

Area m ²	Description
304	Part Section 12, Block II, contained in deeds index H479 and more particularly shown as area N on S.O. 19987.
233	Part Section 2, Block I, contained in deeds index G354 and more particularly shown as area O on S.O. 19987.
28	Part Section 2, Block I, contained in deeds index G354 and more particularly shown as area P on S.O. 19987.
3338	Part Section 2, Block I, contained in deeds index G354 and more particularly shown as area Q on S.O. 19987.

As shown on the above-mentioned S.O. Plan 19987, lodged in the office of the Chief Surveyor at Dunedin.

A copy of the plan may also be seen at the offices of the Bruce District Council, 124-126 Union Street, Milton.

The land is situated some 1.3 kilometres south-east of State Highway No. 1 at Milburn and forms part of the existing Narrowdales Road formation.

The date of the first publication of this notice is the 5th day of May 1988.

Dated at Milton this 21st day of April 1988.

R. C. DICK, District Manager.

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New Zealand Fire Service

Fire Services Act 1975

New Zealand Fire Service—Standards of Fire Cover

Notice is hereby given that the New Zealand Fire Service Commission has determined the objectives for the Standards of Fire Cover pursuant to section 26 of the Fire Service Act 1975.

It is the responsibility of the New Zealand Fire Service to provide for the protection of life and property from fire in every urban fire district, 24 hours of the day, every day of the year.

It is the objective of the service to respond to every incident where life or property is endangered by fire, with a pre-determined number of pumping appliances and to arrive within the times set out below, for the various classes of risk which may be present in any fire district.

Pumping appliances should have a pumping capacity of at least 30 litres per second and a crew of four.

Specialist appliances may also be required in addition to the prescribed number of pumping appliances.

The provision of firefighting resources should be sufficient to enable the initial response to be made on receipt of a call and if called upon, for additional fire appliances to support the initial attendance.

The precise nature of the call may indicate more exactly the actual response required, including that of specialist appliances.

It is accepted that it will not always be possible for the service to meet the minimum attendance requirements in the course of every call to which it responds.

Where, because of the location of existing fire stations or other limitations, it is not possible for fire appliances to arrive within the prescribed times, consideration should be given to increasing the number of appliances in the initial response, to make up for the later arrival time.

Operational planning should take into account the possibility

of two calls being received at the same time, or of a second call being received while appliances are already at an incident, in which case the initial attendance to subsequent calls may have to be reduced.

Additionally, Area Commanders must make adequate arrangements for mobilisation of additional resources from within, or beyond their areas, to assist at serious or emergency fires.

Class One (High Risk)

Buildings, or groups of buildings located in urban areas, principally within the largest cities, which because of their size, construction, contents or processes, present a serious risk from fire, such as:

(1) High-rise buildings, or large building complexes.

(2) Concentrated commercial, business and industrial areas, or densely grouped buildings where there is a likelihood of a serious spread of fire.

(3) Large petrochemical processing plants and other hazardous industries, together with associated storage.

(4) Wharf areas and associated shipping, warehousing and storage.

Initial Response	Attendance Time
Three appliances	Within 6, 8 and 10 minutes respectively.

Supporting Appliances	Attendance Time
Six appliances	Within 20 minutes of being called.

Class Two (Normal Risk)

The risks normally associated with the urban areas of most towns and cities, such as:

(1) Normal commercial, business and industrial areas which do not constitute a serious risk from fire.

(2) Detached and semi-detached residential property.

Initial Response	Attendance Time
Two appliances	Within 8 and 10 minutes respectively.

Supporting Appliances	Attendance Time
Two appliances	Within 20 minutes of being called.

Class Three (Low Risk)

The risk normally associated with small towns and communities with a population of less than 1500 including immediately adjoining rural areas, or sparsely populated urban areas on the fringes of large towns and cities with an average density of population of no more than 2.5 persons to the hectare.

Initial Response	Attendance Time
One appliance	Within 10 minutes.

Supporting Appliances	Attendance Time
*Two appliances	Within 30 minutes of being called.

*Where the incidence of calls is low and because of isolation, supporting appliances are not readily available, local arrangements should be made for the immediate attendance of additional manpower (at least four persons) to proceed to the incident to assist the crew of the appliance already in attendance.

Dated at Wellington this 27th day of April 1988.

F. M. COLMAN, Chairman.

New Zealand Fire Service Commission.

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