CO Alarms-一氧化碳探測器，Both or Combination-兩者或複合型

Bedroom-臥房，Hall-大廳，Living Room-起居室，Kitchen-廚房，Finished Basement-地下室；Dining Room-餐廳

Multi Story Residence-多層住宅；Single Story Residence-單層住宅，

Multi Story Residence with forced air heating or a fuel burning appliance in the bedroom: 多層住宅，臥房配有強制送風鍋爐或燃料電器；

Single Story Residence with forced air heating or a fuel burning appliance in the bedroom: 單層住宅，臥房配有強制送風鍋爐或燃料電器；

這是法律！

從 2013 年 7 月起，三藩市消防法規和住房法規規定，物業業主必須在所有住宅單元中安裝一氧化碳警報器。房東必須按要求，及時修理或更換無法使用的一氧化碳警報器。所有一氧化碳警報器均須經加州消費局長批准使用，並應按製造商要求更換。http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/strucfireengineer/pdf/bml/List_CSFM_Approved.pdf

Nakaliligtas ng mga Buhay ang mga Alarmang Pang-Usok at Alarma ng Carbon Monoxide

Mga Alarma Pang-Usok (Smoke Alarms)

Humigit-kumulang dalawang-katlo ng mga namamatay sa sunog-bahay ay nagaganap sa mga tahanan walang gumaganang mga alarmang pang-usok. Dahil karamihang sunog na nakamamatay ay nangyayari sa gabi, mahalaga na ang bawat bahay ay may gumaganang mga alarmang pang-usok upang magbigay ng maagang babala. Ang pagkakaroon ng gumaganang mga alarmang pang-usok ay nagpapataas ng 50% na makaliligtas kayo sa mga sunog-bahay.

Paglalagay

Ilagay ang mga alarmang pang-usok sa loob ng silid-tulugan, sa labas ng bawat lugar na tulugan at sa bawat palapag ng bahay, kabilang ang basement. Sa mga palapag na walang mga silid-tulugan, maglagay ng mga alarma sa sala o malapit sa hagdanan patungo sa mas mataas na palapag, o sa parehong mga lugar. Ang mga alarmang pang-usok ay dapat ikabit sa kisame ng 4" o higit pa ang layo mula sa pader; ang mga alarmang pang-usok na ikinabit sa pader ay dapat ilagay ng 4"-12" ang layo mula sa kisame. Ang mga alarmang pang-usok na inilagay sa basement ay dapat ikabit sa kisame sa ilalim ng hagdan patungo sa kasunod na palapag. Ang mga alarmang pang-usok ay dapat ikabit 10 piye ang layo o higit pa mula sa kasangkapan pangluto upang mabawasan ang mga maling alarma kapag nagluluto at 3 piye mula sa mga pintuan ng banyo. Huwag maglagay sa mga lugar na malapit sa hanginan (mga bintana, singawan ng hangin, o bentilador).



KEY-susi: Bedroom-Silid-tulugan; Hall-Pasilyo, Living Room-Sala; Kitchen-Kusina; Finished-Basement-Finished Basement; Multi Story Residence-Maraming Palapag na Tirahan; Smoke Alarms-Mga Alarmang Pang-Usok; CO Alarms-Mga Alarma ng CO; Both or Combination-Pareho o Kombinasyon; Living Room-Sala; Dining Room-Silid-kainan; Single Story Residence-Isang Palapag na Tirahan

Mga Alarmang Pang-Carbon Monoxide (Carbon Monoxide Alarms)

Hindi natin nakikita o naaamoy ang carbon monoxide, ngunit ito ay nakamamatay ng tao sa loob lamang ng ilang minuto kung mataas ang lebel nito. Ang mga kasangkapang o appliances na pinapaandar ng gas, gasolina o anumang fuel at di-gumagana nang wasto o ginagamit nang di tama ay maaaring magresulta sa pagkakaroon ng mapanganib na lebel ng CO. Daan-daang tao ang namamatay taun-taon sa ganitong aksidente ng pagkakalason sa CO na sanhi ng di-gumagana o hindi wastong paggamit ng mga kasangkapang pinapatakbo ng gas, gasolina o anumang fuel.

Mga Alarmang Kombinasyon (Combination Alarms)

Sa maraming taon na, ang mga alarmang pang-usok at carbon monoxide ay magkahiwalay na mga yunit. Kamakailan lamang, nagmamanupaktura na ng mga alarma na kayang parehong madetek ang usok at carbon monoxide. Tinatawag ang mga ito na "mga alarmang kombinasyon" ("combination alarms") at nakaayon ito sa mga rekisitos ng Kodigo sa Sunog ng California at San Francisco.

Ito ang Batas!

Ang Kodigo sa Sunog at Kodigo sa Pabahay ng San Francisco ay nag-aatas na maglagay at magmantene ng mga alarmang pang-usok sa lahat ng mga paninirahang yunit ng mga may-ari ng mga ito. Kailangang agad irepair o palitan ng mga landlord ang mga di gumaganang mga alarmang pang-usok sa oras na hilingin ito. Mula Hulyo 2014, ang mga bagong alarmang pang-usok na pinagagana lamang ng baterya ay dapat may bateryang di-na-pinapalitan, di-na-inaalis at kayahang paganahin ito sa loob ng 10 taon.

Pagpapalit ng Baterya

Ang mga alarmang pang-usok at alarmang kombinasyon na may bateryang di-na-pinapalitan (matagalan) ay dinisenyo na maging mabisa ng hanggang 10 taon. Kung humuni ang alarma, babala ito na mahina na ang baterya, palitan kaagad ang buong alarma. Para sa mga alarma na may iba pang uri ng baterya, palitan ang mga baterya kahit na minsan sa isang taon. Kung humuni ang alarma, ang baterya lamang ang kailangan palitan.

Pagmantene ng Alarmang Pang-Usok at Pang-Carbon Monoxide

Testingin ang inyong mga alarmang pang-usok at CO. Ang mungkahing dalas ay bawat buwan sa pamamagitan lamang ng simpleng pagpindot ng test button. I-vacuum ang inyong alarma kahit minsan sa isang taon. Ang mga alikabok at sapot ay nakasasama sa sensitibilidad nito. Huwag na huwag pipinturahan ang alarmang pang-usok/CO. Ang mga alarma ay dapat palitan tuwing 10 taon o ayon sa instruksyon ng nagmanupaktura nito.

Mga Alarmang Pang-Carbon Monoxide

Mga Alarmang Pang-Carbon Monoxide

Hindi natin nakikita o naamoy ang carbon monoxide, ngunit ito ay nakamamatay ng tao sa loob lamang ng ilang minuto. Ang mga kasangkapan o appliances na pinapaandar ng gas, gasolina o anumang fuel at di-gumagana nang wasto o ginagamit nang di tama ay maaaring magresulta sa pagkakaroon ng mapanganib na lebel ng CO.

Ayon sa American Medical Association, ang carbon monoxide ang pangunahing sanhi ng mga pagkamatay sa aksidenteng pagkakalason sa Estados Unidos. Tinatantiya ng Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention na ang carbon monoxide ay pumapatay ng mga limang-daang (500) tao bawat taon at pumipinsala sa iba pang 20,000 tao sa buong bansa.

Noong Mayo 7, 2010, ang Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Prevention Act (SB-183) ng 2010 ay nilagdaan na bilang batas. Ang batas na ito ay nilikha dahil sa nakakaalarmang estadistika kaugnay ng pagkakalason sa carbon monoxide. Ang pagkakaroon ng carbon monoxide detector sa inyong tahanan ay napakainam dahil hindi nakikita o naamoy ng tao ang carbon monoxide. Ang mga carbon monoxide device ay nagbibigay ng mahalaga, pinakamabisa, at murang proteksiyon laban sa pagkakalason sa carbon monoxide. Bigyan ng proteksiyon ang inyong pamilya at maglagay ng aprobadong California na carbon monoxide device sa inyong bahay ngayon din. Huwag pang ipagpaliban ang ganitong paraan ng pagliligtas ng buhay.

Kung saan kailangan

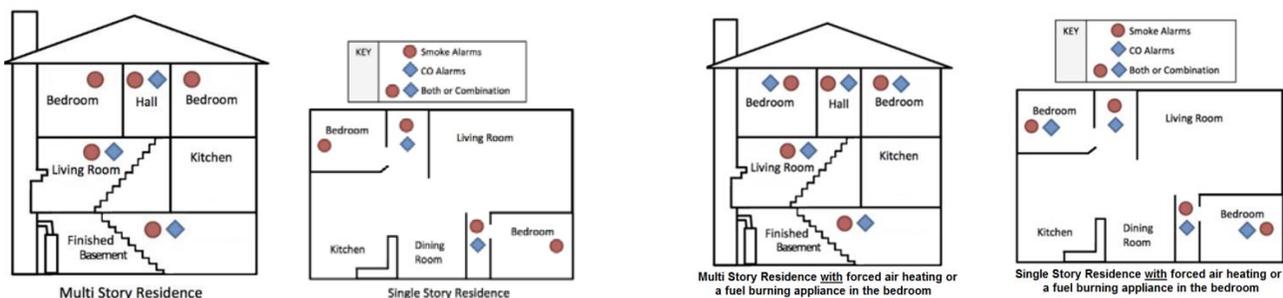
Ang carbon monoxide detection ay dapat ilagay sa mga tinitirhang yunit, yunit na tulugan, at silid-aralan:

- 1) na mayroong mga appliance at fireplace na pinapaandar ng anumang fuel
- 2) na sinisilbihan ng forced air furnace na pinapaandar ng anumang fuel
- 3) na matatagpuan sa mga gusaling mayroong mga appliance o fireplace na pinapaandar ng anumang fuel
- 4) na nasa mga gusaling may kasamang pribadong garahe
 - a) Mga Eksepsiyon: Tingnan ang Kodigo sa Sunog (Fire Code) ng San Francisco, Seksiyon 915 para sa lahat ng mga eksepsiyon.

Paglilagay

Ilagay ang mga alarmang pang-carbon monoxide sa sumusunod na mga lugar:

- 1) Sa labas ng bawat hiwalay na lugar na tulugan malapit sa paligid ng silid-tulugan
- 2) Sa bawat okupadong lebel ng paninirahang yunit, kabilang ang mga basement
- 3) Kung saan may natatagpuang isang appliance na pinapaandar ng anumang fuel sa loob ng silid-tulugan o sa kasamang banyo nito, ang CO detection ay dapat ilagay sa loob ng silid-tulugan.
- 4) Sa loob ng mga yunit na tulugan na mayroong mga kasangkapan o appliances na pinapaandar ng anumang fuel sa loob ng yunit na tulugan o kasamang banyo nito, o sa loob ng yunit na tulugan na sinisilbihan ng isang forced air furnace.
- 5) Ang lugar na pagkakabit na bawat alarmang pang-carbon monoxide ay dapat naaayon sa mga instruksiyon ng nagmanupaktura nito.
 - a) Mga Eksepsiyon: Tingnan ang Kodigo sa Sunog (Fire Code) ng San Francisco, Seksiyon 915 para sa lahat ng mga eksepsiyon.



KEY=Smoke Alarms=Mga Alarmang Pang-Usok -- CO Alarms=Mga Alarma ng CO -- Both or Combination=Pareho o Kombinasyon -- Bedroom=Silid-tulugan -- Hall=Pasilyo -- Living Room=Sala -- Kitchen=Kusina -- Finished-Basement=Finished Basement -- Dining Room=Silid-kainan -- Multi Story Residence=Maraming Palapag na Tirahan -- Single Story Residence=Isang Palapag na Tirahan -- Multi Story Residence with forced air heating or a fuel burning appliance in the bedroom=Maraming Palapag na Tirahan na mayroong forced air heating o appliance na pinapaandar ng anumang fuel sa silid-tulugan -- Single Story Residence with forced air heating or a fuel burning appliance in the bedroom=Isang Palapag na Tirahan na mayroong forced air heating o appliance na pinapaandar ng anumang fuel sa silid-tulugan

Ito ang Batas!

Mula Hulyo 2013, ang Kodigo sa Sunog at Kodigo sa Pabahay ng San Francisco ay nag-aatas sa lahat ng mga may-ari na maglagay at magmantene ng mga alarmang pang-carbon monoxide sa lahat ng mga paninirahang yunit ng mga ito. Kailangang agad irepair o palitan ng mga landlord ang mga di gumaganang mga alarmang pang-carbon monoxide sa oras na hilingin ito. Ang lahat ng mga alarmang pang-carbon monoxide na gagamitin ay kailangang aprobado ng Fire Marshal ng Estado ng California at dapat palitan ang mga ito ayon sa mga rekisitos ng nagmanupaktura nito.

http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/strucfireengineer/pdf/bml/List_CSFM_Approved.pdf

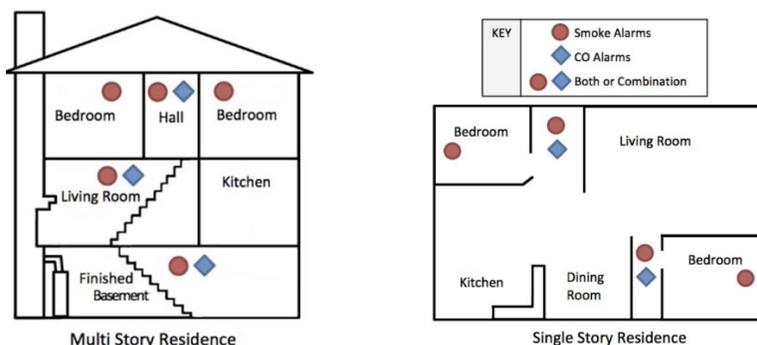
Дымовые пожарные сигнализации и датчики угарного газа спасают жизни!

Дымовые пожарные сигнализации

Примерно две трети смертей от пожара в домах происходят там, где не работают дымовые пожарные сигнализации. Поскольку большинство пожаров с летальными случаями случается в ночное время, важно, чтобы каждый дом был оборудован рабочей пожарной сигнализацией. Это обеспечит своевременное предупреждение жильцов. Рабочие дымовые сигнализации увеличивают шансы на выживание при домашних пожарах на 50%.

Размещение

Установите дымовую пожарную сигнализацию в каждой спальне, за пределами каждой спальной зоны и на каждом этаже, включая подвал. На этажах, где нет спален, установите сигнализацию в гостиной или рядом с лестницей, ведущей вверх, или же в обеих зонах. Дымовые пожарные сигнализации нужно устанавливать на потолке на расстоянии не меньше 4 дюймов от стены; а настенную сигнализацию помещают на расстоянии 4 – 12 дюймов от потолка. В подвале дымовые сигнализации устанавливают на потолке на нижней части лестницы, ведущей вверх. Пожарные сигнализации должны быть установлены на расстоянии не менее 10 футов от кухонной плиты, чтобы минимизировать ложное срабатывание во время приготовления пищи и в 3 футах от двери в ванную. Не устанавливайте сигнализацию рядом с возможными сквозняками (окна, вентиляционные отверстия, вентиляторы).



На рисунке: *bedroom* – спальня; *hall* – коридор, *living room* – гостиная, *finished basement* – оборудованный подвал; *kitchen* – кухня; *dining room* – столовая; *KEY* – легенда; *smoke alarms* – дымовые сигнализации; *CO alarms* – дымовые датчики; *both or combination* – оба вида или комбинированная сигнализация.

Датчики угарного газа

Угарный газ не имеет ни цвета ни запаха, но в высоких концентрациях убивает за считанные минуты. Если домашние газовые приборы не работают должным образом или неправильно используются, это может привести к повышению содержания угарного газа до опасного уровня. Ежегодно сотни людей умирают по случайности от отравления угарным газом, вызванного неисправными или неправильно используемыми домашними газовыми приборами.

Комбинированные сигнализации

Много лет дымовые сигнализации и датчики угарного газа устанавливали отдельно друг от друга. Совсем недавно стали изготавливать сигнализации, которые могут обнаруживать как дым, так и угарный газ. Они называются комбинированными и отвечают требованиям пожарных кодексов Калифорнии и Сан-Франциско.

Это закон!

Пожарный и жилищный кодексы Сан-Франциско требуют установки дымовых сигнализаций во всех жилых домах силами собственников жилья. Арендодатель должен незамедлительно ремонтировать или заменять нерабочие пожарные сигнализации по первому требованию. По состоянию на июль 2014 г. новые дымовые сигнализации, питающиеся только от батареек, должны иметь несъемные и не требующие замены батарейки, со сроком годности не менее 10 лет.

Замена батареек

Дымовые и комбинированные сигнализации с несъемными батарейками (с длительным сроком годности) работают до 10 лет. Если вы услышите аварийный сигнал то, это значит, что батарейка разрядилась, но это значит, что нужно немедленно заменить всю сигнализацию. У сигнализаций с батарейками другого типа, их нужно менять как минимум ежегодно. Если вы услышите аварийный сигнал то замените лишь батарейку.

Техническое обслуживание дымовых пожарных сигнализаций и датчиков угарного газа

Проверяйте свои дымовые сигнализации и датчики угарного газа. Желательно ежемесячно, просто удерживая кнопку тестирования. Пылесосьте сигнализации ежегодно. Пыль и паутина могут повредить чувствительность. Ни в коем случае не покрывайте и краской. Заменяйте сигнализации каждые 10 лет или согласно инструкциям.

Датчики угарного газа

Датчики угарного газа

Угарный газ не имеет ни цвета, ни запаха, но в высоких концентрациях убивает за считанные минуты. Если домашние газовые приборы не работают должным образом или неправильно используются, это может привести к повышению содержания угарного газа до опасного уровня.

Согласно Американской медицинской ассоциации, угарный газ - основная причина летальных случаев при случайных отравлениях в США. По оценкам Федеральных центров по контролю и профилактике заболеваний США, ежегодно угарный газ убивает около 500 человек и наносит вред еще 20 000 по всей стране.

Седьмого мая 2010 г. был введен в действие Закон о профилактике отравлений угарным газом (SB-183) от 2010 г. Этот закон разработан в связи с тревожной статистикой отравлений. Высокая необходимость бытовых датчиков угарного газа в домах связана с тем, что этот газ не имеет цвета и запаха. Датчики угарного газа обеспечивают жизненно важную, высокоэффективную и недорогую защиту против таких отравлений. Защитите свою семью и установите датчики угарного газа, одобренные в Калифорнии, у себя дома сегодня! Не откладывайте этот жизненно важный шаг!

Где требуется установка датчиков

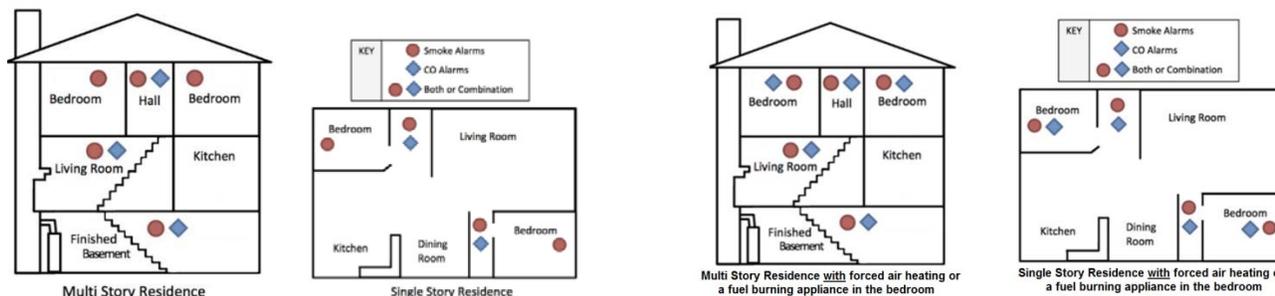
Датчики угарного газа должны устанавливаться **в жилых помещениях, спальнях и учебных комнатах:**

- 1) содержащих домашние газовые приборы и отапливающиеся камины;
- 2) отапливаемых печью с нагнетанием воздуха;
- 3) расположенных в зданиях, где имеются домашние газовые приборы или отапливающиеся камины;
- 4) в зданиях с пристроенным частным гаражом.
 - а) **Исключения:** см. раздел 915 Пожарного кодекса Сан-Франциско.

Размещение

Установите дымовую пожарную сигнализацию в следующих местах:

- 1) за пределами каждой спальной зоны недалеко от нее;
- 2) на каждом этаже жилого помещения, включая подвал;
- 3) если в спальне или в ванной комнате при ней имеется домашний газовый прибор, то в этой спальне требуется установить датчик угарного газа;
- 4) если в спальне или в ванной комнате при ней имеется домашний газовый прибор, или если спальня отапливается печью с нагнетанием воздуха, то там требуется установить датчик угарного газа.
- 5) Место расположения датчика выбирают согласно указаниям производителя.
 - а) **Исключения:** см. раздел 915 Пожарного кодекса Сан-Франциско



На рисунке: KEY – легенда; smoke alarms – дымовые сигнализации; CO alarms – датчики угарного газа; both or combination – оба вида или комбинированная сигнализация; bedroom – спальня; hall – коридор; living room – гостиная; kitchen – кухня; dining room – столовая; finished basement – оборудованный подвал; multistory residence - многоэтажный дом; single story residence - одноэтажный дом; multistory residence with forced air heating or a fuel burning appliance in the bedroom - многоэтажный дом с отоплением в виде нагнетания воздуха или с топливным отопительным аппаратом в спальне; single story residence with forced air heating or a fuel burning appliance in the bedroom - одноэтажный дом с отоплением в виде нагнетания воздуха или с топливным отопительным аппаратом в спальне.

Это закон!

С июля 2013 г., пожарный и жилищный кодексы Сан-Франциско требуют установки дымовых сигнализаций во всех жилых домах владельцами жилья. Арендодатель должен незамедлительно ремонтировать или заменять нерабочие пожарные сигнализации по первому требованию. Все датчики угарного газа должны быть утверждены начальником пожарной инспекции штата Калифорнии и подлежат замене согласно указаниям производителя.

http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/strucfireengineer/pdf/bml/List_CSFM_Approved.pdf

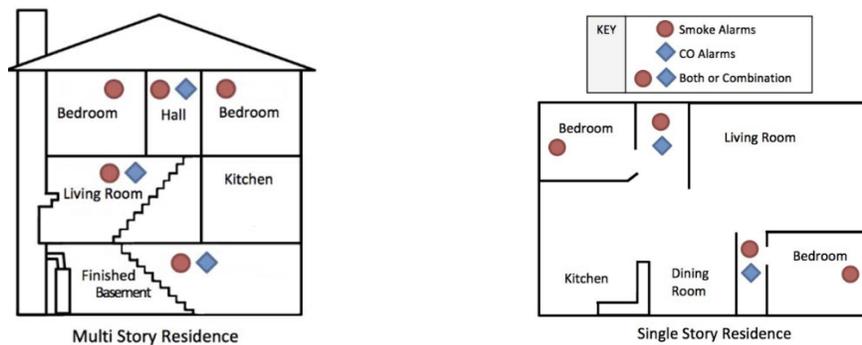
Máy Báo Động Khói và Máy Báo Động Carbon Monoxide Cứu Mạng Sống

Máy Báo Động Khói

Khoảng hai phần ba tai nạn chết người do nhà bị cháy là vì trong nhà không có máy báo động khói. Vì hầu hết hỏa hoạn chết người thường xảy ra vào ban đêm, nên điều quan trọng là mỗi căn nhà phải có một máy báo động khói để được cảnh giác sớm. Các máy báo động khói hoạt động tốt gia tăng cơ hội sống còn ở nhà bị cháy đến 50 phần trăm.

Chọn chỗ đặt máy

Gắn máy báo động khói bên trong mỗi phòng ngủ, bên ngoài khu vực dành để ngủ và trên mỗi tầng lầu của căn nhà, kể cả ở dưới tầng hầm. Trên tầng không có phòng ngủ, gắn máy báo động khói trong phòng khách hoặc gần cầu thang đi lên tầng trên, hoặc cả hai nơi. Nên gắn máy báo động khói trên trần nhà cách tường ít nhất 4 in (4"); máy báo động khói gắn tường phải được đặt cách trần nhà 4"-12". Máy báo động khói gắn dưới tầng hầm phải được gắn trên trần nhà ở đầu cầu thang nơi bắt đầu đi lên tầng kế tiếp. Máy báo khói phải được gắn ít nhất 10 phút (10 feet), cách lò nấu ăn để tránh không bị báo động lầm khi nấu ăn và 3 phút (ft) từ cửa của nhà tắm. Đừng gắn máy gần khu vực có gió luồng (cửa sổ, lỗ thông hơi, hoặc máy quạt).



KEY = GHI CHÚ — Smoke Alarms = Thiết bị báo động khói — CO Alarms = Thiết bị báo động CO — Both or Combination = Cả hai hoặc kết hợp — Multi Story Residence = Nhà nhiều tầng — Single Story Residence = Nhà một tầng — Bedroom = Phòng ngủ — Hall = Hành lang — Living Room = Phòng khách — Kitchen = Nhà bếp — Finished Basement = Tầng hầm trọn vẹn — Dining Room = Phòng ăn

Máy Báo Động Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Quý vị không thể thấy hoặc ngửi mùi khí carbon monoxide, nhưng ở mức cao, khí này có thể gây tử vong trong vòng vài phút. Nếu nhà đang nấu ăn bằng bếp ga và bếp này không hoạt động thích hợp hoặc bị sử dụng sai, điều này có thể đưa đến mức CO nguy hiểm. Hàng trăm người vô tình bị chết mỗi năm từ ngộ độc CO gây ra bởi lò nấu bằng ga do bị trục trặc hoặc không hoạt động đúng cách.

Máy Báo Động Hỗn Hợp

Trong nhiều năm qua máy báo động khói và máy báo động carbon monoxide là hai thiết bị riêng rẽ. Gần đây, máy báo động được sản xuất để nhận ra cả khói và khí carbon monoxide. Máy này được gọi là “báo động hỗn hợp” và đáp ứng các đòi hỏi về Quy Định Hòa Hoạn của California và San Francisco.

Đây là Luật!

Quy Định Hòa Hoạn của San Francisco và Quy Định về Gia Cư đòi hỏi chủ nhà phải gắn và bảo trì máy báo động khói trong tất cả các đơn vị nhà cửa. Chủ nhà phải sửa chữa ngay hoặc thay thế máy báo động khói không hoạt động khi họ được yêu cầu. Kể từ tháng Bảy 2014, máy báo động khói mới chạy bằng pin phải dùng pin không đổi được, không lấy ra được, có thể chạy tốt đến ít nhất là 10 năm.

Thay Pin

Máy báo động khói và máy báo động hỗn hợp dùng pin không thay được (dài hạn) được thiết kế để chạy tốt lên đến 10 năm. Nếu máy báo động kêu riu rít, đây là cảnh giác pin gần cạn, cần thay nguyên máy báo động ngay. Đối với máy báo động có loại pin khác, thay pin ít nhất một lần mỗi năm. Nếu có tiếng kêu riu rít, chỉ thay pin thôi.

Bảo trì máy báo động khói và máy báo động Carbon Monoxide

Thử máy báo động khói và CO. Thường là mỗi tháng, chỉ cần bấm và giữ nút thử. Hút bụi máy báo động một lần mỗi năm. Bụi và màng nhện có thể làm giảm độ nhạy. Đừng bao giờ sơn lên trên máy báo động khói/CO. Nên thay máy báo động mỗi 10 năm hoặc làm theo chỉ dẫn của nơi sản xuất máy.

Báo Động Khí Carbon Monoxide

Báo Động Khí Carbon Monoxide

Bạn không thể nhìn thấy hoặc ngửi thấy mùi khí carbon monoxide (CO), nhưng ở mức cao, nó có thể giết chết một người trong vài phút. Nếu các thiết bị đốt nhiên liệu không vận hành tốt hay sử dụng không đúng cách thì mức độ nguy hiểm của CO có thể xảy ra. Theo Hiệp hội Y khoa Hoa Kỳ, carbon monoxide là nguyên nhân gây tử vong hàng đầu trong các tai nạn nhiễm độc ở Hoa Kỳ. Trung tâm Kiểm soát và Ngăn ngừa Dịch bệnh của Liên bang ước tính carbon monoxide đã giết chết khoảng 500 người mỗi năm và làm bị thương thêm 20,000 người trên toàn quốc.

Vào ngày 07 tháng 5 năm 2010, Đạo luật về Ngăn ngừa Nhiễm độc Carbon Monoxide (SB-183) năm 2010 đã được ký thành luật. Đạo luật này được hình thành do các số liệu thống kê đáng báo động liên quan đến nhiễm độc carbon monoxide. Sự cần thiết của một thiết bị phát hiện carbon monoxide trong nhà của bạn rất lớn vì một người không thể nhìn thấy hoặc ngửi thấy khí carbon monoxide. Thiết bị phát hiện carbon monoxide cung cấp sự bảo vệ cần thiết, hiệu quả cao, chi phí thấp để chống nhiễm độc khí carbon monoxide. Hãy bảo vệ gia đình bạn và cài đặt thiết bị phát hiện carbon monoxide đã được California chấp thuận trong nhà ngày hôm nay. Đừng trì hoãn biện pháp cứu sinh này.

Nơi đòi hỏi

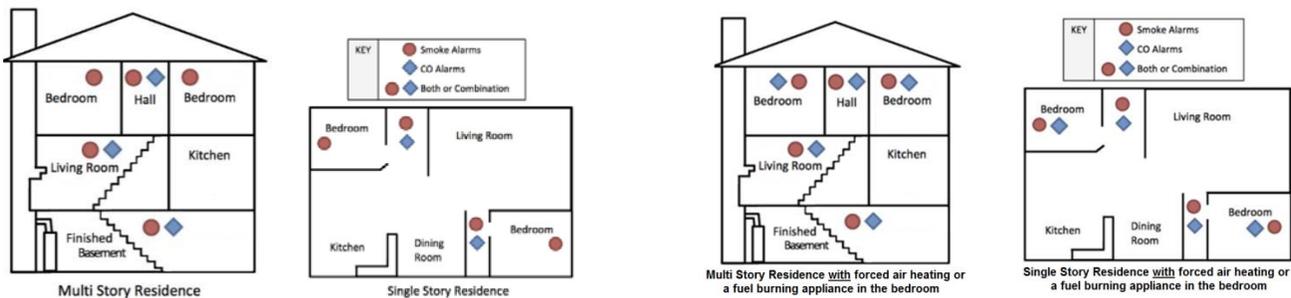
Thiết bị phát hiện carbon monoxide phải được cung cấp trong những **nhà ở, phòng ngủ và lớp học**:

- 1) có chứa các thiết bị đốt nhiên liệu và lò sưởi đốt nhiên liệu
- 2) được sưởi bởi một lò sưởi nhiên liệu thổi không khí
- 3) nằm trong các tòa nhà có chứa các thiết bị hoặc lò sưởi đốt nhiên liệu
- 4) trong các tòa nhà gắn liền với ga-ra tư nhân
 - a) **Trường hợp ngoại lệ:** Xem Quy luật về Hòa hoãn của San Francisco, Khoản 915 cho tất cả các trường hợp ngoại lệ

Nơi Bố trí

Lắp thiết bị báo động carbon monoxide tại các địa điểm sau đây:

- 1) Bên ngoài của mỗi khu vực gần phòng ngủ
- 2) Ở mỗi tầng của nhà ở, bao gồm cả tầng hầm
- 3) Khi thiết bị đốt nhiên liệu nằm trong phòng ngủ hoặc phòng tắm gắn liền, thiết bị phát hiện CO phải được lắp trong phòng ngủ
- 4) Bên trong các phòng ngủ có thiết bị đốt nhiên liệu hoặc trong phòng tắm gắn liền, hoặc bên trong một phòng ngủ có lò sưởi nhiên liệu thổi không khí
- 5) Gắn thiết bị báo động carbon monoxide vào vị trí theo hướng dẫn của nhà sản xuất.
 - a) **Trường hợp ngoại lệ:** Xem Quy luật về Hòa hoãn của San Francisco, Khoản 915 cho tất cả các trường hợp ngoại lệ



KEY = GHI CHÚ — Smoke Alarms = Thiết bị báo động khói — CO Alarms = Thiết bị báo động CO — Both or Combination = Cả hai hoặc kết hợp — Bedroom = Phòng ngủ — Hall = Hành lang — Living Room = Phòng khách — Kitchen = Nhà bếp — Finished Basement = Tầng hầm trọn vẹn — Dining Room = Phòng ăn — Multi Story Residence = Nhà nhiều tầng — Single Story Residence = Nhà một tầng — Multi Story Residence with forced air heating or a fuel burning appliance in the bedroom = Nhà nhiều tầng có sưởi thổi không khí hoặc thiết bị đốt nhiên liệu trong phòng ngủ — Single Story Residence with forced air heating or a fuel burning appliance in the bedroom = Nhà một tầng có sưởi thổi không khí hoặc thiết bị đốt nhiên liệu trong phòng ngủ

Đây là Luật

Từ tháng 7 năm 2013, Quy luật về Hòa hoãn và Nhà ở của San Francisco đòi hỏi thiết bị báo động carbon monoxide phải được cài đặt và bảo trì trong tất cả các đơn vị nhà ở bởi chủ nhà. Chủ nhà phải kịp thời sửa chữa hoặc thay thế thiết bị báo động carbon monoxide không còn hoạt động khi được yêu cầu. Tất cả các thiết bị báo động carbon monoxide phải được Chỉ huy trưởng Sở Cứu hỏa California chấp thuận cho sử dụng và phải được thay thế theo đòi hỏi của nhà sản xuất.

http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/strucfireengineer/pdf/bml/List_CSFM_Approved.pdf

Fire Department

 LIST OF TENANT'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS (10.17.17).pdf **[SEE PAGE 44]**

(List Updated on October 17, 2017)

This list shall be provided annually to all tenants in buildings with ***one or more rented or leased units***.

Building owner shall attach as a separate appendix to the Smoke Alarm Information Notice, the list of tenants' rights organizations that provide counseling to tenants on issues related to fires, and the contact information for those organizations.

Building owner shall post the List of Tenant's Rights Organizations in a ***common area on each floor*** - this applies to all Apartment Houses.

Provision and Posting Compliance Date = **January 31, 2017**

LIST OF TENANT'S RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

Advancing Justice: Asian Law Caucus

55 Columbus Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 896-1701 • Call for Appointment
(415) 896-1702 (FAX)
www.advancingjustice-alc.org

AIDS Legal Referral Panel

1663 Mission Street #500
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 701-1100
(415) 701-1400 (FAX)
www.alrp.org

Asian Pacific Islander Legal Outreach

1121 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 567-6255
(415) 567-6248 (FAX)
www.apilegaloutreach.org

Bay Area Legal Aid

(Section 8 and public housing)
1800 Market Street, 3rd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 982-1300
(415) 982-4243 (FAX)
www.baylegal.org

Causa Justa::Just Cause

(Spanish-speakers and SRO tenants)
2301 Mission Street, Suite 201
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 487-9203 • By Appointment Only
(415) 487-9022 (FAX)
Mon & Wed 1:00-5:00 pm; Tues, Thurs &
Fri 9:30 am-12:00 pm & 1:00-5:30 pm
www.cjjc.org

Chinatown Community Dev. Center

663 Clay Street
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 984-2728 • Call for Appointment
Drop-In Clinic: Mon 2:00-4:00 pm &
Thurs 10:30 am-12:30 pm
www.chinatowncdc.org

Homeless Advocacy Project (H.A.P.)

125 Hyde Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 575-3130
Intake 1:00-4:00 pm-Tuesday only
www.sfbar.org/jdc/legal-services/hap

Housing Rights Committee of SF

(Free counseling; bring proof of income)
(1) *Main Office*
1663 Mission St. (at Duboce St.), 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103
(415) 703-8644
(415) 703-8639 (FAX)
Mon-Thurs 1:00 pm-5:00 pm
www.hrcsf.org

(2) *Richmond District Office*
4301 Geary Blvd. (at 7th Avenue)
San Francisco, CA 94118
(415) 947-9085
Mon, Wed, Thurs, Fri 9:00 am-12:00 pm

Legal Assistance to the Elderly, Inc.

(SF Resident, age 60+ and/or disabled)
701 Sutter Street (at Taylor Street)
San Francisco, CA 94109
(415) 538-3333
(415) 538-3316 (FAX)
Mon-Fri 9:00 am-12:00 pm & 1:00-5:00 pm
www.laesf.org

Mayor's Office of Housing

Displaced Tenant Housing Preference Program
1 South Van Ness Avenue, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 701-5500
www.sfmohcd.org

Open Door Legal

(Zip Codes 94107, 94124, 94134 only)
4622 3rd Street
San Francisco, CA 94124
(415) 735-4124
(415) 534-3469 (FAX)
opendoorlegal.org

San Francisco Bar Association:

(1) *Lawyer Information & Referral Service*
(415) 989-1616

(2) *Justice and Diversity Center*
(Eviction Defense-60 day notices only)
Mon-Tues 3:00-5:30 pm
(415) 477-2377
www.sfbar.org/jdc

(3) *Conflict Intervention Service*
(Supportive Housing Tenants, Affordable
Housing Tenants and Section 8 Tenants)
(415) 782-8940 (24-hour CIS Helpline)

San Francisco Human Services Agency

Benjamin Amyes
Disaster Response Manager
Emergency Response Unit
(415) 557-5370 • By Appointment Only
benjamin.amyes@sfgov.org

San Francisco Rent Board

25 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 320
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 252-4602
(415) 252-4699 (FAX)
Mon-Fri 8:00 am-5:00 pm
www.sfrb.org

San Francisco Tenants Union

558 Capp Street (near Mission & 21st Street)
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 282-6622 • Hours Vary – Call First
www.sftu.org

SRO Collaboratives:

(1) *Chinatown SRO Collaborative*
c/o Chinatown Community Dev. Center
1525 Grant Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94133
(415) 984-1489
www.chinatowncdc.org

(2) *Mission SRO Collaborative*
938 Valencia Street
San Francisco, CA 94110
(415) 282-6209, ext. 119

Tenderloin Housing Clinic

(1) *Code Enforcement Outreach Program*
(Tenants in hotels and Tenderloin residents)
48 Turk Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 775-7110 • Closed Friday
Mon-Thurs 10:00 am-12:00 pm &
2:00-4:00 pm
www.ccsro.org

(2) *Law Office*

(Ellis Act, OMI, No-fault evictions for
seniors, disabled, and low-income tenants)
126 Hyde Street, 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 771-9850
Call for appt. or drop-in 10:00 am-3:00 pm
www.thclinic.org

Fire Department

 [STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE FORM.pdf](#) **[SEE PAGES 46-47]**

This form is required from building owners of Apartment Houses with **3 or more units** that have a fire alarm installed in their building.

Building owners shall file the fire alarm system Statement of Compliance Form by the date listed below, depending on the number of units in the building, and **every other year** thereafter.

If the Apartment House building **does not** have a fire alarm system installed, the building owner shall submit a letter to the San Francisco Fire Department by the date listed below, advising the Fire Marshal of the fire alarm status of the building. This will help avoid any unintended violations of the Fire Code. For guidance, see sample letter:

 [SAMPLE - NO FIRE ALARM LETTER.docx](#) **[SEE PAGE 48]**

For buildings with a fire alarm system installed, the fire alarm system is required to be tested and inspected by a California licensed technician.

The building owner shall place, or shall have the servicing personnel place, a sticker on the exterior of the fire alarm control panel cover that includes the company name, phone number, and the date of the last inspection or testing.

Building owner shall have the Statement of Compliance Form posted in a **common area on each floor** or they shall provide copy of the form to each tenant. The form must be posted **no later than 60 days from date of filing**.

The Statement of Compliance Form shall be posted on the SFFD website within 60 days of receipt from the building owner or representative.

Filing and Posting Compliance Dates = **January 31, 2017** (for Apartment Houses with **9 or more units**) - and by January 31st of each **ODD-numbered year** thereafter

Filing and Posting Compliance Dates = **January 31, 2018** (for Apartment Houses with **3-8 units**) - and by January 31st of each **EVEN-numbered year** thereafter



SFFD STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

SYSTEM RECORD OF INSPECTION AND TESTING

This Statement of Compliance (SOC) form shall be filed with the San Francisco Fire Department every other year after the initial filing deadline per San Francisco Fire Code, Section 907.8.5. The SOC form shall also be posted in a common area on each floor of the building and will be made available for review on the sf-fire.org website.

*This form shall be completed by the system inspection and testing contractor at the time of a system test.
Insert N/A in all unused lines.*

1. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Name of property: _____
 Address: _____
 Description of property: _____
 Name of property representative: _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

2. TESTING AND MONITORING INFORMATION

Testing organization: _____ License# _____
 Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____
 Monitoring organization: _____

3. DOCUMENTATION

On-site location of the required record documents and/or site-specific software: _____

4. DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM OR SERVICE

4.1 Control Unit

Manufacturer: _____ Model number: _____

5. TESTING RESULTS *(Insert N/A in all unused lines)*

5.1 Control Unit and Related Equipment

Description	Visual Inspection (yes/no)	Functional Test (yes/no)	Comments
Control unit			
Lamps/LEDs/LCDs			
Fuses			
Trouble signals			
Disconnect switches			
Ground-fault monitoring			
Supervision			
Local annunciator			
Remote annunciators			
Remote power panels			
Battery condition			

SYSTEM RECORD OF INSPECTION AND TESTING (continued)

5.2 Alarm and Supervisory Alarm Initiating Devices

Description	Visual Inspection	Functional Test	Comments
Smoke Detectors			
Heat Detectors			
Pull Stations			
Water Flow			
Tamper Switches			

5.3 Notification Appliances

Description	Visual Inspection	Functional Test	Comments
Horns/Bells			
Strobes			
Horn/Strobes			
Speaker/Strobes			
Speakers			

5.4 Supervising Station Monitoring

Description	Yes	No	Time	Comments
Alarm signal				
Alarm restoration				
Trouble signal/restoration				
Supervisory signal/restoration				

Attach additional sheets, data, or calculations as necessary to provide a complete record.

6. SYSTEM TEST INFORMATION

Inspection/Test Start Date/Time: _____ Inspection/Test Completion Date/Time: _____

7. CERTIFICATION

This system as specified herein has been inspected and tested according to NFPA 72, Chapter 14.

Signed: _____ Printed name: _____ Date: _____

Organization: _____ Title: _____ Phone: _____

8. DEFECTS OR MALFUNCTIONS NOT CORRECTED AT CONCLUSION OF SYSTEM INSPECTION, TESTING, OR MAINTENANCE

8.1 Acceptance by Owner or Owner's Representative:

The undersigned accepted the test report for the system as specified herein:

Signed: _____ Printed name: _____ Date: _____

Mail completed form to: **SFFD, Statement of Compliance**
698 2nd Street, Room 109
San Francisco, CA 94107

[DATE]

Fire Safety Compliance
698 Second Street, Room 109
San Francisco, CA 94107

Re: SFFD Statement of Compliance for [NAME OF BUILDING OWNER]

BUILDING ADDRESS: _____

To: San Francisco Fire Marshal,

We recently received a letter requesting us to comply with a new legislation. I am writing to inform your office that we do not have a centralized fire alarm system. We only have stand-alone smoke alarms in our apartment building.

I request that you please enter this information in your database in order to avoid issuing future violations to our building for non-compliance.

For a verification appointment, please contact me at:

[OWNER'S MAILING ADDRESS & CONTACT PHONE NUMBER]

Sincerely,

[OWNER'S SIGNATURE]