

ISLE OF WIGHT FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE



**Record of Fire Safety
Equipment Testing
Fire Drills & Training**

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RECORD OF FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT TESTING

ADDRESS OF THE PREMISES:

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OCCUPIER OF THE PREMISES:

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NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE
OWNER(S) OF THE PREMISES:

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This fire safety log book and maintenance record should remain on the premises at all times. The register will assist you in providing compliance with your legal responsibilities in relation to fire safety and should be completed following the inspection, test and maintenance of any of the items required by the legislation.

The log book should be available for inspection by any Fire Officer who inspects your premises under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 or by any service engineer as required.

Detailed information in relation to the testing and maintenance of specific items can be obtained by referring to the relevant standard and/or the manufacturers' instructions.

IMPORTANT:

Your legal responsibilities in relation to the fire precautions in your premises are outlined in the relevant HM Government guide to Fire Safety Risk Assessment available from the Stationary Office or they can be downloaded free at www.communities.gov.uk. Also, further information can be obtained from www.fire.gov.uk and www.iwfire.org.uk.

Where reference is made to British Standards or standards provided by other bodies the reference is intended as guidance only and compliance with any standard is not intended to confer a presumption of conformity with the requirements of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

The level of necessary safety (or service) must be dictated by the findings of your risk assessment, so you may need to do more or less than that specified in any particular standard referred to. You must be prepared to show that what you have done complies with the requirements of the Order irrespective of whether you have relied on any particular standard.

1. **ESCAPE ROUTES**

All escape routes from your premises must be properly maintained and kept free from obstruction at all times.

A regular inspection should be carried out to ensure that:

- a) All doors that are on escape routes must be easily openable and not require a key or any special procedure to open.
- b) All escape routes, including staircases, corridors, doorways, etc, are free from obstruction,
- c) All self-closing devices fitted to doors should be effective in operation.
- d) All doors fitted with automatic door release mechanisms specified in your risk assessment should be tested in conjunction with tests for the fire warning system (see section 2).
- e) All walls, doors, floors and glazing, which are required to stop the passage of fire and smoke should be inspected to ensure that the fire and smoke resistance is being maintained i.e. no holes in walls and floors, no glazing is broken, doors are not damaged and smoke seals touch the door and frame continuously etc.

NOTE:

Prior to any alteration to the internal layout of the premises, the risk assessment must be reviewed as if the changes to the premises had taken place.

Any alterations that affect escape from the premises must be addressed.

2. FIRE WARNING AND AUTOMATIC FIRE DETECTION SYSTEMS

The owner or any other “Responsible Person” having control of the building should appoint a competent person to carry out any necessary work to maintain the system in correct working order, this should include the keeping of records. Such a person should be suitably qualified and have received adequate training from the manufacturer, supplier or installer of the fire alarm system.

The following tests/inspections should be carried out in addition to any other tests recommended by the manufacturer, supplier or installer of the system.

a) **Daily Inspection of Alarm System Panel**

Ensure that the panel indicates “normal” operation and that any faults indicated are recorded along with the action taken to remedy the fault. **Satisfactory daily inspections need not be recorded in this register.**

b) **Weekly Test**

The system should be tested at the same time every week using different CALL POINTS each week. This ensures that all CALL POINTS are tested in turn, it is suggested that each call point is numbered and the number recorded in this register following the test.

A visual inspection of all call points and any smoke or heat detectors should be carried out to ensure they are not covered or obstructed and have adequate air flow over them.

c) **6 Monthly and Annual Inspection and Test**

The “Responsible Person” should ensure that every 6 months and annually a comprehensive check and test sequence is carried out by a competent person, in accordance with the current standard such as the British Standard for fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings BS 5839: Part1: 2002 Section 6.

d) **Electrically Controlled Door Release Mechanisms**

In premises where electrically controlled door release mechanisms are used and linked into the fire alarm system, they should be tested weekly in conjunction with the fire alarm test to ensure their correct operation on actuation of the alarm. These devices should also be tested by operating the manual release mechanism to ensure the release mechanism works satisfactorily.

e) **False Alarms**

Every activation of the fire alarm should be recorded in the log book, including false alarms. The cause of the alarm should be recorded together with any action taken to avoid a repeat occurrence. This will enable the alarm system to be managed in accordance with BS 5839: Part 1: 2002, these records will also assist a service engineer to maintain the system.

NOTE:

Any maintenance of the fire alarm and automatic fire detection system which necessitates the system being inoperative for any period of time must be carried out at a time when the building is unoccupied, unless suitable temporary arrangements are installed.

3. FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND HOSEREELS

a) Fire Extinguishers

Routine Inspection by User:

A regular inspection of all extinguishers should be carried out to ensure that they are in their appropriate position, they are unobstructed and have not been discharged, lost pressure (in the case of extinguishers fitted with a pressure indicator) or suffered obvious damage and that any pins or clips are in place. The FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION should be not less than quarterly and preferably monthly. The inspection should be recorded in this register.

Annual Inspection, Service and Maintenance:

The annual inspection, service and maintenance of portable extinguishers must be carried out by a competent person in accordance with the relevant part of the current standard for "Fire Extinguishing Installations and Equipment in Premises" and in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.

Satisfactory annual tests should be recorded on a label on each extinguisher or alternatively in a register used solely for this purpose with each extinguisher being identified by number.

Periodic Testing and Discharge:

All extinguishers should be test discharged at specific intervals in accordance with the relevant part of the current Standard for Fire Extinguishing Installations and Equipment in Premises.

b) Hose Reels

Routine Inspection by User:

Hose reels should be subject to regular inspection to ensure that the system is free from leaks and that nozzles operate correctly. Hose reels must remain easily accessible and unobstructed, at all times.

If booster pumps are installed these should also be checked. A routine inspection should be carried out not less than quarterly and preferably monthly with the inspections recorded in this register.

Annual Inspection and Test:

Once a year each hose reel should be completely run out and subjected to operational water pressure to ensure that the hose is in good condition and that all joints and couplings are watertight. A flow test should be carried out to ensure that a discharge of at least 30 litres per minute is achieved.

The annual test should be carried out by a competent person, in accordance with the relevant standard and recorded on a label fixed to each hose reel or alternatively in the same register as tests for portable fire extinguishers, with each hose reel being identified by number.

4. **EMERGENCY LIGHTING**

Regular servicing of emergency lighting systems is essential. The “Responsible Person” for the premises should carry out or appoint a competent person to carry out the daily inspection detailed below in compliance with BS 5266: Part 8: 2004.

Daily Inspection:

- a) Check to ensure that every lamp in a maintained system is lit.
- b) Where necessary, the main control or indicating panel of each battery system or engine driven generator plant should be checked to ensure that normal operation is indicated.
- c) Faults noted should be recorded in this register along with the appropriate action taken.

Additional Inspection and Tests:

The monthly, six monthly, three yearly and subsequent annual tests should be carried out by a competent and suitably qualified electrical engineer in accordance with the current standard for Emergency Lighting.

NOTE:

Change of the internal decoration of a premises can substantially alter the effective light output level of emergency lighting systems.

5. **FIXED FIREFIGHTING INSTALLATIONS AND SMOKE CONTROL EQUIPMENT**

This section should be used to record tests and maintenance carried out on any fixed firefighting installations such as WATER SPRINKLERS, INERT GAS INSTALLATIONS, DRY POWDER INSTALLATIONS etc. as well as any SMOKE CONTROL EQUIPMENT that may be installed in the premises.

Such installations vary greatly in their design and application therefore any servicing, tests and maintenance must be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions as well as the relevant Standards by competent engineers who are familiar with the design, operation and requirements of such equipment.

6. RECORDS OF FIRE DRILLS AND TRAINING

All employees must receive instruction and training to ensure that they understand the fire precautions in the building and the actions to take in the event of fire.

Any special needs for those less able must be taken into account.

Training should be based on written instructions, but it is important that they are specific to individual needs. Reliance on standard instructions used by many large organisations may not be satisfactory without modification to suit individual needs.

Instruction should be given by a competent person at such intervals to ensure that all staff receive instruction at least once and preferably twice every twelve months.

Newly appointed staff must receive suitable training and be made aware of the means of escape and fire procedures at the commencement of their employment.

