



# Fire Safety Webinar



TM  
**NCASS**  
**NATIONWIDE**  
**CATERERS**  
**ASSOCIATION**

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# Aims and Objectives

- Cost of fire
- Legislation
- Fire Risk Assessment
  - Fire Extinguishers
- Maintenance and Testing
- Evacuation and Drills
  - Bad Practise
  - Sleeping Risk
  - Mobile Catering
    - Guidance



# Cost to Business

- Fires start in businesses across the country every day and the costs to UK PLC, to both private enterprise and the public purse, continue to rise. It is the leading cause of commercial property loss, with the Association of British Insurers (ABI) noting UK businesses with fire property claims of £940 million in 2018 as a result of fire. This figure is what was covered by insurance and not everything lost in a fire will be.
  - Following A Fire
    - Fire and Rescue Service Intervention.
    - Insurance Claim Process.
    - Possible Civil Action.





# Legislation

- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
  - Applies To All Commercial Premises
- Places clear duties on the “Responsible Person”
  - General Fire Precautions (Life Safety)





# Legislation

- The Building Safety Act 2022 Section 156 made changes to the Regulatory Reform Fire Safety Order 2005.
- The Responsible Person must make a record of the assessment or review and findings of the assessment, including;
  - The measures which have been or will be taken by the responsible person.
  - Any group of persons identified by the assessment as being especially at risk.



# Legislation

- The Responsible Person must also record their Fire Safety Arrangements.
  - This is to demonstrate effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of the preventive and protective measures.



# Fire Risk Assessment

## Fire safety risk assessment

### 1 Identify fire hazards

Identify:

- sources of ignition;
- sources of fuel; and
- sources of oxygen.

### 2 Identify people at risk

Identify:

- people in and around the premises; and
- people who are especially at risk.

### 3 Evaluate, remove or reduce, and protect from risk

- Evaluate the risk of a fire starting.
- Evaluate the risk to people from a fire.
- Remove or reduce fire hazards.
- Remove or reduce the risks to people from a fire.
- Protect people by providing fire precautions.

### 4 Record, plan, inform, instruct, and train

- Record any major findings and action you have taken.
- Discuss and work with other responsible people.
- Prepare an emergency plan.
- Inform and instruct relevant people.
- Provide training.

### 5 Review

- Review your fire-risk assessment regularly.
- Make changes where necessary.

**Remember to review your fire-risk assessment regularly.**



# Fire Risk Assessment

- Combustibles away from ignition source
  - Regular cleaning and a deep clean
  - Avoid build up of combustible items
    - Temperature controls/shut off's
- Maintenance, Testing and Servicing





# Fire Risk Assessment

- Extinguishing equipment in the right location and hasn't been discharged
  - Consideration Of Fire Suppression
    - Shut down procedures
    - Emergency Evacuation
      - Training



# Fire Risk Assessment

## Mobile Catering Considerations

- Separation distances
- Occupancy Numbers
- Routes to and exits unobstructed
  - Use of LPG – Safe Siting



# Fire Risk Assessment



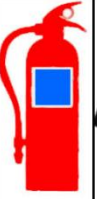







NCASS have prepared specific fire safety risk assessment templates to support with the safe use of LPG which are available on the NCASS member dashboard.

The following NCASS Fire Risk assessment templates are available depending on the business set up e.g.:

- Use of LPG in tents/ marquees,
- Use of LPG in vehicles and trailers
- Use of LPG in permanent structures,
- Presence of combustible materials
- Use of portable generators in gazebos and stalls.



# Fire Extinguishers

		<i>Symbols found on fire extinguishers and what they mean</i>				
		 WATER	 FOAM SPRAY	 ABC POWDER	 CARBON DIOXIDE	 WET CHEMICAL
Wood, paper & textiles		✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Flammable Liquids		✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Flammable Gases		✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Electrical Contact		✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Cooking oils & fats		✗	✗	✗	✗	✓



# Maintenance and Testing

## Automatic Fire Detection

- Weekly Functional Test
- 6 Monthly Service



## Emergency Lighting

- Monthly Flick Test
- Annual Full Discharge



## Fire Extinguishers

- Monthly Check
- Annual Service





# Evacuation and Drills

## Evacuation Plan

- Based on the findings of the Fire Risk Assessment.
- Ensures people know what to do in event of fire.
  - Ensures safe evacuation.

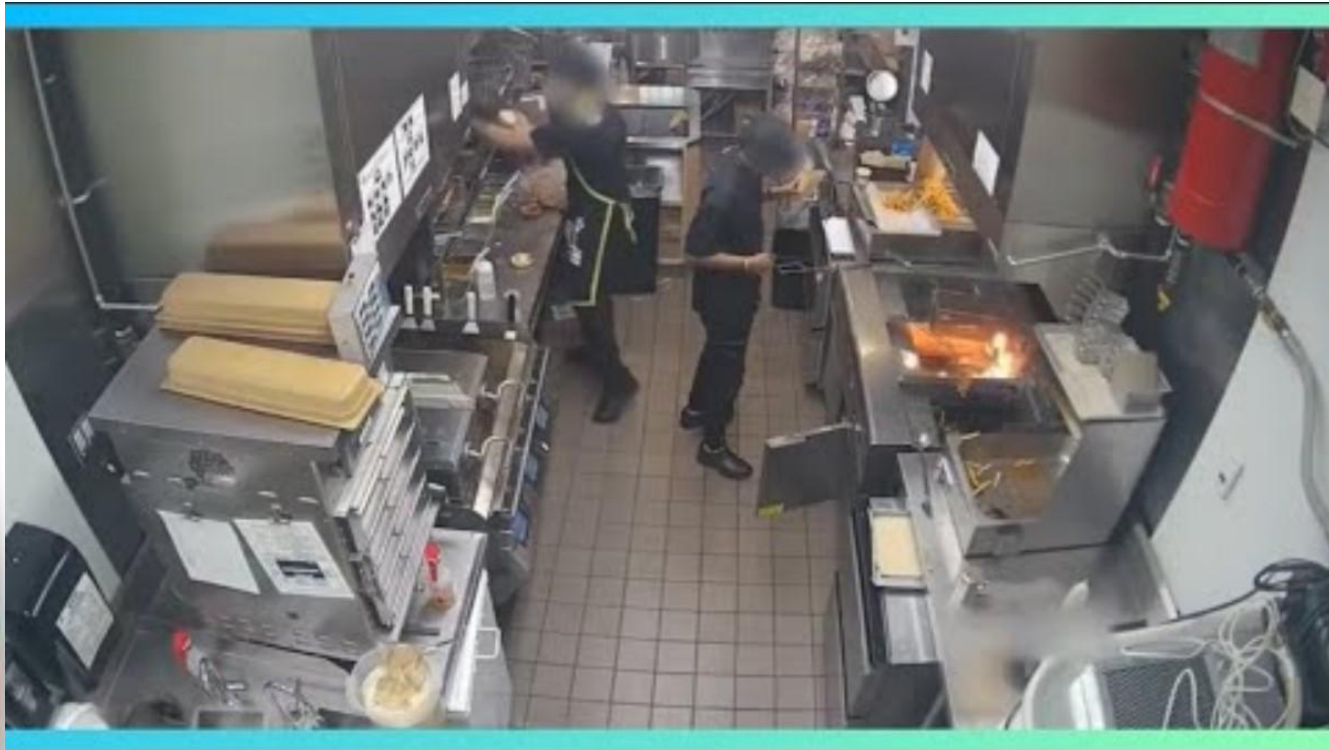
## Fire Drills

- Carried out at least annually.
  - Ensure all staff take part.
- Helps identify any areas that need improvement with evacuation and training.



# Bad Practise

Don't throw water into a fryer. 🌟 🐼 -





# Bad Practise







# Bad Practise

- The Responsible Person must ensure that routes to emergency exits from premises and the exits themselves are kept clear at all times.
- Emergency doors must not be so locked or fastened that they cannot be easily and immediately opened by any person who may require to use them in an emergency.



**In both of these instances, the Responsible Person is committing an offence.**

14/02/2025

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# Bad Practise

Can you see any fire safety concerns here?





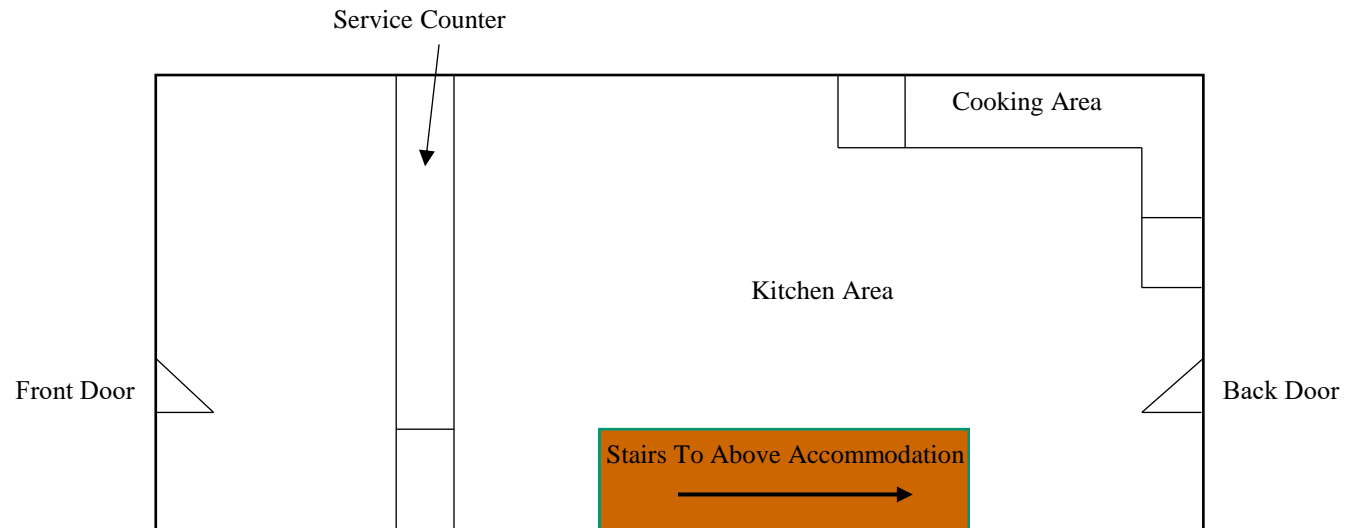
# Sleeping Risk

- Does anyone sleep above the premises?
- Fire Safety is especially important where people may be asleep in rooms or flats above a business and their access is by a single, open or unprotected staircase through the public or kitchen area.



# Sleeping Risk

- Unprotected Escape In Commercial





# Sleeping Risk

- Sleeping Risk At Mobile Catering Events
  - Tents
  - Caravans
  - Camper Vans
- Accommodation should be sited in separate areas away from Catering Units.
- Site/Event Organisers will need to consider this when carrying a Fire Risk Assessment.



# Mobile Catering

- Adequate distance between traders should be a minimum of 6 metres to reduce the risk of fire spread.
- If it less than this, emphasis should be on keeping these areas clear.





# LPG Safety Principles

## Safe Siting of Cylinders

Cylinders should be sited:

- Upright on firm or hardstanding ground.
- Outdoors in the open air or In a well-ventilated place.
- **1 metre horizontally from a combustibile material or potential ignitable source.**
- **2m from un-trapped drains, rain gully's, openings to cellars.**
- Secured so they cannot topple over and sited where they cannot be tampered with either by accident or on purpose.



**What is wrong with this picture?**



# LPG Safety Principles

- **Not suitable storage**

- Wire mesh placed around a cylinder does not provide a suitable storage cage – it will not prevent tampering, accidental or deliberate damage!

- **No minimal distancing**

- The LPG cylinders are sited right up against the side of the gazebo and with less than 1m distancing.

- **Neither trader has adhered to the minimum distancing requirements**

- There is an insufficient distance between the adjacent trader's gazebo and LPG.







# NCASS Supporting Guidance

- NCASS Safety Management System
- NCASS Fire Risk Assessment
- NCASS Gas Safety Checklists



# Guidance

**NCASS**  
NATIONWIDE  
CATERERS  
ASSOCIATION

The Nationwide Caterers Association

## Safety Management System

To be used in conjunction with the NCASS Daily Diary

Including:  
Compliance & Guidance  
Risk Assessments  
HACCP  
Policies & Procedures  
Checklists & Records

The bottom section of the cover features logos for Primary Authority, Sussex County Council, Royal Greenwich, and East Sussex.

HM Government

## fire safety risk assessment

open air events and venues

The cover is green with a white border and features the HM Government logo at the top left.

## the purpleguide

The cover is white with a purple border and features a purple and pink grid pattern in the top right corner.



# Any Questions?

