

# FIRE SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT

FOR

Street Crepes

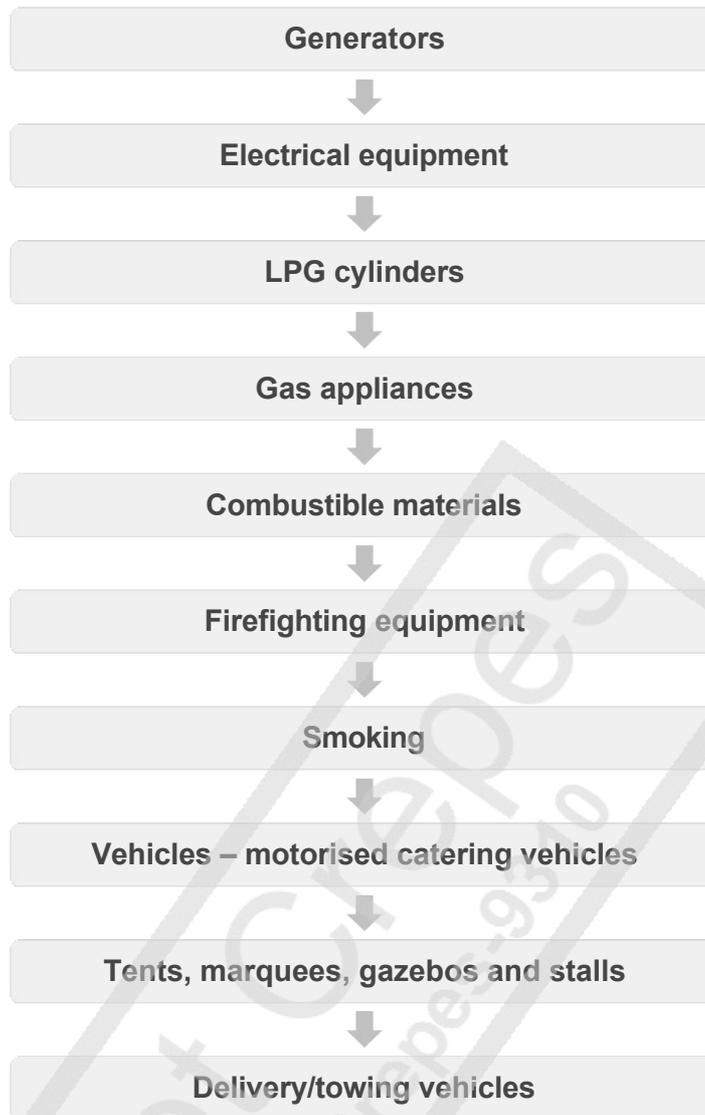
Membership Number **7358**

Responsible Person - **Joe Wright**

Unit Name	Creation Date	Next Renewal Date
Street Crepes	25/Jan/2018	25/Jan/2019

As part of managing the fire safety in our business we understand that we must understand and control the risks in our workplace. To do this we have thought about what might cause harm to people and documented it in this risk assessment and have attempted to take reasonable steps to prevent that harm.

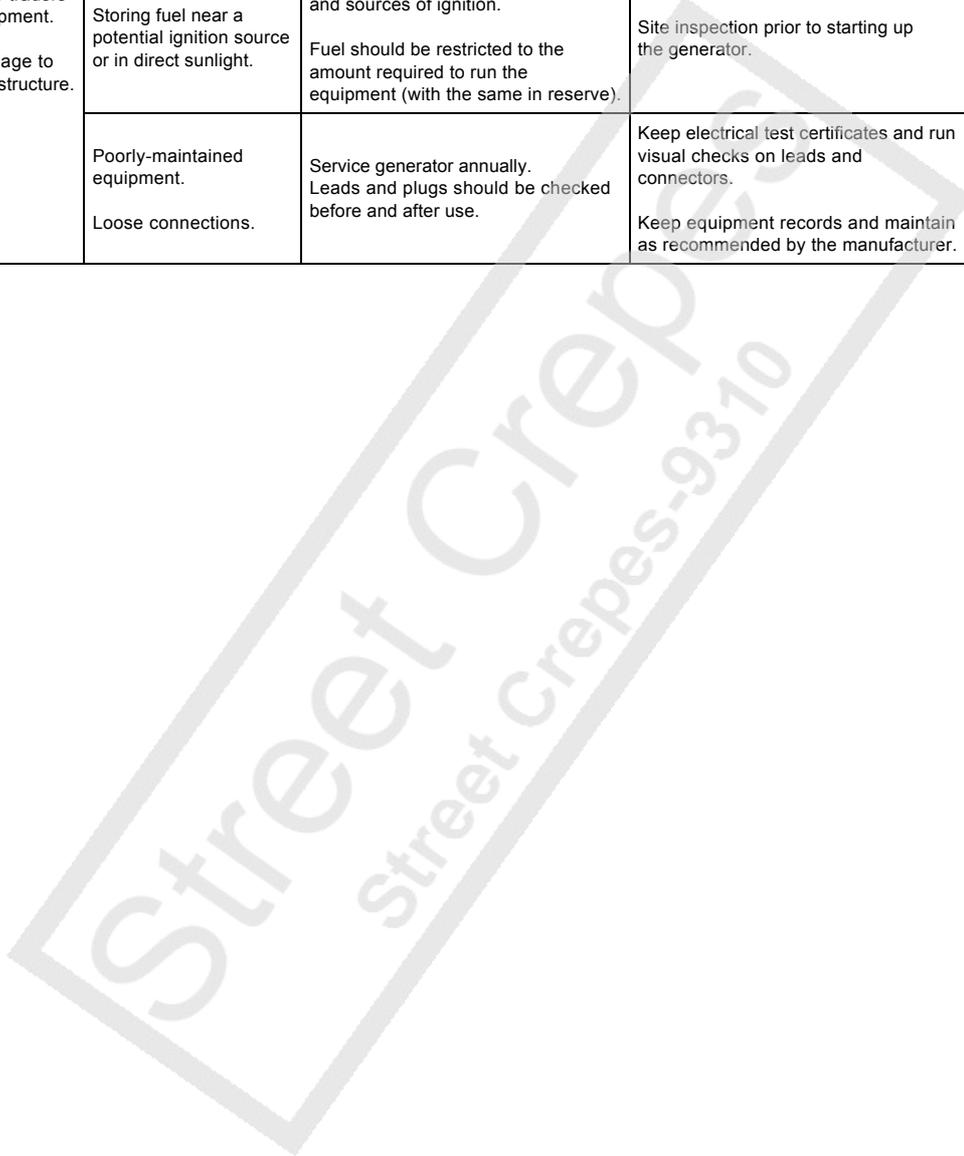
**This should be inserted in Section 9 of your Due Diligence Folder**



Street Crepes  
Street Crepes 9370

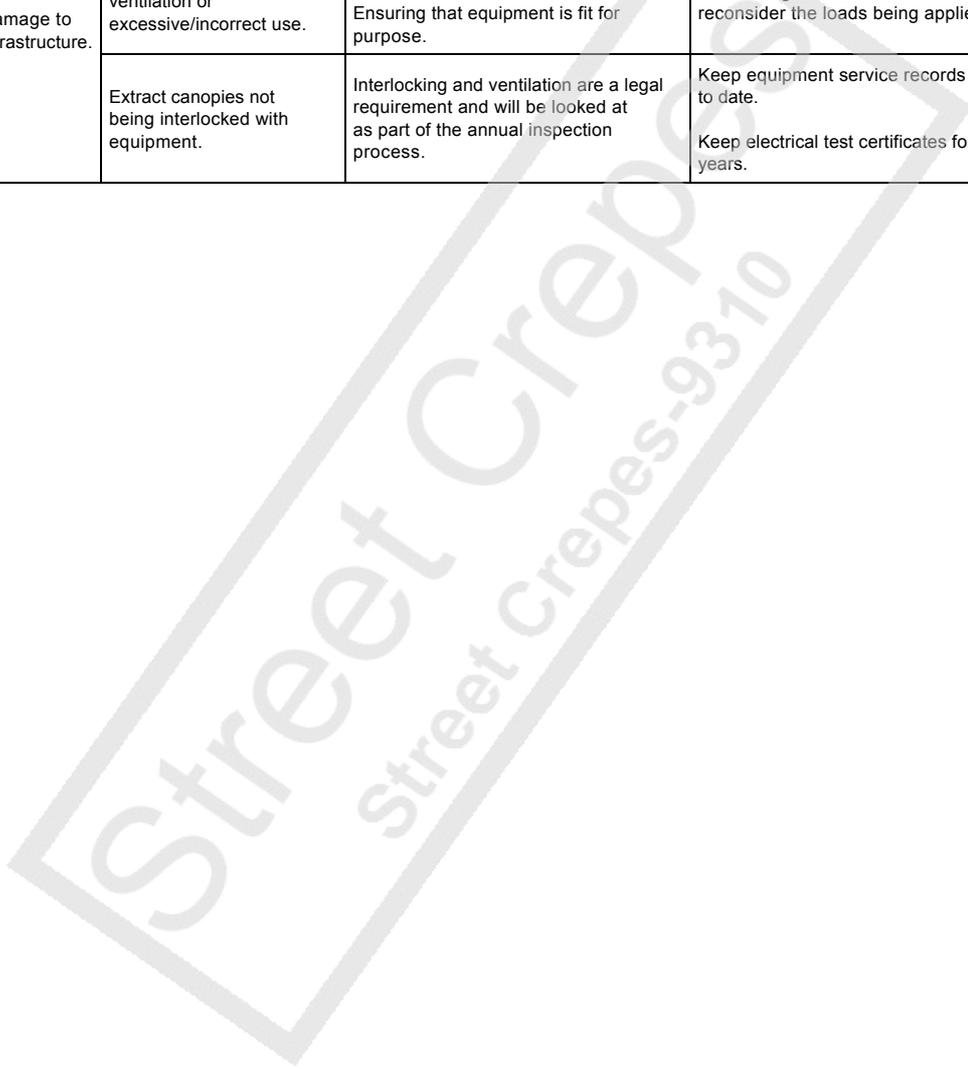
## Generators

Generators						
Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Generators - source of ignition.	Staff.	Refuelling when running or hot.	Use diesel or LPG-powered generators.	Check before commencement of event that there is enough fuel to last through the service.		
	Public.		Train a responsible person and give them refuelling task.			
	Damage to your equipment.	Siting on unlevel ground.	Ensure level position before starting.	Conduct training on a regular basis.		
	Damage to other traders' equipment.	Storing fuel near a potential ignition source or in direct sunlight.	Fuel should be kept out of sunlight and sources of ignition.	Site inspection prior to starting up the generator.		
	Damage to infrastructure.		Fuel should be restricted to the amount required to run the equipment (with the same in reserve).			
	Poorly-maintained equipment. Loose connections.	Service generator annually. Leads and plugs should be checked before and after use.	Keep electrical test certificates and run visual checks on leads and connectors.  Keep equipment records and maintain as recommended by the manufacturer.			



## Electrical equipment

Electrical Equipment						
Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Electrical equipment's source of ignition.	Staff.	Faulty wiring of installation or appliance, i.e. loose cables or connectors.	Annual electrical inspection and certification.  PAT testing on either 6 or 12 month cycle according to appliance type.	Keep equipment service records up to date.  Keep electrical test certificates for 3 years.  Conduct daily visual checks on leads and connectors.		
	Public.	Cable chaffing due to incorrect installation.				
	Damage to your equipment.	No RCD fitted.				
	Damage to other traders' equipment.	Overheating appliances due to insufficient ventilation or excessive/incorrect use.	Training on how appliances should be used and for what purpose.  Ensuring that equipment is fit for purpose.	Check plug temperatures. If they are running hot, turn them off and reconsider the loads being applied.		
Damage to infrastructure.	Extract canopies not being interlocked with equipment.	Interlocking and ventilation are a legal requirement and will be looked at as part of the annual inspection process.	Keep equipment service records up to date.  Keep electrical test certificates for 3 years.			



## LPG cylinders

### LPG

Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom	
LPG cylinders and installation	Staff.	Gas leaks.	Use leak detector fluid to test for leaks, never a naked flame.	Provide appropriate training and keep records.			
	Public.		Isolate faulty appliances.				
	Damage to your equipment.	Faulty equipment installation or poor maintenance.	Annual gas safety check.	Annual gas check carried out by a Gas Safe Engineer (keep certificates for 3 years).			
	Damage to other traders' equipment.		Correct gas pipe sizing for appliances.				Keep equipment service records up to date.
	Damage to infrastructure.		Using appliances without a flame failure device fitted.				Use only CE certified appliances.
		Using appliances in a way not recommended by manufacturer.	Appropriate training on appliance use.	Training in use of all appliances and document in training record.			
		Not having over-temp thermostats or emergency shut-off valve fitted.	This should be covered in the annual Gas Safe check and included on the gas safety record.	Diarise Gas Safe annual check.			
		Incorrect methods for changing gas cylinder / regulator.	Cylinder changing process to be documented and displayed where cylinders are housed.  Use automatic change over valve.	Provide appropriate training and keep records.			
		Overriding safety cut outs.	No DIY equipment servicing or moving equipment, unless on quick release valve couplers.	Training and ongoing vigilance by manager or responsible person.			

## Gas appliances

Gas Appliances						
Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Fuel fire.	Staff.	Overfilling fryers.	Staff training on safe use and emptying of fryers.	Provide appropriate training and keep records.		
	Public.	Poor cleaning leading to a build-up of combustible debris or grease.	Strict adherence to the cleaning rota.	Check daily that cleaning rota is adhered to and diarise service visits.		
	Damage to your equipment.	Using appliances for a purpose not intended by manufacturer.	Annual gas safety check by a Gas Safe engineer.	Keep equipment service records up to date. Keep Gas Safe inspection report for 3 years.		
	Damage to other traders' equipment.	Using non CE-approved appliances.				
	Damage to infrastructure.	Insufficient ventilation of equipment				
		Extract canopy interlocks not being fitted.				
		Poorly maintained appliances.				
		Improper installation of appliances.	Not moving equipment unless on quick release valved couplers. No DIY equipment servicing.			
		Spillage of hot oils when emptying fryers.	Appropriate training on appliance use.	Assess training needs and retrain wherever necessary.		
	Combustible materials left near to open flame devices	Use of notices by devices with an open flame. Staff training and fire safety awareness.	Ongoing vigilance. Visual inspections before, during and after shift.			

## Combustible materials

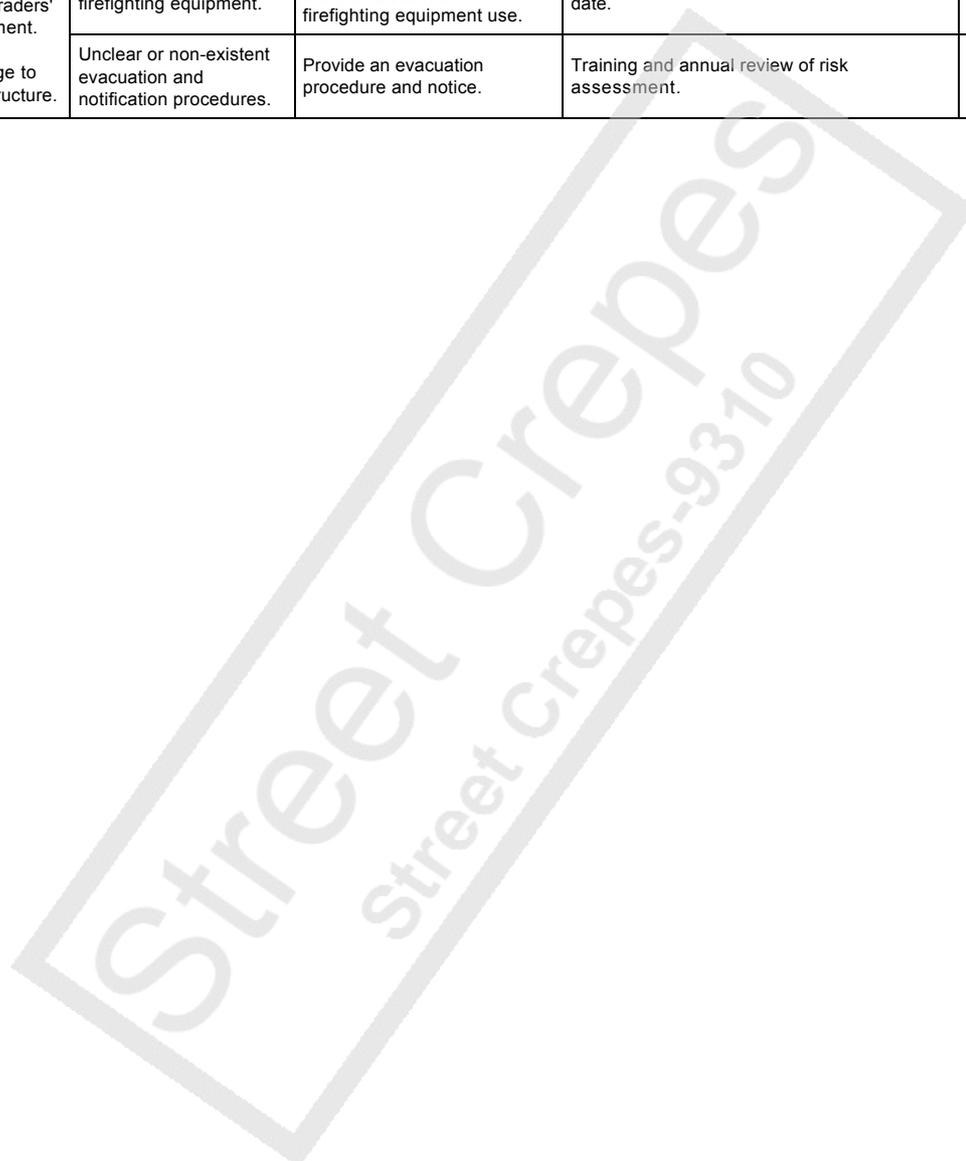
### Combustible materials

Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Sources of ignition.	Staff.	Packaging / fuel / cooking oil / waste stored incorrectly.	Don't allow waste packaging to accumulate. Keep it tidy and away from the public and ignition sources like generators.	Visual checks before and during service to ensure that waste packaging is not accumulating in an unsafe place.		
	Public.					
	Damage to your equipment.	Fryers overheating.	Ensure fryers are maintained and checked correctly.	Regular checks to ensure over-temperature cut-outs are working.		
	Damage to other traders' equipment.	Hot oil discharged from fryers into unsuitable containers.	Ensure that hot oils are allowed to cool to a temperature where they can be handled safely.	Documented process for handling hot oils.		
		Incorrect disposal or storage of waste packaging.	Training and vigilance.	Visual checks to ensure supplies are stored correctly away from heat sources.		
		Excess amount of LPG cylinders stored or secured incorrectly.	Store generator fuel away from heat source or direct sunlight and away from any public access. Only take adequate primary fuel (and the same in reserve) to site.	Visual checks to ensure fuel supplies are stored correctly and not near a potential ignition source and / or public access.		
		LPG cylinders not protected from public.	Secure LPG cylinders away from public access.	Visual checks to ensure fuel supplies are stored correctly.		
	Arson.					

## Firefighting equipment

### Firefighting Equipment

Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom.	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Spread of fire.	Staff. Public.	Lack of / incorrect firefighting equipment.	Provide correct and suitably-sized fire extinguishers.	Regular checks to ensure all firefighting equipment is fit for purpose and positioned correctly.		
	Damage to your equipment.	Out of date firefighting equipment.	Keep a fire extinguisher maintenance programme.	Equipment register showing that fire extinguisher maintenance is carried out (and instructing when it should be).		
	Damage to other traders' equipment.	Lack of training in use of firefighting equipment.	At least one person on shift should be trained in firefighting equipment use.	Review the training register and keep it up to date.		
	Damage to infrastructure.	Unclear or non-existent evacuation and notification procedures.	Provide an evacuation procedure and notice.	Training and annual review of risk assessment.		



## Smoking

### Smoking

Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Fire.	Staff. Public.  Damage to your equipment.  Damage to other traders' equipment.  Damage to infrastructure.	Smoking materials to be excluded from the workplace.	Don't allow smoking near combustible materials or fuel.  Don't allow smoking within 3m of the workplace.  Designate a smoking area where possible.	Ask staff to complete a health questionnaire prior to employment and keep records up to date.  Provide training with regard to responsible smoking and extinguishing of cigarettes.		



## Vehicles – motorised catering vehicles

### Motorised Catering Vehicles

Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Fire.	Staff.	Leaking fuel or fuel fumes.	Vehicles should not be refuelled on site.	Driver records should be maintained and kept for 3 years.		
	Public.		If site access is difficult, then the underside of vehicle should be checked after arrival on site (to ascertain if any damage has been done to the fuel or exhaust system that could constitute a fire hazard).	Drivers should be made responsible for checking the condition of the vehicle prior to every use.  A daily checklist could be used if applicable.		
	Damage to your equipment.	Electrical fault or loose / damaged battery connections.	Vehicles should have valid MOT and service history.	Vehicle records should be kept for a minimum of 3 years.		
	Damage to other traders' equipment.		Gas and electrical systems should have an annual safety check and be certificated by a competent person.	Electrical and gas safety check documents should be kept for 3 years.		
	Damage to infrastructure.		Inboard generators.	Inboard generators should be checked on a regular basis to ensure safe operation in addition to the annual safety check.  Generators should not be refuelled when hot or running.	This should form part of a pre-job checklist.	
LPG leak.			If the vehicle has LPG as a fuel source, connections should be checked prior to use and cylinder changing should only be carried out by a suitably-trained person.	This should form part of a pre-job checklist.  "LPG suitably-trained person" training should be carried out by a responsible person for each unit.		

## Tents, marquees, gazebos and stalls

### Tents, Marquees, Gazebos and Stalls

Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Fire.	Staff. Public.	Siting near to an ignition source.	Unit should be fire retardant.	Conduct visual checks to ensure siting is correct.		
	Damage to your equipment.	Smoking.	Do not site by a designated smoking area, generator, or electricity pylon.	Provide no smoking signs. Enforcement by managers.		
	Damage to other traders' equipment. Damage to infrastructure.	Equipment fire.	Equipment should be sited away from walls allowing for the wind factor.	Conduct visual checks to ensure that equipment is sited and installed correctly. Have annual checks completed on all equipment and make sure you have certificates for each.		
		Vehicle fire.	Vehicles parked a minimum of 3m from the structure.	Conduct visual checks to ensure that vehicles are sited so as not to cause a hazard. Allow for emergency vehicle access.		
		Arson.	Security personal if arson is a possibility.	Management, vigilance and cooperation with others on site.		



## Delivery/towing vehicles

### Delivery / Towing Vehicles

Hazard	Who / what would be at risk?	Cause of risk	How could we control / minimise the risk?	Checks to be put in place to ensure that the risks are minimised and by whom	Corrective action required	Date corrective action carried out and by whom
Fire.	Staff.	Leaking fuel or fuel fumes.	Vehicles should not be refuelled on site.	Maintain and keep driver records for 3 years.		
	Public.		If the site or access is difficult, the underside of vehicle should be checked after arrival on site to ascertain if any damage has been done to the fuel/ exhaust system that could constitute a fire hazard.	Make drivers responsible for checking the condition of the vehicle prior to every use.  Use a daily checklist if applicable.		
	Damage to your equipment.	Electrical fault or loose / damaged battery connections.	Vehicles should have valid MOT and service history.	Keep vehicle records for a minimum of 3 years.		
	Damage to other traders' equipment.		Gas and electrical systems should have an annual safety check and be certificated by a competent person.	Keep electrical and gas safety check documents for 3 years.		
	Damage to infrastructure.					

