Appendix 6: Principles of prevention are identified in the RR(FS)O/F(S)A that are similar to generic risk assessment guidance

Some of the important aspects are summarised in the following Articles:

Article 4 - Provides the meaning of "general fire precautions"

(a) measures to reduce the risk of fire on the premises and the risk of spread of fire on the premises;
(b) measures in relation to the means of escape from the premises;
(c) measures for securing that, at all material times, the means of escape can be safely and effectively used;
(d) measures in relation to the means for fighting fires on the premises;
(e) measures in relation to the means for detecting fire on the premises and giving warning in the case of fire on the premises; and
(f) measures in relation to the arrangements for action to be taken in the event of fire on the premises, including –
   (i) measures relating to the instruction and training of employees; and
   (ii) measures to mitigate the effects of the fire.

Article 9 - Requires the responsible person to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to which relevant persons are exposed for the purpose of identifying the general fire precautions he needs to take to comply with the requirements and prohibitions imposed on him by or under the RR(FS)O/F(S)A.

Article 10 (and Schedule 1 Part 3) - outlines the approach to be followed in providing general fire precautions:

(a) avoiding risks;
(b) evaluating the risks which cannot be avoided;
(c) combating the risks at source;
(d) adapting to technical progress;
(e) reducing the dangerous by the non-dangerous or less dangerous;
(f) developing a coherent overall prevention policy which covers technology, organisation of work and the influence of factors relating to the work environment;
(g) giving collective protective measures priority over individual measures; and
(h) giving appropriate instructions to employees.

Article 11 - The responsible person must make and give effect to such arrangements as are appropriate, having regard to the size of his undertaking and nature of its activities, for the effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of the preventive and protective measures. The arrangements must be recorded if there are more than five employees.
Article 13 - Where necessary, to the extent that it is appropriate, the responsible person must ensure that the premises are equipped with firefighting equipment, fire detectors and alarms etc.

Article 14 - Where necessary in order to safeguard the safety of relevant persons, the responsible person must ensure that routes to emergency exits are kept clear at all times. Emergency exits must lead as directly as possible to a place of safety, emergency doors must open in the direction of escape, sliding or revolving doors must not be used for exits specifically intended as emergency exits, emergency routes and exits must be indicated by signs and adequate emergency lighting must be provided.

Article 17 - Requires a suitable maintenance regime to ensure relevant equipment is kept in an efficient state.

Article 18 - Requires the responsible person to appoint one or more competent persons to assist in undertaking the preventive and protective measures.

Article 21 - Requires the responsible person to provide adequate safety training.

Article 23 - Places a duty on employees to take reasonable care and cooperate with his employer regarding compliance with the requirements imposed by the RR(FS)O/F(S)A.

Article 26 - Requires the enforcing authority to enforce the provisions of the Order and any regulations made under it.

Article 27 - Details powers of Inspectors under the RR(FS)O/F(S)A, including power of entry, to make enquiries, to identify the responsible person, to require production of information and records and take copies thereof, to take samples of articles and substances to ascertain their fire resistance, to remove or have dismantled dangerous articles etc.

Article 29 - Provides for the enforcing authority to serve a notice, referred to in the Order as "an alterations notice", which may be used to formalise a requirement from the enforcing authority.

Article 30 - Provides for "enforcement notices" to be issued by the enforcing authority to the responsible person if the authority considers that any provisions of the Order or regulations made under it have not been complied with. Such notices may provide optional directions as to relevant measures to be adopted and must allow at least 28 days for the remedy to be adopted. Before serving an enforcement notice which requires an alteration to premises, the enforcing authority must consult relevant authorities, approved inspectors or any other person whose consent to the alteration would be required by or under any enactment

Article 31 - Provides for "prohibition notices" to be issued if the risk is considered to be sufficiently serious. Such notices may have immediate effect
if the authority is of the opinion that the risk of personal injury is imminent. As with enforcement notices the options for compliance may be included.

**Article 32** - States that it is an offence, (for any person identified in Article 5.-1)) not to comply with the requirement or prohibition imposed by Articles 8 to 22 or by regulations made under article 24.