

# **REGULATORY REFORM (FIRE SAFETY) ORDER 2005**

## **Fire Risk Assessment of:**

**41 High Street London**

**W10 5NA**

**for**

**The Tenants Management Organisation  
(TMO) of the Royal Borough of Kensington  
and Chelsea**

**By Carl Stokes on the 21<sup>st</sup> August 2010**

**Review Date:**

**1<sup>st</sup> September 2011**

or before, if any significant changes have taken place, in or adjacent to this building

DATE	REASON FOR REVIEW	BY WHOM	OUTCOME

### **Area(s) covered by this fire risk assessment:**

All the common parts of the building including the external staircases, landings and balconies, the roof level, the bin storage areas and the electrical meter rooms.

### **Area(s) not covered:**

All the private residential apartments, the enclosed roof space area.

**The significant findings and action plan of this Fire Risk Assessment are inserted over the next few pages with this document continuing on page 2.**

It is the policy of the TMO to take all reasonable steps to protect all relevant persons including residents, employees, visitors, contractors, any members of the public or any other persons who are lawfully on the premises, from potential injury and damage to their health which might arise whilst they are on these premises. When entrusting tasks to an employee their capabilities are taken into account as regard to Health and Safety so far as they relate to fire aspects. The aim of the fire risk assessment is to comply with The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

The occupier takes the duties imposed by the Disability Discrimination Act very seriously and seeks to ensure that all reasonable adjustments are made to enable people with disabilities to be treated fairly and not to be placed at any substantial disadvantage as required by The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

### **Legal Statement**

This risk assessment has been undertaken as a requirement of The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, the enforcing authority, ie "the police" for the FSO are the fire and rescue authority for the area in which the premises are situated, (Article 25 of the FSO). It is the local Fire and Rescue Service who therefore have the power to undertake an audit of the fire risk assessment to determine if it is suitable and sufficient or not. Other agencies can ask if you have completed a fire risk assessment but it is not for them to view, enforce or make judgement on.

You do not have to give a copy of your risk assessment to anybody, not even the fire authority, if you do give them a copy this could be used against you at a later date. Under Article 9, headed Risk Assessment sub sections 6 and 7 of the FSO it states:

- (6) As soon as practicable after the assessment is made or reviewed, the responsible person must record the information prescribed by paragraph (7) where—
  - a) he employs five or more employees;
  - b) a licence under an enactment is in force in relation to the premises; or
  - c) an alterations notice requiring this is in force in relation to the premises.  
(It is very unlikely that an open air even would have an alterations notice)
- (7) The prescribed information is—
  - a) the significant findings of the assessment, including the measures which have been or will be taken by the responsible person pursuant to this Order; and
  - b) any group of persons identified by the assessment as being especially at risk.

So legally you have to record any significant findings from the risk assessment if you fall into the categories of 6 a to c above and have this available to be inspected.

### **Responsible Person:**

Chief Executive of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

### **Building Owners/ Landlord:**

The Council of The Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

### **Person Consulted during the Assessment:**

of the of the Tenant Management Organisation of the Royal  
Borough of Kensington and Chelsea

### **Assessment completed by:**

**Mr C Stokes, ACI Arb, FPA Dip FP (Europe), Fire Eng (FPA), NEBOSH, FIA BS 5839 System Designer, Competent Engineer BS 5266, IFE Assessor /Auditor (FSO). 19 years Fire Safety experience with local Fire Authority, in enforcement and auditing roles, 3 years as an independent fire risk assessor. Member of the construction industry CPD certification Service. Professional Indemnity insurance cover provided by Hiscox. Enhanced CRB checked.**

### **H M Government Guide used:**

Sleeping Accommodation

### **Any other guides that may be relevant:**

Building Regulations 2000 Approved Document B (Volume 2) inc FPA information  
Managing Agents management policy's, procedures and associated documentation

### **Any other legislation that could make requirements for fire precautions in the building.**

Disability Discrimination Act 2005

### **Building Information**

This fire risk assessment was carried out when a building was in normal use and only a visual inspection has been undertaken of the buildings structure and no evasive structural investigation was undertaken to complete the risk assessment. If there was any concern about hidden structural damage or lack of structural integrity of the buildings structure this will be raised with the landlords and commented upon with-in the following report. As far as I am aware the construction and any refurbishments, of the building have gone through the Building Regulations process. Information has been gathered from the buildings occupants and employees of TMO and from an analysis of documents provided by TMO

**Description of the building;**

A plan showing the current layout of the areas covered by this risk assessment is at the end of this document.

**Construction of the Building;**

**Use and Layout of the Building;**

**The evacuation strategy for this building;**

**Approximate number of occupants, in the tenants areas only:**

## **Methodology, for the completion of this fire risk assessment**

The adopted risk assessment methodology has been developed in line with guidance from the Health and Safety Executive (5 steps to risk assessment) and PAS79. The assessment involves:

- Gathering relevant information for the building, occupants, processes and past fire history etc.
- Identifying hazards and determining measures to eliminate or control identified fire hazards.
- Determining existing physical fire protection measures and identifying any short comings.
- Discussions with occupiers and employees to determine the effectiveness of fire safety procedures and management policies.
- Subjective assessment of the likelihood of fire occurring.
- Subjective assessment of likely consequences to the occupants of a fire event.
- Assess fire risk and tolerability.
- Document the significant findings from the fire risk assessment.
- Formulating an action plan with the aim being to reduce the fire risk, from the significant findings with both physical and procedural controls,
- Formulating a checking procedures to oversee the “actions to be taken” in the significant findings.
- Formulating a time schedule for reviewing the assessment.

## **The following rational is adhered to for the completion of this fire risk assessment**

From Building Regulations 2000, Section 1 of B1, Means of Escape from Flats, of Approved Document B Fire Safety (Volume 2) Incorporating Insurers Requirements for Property Protection.

*2.3 The provisions for means of escape for flats are based on the assumption that:*

- a) the fire is generally in a flat;*
- b) there is no reliance on external rescue (e.g. by a portable ladder);*
- c) measures in Section 8 (B3) provide a high degree of compartmentation and therefore a low probability of fire spread beyond the flat of origin, so that simultaneous evacuation of the building is unlikely to be necessary; and*
- d) although fires may occur in the common parts of the building, the materials and construction used there should prevent the fabric from being involved beyond the immediate vicinity (although in some cases communal facilities exist which require additional measures to be taken).*

## FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT

### **FOR: 41 High Street London W10 5NA**

The following simple risk level estimator is based on a more general health and safety risk level estimator of the type contained in BS 18004 2008:

<b>Potential consequences of fire</b> ⇒ <b>Likelihood of fire</b> ↓	<b>Slight harm</b>	<b>Moderate harm</b>	<b>Extreme harm</b>
<b>Low</b>	Trivial risk	Tolerable risk	Moderate risk
<b>Medium</b>	Tolerable risk	Moderate risk	Substantial risk
<b>High</b>	Moderate risk	Substantial risk	Intolerable risk

Taking into account the fire prevention measures observed at the time of this risk assessment, it is considered that the hazard from fire (likelihood of fire) at these premises is:

**Low** ☐

**Medium** ☐

**High** ☐

In this context, a definition of the above terms is as follows:

**Low:** Unusually low likelihood of fire as a result of negligible potential sources of ignition.

**Medium:** Normal fire hazards (e.g. potential ignition sources) for this type of occupancy, with fire hazards generally subject to appropriate controls (other than minor shortcomings).

**High:** Lack of adequate controls applied to one or more significant fire hazards, such as to result in significant increase in likelihood of fire.

Taking into account the nature of the building and the occupants, as well as the fire protection and procedural arrangements observed at the time of this fire risk assessment, it is considered that the consequences for life safety in the event of fire would be:

**Slight harm** ☐

**Moderate harm** ☐

**Extreme harm** ☐

In this context, a definition of the above terms is as follows:

**Slight harm:** Outbreak of fire unlikely to result in serious injury or death of any occupant.

**Moderate harm:** Outbreak of fire could foreseeably result in injury (including serious injury) of one or more occupants, but it is unlikely to involve multiple fatalities.

**Extreme harm:** Significant potential for serious injury or death of one or more occupants.

Accordingly, it is considered that the risk to life from fire at these premises is:

Trivial ☐ Tolerable ☐ Moderate ☐ Substantial ☐ Intolerable ☐

Comments:

The risk to the occupants of this premises is considered to be tolerable.

A suitable risk based control plan should involve effort and urgency that is proportional to risk. The following risk based control plan is based on one advocated by BS 8800 for general health and safety risks:

Risk level	Action and timescale
Trivial	No action is required and no detailed records need be kept.
Tolerable	No major additional controls required. However, there might be a need for improvements that involve minor or limited cost.
Moderate	It is essential that efforts are made to reduce the risk. Risk reduction measures should be implemented within a defined time period. Where moderate risk is associated with consequences that constitute extreme harm, further assessment might be required to establish more precisely the likelihood of harm as a basis for determining the priority for improved control measures.
Substantial	Considerable resources might have to be allocated to reduce the risk. If the building is unoccupied, it should not be occupied until the risk has been reduced. If the building is occupied, urgent action should be taken.
Intolerable	Building (or relevant area) should not be occupied until the risk is reduced.

**(Note that, although the purpose of this section is to place the fire risk in context, the above approach to fire risk assessment is subjective and for guidance only. All hazards and deficiencies identified in this report should be addressed by implementing all recommendations contained in the following action plan. The fire risk assessment should be reviewed regularly.)**

A fire risk assessment has been carried out for this building and the significant findings produced. By implementing the actions of the significant findings the risks or hazards will be lowered and therefore making the building safer for its occupants. If appropriate the significant findings should be passed on to any other occupiers in the building so that co-ordinated actions can be taken and visa versa, this also applies to any significant findings from any reviews etc that are undertaken.

You should consider the potential increased risk and hazard of any significant change before the change is introduced, it is usually more effective to minimise a risk or hazard beforehand than trying to achieve it after the event.

## FIRE HAZARDS AND THEIR ELIMINATION OR CONTROL

## 1. ELECTRICAL SOURCES OF IGNITION

**YES      NO      N/A**

Are reasonable measures taken to prevent fires of electrical origin?

Are fixed installation periodically inspected and tested?

If appropriate, is portable appliance testing carried out?

If any electrical appliances are present, are trailing leads/adapters suitability limited and sockets not overloaded?

Comments or observations:

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## 2. SMOKING

**YES      NO      N/A**

Are reasonable measures taken to prevent fires as a result of smoking?

Is the smoking ban suitable enforced, in the common parts, with "No Smoking" notices displayed at the entrances?

If located are the external smoking areas appropriately sited with suitable receptacles provided?

Does the no smoking policy appeared to be observed at the time of the inspection?

Comments or observations:



### **3. ARSON**

**YES NO N/A**

Does basic security against arson by outsiders appear reasonable?

Are combustible and waste materials kept away from the outside of the premises?

Are the external refuse containers/rubbish bins suitably secured against an external arson attack?

Is the refuse storage area kept reasonably tidy and the amount of waste material kept to a minimum?

Comments or observations:

### **4. PORTABLE HEATERS & HEATING INSTALLATIONS**

**YES NO N/A**

Is the use of portable heaters avoided as far as practicable, in the areas covered?

Are fixed heating boilers/installations subject to regular Maintenance, including any gas supply?

Are suitable measures taken to keep combustible materials and waste away from boilers or heaters?

Comments or observations:

### **5. PLANT and FIXED EQUIPMENT**

**YES NO N/A**

Does the plant look in good working order?

Is combustible material kept away from the plant or equipment?

Comments or observations:

## **6. COOKING and LAUNDRY FACILITIES)**

**YES**

**NO**

**N/A**

Are reasonable measures taken to prevent fires as a result of cooking?

Is there a suitable design and layout of the cooking area?

Are reasonable measures taken to prevent fires if any laundry facilities are located in the building?

Are any filters changed or cleaned on a regularly basis if fitted in any cooker hoods or tumble dryers in laundries?

Are any filters changed and ductwork cleaned on a regular basis in any kitchen/laundry extract systems?

Are there suitable extinguishing appliances available?

Comments or observations:

## **7. LIGHTNING**

**YES**

**NO**

**N/A**

If a lightning protection system is installed on the building does it look in good condition?

Comments or observations:

## 8. HOUSEKEEPING

**YES**

**NO**

N/A

Is the standard of housekeeping in the building adequate?

Is there an avoidance of unnecessary amounts of combustible materials or waste?

Is there an avoidance of inappropriate storage of combustible materials or waste in escape routes, staircases or around rubbish chutes (if any in the building)?

Is there an avoidance of inappropriate storage of combustible materials or waste in cupboards or stores etc?

**YES      NO      N/A**

Are any soft furnishing etc in corridors kept to a minimum, do not raise the fire loading or cause an obstruction?

Are routine preventive checks carried to see that the housekeeping/cleaning routines are working?

Comments or observations:

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## **9.HAZARDS INTRODUCED BY OUTSIDE CONTRACTORS & BUILDING WORK**

**YES      NO      N/A**

Are fire safety conditions imposed on outside contractors?

If contractors carry out lone working are there suitable precautions taken?

Is there satisfactory control over works carried out in the building by outside contractors (including "hot work" permits)?

If there are in house maintenance personnel, are suitable precautions taken, including use of hot work permits?

Comments or observations:

## 10. DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES

**YES      NO      N/A**

If dangerous substances are, or could be, used, has a risk assessment been carried out, as required by the **Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002**?

Comments or observations:

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**YES      NO      N/A**

Comments or observations:

## FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

**YES      NO      N/A**

Are any other doors protecting the escape route suitably fire rated and in a good condition?

Where appropriate are any fire doors fitted with self closing devices and do these function correctly?

Where appropriate are the doors/flaps to rubbish chutes or the fire doors to the rubbish chute rooms suitable?

Is the floor covering suitable to prevent slips, trips and falls?

YES NO N/A

It is considered that the building is provided with reasonable arrangements for means of escape for disabled people?

**YES      NO      N/A**

It is considered that there is:

A reasonable standard of compartmentation provided?

A reasonable limitation of the fire loading in the means of escape routes/corridors that might promote fire spread?

The wall and ceiling linings are in a good condition?

If fitted, is any fire rated glazing in good condition?

	YES	NO	N/A
Where necessary are fire dampers provided to protect the means of escape against fire, smoke and combustion products in the early stages of a fire?			

If fitted, is the ductwork of any mechanical ventilation system cleaned and any filters changed regularly?

Comments or observations:

<b><u>15. EMERGENCY ESCAPE LIGHTING</u></b>	YES	NO	N/A
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If any is fitted, is the emergency lighting system currently installed in the building, to a reasonable standard?

Is there adequately normal or borrowed lighting to back up any fitted emergency lighting system installed?

Where necessary, does the emergency lighting cover any external escape routes?

If fitted, are all emergency lighting units, clean and visually in a good condition?

Comments or observations:

<b><u>16. FIRE SAFETY SIGNS AND NOTICES</u></b>	YES	NO	N/A
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Is there suitable pictogram fire exit signage in the building?

Are signs clearly legible, fixed in position and unobstructed?

If necessary, are there pictogram fire safety notices in the building with the assembly point indicated?

## N/A

N/A

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N/A

**CST00003071/15**

Comments or observations:

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## **MANAGEMENT OF FIRE SAFETY**

### **20. PROCEDURES AND ARRANGEMENTS**

**YES**

**NO**

**N/A**

Are there routine in- house fire safety inspections and checks carried out, with records kept?

Are appropriate fire procedures in place with a suitable record of the fire safety arrangements ?

Are there suitable arrangements for summoning and meeting the fire and rescue service, including providing relevant information and any likely hazards?

Are there suitable policies and procedures in place for contractors and "lone workers?"

Comments or observations:

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### **21. TRAINING AND DRILLS**

**YES**

**NO**

**N/A**

Are TMO employees given adequate fire safety instruction and training on induction and adequate periodic "refresher training" at suitable intervals, with records kept?

Is the content of the staff training provide suitable with practical instruction on fire fighting equipment?

Comments or observations:

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## **22. CO-OPERATION WITH ANY OTHER EMPLOYERS**

**YES**

**NO**

**N/A**

If this building is shared with other occupiers is fire risk Information co-ordinated between occupiers?

Have you received appropriate information on other occupiers fire risks and general fire precautions?

Comments or observations:

## **23. TESTING AND MAINTENANCE**

**YES**

**NO**

N/A

Is the structure of the premises adequately maintained?

Is there weekly testing and six monthly servicing of fire detection and fire alarm system, with records kept?

Is there a monthly visual and annual testing of the emergency escape lighting, with records kept?

Is there a monthly visual and annual maintenance of the fire extinguishing appliances, with records kept?

Is there routine checks of final exit doors and/or security fastenings, with records kept?

Is there periodic inspection of any external escape staircases and gangways, with records kept?

**Six monthly inspection and annual testing of any wet or dry rising mains, with records kept?**

**Six monthly inspection and annual testing of the fire fighting/evacuation lifts, with records kept?**

Weekly testing and periodic inspection of sprinkler installations, with records kept?

Annual inspection and test of lightning protection system, with records kept?

**Monthly and annual testing and servicing, under load of any back up/stand by generators, with records kept?**

Comments or observations:

### **Definitions:**

**Responsible person:** The person ultimately responsible for fire safety as defined in the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005. which is:-

"responsible person" means—

- a) in relation to a workplace, the employer, if the workplace is to any extent under his control;
- b) in relation to any premises not falling within paragraph (a)—
  - i. the person who has control of the premises (as occupier or otherwise) in connection with the carrying on by him of a trade, business or other undertaking (for profit or not); or
  - ii. the owner, where the person in control of the premises does not have control in connection with the carrying on by that person of a trade, business or other undertaking.

"relevant persons" means—

- a) any person (including the responsible person) who is or may be lawfully on the premises; ( members of the public in a shop or licensed premises, contractors or visitors in a factory ) and
- b) any person in the immediate vicinity of the premises who is at risk from a fire on the premises, but does not include a fire-fighter who is carrying out his duties in relation to a function of a fire and rescue authority under section 7, 8 or 9 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (fire-fighting, road traffic accidents and other emergencies). This could include people in flats above a ground floor shop or the staff living over a licensed premises.

**Child;** Anyone who is not over compulsory school age, i.e. before or just after their 16th birthday.

You must, before you employ a child, provide a parent with clear and relevant information on the risks to that child identified by the risk assessment, the measures you have put in place to prevent/protect them from fire and inform any other responsible person of any risks to that child arising from their undertaking.

**Combustible materials:** A substance that can be burned.

**Compartment wall and/or floor:** A fire-resisting wall or floor that separates one fire compartment from another.

**Competent person:** A person with enough training and experience or knowledge and other qualities to enable them properly to assist in undertaking the preventive and protective measures.

**Dangerous substances:** A substance which because of its physico-chemical or chemical properties and the way it is used or is present at the workplace creates a risk or a substance subject to the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations 2002 (DSEAR). Small quantities of substances are not considered a major hazard for instance DSEAR talks of quantities of 25 litres and more so a few plastic bottles of cleaning materials and other such substances are not relevant and would be normal. For example the local corner shop or supermarket would not record as dangerous substances all the items they sell in their shop, including bleach, white spirit, paint and glue etc.

**Material change:** An alteration to the premises, process or service which significantly affects the level of risk to people from fire in those premises.

**Means of escape:** Route(s) provided to ensure safe egress from the premises or other locations to a place of total safety.

**Premises:** Any place, such as a building and the immediate land bounded by it, any tent, moveable or temporary structure or any installation or workplace.

**Significant findings:** A feature of the premises or items from which the fire hazards and persons at risk are identified this information comes from completing the fire risk assessment. It can also contain the necessary information, instruction and training needed and how it will be given. From the significant findings can come an:-

**An Action plan:** The actions you have taken or will take to remove or reduce the chance of a fire occurring or the spread of fire and smoke, including time frames and who will supervise or carry out the work needed.

**Travel distance:** The actual distance to be travelled by a person from any point with-in the floor area to the nearest storey exit or final exit, taking into account the layout of walls, partitions and fixings in the building. If the building has been constructed in accordance with The Building Regulations and no unauthorised alterations have then place then the travel distances will be satisfactory.

**Where necessary:** The Order requires that fire precautions (such as fire fighting equipment, fire detection and warning, and emergency routes and exits) should be provided (and maintained) 'where necessary'.

What this means is that the fire precautions you must provide (and maintain) are those which are needed to reasonably protect relevant persons from risks to them in case of fire. This will be determined by the findings of your risk assessment including the preventative measures you have or will have taken.

**Who is at Risk in the building:**

This is a term used in risk assessment documents and the Fire Safety Order 2005, for the purposes of this risk assessment persons who are at risk are deemed to be anybody who is lawfully entitled to be in the building, ie relevant persons, but excluding fire fighters engaged in emergency activities. Please see the definition of "relevant persons" as described above.

**Young person:**

- (a) A person aged 16 years, from the date on which he attains that age until and including the 31st August which next follows that date.
- (b) A person aged 16 years and over who is undertaking a course of full-time education at a school or college which is not advanced education.
- (c) A person aged 16 years and over who is undertaking approved training that is not provided through a contract of employment.

**REFERENCES:**

Fire Safety Design and Management

BS 5588-12: 2004. *Fire precautions in the design, construction and use of buildings Managing fire safety*. Now incorporated in:

BS 9999: 2008. *Code of practice for fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings*.

LACoRS. Housing Fire Safety Guide

Fire Detection and Fire Alarm Systems

BS 5839-1: 2008. *Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings - Code of practice for system design, installation, commissioning and maintenance*.

BS 5839-6: 2004. *Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings – Code of practice for the design, installation and maintenance of fire detection and fire alarm systems in dwellings*.

BS 5839-8: 2008. *Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings - Code of practice for the design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of voice alarm systems*.

BS 5839-9: 2003. *Fire detection and fire alarm systems for buildings - Code of practice for the design, installation, commissioning and maintenance of emergency voice communication systems*.

Fire Extinguishing Appliances

BS 5306-1: 2006. *Code of practice for fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises - hose reels and foam inlets*.

BS 5306-3: 2003. *Fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises - Code of practice for the inspection and maintenance of portable fire extinguishers*.

BS 5306-8: 2000. *Fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises - Selection and installation of portable fire extinguishers - Code of practice*.

BS EN 3. *Portable fire extinguishers*.

BS EN 671-3: 2000. *Fixed fire-fighting systems. Hose systems. Maintenance of hose reels with semi-rigid hose and hose systems with lay-flat hose*.

BS EN 1869: 1997. *Fire blankets*.

Emergency Escape Lighting

BS 5266-1: 2005. *Emergency lighting - Code of practice for the emergency lighting of premises*.

BS 5266-7: 1999 (BS EN 1838: 1999). *Lighting applications - Emergency lighting*.

BS 5266-8: 2004 (BS EN 50172: 2004). *Emergency escape lighting systems*.

Fire Safety Signs

BS 5499-1: 2002. *Graphical symbols and signs - Safety signs, including fire safety signs. Specification for geometric shapes, colours and layout*.

BS 5499-4: 2000. *Safety signs, including fire safety signs. Code of practice for escape route signing.*  
BS 5499-5: 2002. *Graphical symbols and signs - Safety signs, including fire safety signs. Signs with specific safety meanings.*  
BS 5499-10: 2006. *Safety signs, including fire safety signs. Code of practice for the use of safety signs, including fire safety signs.*

#### Fixed Fire Extinguishing Systems and Equipment

BS 5306-2: 1990. *Fire extinguishing installations and equipment on premises - Specification for sprinkler systems.*  
BS 9990: 2006. *Code of practice for non-automatic fire-fighting systems in buildings.*  
BS EN 12845: 2004. *Fixed fire-fighting systems - Automatic sprinkler systems - Design, installation and maintenance.*

#### Miscellaneous

BS 7176: 1995. *Specification for resistance to ignition of upholstered furniture for non-domestic seating by testing composites.*  
BS 7273-4: 2007. *Code of practice for the operation of fire protection measures - Actuation of release mechanisms for doors.*  
BS 7671: 2008. *Requirements for electrical installations. IEE Wiring Regulations. Seventeenth edition.*  
PAS 79: 2007. *Fire risk assessment - Guidance and a recommended methodology.*

#### Lightning

BS EN 62305-1: 2006. *Protection against lightning. General principles.*  
BS EN 62305-2: 2006. *Protection against lightning. Risk management.*  
BS EN 62305-3: 2006. *Protection against lightning. Physical damage to structures and life hazard.*  
BS EN 62305-4: 2006. *Protection against lightning. Electrical and electronic systems within structures.*