

FIRE SAFETY RISK ASSESSMENT

FOR

XANTHOSIA LTD

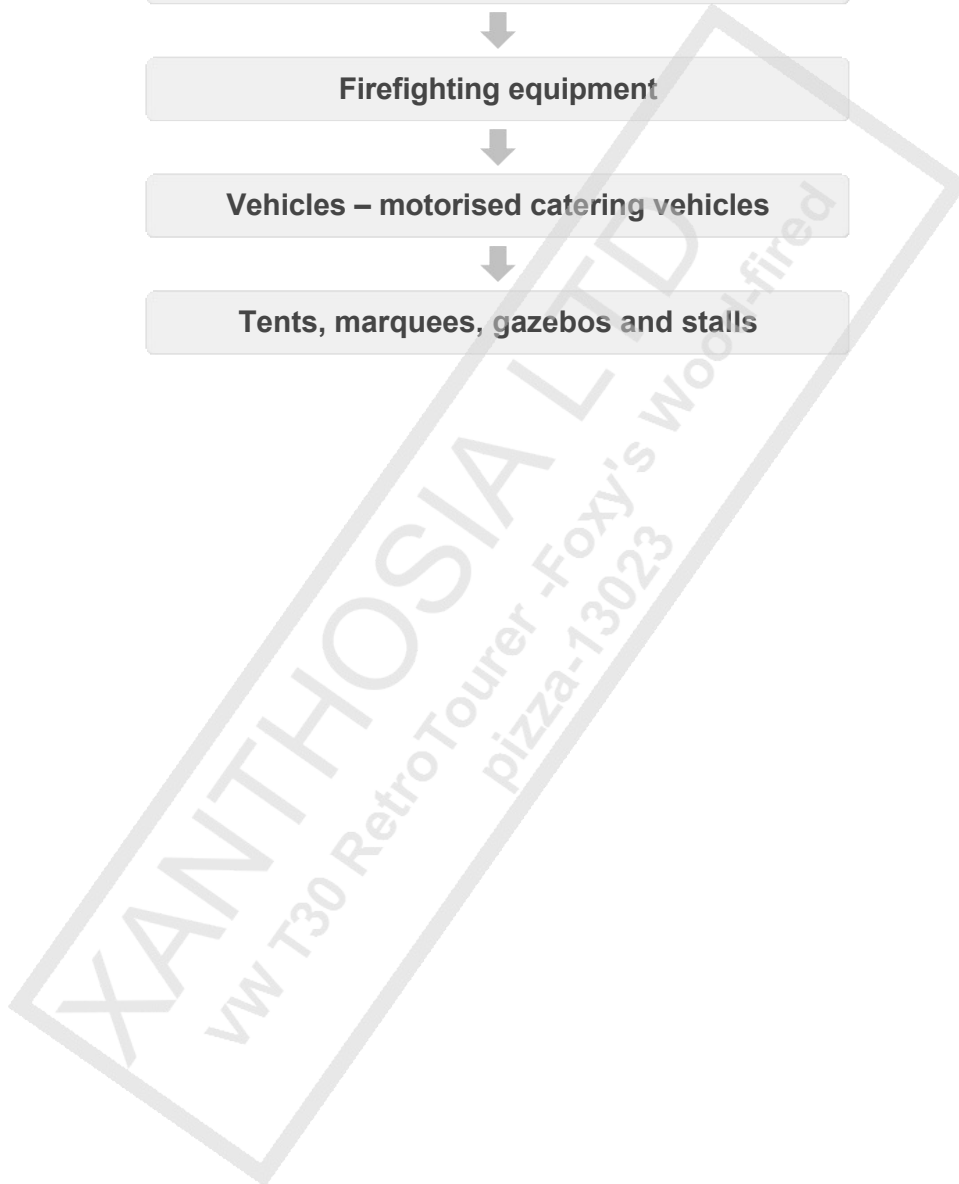
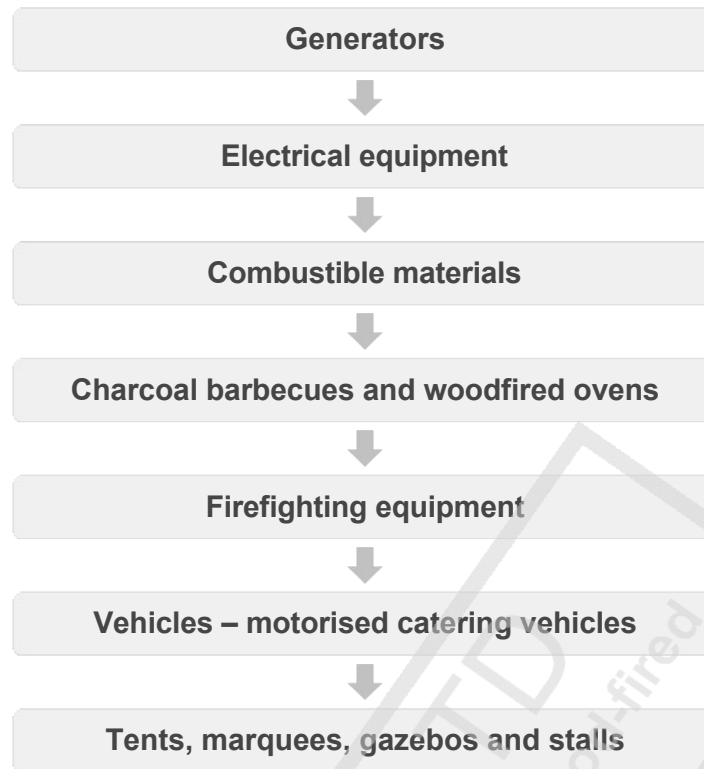
Membership Number **14203**

Responsible Person - **Graheme Fox**

Unit Name	Creation Date	Next Renewal Date
VW T30 RetroTourer -Foxy's Wood-fired pizza	21/Jan/2017	18/Jan/2018

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

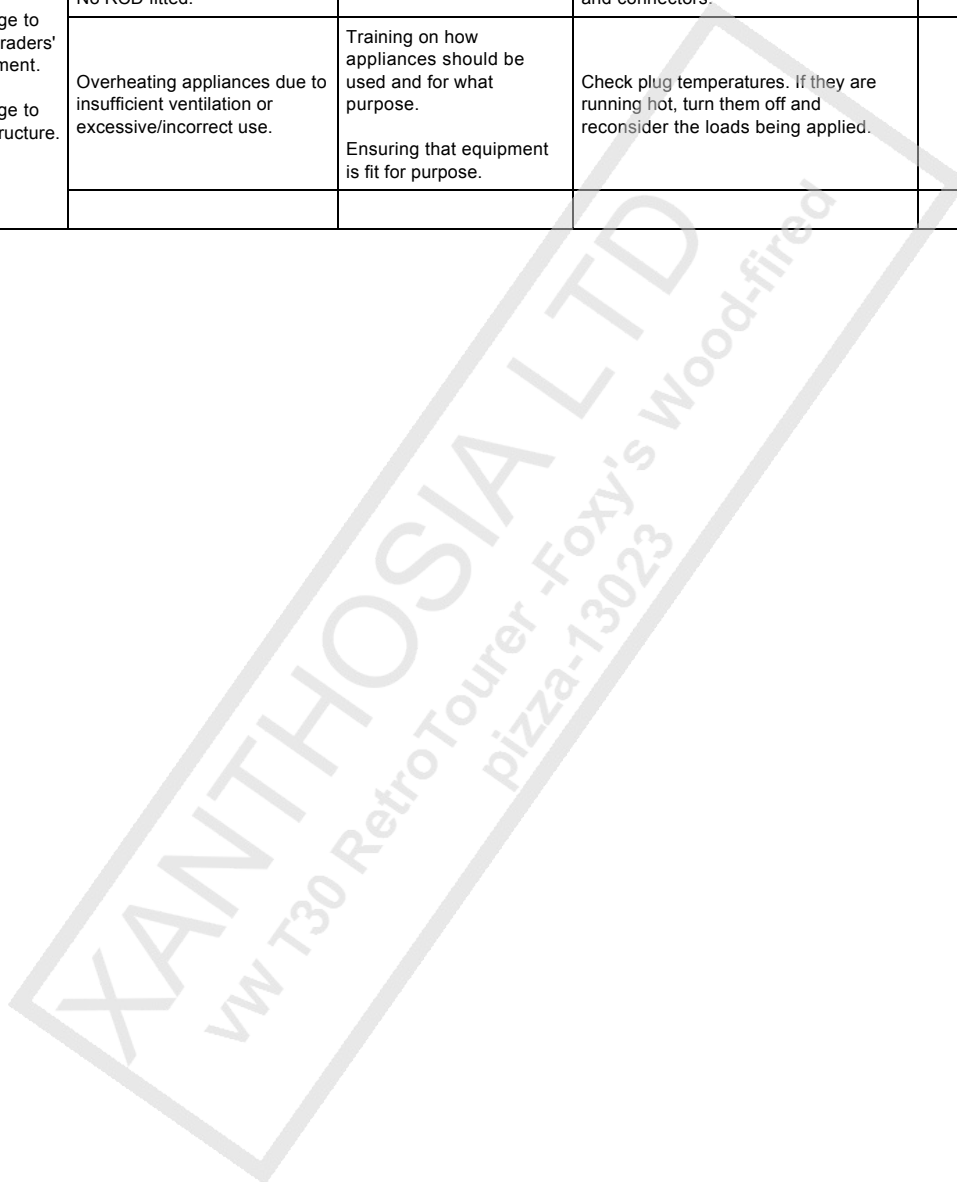


Generators

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.	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.		
		Loose connections.		Keep equipment records and maintain as recommended by the manufacturer.		

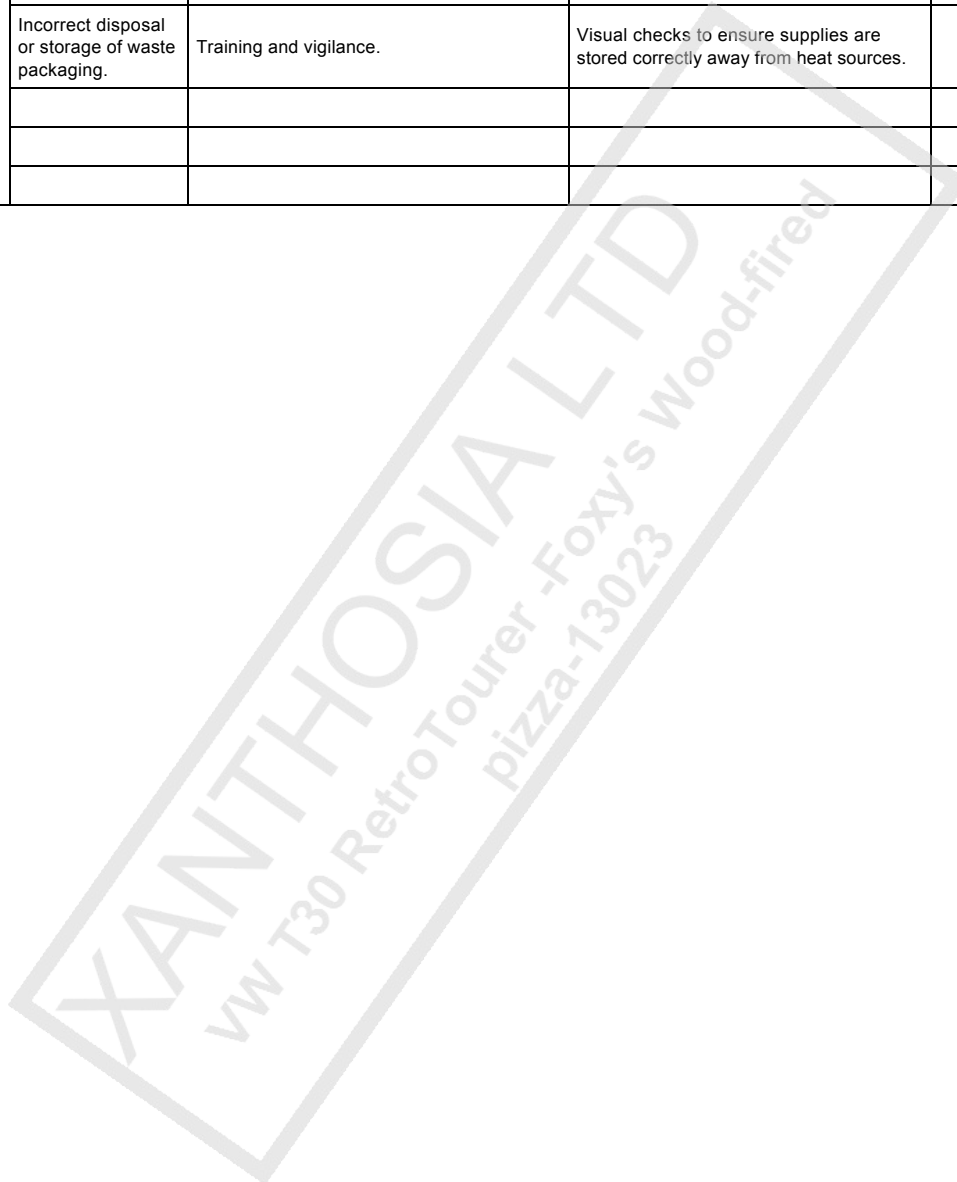
Electrical equipment

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.	Keep equipment service records up to date.		
	Public.	Cable chaffing due to incorrect installation.	PAT testing on either 6 or 12 month cycle according to appliance type.	Keep electrical test certificates for 3 years.		
	Damage to your equipment.	No RCD fitted.		Conduct daily visual checks on leads and connectors.		
	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.	Check plug temperatures. If they are running hot, turn them off and reconsider the loads being applied.		
	Damage to infrastructure.		Ensuring that equipment is fit for purpose.			



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.	Wood fuel	wood box with lid	visual checks for hot embers when cleaning out oven in to fire bucket		
	Damage to other traders' equipment.	Incorrect disposal or storage of waste packaging.	Training and vigilance.	Visual checks to ensure supplies are stored correctly away from heat sources.		



Charcoal barbecues and woodfired ovens

Charcoal Barbecues and Wood Fired Ovens						
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.	Flare-up from using incorrect fuels to ignite charcoal.	Methods of lighting should not include fuel oils. Choose products with lower fat content.	Correct use of materials.		
		Cooking with products with a high fat content.	Provide training in setting up, igniting, cooking and disposing of charcoal/ wood embers.			
		Incorrect disposal of hot embers.	Dispose of hot embers in a fire box or a lidded bucket and douse on site.	Ensure equipment for disposal is available.		
		Placing cooking units too close to combustible materials.	Staff training and monitoring.	Staff training and reviews.		
		Unstable or uneven siting.		Visual checks to ensure siting is correct.		
		Flying embers. Poor flame control.	Always be conscious of wind direction and surrounding conditions.	Provide a wind barrier to prevent excessive smoke and flames.		
Asphyxiation through smoke inhalation.		Using the equipment in an enclosed structure.	BBQs should never be used in a closed structure.	Staff training and reviews.		

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.	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.		
	Public.					
	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.		



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.			Driver records should be maintained and kept for 3 years.		
	Public.		Vehicles should not be refuelled on site.			
	Damage to your equipment.	Leaking fuel or fuel fumes.	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 other traders' equipment.					
	Damage to infrastructure.	Electrical fault or loose / damaged battery connections.	Vehicles should have valid MOT and service history. Gas and electrical systems should have an annual safety check and be certificated by a competent person.	Vehicle records should be kept for a minimum of 3 years. Electrical and gas safety check documents should be kept for 3 years.		
		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.	Siting near to an ignition source.	Unit should be fire retardant.	Conduct visual checks to ensure siting is correct.		
	Public.					
	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.	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.		
	Damage to infrastructure.	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.		

