

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

Alan Jones
Fire Safety Officer



Introduction

- Changes to fire safety law for existing premises
- Review
- Future
- DFRS approach

Tombstone legislation

- Henderson's department store, Liverpool, 1960, (11 deaths) OSRA 1963
- The Rose and Crown, Saffron Walden, 1969, (11 deaths) Hotels and Boarding Houses Act 1972
- Woolworths, Manchester 1979, (10 deaths) OSRA Amended 1980
- Bradford City Football Club 1985, (58 deaths) Fire Safety and Safety of Places of Sport Act 1987
- Kings Cross Underground Station 1987, (31 deaths) Fire Safety Precautions (Sub Surface Railway Stations) Regulations 1989

Review

- Biggest reform for 30 years
- Started in early 1990s
- Rationalise and simplify
- Why a Regulatory Reform Order?
- Burden/necessary protection



Regulatory Reform Act 2001

CHAPTER 6

Explanatory Notes have been produced to assist the reader in the understanding of this Act and are available separately

£3.00



Review

The Parliamentary Process

- Consultation
- Laid before Scrutiny Committees
- Parliamentary approval
- Minister signs and makes it law



Review

Where are we now?

- Order on Statute book 7 June 2005
- **In force from 1st October 2006**

Future

- **Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005**
 - England & Wales
 - Replace much of the existing law
 - Risk assessment based approach
- **Guidance**
 - Sector specific guidance



Future

The *Fire Safety Order*

- **Main differences from current regime:**
 - Fire certificates will cease to exist
 - Explicit requirement for risk assessment in fire law
 - Onus to take action on the responsible person
 - Beyond just employers / employees
 - Co-operation requirement is extended
 - Alterations notices
 - Fire safety in general enforced by fire and rescue service



Future

The *Fire Safety Order*

- **Premises, includes any place – except most:**
 - Domestic premises
 - Offshore installations...
 - A ship...
 - Fields, lands, woods...agricultural or forestry...
 - Means of transport (aircraft etc); most vehicles...
 - Mines...borehole sites...



Future

The *Fire Safety Order*

- **Responsible person**
- **Employer in a workplace**
(control to any extent)
- **The person who has control**
(in connection with trade etc)
- **Owner where neither of the above apply**



Future

The *Fire Safety Order*

- **Competent Person –**
 - A person with enough:
 - Training; and
 - Experience or knowledge; and
 - Other qualities
 - to enable them to properly assist in undertaking preventive and protective measures.



Future

The *Fire Safety Order*

- **Fire Precautions** (where necessary):
 - Measures to reduce risk
 - Means to escape safely
 - Fighting fires
 - Detecting fires
 - Training employees
 - Mitigating the effects of fire
 - [Work processes not included]

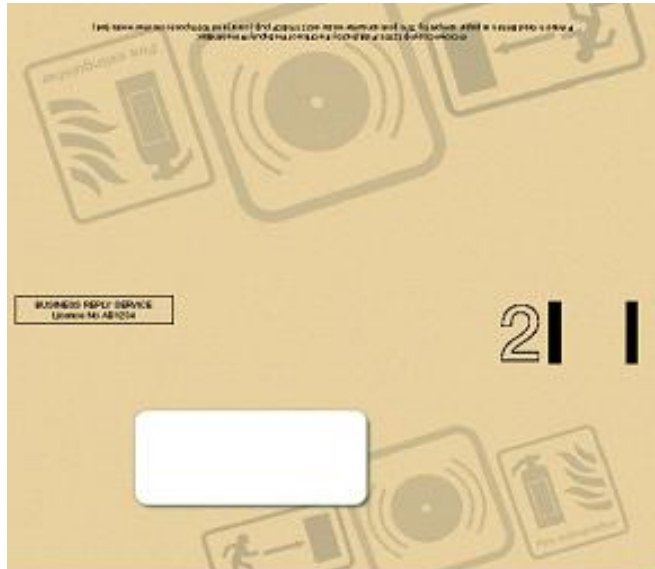


Future

The *Fire Safety Order*

- **Risk assessment**
 - Suitable and sufficient assessment, for purpose of identifying...
 - ...general fire precautions needed to be taken, to comply
 - Dangerous substance – specified assessment procedure
 - Regular review, particularly if there's reason to suspect:
 - It is no longer valid, or
 - There's been a significant change in matters

Future Entry Level Guidance Poster



General fire safety law in England and Wales will change, subject to Parliamentary approval, on 06/06/19. The changes are part of the Government's commitment to reduce death, injury and damage caused by fire. The new law will apply to most places except private homes and is designed to make the law easier to understand and to comply with. Separate reforms are being made in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

What you are responsible for the safety?
The new law will apply to you as:

- an employer
- a contractor, organiser
- responsible for catering or public events
- a local authority

What you need to do:

1. Carry out a fire risk assessment of your premises to find out the fire hazards, what could go wrong and how to prevent it.
2. Put in place the measures to prevent or control any remaining risks.
3. Regularly review your risk assessment and keep up to date with any changes to your premises.
4. Provide fire safety training for all staff.
5. The certificate will be legal for all licensed premises and you will be liable for any fire.

What you need to do:

- Carry out a fire risk assessment of your premises to find out the fire hazards, what could go wrong and how to prevent it.
- Put in place the measures to prevent or control any remaining risks.
- Regularly review your risk assessment and keep up to date with any changes to your premises.
- Provide fire safety training for all staff.
- The certificate will be legal for all licensed premises and you will be liable for any fire.

What you need to do:

- Carry out a fire risk assessment of your premises to find out the fire hazards, what could go wrong and how to prevent it.
- Put in place the measures to prevent or control any remaining risks.
- Regularly review your risk assessment and keep up to date with any changes to your premises.
- Provide fire safety training for all staff.
- The certificate will be legal for all licensed premises and you will be liable for any fire.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Creating sustainable communities		Fire Hazard Checklist	
<p>1 Identify fire hazards</p> <p>For the building, find out what is likely to catch fire, what is likely to spread the fire, and what is likely to cause the fire to spread. Consider the building's layout, materials, and any equipment or machinery that could catch fire or spread the fire.</p> <p>Check for fire risks in the building, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating systems, including boilers, radiators, and hot water cylinders. • Electrical systems, including wiring, sockets, and lighting. • Gas appliances, including cookers, boilers, and heaters. • Storage areas, including piles of combustible materials. • Fire exits and escape routes. • Fire doors and windows. • Fire alarms and extinguishers. • Fire drills and training. 	<p>Found any ignition sources?</p> <p>Found any dangerous use of fuel for a fire?</p> <p>Found any heating/boilers/stoves or oxygen supplies?</p> <p>Have you made a note of what you found?</p>		
<p>2 Identify people at risk</p> <p>Identify who is likely to be at risk of fire, including those who are vulnerable, such as the elderly, disabled, or those with limited mobility.</p> <p>Check for fire risks in the building, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating systems, including boilers, radiators, and hot water cylinders. • Electrical systems, including wiring, sockets, and lighting. • Gas appliances, including cookers, boilers, and heaters. • Storage areas, including piles of combustible materials. • Fire exits and escape routes. • Fire doors and windows. • Fire alarms and extinguishers. • Fire drills and training. 	<p>Identified who may be at risk?</p> <p>Identified who may be especially at risk?</p> <p>Have you made a note of what you found?</p>		
<p>3 Evaluate, reduce risk, protect</p> <p>Check that the building is safe, and that the fire risks are controlled. Consider the building's layout, materials, and any equipment or machinery that could catch fire or spread the fire.</p> <p>Check for fire risks in the building, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating systems, including boilers, radiators, and hot water cylinders. • Electrical systems, including wiring, sockets, and lighting. • Gas appliances, including cookers, boilers, and heaters. • Storage areas, including piles of combustible materials. • Fire exits and escape routes. • Fire doors and windows. • Fire alarms and extinguishers. • Fire drills and training. 	<p>Risk of the increased or reduced so far as you reasonably can?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fuel and ignition sources kept apart? - Accidents from being knocked down by falling objects? - Fuel for boilers/stoves kept separate? - Gas appliances checked for gas leaks? - Fire doors kept closed? - Fire exits kept clear? - Fire extinguishers kept in place? - Fire drills and training? <p>Precautions in place to protect people if there is a fire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire doors kept closed? - Fire exits kept clear? - Fire extinguishers kept in place? - Fire drills and training? 		
<p>4 Record, plan, train</p> <p>Keep a record of the fire risk assessment, and use this to develop a fire safety plan. This should include details of the fire hazards, the measures to control the risks, and the arrangements for fire drills and training.</p> <p>Check for fire risks in the building, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating systems, including boilers, radiators, and hot water cylinders. • Electrical systems, including wiring, sockets, and lighting. • Gas appliances, including cookers, boilers, and heaters. • Storage areas, including piles of combustible materials. • Fire exits and escape routes. • Fire doors and windows. • Fire alarms and extinguishers. • Fire drills and training. 	<p>Recorded what everyone will do if there is a fire?</p> <p>Provided information/training to people about what to do if there is a fire?</p> <p>Have you provided people to implement the measures you have in place to prevent fire? Have you trained them?</p> <p>Have you provided people to implement the measures you have in place to prevent fire? Have you trained them?</p>		
<p>5 Review and revise</p> <p>Review the fire risk assessment regularly, and update it if there are changes to the building or the circumstances. Consider the building's layout, materials, and any equipment or machinery that could catch fire or spread the fire.</p> <p>Check for fire risks in the building, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating systems, including boilers, radiators, and hot water cylinders. • Electrical systems, including wiring, sockets, and lighting. • Gas appliances, including cookers, boilers, and heaters. • Storage areas, including piles of combustible materials. • Fire exits and escape routes. • Fire doors and windows. • Fire alarms and extinguishers. • Fire drills and training. 	<p>Reviewed what everyone will do if there is a fire?</p> <p>Provided information/training to people about what to do if there is a fire?</p> <p>Have you provided people to implement the measures you have in place to prevent fire? Have you trained them?</p> <p>Have you provided people to implement the measures you have in place to prevent fire? Have you trained them?</p>		

Future Guidance - Volumes

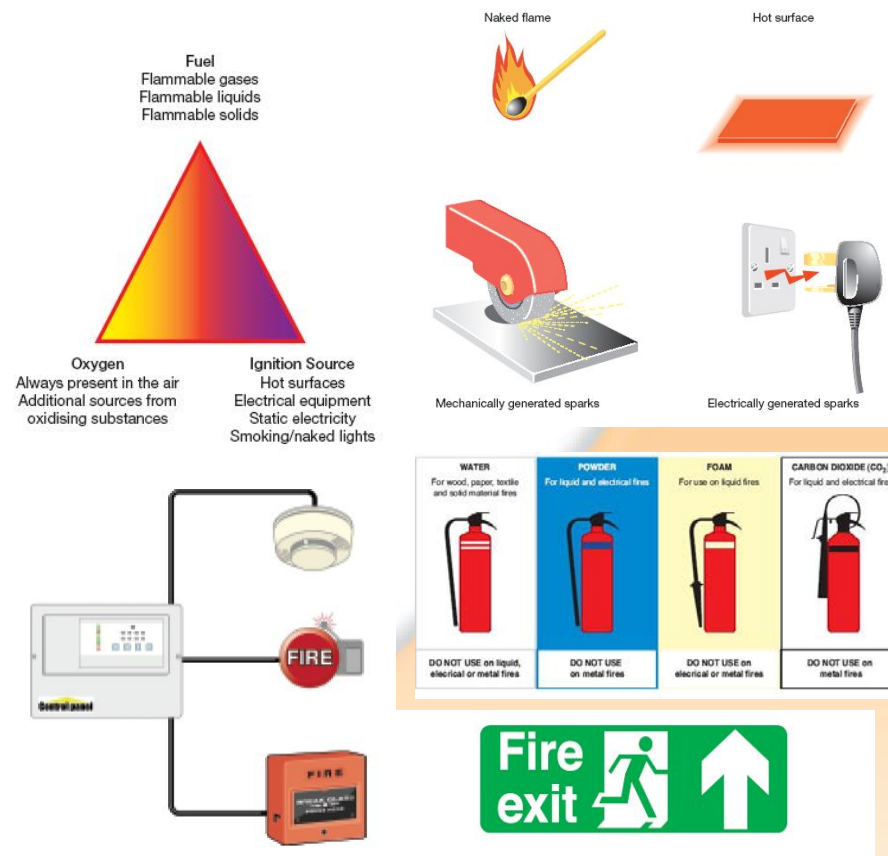
- Offices & Shops
- Factories Warehouses
- Sleeping Accommodation
- Residential Care
- Educational Premises
- Small & Medium Places of Assembly
- Large Places of Assembly
- Theatres & Cinemas
- Outdoor Events
- Health Care Premises
- Transport Network



Future

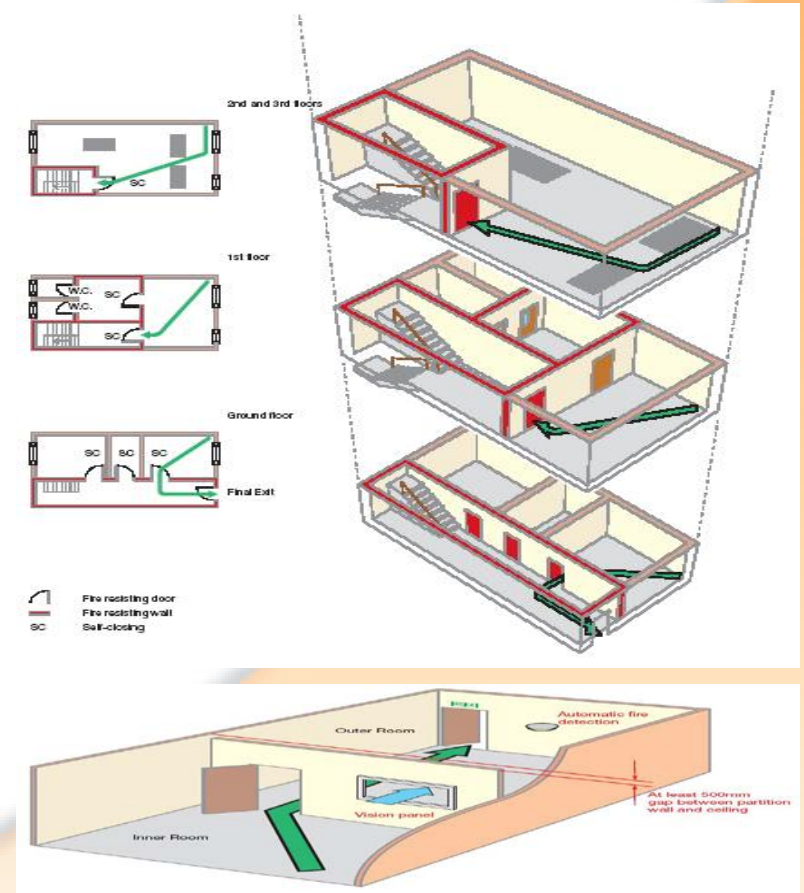
Guidance – Part 1

- Basic fire safety principles
 - Fire triangle
- Fire safety risk assessment
 - Simple guide
- Introduction to main components
- Good practice & management



Future Guidance – Part 2

- Builds on basic principles
- Designed to be “dipped” into
- Case studies
- Greater detail on components
- Example checklist
- Historic buildings
- Reflecting other guidance



Publicity

- Articles for industry publications and the press
- Press and radio advertising to raise profile of Order
- Business seminars in partnership with industry
- Web presence - update progress & access to guides



A FIRE AUTHORITY'S APPROACH TO ENFORCEMENT

Alan Jones
Fire Safety Officer



Fire Safety Visits

Inspection

v

Audit



When Will Premises Be Audited?

- If classed as 'High Risk' by the Fire Authority
- After a fire
- If there is a complaint
- As part of a themed campaign



High Risk

- Hotels
- Residential Care
- Hospitals
- Other sleeping
- Night clubs
- Public assembly in conjunction with alcohol
- Factories (some)
- Shops (some)



What Will We Be Looked For?

- Good management
- Fire risk assessment
- Actions taken
- Fire Safety Policy
- Emergency plan
- Training records
- Maintenance records
- Proof that all of the above actually happen



Confirmed By

- Look at selected parts of the premises
- Talk to staff



What Happens After An Audit?

- Commended
- Advised
- Action Plan
- Technical Determination
- Alterations Notice
- Enforcement Notice
- Prohibition Notice



The Risk Assessment

- Suitable and sufficient
- No set format
- Must assess the building and make it safe



The Risk Assessment

IF: -

- 5 employed
- Licensed
- Alterations Notice

MUST record

- Significant findings and actions
- Any persons especially at risk
- Fire safety arrangements

Recommended that it is always written



Generic Risk Assessments

Beware

- “Are the premises high, medium or low risk?”
- “Is needed?”

Any Questions