

Fire Risk Assessment

For: Reach Alternative Education SW Ltd

At: South Petherton Youth Centre, Lightgate Lane, TA13 5AU

Date of Assessment: 21st February 2023

Expiry of Assessment: February 2024

Assessor: Mr D Boddington



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1 Introduction

This document suggests information that should be contained in a fire risk assessment record. When completed in accordance with all suggestions it may serve as a record of a fire risk assessment as required by [The Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#).

It is a requirement for all employers to: -

- 1) Carry out a fire risk assessment of the premises taking into consideration all employees and all other people who may be affected by a fire in the premises and to make adequate provision for any disabled people with special needs who use or may be present in the premises.
- 2) Identify the significant findings of the risk assessment and the details of anyone who might be especially at risk in case of fire. If five or more people are employed, or the premises is subject to a License it is a requirement that these significant findings are recorded; (however it is recommended that a written record is produced on all occasions to assist with the process of on-going reviews).
- 3) Provide and maintain such fire precautions as are necessary to safeguard those who use the workplace.
- 4) Provide information, instruction, and training to employees about the fire precautions in the workplace.

1.1 Fire Risk Assessment

- 1) Under health & safety law you are required to undertake a risk assessment in respect of any work processes in your workplace and to take or observe appropriate special, technical, or organisational measures.
- 2) Your fire risk assessment should demonstrate that, as far as reasonably possible, you have considered the needs of all relevant persons, including disabled persons.

1.2 Significant Findings:

Upon completion of the fire risk assessment, the significant findings should be recorded. The significant findings should include:

- 1) A record of the protective and preventative measures already in place to control the risks.
- 2) What further action, if any, needs to be taken to reduce risk sufficiently?

1.3 Review and Revision

The assessment should be reviewed or revised following any of the following:

- 1) Any significant change of work practices.
- 2) Any significant change in staff levels.
- 3) Any structural or material alteration to the premises.
- 4) Any near miss or fire.
- 5) Reviewed at least annually.

2 Premises Particulars

FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT	
1	PREMISES PARTICULARS
Premises Name: South Petherton Youth Centre	Use of Premises: Education /Social, Office and Administration.
Address: South Petherton Youth Centre, Lightgate Lane, TA13 5AU	Owner/Employer/Person in control of the workplace: Mr Dan Palmer
Telephone No: 01935 823171	
Date of Risk Assessment: 21st February 2023	Date of Review: February 2024
Name & relevant details of the person who carried out the Fire Risk Assessment: Mr Dean Boddington TechIOSH TIFSM Atlas Safety Management Ltd Unit Z1 Westpark, Chelston, Wellington, Somerset TA21 9AD	
2	GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY
Statement: It is the policy of Reach Alternative Education SW Ltd to protect all persons including employees, customers, contractors, and members of the public from potential injury and damage to their health which might arise from work activities. Reach Alternative Education SW Ltd will provide and maintain safe working conditions, equipment, and systems of work for all employees, and to provide such information, training, and supervision as they need for this purpose. Reach Alternative Education SW Ltd will give a high level of commitment to health and safety and will comply with all statutory requirements.	
Signed:	Date:
Print Name:	

3 Management Systems

Provide a statement specifying the planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of the fire risk assessment.

3.1 Planning

How the employer proposes to complete the fire risk assessment and determine priorities in eliminating any hazards and reducing risks to persons.

3.2 Organisation

How the organisation is structured. To include how fire safety information is communicated to all employees, and what their involvement has been in complying with all aspects of the fire risk assessment.

3.3 Control

Identify the people (at all levels) who may have responsibility for the management of fire safety throughout the workplace.

3.4 Monitoring

Identify how the employer will measure the success of the fire safety policy. This should include regular checks of fire precautions, investigation of causes of incidents and the recording of other relevant information.

3.5 Review

Regularly review procedures especially any identified deficiencies and a process by which they can be rectified.

3	MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS
<p>Commentary:</p> <p>The FRA will be conducted annually, all findings will be relayed back to employees, and members of the public on areas that concern them, the FRA will also be reviewed in the event of any significant changes within the premises or changes in staff etc.</p> <p>All staff will have the relevant training that is required, this will include fire marshal training and fire safety awareness.</p> <p>Mr Dan Palmer is responsible for ensuring that there is enough staff trained in fire safety awareness and the actions needed in the event of a fire.</p> <p>All checks that are required to be completed, to ensure that all fire precautions are in place, will be the responsibility of Mr Dan Palmer and records will be kept on file.</p> <p>Furthermore, a regime will be put in place to ensure that the fire checks are carried out on a regular basis and that all defects are reported back to the business so that they can be rectified.</p>	

4 General description of the premises

4	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES
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Commentary:

The premises consist of a single-story wooden structure (log-cabin style) building of an un-determinate age with a metal framed wood clad extension that has been added at a later date.

The building is a simple layout with two single width doors to the front and side of the building and a double width door to the rear that leads on to the recreational grounds.

Internally the buildings consist of 3 offices, kitchen, storeroom, small games room and two large central multi-use spaces.

The maintenance is currently arranged via the owner of the property, Youth Centre Management Committee.

5 Fire Safety Systems

Give details of any fire safety systems in the premises such as fire warning systems, escape lighting, sprinklers, etc.

(E.g., Fire alarm break glass system to British Standard 5839, escape lighting to British Standard 5266).

If none are to be provided, briefly state the reasoning for that decision.

(E.g., Small open workshop, only three people at any one-time, clear visibility, word of mouth sufficient to raise the alarm).

<p>Occupancy</p> <p>Times the Premises are in use: 0900 - 2100 five days a week.</p> <p>The Total Number of persons Employed within the premises at any one time: 10 Maximum</p> <p>The Total Number of persons who may resort to the premises at any one time: 40 Maximum</p>	<p>Size</p> <p>179m² Total</p> <p>Building footprint (Metres x Metres):</p> <p>7 x 17</p> <p>5 x 12</p> <p>Number of floors: 1</p> <p>Number of Stairs: 0</p>
5 FIRE SAFETY SYSTEMS WITHIN THE PREMISES	
<p>Fire Warning System: (i.e., Automatic fire detection, break-glass system to BS 5839, other).</p> <p>Currently there are battery powered smoke detection units installed in all rooms. A wireless manual call point system was positioned in both the main hall and the main office and at the double doors leading out to the cricket field.</p>	
<p>Emergency Lighting: (i.e., Maintained/non-maintained, 1hr/3hr duration to BS 5266).</p> <p>A mixture of both maintained and non-maintained lighting installed throughout the building. All lighting units appeared to be fully functioning at the time of the assessment.</p> <p>This system along with the natural lighting from windows around the building would provide sufficient lighting to promote a safe evacuation.</p>	
<p>Other: (i.e., Sprinkler system to LPC rules BS 5306).</p> <p>None installed within the buildings.</p>	

6 Identify Fire Hazards within the Area/Room/Floor

Consider any fire hazards within the area/room/floor.

6.1 Ignition Sources

- 1) Smoking materials /matches, lighters etc.
- 2) Naked flames /hot work processes.
- 3) Fixed /portable heaters.
- 4) Boilers /engines /machinery.
- 5) Cooking.
- 6) Lighting equipment
- 7) Friction /sparks.
- 8) Arson.

6.2 Fuel Sources

- 1) Flammable liquids /solvents /oils etc.
- 2) Chemicals.
- 3) Wood /paper /cardboard etc.
- 4) Plastics /rubber /foam.
- 5) Furniture and furnishings.
- 6) Flammable gases
- 7) Textiles.
- 8) Display materials.
- 9) Waste materials.

6.3 Work Processes

Can any fire risks identified be removed, replaced, or reduced?

6.4 Structural Features

Consider any structural features that could promote the spread of fire (e.g. open staircases, openings in walls and floors, large voids above ceilings and below floors). Additionally consider the potential combustibility of any structural features.

6**IDENTIFY FIRE HAZARDS**

Sources of Ignition:

Electrical appliances – There are portable electrical appliances within the buildings that have the potential to cause a fire should they be in any way damaged or installed incorrectly, all electrical appliances should be PAT Tested and subject to a regular inspection.

Smoking – Smoking should only take place in the designated area. The area should be clear of all combustible items, extinguishing media should be supplied in the smoking area for extinguishing the cigarette ends, this can be done with a bucket of sand or ash trays.

Cooking Activities – There is a small kitchen facility within the building and if not cleaned regularly will have the potential to catch fire. A comprehensive cleaning schedule in place to ensure the build-up of greases and other potentially flammable substances are kept to a minimum.

Arson - Arson is common reason for buildings to catch fire, therefore it is important that you ensure that combustible materials are stored away from the building, this includes gas bottles, cardboard boxes, pallets etc, due to the nature of use for this building the company has a strict policy whereas no service user with a background of arson are allowed to be placed at this location, that being said catering for the unforeseen, measures are put in place to minimise combustible materials where possible, this includes furniture, waste bins etc.

Sources of Fuel:

Combustibles and Furnishings – The premises have a large number of furnishings within the office and educational rooms which have the potential to enhance the growth of a fire. Measures have been taken to ensure that all combustible materials and any furnishings are at a safe distance from any ignition sources for example heaters etc., combustible materials should be kept to a minimum, empty boxes should be taken to a refuse area away from ignition sources and all other combustible materials should be stored in a safe place.

Work Processes:

Cooking – This activity is carried out by a member of staff or when applicable supervised by a member of staff.

Structural features that could promote the spread of fire:

- **Lack of fire stopping within openings in walls, floor etc.**
- **Self-closing mechanisms are not fitted to offices, kitchen and the storeroom doors.**
- **Doors being propped open (Potential).**
- **Open plan areas.**
- **Roof space between internal ceiling and roof on main building.**

7 People who would be at Risk from Fire

Consider: -

- 1) Employees.
- 2) Visitors / Customers.
- 3) Employees, visitors, and other persons whose mobility, hearing or eyesight is impaired.
- 4) Other persons in the premises if the premises are multi-occupied.
- 5) Varied working practices (i.e., areas of your premises occupied when others are not).
- 6) Areas where employees/others work alone.
- 7) Contractors.
- 8) Persons who may be asleep in your premises.

7	IDENTIFY PEOPLE AT RISK
<p>Identify and specify the location of people at significant risk in case of fire, indicating why they are at risk, and what controls are or need to be in place:</p> <p>Building users are within the building daytimes and evenings only, there is a ratio of 1:3 between staff and service users, this ratio would mean that there are sufficient trained members of staff to assist in evacuation of all building users.</p> <p>In some cases, service users could have impairments such as hearing or sight and other possible disabilities, therefore, an increased risk exists. With those said provisions have been implemented to reduce those risks to a manageable level.</p> <p>Exit routes through the building, including final exit routes, must be unobstructed to ensure all occupants can quickly and safely exit the building. Extinguishing equipment needs to be supplied and positioned in suitable locations within the building to aid in an evacuation.</p> <p>Any visitors/contractors who are unfamiliar with the layout of the premises could become disoriented or unaware of the risks. A point of contact for each visitor/contractor group should advise them of the procedures and actions to take in the event of a fire.</p>	

8 Means of Escape

8.1 Horizontal Evacuation

Consideration of the following factors.

- 1) How fire hazards are controlled within the area/room/floor.
- 2) The need to control and monitor the number of occupants.
- 3) The number of occupants in the area/room/floor and their familiarity with the premises.
- 4) The likely spread of fire.
- 5) The time it would probably take to escape - 2-3 minutes.
- 6) In the event of a fire can all persons safely evacuate the premises after taking into account the fire risks in the area.
- 7) Travel distances - How far to the nearest exit?
- 8) Definition and number of escape routes? Easily identified and available at all times?
- 9) Number and widths of exits? Sufficient to evacuate all occupants quickly and easily?
- 10) Inner rooms situations? Is there exit only available through another room?
- 11) Corridors - Do they need to be protected by fire resisting walls and doors?
- 12) Dead-end conditions - Is there only one way out?
- 13) Door openings and door fastenings - Can door(s) be opened easily without the use of a key?
- 14) Do all escape routes lead to a place of safety (e.g., not to an enclosed yard)?
- 15) Housekeeping - Is there storage of combustibles or obstructions in escape routes?
- 16) Sufficient number of stairways?
- 17) Provisions for people with disabilities - Deaf, Blind, Mobility issues or special needs etc.

8.2 Vertical Evacuation

Consider: -

- 1) Are there sufficient stairways to get all occupants out of the premises even if one stairway is inaccessible due to fire?
- 2) Are the stairways wide enough to get all occupants out of the premises (including disabled persons)?
- 3) Do the doors, walls and partitions to the stairways need to be fire resisting (i.e., could a fire spread to the staircase(s) before occupants have evacuated taking in to account the fire hazards present)?
- 4) Do the exits from the stairways lead to place of safety (e.g., not to an enclosed yard)?

8	MEANS OF ESCAPE – HORIZONTAL EVACUATION
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Commentary:

The building has two single width final exit doors to the front and side of the building and a double width door to the rear of the building all that lead to an ultimate place of safety.

Travel distances are sufficient to allow prompt and quick evacuation, of the occupants within the building, provided that all routes are clear of obstruction. There are a sufficient number of exits available to enable the projected maximum number of occupants to evacuate.

All final exit doors can be operated internally without the requirement of a key.

The primary assembly point is identified on the Fire Action Notices as outside the pavilion building next door, this location is a sufficient distance to not put staff, visitors, and users of the buildings at risk from emergency vehicles responding to the incident, or from general/other traffic in the vicinity.

8	MEANS OF ESCAPE – VERTICAL EVACUATION
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Commentary:

The building is of a single story, so no vertical method of escape is required for this building.

9 Fire Safety Signs

- 1) Do all fire safety signs comply with the current standard (pictogram – symbols)?
- 2) Are there sufficient fire exit signs on the escape routes?
- 3) Are internal fire resisting doors indicated with “Fire Door - Keep Shut” notices?
- 4) Are internal fire resisting doors to cupboards indicated with “Fire Door - Keep Locked Shut” signs?
- 5) Where necessary are fire exit doors marked with “Fire Exit - Keep Clear” (outside face) notices?
- 6) Are there signs indicating how to use door opening mechanisms e.g., “Push Bar to Open”?
- 7) Are general fire action notices displayed stating what to do in a fire situation?
- 8) Is fire-fighting equipment indicated?

10 Fire Warning Systems

- 1) Is there a suitable fire warning system to alert occupants in the event of a fire?
- 2) If the premises are large and/or complex an electric fire alarm should be installed to the current British Standard.
- 3) Can all occupants be alerted when the alarm is sounded (including persons with hearing difficulties)?
- 4) Is there a need for automatic fire detection i.e., sleeping risks, multi-occupied premises, varied working, inner rooms situations, and mezzanine floors?

11 Emergency Lighting System

- 1) If the premises are in use during the hours of darkness (consider winter months) escape lighting should be provided (however, adjacent street lighting through external glazing, may be considered).
- 2) Areas of the premises with no natural light (internal spaces) should be provided with escape lighting.
- 3) If the premises are large and/or complex an escape lighting system should be installed to the current British Standard.
- 4) Where the premises are small, a number of handheld torches strategically located may be sufficient.
- 5) When operated is there sufficient illumination for occupants to see the external escape routes clearly?
- 6) Does the system operate on sub-circuit failure?
- 7) Is there sufficient illumination at changes in level and changes in direction?]
- 8) Is there sufficient illumination to show fire exit doors and their operation?
- 9) Is there sufficient illumination to show fire alarm call points and fire fighting equipment?

12 Fire Fighting Equipment

- 1) Is there sufficient fire fighting equipment provided for the area/room/floor?
- 2) Is the fire fighting equipment appropriate for the risks?
- 3) Is the fire fighting equipment simple to use?
- 4) Has a competent person checked fire extinguishers within the last twelve months?
- 5) Does it conform to a standard?
- 6) Is the fire fighting equipment located on the escape routes and near to exit doors?
- 7) Is it securely hung on wall brackets or suitable floor plates, unobstructed and easily accessible?

9	FIRE SAFETY SIGNS & NOTICES
<p>Commentary: There was sufficient directional safety signage and fire action notices around the building, to inform all occupants of the nearest escape route from their location.</p>	
10	FIRE WARNING SYSTEM
<p>Commentary: Currently there are battery powered smoke or heat detection units installed in all rooms within the building. These are tested on a monthly basis but are not subject to a service / maintenance program.</p> <p>The following actions are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider upgrading the current system to a category L2 mains powered system with a battery backup that complies with BS839-Part 1. The system should be installed by a qualified and competent engineer and included in a regular testing and maintenance program, of which records should be maintained. <p>Alarms should be sited on the ceiling, as centrally as possible within the room/area they are installed. Site 300mm from walls, light fittings or any obstructions – this is to ensure that they are outside of any ‘dead air’ spaces that occur in corners and spaces where the airflow may be blocked.</p>	
11	EMERGENCY LIGHTING SYSTEM
<p>Commentary: Non-maintained and maintained emergency lighting was in place across the building. It was felt that, if all units remained operational, there would be sufficient lighting to aid in a prompt evacuation in the event of a power failure. There is a programme of monthly testing in place.</p>	
12	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT
<p>Commentary: During the assessment it was noted that there was sufficient fire-fighting equipment within the building for the current layout which are maintained and serviced by Devon and Somerset Fire Protection Ltd with the last recorded service being September 2020.</p>	

13 Recommended maintenance schedule

The means of escape and other fire safety provisions must be maintained, at suitable intervals, by a competent person and the maintenance recorded.

Produce a maintenance schedule that covers the means of escape, signs and notices, fire warning system, escape lighting if provided and fire fighting equipment.

Specify who will carry out the maintenance and where it will be recorded (Fire Logbook).

The table below is included to check that all the fire safety provisions have been covered in the maintenance schedule.

Equipment	Period	Action
Fire detection and fire warning systems including self-contained smoke alarms and manually operated devices.	Weekly	Check all systems for state of repair and operation. Repair or replace defective units. Test operation of systems, self contained alarms and manually operated devices.
	Annually	Full check and test of system by competent service engineer. Clean self-contained smoke alarms and change batteries.
Emergency Lighting equipment including self-contained units and torches.	Weekly	Operate torches and replace batteries as required. Repair or replace any defective unit.
	Monthly	Check all systems, units, and torches for state of repair and apparent working order.
	Annually	Full check and test of systems and units by competent service engineer. Replace batteries in torches.
Fire-fighting equipment including hose reels.	Weekly	Check all extinguishers including hose reels for correct installation and apparent working order.
	Annually	Full check and test by competent service engineer.

13	MANAGEMENT - MAINTENANCE
Is there a maintenance programme for the fire safety provisions in the premises?	Yes Commentary: A regular inspection is performed as per the previous table (Recommended maintenance schedule) and any shortfalls, maintenance issues rectified, and actions recorded.
Are regular checks of fire resisting doors, walls and partitions carried out?	Yes Commentary: A regular inspection are being performed monthly and any shortfalls, maintenance issues rectified, and actions recorded.
Are regular checks of escape routes and exit doors carried out?	Yes Commentary: Regular inspections are performed daily and any shortfalls, maintenance issues rectified, and actions recorded.
Are regular checks of fire safety signs carried out?	Yes Commentary: Regular inspections are performed daily and any shortfalls, maintenance issues rectified, and actions recorded.
Is there a maintenance regime for the fire warning system?	Yes Commentary: A regular inspection are being performed monthly by a qualified Fire Warden, the unit is replaced is any shortfalls or maintenance issues are identified. There is a plan to get the current system replaced to a mains powered system with a battery backup that complies with BS839-Part 1.
Is there a maintenance regime for the emergency lighting system?	Yes Commentary: A regular inspection being undertaken as recommended in the previous table (Recommended maintenance schedule).
Is there maintenance of the fire fighting equipment (by competent persons?)	Yes Commentary: Current equipment is serviced by Devon and Somerset Fire Protection Ltd with the last recorded service being September 2020
Are records kept and their location identified?	Yes Commentary: All checks, inspections, servicing and maintenance records are maintained and easily accessible on request.

14 Method of Calling the Fire Service

Establish and record the method by which the fire service would be called in the event of a fire i.e. (Automatic/person).

15 Emergency Action Plan (EAP)

Produce an emergency action plan, which details procedures in the event of a fire in the workplace. The EAP should cover: -

- 1) All foreseeable events.
- 2) The action employees should take if they discover a fire.
- 3) How people will be warned.
- 4) How the evacuation is carried out (action on hearing fire warning).
- 5) To include the evacuation of visitors and people with disabilities.
- 6) Assembly points.
- 7) Procedures for checking the premises have been evacuated.
- 8) Identify escape routes.
- 9) Fire fighting equipment.
- 10) Duties and identities of persons with specific responsibilities in the event of a fire.
- 11) Where appropriate, the isolating of machinery and processes.
- 12) How the fire service are called and by who.
- 13) Liaison with fire service on arrival.

Attach the EAP to the fire risk assessment.

16 Training

All employees should receive fire safety training including a full explanation of the EAP. This should be carried out on induction and other regular periods, (usually once or twice a year).

The training programme should also include the following: -

- 1) Who receives training?
- 2) What training is given?
- 3) How often it is given?
- 4) Where is it recorded (to include staff acknowledgement of training given)?

17 Fire Drills

Regular fire drills should be carried out to both support the training given and to test the procedures work appropriately.

14	METHOD FOR CALLING THE FIRE SERVICE
In the event of the fire alarm being activated the emergency services are called via mobile phone or landline whichever is quickest.	
15	EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAP)
Commentary: If you discover a fire, break the glass of the fire alarm call point in the main room. Evacuate the building by the nearest fire exit and make your way to the fire assembly point. Duties of employees and specific responsibilities in the event of fire. On hearing the alarm: Upon hearing the alarm all staff will shut down any kitchen equipment; will usher any visitors/contractors out of the building and assemble at the muster point. Fire marshals will ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Their areas are cleared of people.• Register and high-vis jacket is collected on the way out.• The Fire Brigade is called.• A roll call is made to ensure everyone is out, including visitors or contractors. Arrangements for the safe evacuation of people identified as being especially at risk, such as contractors, those with disabilities, members of the public and visitors. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visitors: An employee must take responsibility for any visitors/contractors they may have and ensure they leave the building by the nearest exit.• Contractors: Must be given information about fire procedures and leave the building at the nearest exit.• People with disabilities: Specific arrangements may need to be made for those with disabilities, staff are to ensure that they help those that require it.	

How will the Fire Brigade and any necessary emergency services be called and who will be responsible for doing this?

- **Fire Marshals will call the Fire Brigade in the absence of the responsible person (this may be best achieved using a mobile phone if signal is present).**

Procedures for liaising with the Fire Brigade on arrival and notifying them of any specific risks, e.g., the location of highly flammable materials.

- **Mr Dan Palmer or a nominated person will liaise with the Fire Brigade upon their arrival.**

16

TRAINING

Commentary:

It is recommended that all staff are provided with Fire Safety Awareness training as part of their induction process (within 1 week of start date) and to refresh any training that has been previously completed (annually) and training records kept on file.



Fire Drills are to be carried out at least once per year, to familiarise staff with procedures, this will also enable employees to act out any roles allocated to them (Fire Marshal etc.).

Each time a fire drill takes place a report (fire debrief) should be produced so that any shortfalls in the drill can be addressed.

Staff should also be advised of the list of significant findings of this Risk Assessment.

18 Rectification of Fire Safety deficiencies

- 1) Make a list of the fire safety deficiencies found from the fire risk assessment.
- 2) Prioritise and rectify the deficiencies.
- 3) Once fully rectified, amend the fire risk assessment sheets and fire safety records.
- 4) Review the fire risk assessment as appropriate.

18 FIRE SAFETY DEFICIENCIES TO BE RECTIFIED			
Deficiency/Rectification	Priority	Date to be Rectified	Date Rectified
<p>Ensure that all openings or gaps in the fabric of the building are sealed with suitable fire stopping materials.</p> 	High	Within 3 months	
<p>Consider upgrading the current detection and warning system to a category L2 mains powered system with a battery backup that complies with BS839-Part 1. The system should be installed by a qualified and competent engineer and included in a regular testing and maintenance program, of which records should be maintained.</p> 	Medium	Within 6 months	

19 Significant Findings

From the outcomes of the fire risk assessment record the significant findings.

The significant findings should include:

- 1) A record of the protective and preventative measures currently in place to control the risks.
- 2) What further action, if any, needs to be taken to reduce risk sufficiently (as identified in Section 18 Fire Safety deficiencies).

19	SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS
Significant Finding	
<p>The findings of this risk assessment and my inspection of the premises have highlighted a few areas of concern which require rectification to provide a safe working environment for the staff and visitors.</p> <p>It is important to highlight that the risk of fire in these premises are at a medium level and this has been taken into consideration and has had an impact on my suggested timings for rectification of any deficiencies mentioned in section 18.</p> <p>By no means should any of the issues raised be considered as a criticism, but actions to be taken to provide a safer environment for all.</p> <p>Allowances have been made to ensure that the work processes of the buildings are not compromised but at the same time ensuring that safety procedures are in place to comply with the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.</p>	

20 Additional Hazards

Although not forming part of the risk assessment, persons in control of a workplace are requested to inform the Fire and Rescue Service of any additional hazards within the workplace.

Emergency crews entering the site/building should be made aware of any hazards which may affect their safety, particularly those which may require special procedures for fire fighting.

Specify any such hazard and inform the Fire and Rescue Service in order that an appropriate operational plan can be undertaken.

20	ADDITIONAL HAZARDS
None observed at the time of the assessment	