

Appendix I

Management of Fire Safety

Management of Fire Safety is a wide ranging subject and can include all those matters covered in the previous appendices (A to H inclusive).

Accordingly, the fire risk assessor should be able to;

- Demonstrate a knowledge and understanding of the principles and practices of Management of Fire Safety.
- Understand how they relate to the protection of life of persons within and around premises.
- Assess the management capabilities and controls in place, balanced against and pertinent to, the occupation and purpose of the premises.
- Give clear and appropriate advice to the duty holder.

To enable the fire risk assessor to carry out the above, the fire risk assessor should have an appropriate knowledge and understanding of;

- Available resources and status of responsibility of the person responsible for management of fire safety.
- Staffing levels (staff-occupant ratio).
- Fire training – including fire drills and responsibility levels in event of a fire.
- Emergency and evacuation procedures (including existing emergency plan, its compatibility with ordinary every day use of the premises and its provisions for disabled persons).
- Signs and signage.
- Work control – contractors and similar (Permit systems etc.).
- Communications procedures (alerting to fire, internal communication etc.).
- Maintenance and testing of fire safety systems and record keeping.
- Degraded systems planning.
- Abnormal occupancy planning.
- Fire load management.
- Monitoring of special or unusual hazards.
- The documentation required by legislation.

In addition the fire risk assessor should have a knowledge of the issues relating to people especially at risk and the appropriate types of evacuation strategies, including;

- The presence of and an awareness of how mobility and other disability limitations can affect the evacuation strategy of the premises.
- The presence of and an awareness of how children and the very elderly can affect the evacuation strategy of the premises.
- The presence of and an awareness of how people asleep or otherwise unable to escape quickly or unaided can affect the evacuation strategy of the premises.
- An awareness of the different lone workers, isolated workers.
- An awareness of personal emergency evacuation plans (PEEPs).
- An understanding of the different types of evacuation strategies including simultaneous evacuation, phased evacuation, progressive horizontal evacuation, zoned evacuation.