Location	All Areas	Date of Risk Assessment:	31/82022	
Hazard:	Fire	Version 1.4 Reviewed:	31/8/2024	
Risk assessment carried out in consultation with Eddie Langton & Langton Staff Date of next review: 31/8/20				
The main hazards associated with Fire are burns, smoke inhalation, serious injury, death, property damage, loss of functioning business				

The main hazards associated with Fire are burns, smoke inhalation, serious injury, death, property damage, loss of functioning business. We will consider the following risk factors and hazards and identify all persons who may be at risk.

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Action Completed
Sources of oxygen coming into contact with ignition sources and flammable materials Sources of ignition include: naked flames, sparks from contractors equipment., overloaded / damaged electrical cables or sockets, smoking in unauthorised areas Sources of fuel: Flammable materials: Petrol, Paper, flammable gases, rubbish, cooking oils	Staff, Visitors, Customers, members of the public Fire, Explosion • Smoke inhalation • Burns • Serious injury • Death • Property damage	 Sources of oxygen and ignition are controlled Electrical equipment installed by competent, qualified persons Equipment checked and maintained regularly Amounts of flammable materials are minimised Waste is removed daily. Workplace is kept tidy at all times. Recorded safety checks Vigilant staff in regard to Fire Safety Staff training 				

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Fire Alarm System Fault	Staff, Visitors, Customers, members of the public Lack of awareness of fire starting Not enough evacuation time • Smoke inhalation • Burns • Serious injury • Death • Property damage	 Fire alarm, manual call points and smoke / heat detectors are in place where necessary, Equipment kept in good working order and checked regularly (e.g. Daily and weekly checks by the user and three monthly and annual checks by a competent person) Checks: Daily Weekly Monthly 				
Emergency Routes not Clearly Marked Routes Obstructed Emergency exits obstructed/not accessible Emergency Lighting inadequate/not functional	Staff, Visitors, Customers Lack of awareness of exit routes through inadequate signage/lighting • Smoke inhalation • Burns • Serious injury • Death	 Escape routes must be adequate for the various types of people likely to use them. Emergency exit doors must always be available for use never locked when the building is occupied/use of electronic break glass units Emergency lights are installed on escape routes where necessary, at and outside exits and near call points Emergency lights must have a back-up power source. Equipment checked and findings recorded, replace faulty equipment immediately 				

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Fire Extinguisher inaccessible, empty, out of date Firefighting equipment is for use in the early stages of a fire without exposing anyone to danger. It should be checked weekly and serviced annually by a competent person and records must be kept	Staff, Visitors, Customers Unable to access or use extinguishers losing valuable evacuation time, unable to prevent spread of fire • Smoke inhalation • Burns • Serious injury • Death • Property damage	 Correct Fire Extinguisher in place where necessary, Extinguishers kept in good working order and checked regularly Checks: Daily: Fire Extinguishers easily accessible, locations properly marked Weekly: All Fire Extinguishers anti-tamper seals intact? Pressure gauges checked Monthly: Check for Damage, Corrosion, Cleanliness. Check nozzle for obstructions Check Pin for correct fitting and seal intact 				
Lack of Appropriate signage Fire Points Assembly Points	Staff, Visitors, Customers Unable to raise the alarm, access Extinguishers or Assembly point • Smoke inhalation • Burns • Serious injury • Death • Property damage	 Appropriate signs (e.g. assembly point, fire point) are in place Each fire point should be signed and have a copy of the evacuation strategy displayed. The assembly point(s) should be clearly marked and in a safe location away from any fire hydrant and moving traffic 				

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Action Completed
Lack of Knowledge among Staff: - of Emergency Evacuation Procedures and their roles	Staff, Visitors, Customers Lack of awareness of exit routes and role during evacuation through inadequate training/complacency • Smoke inhalation • Burns • Serious injury • Death • Property damage	 All staff trained in: Fire Safety Awareness, Extinguisher use Their role and responsibility in evacuation procedures 				
No Fire Drills	Staff, Visitors, Customers Lack of awareness of any issues that may arise during emergency evacuation. Staff unaware of how safe evacuation procedures will work in real life situation leading to panic • Smoke inhalation • Burns • Serious injury • Death	 Fire drills are held regularly 2 Annually as a minimum, (legal requirement) Drills to be carried out during normal working procedures Drills to be carried out as if in the event of a real situation to discover what may go wrong and learn from the mistakes by updating procedures 				

F - Live Flectrical fires

F - Cooking fat

Fire Safety Safeguards **Fire Prevention Checklist Fire Protection Checklist** Look for: I ook for: • Damaged electrical cables • Suitable direction signs • Sufficient lighting Overloaded sockets Unobstructed aisles • Evidence of smoking • Unprotected naked flames Unobstructed exits Uncontrolled hot works • Fire Action notices displayed • Opportunities for arson • Extinguishers in place and tested • Alarm system working Rubbish stored indoors • Fire doors closed • Situations where fuel and ignition sources come together Classes of Fire: **Types of Extinguisher** A - Free burning materials, paper, wood, plastics etc. Water - Suitable for Class A Fires B - Flammable liquids, petrol, meths, solvents etc. Foam – Suitable for Class A, B Fires C - Flammable gases, methane, hydrogen etc. Dry Powder - Suitable for Class A, B, C & E Fires D - Metals, potassium, sodium, magnesium etc. Carbon Dioxide - Suitable for Class B, C & E Fires

Wet Chemical - Suitable for Class A and F Fires

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Risk Assessment: Fire

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Further Control Measures			
Information, Instruction & Training	Managerial Controls		
 Fire Safety Awareness Fire Warden Extinguisher Use Training in Role and Responsibility during Emergency Evacuation Inform staff of anyone guests requiring PEEPS (Personal Evacuation Emergency Plan) 	 Ensure checks are carried out and findings recorded Daily Weekly Monthly Ensure Fire Drills are Carried out (2 minimum annually) Replace Faulty equipment immediately Ensure Equipment serviced annually by competent persons Ensure correct type of extinguishers for specific locations 		
Legislative Controls			

- Fire Service Act 1981-2003
- Building Control Act 2007
- Building Control Regulations 1997-2009
- Building Regulations 1997-2010
- (Specific Standards on Fire prevention, control, equipment, material.)
- Safety, Health and Welfare Act 2005
- General Applications Regulation 2007

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Action List: Fire

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	Action List					
Hazard	Control Required	Assigned to (name):	Action By (date):	Completed	Date Completed	