



A presentation by Frazer Hawtin, Director of Safeguard Electrical Limited.

About us

From electrical, to fire safety to PAT testing; our team has secured the safety of homes and businesses across the UK for over 10 years.



- I've quickly built a business that prioritises quality and the safety of customers over anything else.

- Over the last five years, Safeguard has grown to cover both commercial and residential installations with specific expertise in fire safety, CCTV systems, remote monitoring, door entry systems and fire alarm installation and servicing.

- In 2019 I decided that fire safety was a way to grow the business in a different direction

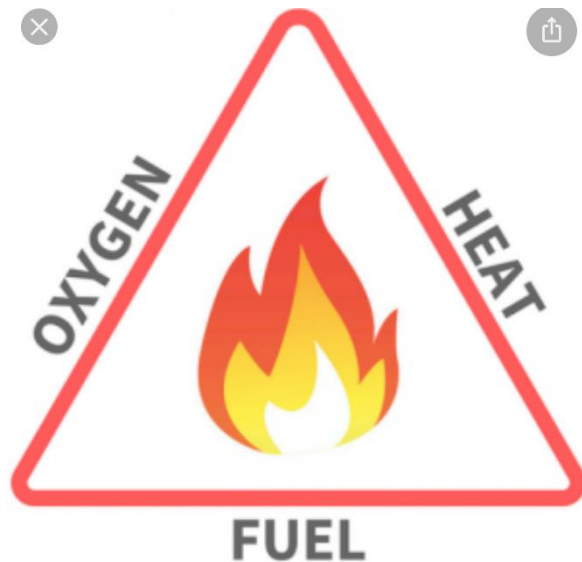
The logo for ELECSA, featuring the word 'ELECSA' in a blue, sans-serif font. The letter 'S' is stylized and colored orange, with a curved underline that extends to the right.

ELECSA



What do we do?

- Fire risk assessments
- Fire extinguishers
- Automatic fire detection (fire alarms)
- Fire consultancy
- Fire strategy plans
- Fire action plans
- Servicing and maintaining
- PAT testing and electrical condition reports



Why have a fire risk assessment?

- For safety of life to yourself and others
- Identify hazards you may not be aware of
- Help restrict damage to your property if a fire occurs
- Prevent legal notices, fines and imprisonment

Legislation: The Regulatory Reform Order 2005.

Better known as “Fire Safety Order 2005”

It is made up of articles of which you must conform to.

This order replaces most fire legislation with one simple order.

It means that any person who has some level of control in a premises must take reasonable steps to reduce the risk from fire and make sure people can escape safely if there is a fire

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What this means for the responsible person.

In the event of a fire, the responsible persons must prove that they have taken all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid being prosecuted under the fire safety order.

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Who is the responsible person?

1. A workplace employer
2. Person in control
3. The owner of the premises

Which is to any extent under his/her control.

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“Responsible persons” principle fire safety duties

Risk assessment

Principles of prevention

Fire and emergency planning

Compliance!!

Fire detection and warning

Means of escape

Fire fighting and equipment

Staff instruction and training

Maintenance and testing.



Items a risk assessment takes a look at:

The amount of people in the building at any one time

It is crucial that the escape routes are adequately designed and fit for purpose for occupancy.

Electrical source of ignition

There are three ways to reduce risk of fires from electrical source:

- Portable appliance testing
- Electrical installation condition report
- No use of trailing leads



Items a risk assessment takes a look at:

Smoking policies

'No smoking' policies are ideal. But in some cases, designated extinguishing bins installed outside

Risk of fire from Arson

Lockable bins away from property as far as practicable

Portable heaters

Removed or installed appropriately onto walls.



Items a risk assessment takes a look at:

Fire extinguishing appliances

Both manual extinguishers and automatic extinguishing (sprinkler systems). Ratings and how many should be in the premises based on size and risk.

Automatic fire detection

Do I need one? Do I have the right one installed?

Fire doors

Are they installed correctly? Do they have the correct fire rating? Are there any deficiencies?

Fire safety in purpose built block of flats

Key points:

1. Most blocks of flats are designed for a stay put policy.
2. Communal fire alarms should not be installed unless demonstrated that there is no other way for safety.
3. The FSO applies to all parts of a block of flats other than within the individual flats.
4. Even if blocks of flats satisfied earlier legislation, proposed alterations must be considered in the light of current building regs.
5. Residents of the block should be made aware of the importance of fire safety measure required by legislation.
6. An offence is committed if inadequate fire safety measures put people at risk of death or serious injury

Fire safety in adapted blocks of flats and HMO property's

Key points:

1. Flats prior to building regulations 1991 are required to have a grade D LD2 Automatic detection installed.
2. Flats in multiple occupation regardless of height or date of construction are required to install grade D LD3 with additional coverage of kitchens and shared living rooms.
3. Risk assessments of emergency lighting and level of design should be looked at carefully.
4. The FSO applies to all parts of a block of flats other than within the individual flats.
5. Residents of the block and HMO should be made aware of the importance of fire safety measure required by legislation.
6. An offence is committed if inadequate fire safety measures put people at risk of death or serious injury

So who enforces the Regulatory Reform 2005 and how?

The local Fire and Rescue Service can enter your premises to check fire safety and fire preventions are appropriate.

If they are not happy they can give you a formal fire safety notice to tell you how to comply.

They can give you an alterations notice if your premises have high safety risk.

You can get an enforcement notice if there are serious risk that are not being managed. It says what improvements are needed and by when.

By far the most serious notice is the prohibition notice; this takes effect immediately if the fire service thinks your premises is at such a risk your premises needs to be prohibited or restricted.

Appeals and Penalties

If you disagree with the fire and rescue authority, then you can appeal to your local magistrate's court within 21 days

- If found guilty of an offence against fire safety, you could be fined or go to prison.
- Minor penalties can be up to £5000
- Major penalties are unlimited fines or up to 2 years imprisonment .

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Fire action

Any person discovering a fire

- 1 Sound the alarm
- 2 Dial **999** to call the Fire Brigade
- 3 Attack the fire if possible using the correct appliances provided

On hearing the fire alarm

- 1 Leave building by **SCOPED** route
- 2 Close all doors behind you
- 3 Report to the nearest point

Do not take risks
Do not return to the building for any reason until instructed to do so

HYDROSPRAY

Water spray extinguisher

Use for: Class A, B, C, F

Do not use on: Class D, E

Do not use on: Live electrical equipment

Do not use on: Oil fires

Do not use on: Gas fires

Do not use on: Dry chemical fires

Do not use on: Wet chemical fires

Do not use on: CO2 fires

Do not use on: High voltage electrical equipment

SAFEGUARD
ELECTRICAL FIRE & SECURITY
02921 111095
www.safeguardelectrical.co.uk

FIREBLANKET (EN 1863:2007)

FIRE BLANKET

Use for: Class A, B, C, F

Do not use on: Class D, E

Do not use on: Live electrical equipment

Do not use on: Oil fires

Do not use on: Gas fires

Do not use on: Dry chemical fires

Do not use on: Wet chemical fires

Do not use on: CO2 fires

Do not use on: High voltage electrical equipment

Wet Chemical

Wet chemical extinguisher

Use for: Class A, B, C, F

Do not use on: Class D, E

Do not use on: Live electrical equipment

Do not use on: Oil fires

Do not use on: Gas fires

Do not use on: Dry chemical fires

Do not use on: CO2 fires

Do not use on: High voltage electrical equipment

CO2

CO2 extinguisher

Use for: Class A, B, C, F

Do not use on: Class D, E

Do not use on: Live electrical equipment

Do not use on: Oil fires

Do not use on: Gas fires

Do not use on: Dry chemical fires

Do not use on: Wet chemical fires

Do not use on: High voltage electrical equipment





Employee First Aid Guide

M
T
B
C
D
O

The Future of Safeguard Electrical Limited

- Fire risk assessments
- Fire strategies
- Fire extinguishers
- Fire doors
- Fire alarms
- **Fire warden training
with practical fire
extinguisher use**

