

FIRE & EMERGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT	Risk Assessment prepared by:	<input type="checkbox"/> H&S Manager	Folio Reference:
	Signature	<input type="checkbox"/> Site Manager	
	Print full name:	<input type="checkbox"/> Operative	
		Date	

Site Address		Post Code		Job Ref	
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At Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tenants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children & vulnerable adults	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Company & private property
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contractors & other visitors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neighbours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment

Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	RISK without controls	Standard controls that should be observed on all sites	RISK with controls	Std Controls applied on site?	Extra controls required to reduce risk to safe level.	Revised risk after extra controls		
							Likelihood	Severity	Risk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All fires become life-threatening within seconds of starting	People exiting a burning building may be killed or suffer burns and smoke inhalation injuries by failing to follow the emergency evacuation plan for the site.	25	The CDM plan designates assembly point and site folder contains basic fire and emergency procedures to be followed. All workers and visitors are briefed on fire and emergency procedures as part of site induction.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Y/N		<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupants unable to quickly and safely exit from a burning building	A small ground-floor room with multiple exit points presents less risk of people being trapped than a larger multi-storey building with restricted exit points.	25	All workers must know the building's fire alarm and emergency evacuation instructions, or follow the instructions in the CDM Plan. Workers should check their fire exit routes are open and usable.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Y/N		<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> What method of raising the alarm exists on site?	Provisions must be made to ensure all people in a building will be alerted to the need to evacuate the building in the event of a fire or other emergency.	25	All workers must know how to raise the alarm in the event of an emergency, following the site's procedures, or by default, the instructions given in the CDM Plan.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Y/N		<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The absence of a trained fire marshal at a remote site	Failing to control and manage the safe and complete evacuation of a building in an emergency may lead to injury and people being left behind.	25	The senior operative present must assume responsibility to ensure all people leave the site, neighbours are alerted, the emergency services called and all personnel are accounted for at the assembly point.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Y/N		<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A lack of fire fighting equipment on site	The inability to contain and extinguish a small local fire will allow it to spread and engulf the whole building, putting more people at risk.	25	All workers should be trained on how and when to use the Foam AFFF and CO2 extinguishers that our H&S Policy require to be available on all sites. See below.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Y/N		<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hot-works on site increases the risk of a fire starting	Hot-works can create both an immediate and latent risk of a fire being accidentally started in the work place.	25	Only competent workers to undertake hot-works observing the Hot-works Permit system on every occasion. Site supervisor is responsible for ensuring the recommended post-works fire watch is complied with.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Y/N		<input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Fire Extinguishers that must be kept on site at all times

<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FOAM (AFFF) For wood, paper, textiles and flammable liquids</td> <td style="text-align: center;">CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) For liquid and electrical fires</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">DO NOT USE on electrical or metal fires</td> <td style="text-align: center;">DO NOT USE on metal fires</td> </tr> </table>	FOAM (AFFF) For wood, paper, textiles and flammable liquids	CARBON DIOXIDE (CO2) For liquid and electrical fires			DO NOT USE on electrical or metal fires	DO NOT USE on metal fires	<p>Comments:</p>
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Likelihood		Severity of Risk		Calculated Risk	Action Plan
1	Improbable: 0%-5% Unlikely to happen	1	No risk to short-term or long-term health or sustaining personal injury	0 - 5	Low Risk - No extra controls needed
2	Remote: 5%-35% May occur at sometime	2	Remote risk to health or sustaining minor injuries treatable by site first aid	6 - 15	Introduce extra controls to reduce risk
3	Possible: 35%-65% Could occur at sometime	3	Low risk of personal injury requiring medical attention at A&E Department	16 - 20	Only under supervision of Site Manager
4	Probable: 65%-95% Very likely to occur	4	Moderate risk of personal injury resulting in more than 7 days off work	21 - 25	Do not proceed as the risk is too high
5	Very probable: 95%-100% Almost certain	5	High risk of life-changing injury, long-term chronic illness, cancer and death		Make reference to the Company CDM Plan when assessing risk

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