Fizzy Ape T/A Simply Prosecco: Fire Risk Assessment

Use of portable generators in tents, marquees, gazebos and stalls				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Fires	• Fuel • LPG • Loose connections • Leaks from fuel lines • Unstable position • Output overloading • Damaged cabling • Heat conduction due to obstruction	Refueling only carried out when the generator is turned off and cool	**Yes**
			Sufficient fuel for the service period available	**Yes**
			Fuel stored in appropriate sealed and labelled safety containers	**Yes**
			Refueling overseen by the Responsible Person	**Yes**
			Only trained staff permitted to carry out refueling	**Yes**
			If using an LPG generator, then LPG cylinders are stored upright, in a secure manner and in the open air	**Yes**
			LPG generator is fitted with a manufacturer approved hose and regulator and has not been adapted or installed with own fittings	**Yes**
			LPG generator is used in line with manufacturer's instructions	**Yes**
			LPG cylinders changed only by trained staff	**Yes**
			Implementing the relevant controls outlined in Health and Safety risk assessments - Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Use of Portable Generators	**Yes**
			Generator serviced annually. If LPG, then is serviced by a competent gas safe engineer	**Yes**
			Generator maintained as recommended by the manufacturer and service records kept	**Yes**
			Visual checks carried out by responsible person. To include checking the leads and plugs before use and checking for damage	**Yes**
			Record of checks kept / included in Daily Diary opening checks	**Yes**
			Fuel lines inspected before and after use	**Yes**
			Fuel spills cleaned up immediately and spillages reported to management to ensure remedial action is taken (eg. retraining staff)	**Yes**
			If LPG is used, monitor all joints and connections for gas leaks by brushing with leak detection fluid	**Yes**
			Cylinder valve is shut off when generator is not in use	**Yes**

Use of portable generators in tents, marquees, gazebos and stalls ... continued				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Fires	• Fuel • LPG • Loose connections • Leaks from fuel lines • Unstable position • Output overloading • Damaged cabling • Heat conduction due to obstruction	Generator sited in a level position and visually checked before and after use	**Yes**
			If LPG is used, ensure generator is sited at ground level (not below ground, within a basement or near drains) and is in a well-ventilated space	**Yes**
			The electrical output load is calculated so that it does not to exceed the generator's permitted maximum load	**Yes**
			Visual checks on temperature gauges carried out during extended periods of use	**Yes**
			Manufacturers' instructions followed and Manufacturer's handbook available	**Yes**
			No exposed wiring or cracked casing on generator	**Yes**
			Area around the generator kept clear of obstructions e.g., generator is not sited against a building or near a canvas or plastic structure, such as a marquee	**Yes**
			Generator sited a safe distance from any tented structure - marquee, tent, gazebo etc - and checks carried out before operation starts. Records of checks kept	**Yes**
			Suitable generator cover in use	**Yes**
			CO2 fire extinguishers provided for electrical fires	**Yes**
			Dry powder fire extinguishers provided for LPG	**Yes**
			Fire blanket provided for deep fat fryers	**Yes**
			Appropriate training and instruction in use of extinguishers is provided	**Yes**
			Fire fighting equipment has been tested in the last 12 months	**Yes**
			Staff trained in what to do should an incident occur, how to raise the alarm, where exits points are located and how to evacuate	**Yes**

Use of electrical equipment in tents, marquees, gazebos and stalls				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Fires	• Unsafe equipment/systems • Incorrect installation of equipment/systems • Incorrect use of equipment/systems • Inadequate maintenance • Combustion	Electrical equipment and ancillary systems “fit for purpose” i.e manufactured for proposed use and operating environment	**Yes**
			Equipment CE or UKCA marked	**Yes**
			Use of 110-volt equipment considered in high-risk environments	**Yes**
			Correct insulation, earthing and electrical isolation in place	**Yes**
			Residual current devices (RCDs) with a tripping current of 30mA installed	**Yes**
			Cabling insulation and construction appropriate for use e.g. equipment supply cables of a flexible type, not rigid core, to avoid damage to the conductors	**Yes**
			Sufficient shuttered socket outlets available	**Yes**
			The use of extension leads avoided where possible	**Yes**
			Use of extension leads of appropriate maximum current rating (to avoid overloading)	**Yes**
			Accessories, such as plugs protected against water or moisture ingress	**Yes**
			Lamps, lanterns and lighting appliances fitted with guards where necessary	**Yes**
			Light fittings protected against steam and water ingress	**Yes**
			Use of equipment in line with manufacturer’s instructions	**Yes**
			Staff trained to carry out visual checks for damage to equipment and visible supply/connection system	**Yes**
			Regular visual checks carried out on cables, plugs and sockets for signs of cable sheath embrittlement or cracking (often linked to use in cold environments), for bunched cables passing through insulation, for signs of overheating and for damaged cable sheaths.	**Yes**
			Damage assessed, repaired or replaced as necessary	**Yes**
			Electrical systems regularly inspected and certified by a competent person such as an NICEIC registered electrician	**Yes**
			PAT testing of portable equipment carried out every 6/12 months	**Yes**

Use of electrical equipment in tents, marquees, gazebos and stalls ... continued				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Fires	• Unsafe equipment/systems • Incorrect installation of equipment/systems • Incorrect use of equipment/systems • Inadequate maintenance • Combustion	Records of inspection and testing kept	**Yes**
			Combustible materials stored/located away from electrical equipment	**Yes**
			CO2 fire extinguishers provided for electrical fires	**Yes**
			Fire blankets provided for deep fat fryers	**Yes**
			Appropriate training and instruction in use of extinguishers is provided	**Yes**
			Fire fighting equipment has been tested in the last 12 months	**Yes**
			Staff trained in what to do should an incident occur, how to raise the alarm, where exits points are located and how to evacuate	**Yes**

Presence of combustible material in tents, marquees, gazebos and stalls				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Fires	• Structure • Fuel • Displays • Packaging • Waste	The materials and surface linings of the structure are constructed of fire retardant fabric	**Yes**
			Fuel storage minimised. Fuel stored away from direct sunlight, ignition sources and public access or exit routes	**Yes**
			Combustible elements of stall displays are minimised. Located away from sources of ignition and from escape routes and exits	**Yes**
			Combustible packaging minimised and stored away from sources of ignition, exits and escape routes	**Yes**
			Combustible waste such as paper, cardboard etc cleared regularly to minimise quantities inside temporary structure	**Yes**
			Any wipes used to mop up spillages of cooking oil stored in a metal container with a metal lid. Removed to a similar external storage bin at the end of each shift, to await disposal	**Yes**
			General waste bins lidded and 'fire resistant'	**Yes**
			Bins located away from escape routes and exit	**Yes**
			Dynamic visual checks carried out throughout service to ensure combustible materials inside structure minimised	**Yes**
			CO2 fire extinguishers provided for electrical fires	**Yes**
			Dry powder fire extinguishers provided for LPG	**N/A**
			Fire blanket provided for deep fat fryers	**N/A**
			Appropriate training and instruction in use of extinguishers provided	**Yes**
			Fire fighting equipment has been tested in the last 12 months	**Yes**
			Exit routes kept clear of obstructions and staff are aware of escape procedures	**Yes**
			Staff trained in what to do should an incident occur, how to raise the alarm, where exits points are located and how to evacuate	**Yes**

Presence of combustible materials in vehicles and trailers				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Combustion • Fires	• Packaging materials • Waste Materials • Cleaning • Fire fighting • Arson	Packaging is not stored near exits, or close to electrical equipment or heating equipment	**Yes**
			Combustible and flammable materials are kept out of direct sunlight	**Yes**
			Combustible packaging materials are kept away from any incompatible substances that could be a potential sources of ignition	**Yes**
			Fuels are stored away from direct sunlight, heat source and public access	**Yes**
			Waste disposed in suitable containers	**Yes**
			Waste material cleared regularly to prevent build up. Dynamic visual checks done throughout service to remove accumulations of waste	**Yes**
			Regular cleaning of extractor filters and surfaces to remove accumulations of grease	**Yes**
			Any wipes used to mop up spillages of cooking oil are stored in a metal container with a metal lid, and removed to a similar storage bin located externally at the end of each period of work, to await disposal	**Yes**
			CO2 extinguishers in place for electrical fires	**Yes**
			Dry powder provided for LPG	**N/A**
			Fire blanket provided for deep fat fryers	**N/A**
			Fire fighting equipment has been tested in the last 12 months	**Yes**
			Appropriate training and instruction in their use completed	**Yes**
			No build up of waste left in and around vehicle/trailer	**Yes**
			Doors, windows and hatches securely locked	**N/A**
			Vehicle/trailer parked in a secure area when not in use	**Yes**

Use of portable generators and fuel engines in vehicles and trailers				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Fires	• Fuel • LPG • Loose connections • Leaks from fuel lines • Unstable position • Output overloading • Damaged cabling • Obstruction of area(s) • Wet conditions • Fuel spillage	Refueling only carried out when the generator is turned off and cool	**Yes**
			Sufficient fuel for the service period available	**Yes**
			Fuel stored in appropriate sealed and labelled safety containers	**Yes**
			Refueling overseen by the Responsible Person and only trained staff permitted to carry out refueling	**Yes**
			Vehicle engines not refueled on site or when in use	**Yes**
			If site or access is difficult, the underside of vehicle will be checked after arrival to ascertain if any damage has been done to fuel or exhaust system that could constitute a fire hazard	**Yes**
			Vehicle should have a valid MOT and service history	**Yes**
			LPG cylinders stored upright, in a secure manner and in the open air	**N/A**
			LPG generator is fitted with a manufacturer approved hose and regulator and has not been adapted or installed with own fittings	**N/A**
			LPG generator is used in line with manufacturer's instructions	**N/A**
			LPG cylinders changed only by trained staff	**N/A**
			Implementing the relevant controls outlined in Health & Safety risk assessments - Use of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Use of Portable Generators	**N/A**
			Generator serviced annually. If LPG, then it is serviced by a competent gas safe engineer	**Yes**
			Generator maintained as recommended by the manufacturer and service records are kept	**Yes**
			Responsible Person carries out visual checks. To include checking the leads and plugs before use and checking for damage	**Yes**
			Fuel lines inspected before and after use	**Yes**
			If LPG is used, monitor all joints and connections for gas leaks by brushing with leak detection fluid	**N/A**
			Cylinder valve is shut off when generator is not in use	**Yes**

Use of portable generators and fuel engines in vehicles and trailers ... continued				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Fires	• Fuel • LPG • Loose connections • Leaks from fuel lines • Unstable position • Output overloading • Damaged cabling • Obstruction of area(s) • Wet conditions • Fuel spillage	Generator sited in a level position and visually checked before and after use	**Yes**
			If LPG is used, ensure generator is sited at ground level (not below ground, within a basement or near drains) and is in a well-ventilated space	**N/A**
			The electrical output load is calculated so that it does not to exceed the generator's permitted maximum load	**Yes**
			Visual checks on temperature gauges carried out during extended periods of use	**Yes**
			Manufacturers' instructions followed and manufacturers' handbook available	**Yes**
			Visual checks carried out before operation starts to ensure there is no exposed wiring or cracked casing on generator. Records of checks kept	**Yes**
			Checks carried out before operation starts to ensure that areas around the generator are kept clear of obstructions e.g. generator not sited against a building or near a canvas or plastic structure, such as a marquee	**Yes**
			Record of checks kept/ included in Daily Diary opening checks	**Yes**
			Suitable generator cover in use for wet conditions	**Yes**
			Fuel cleaned up as soon as spillage occurs. Spillages reported to management to ensure remedial action is taken e.g. retraining staff	**Yes**
			CO2 extinguisher provided for electrical fires	**Yes**
			Dry powder extinguisher provided for LPG	**N/A**
			Fire blanket provided for deep fat fryers	**N/A**
			Fire fighting equipment has been tested in the last 12 months	**Yes**
			Appropriate training and instruction in use of extinguishers provided	**Yes**

Use of electrical equipment in vehicles and trailers				
Who might be harmed?	**In what way may they be harmed?**	**What might cause the harm?**	**How can the risk of harm be controlled?**	**Control in place?**
• Staff • Members of the public	• Fire	• Unsafe equipment/systems • Overloading	Electrical installation designed and installed by a competent person e.g. NICEIC registered or equivalent	**Yes**
			Plug and sockets in the supply comply with BS4343 to protect the connections from the weather and natural hazards	**Yes**
			Equipment selected that is suitable for its working environment	**Yes**
			Supply cables to equipment are of a flexible type, are not rigid core, to avoid damage to the conductors	**Yes**
			All electrical systems, including portable appliances (e.g. a kettle), transportable appliances (e.g. a cooker) are properly maintained by a competent person	**Yes**
			Regular visual checks made by the user once they have received the appropriate training	**Yes**
			Examination and testing ('PAT testing') – full inspection and test by a competent person to detect faults that visual inspections will not find, carried out annually	**Yes**
			Where a single-phase generator is used, it does not have an output exceeding 10KVA, to supply power to various electrical appliances	**Yes**
			Sufficient socket outlets provided and the use of extension leads avoided where possible	**Yes**
			Mobile catering units connected to the mains supply protected with an RCD- tripping current 30mA	**Yes**
			CO2 extinguishers provided for electrical fires	**Yes**
			Fire blankets provided for deep fat fryers	**Yes**
			Fire fighting equipment has been tested in the last 12 months	**Yes**
			Staff given appropriate training and instruction on the use of fire fighting equipment	**Yes**

Signed: S Hogg **Print Name:** Stephen Hogg

Date: 24/03/2025 **Review Date:** 23/03/2026