

Fire Risk Assessment

8-13 Bramble Close

Version 3

7 September 2023



Review Date: 7 September 2024

Score: Tolerable Risk

Assessor: Mark Thomas

Contents

1 Action Plan Summary	3
2 Introduction	5
3 Executive Summary	6
4 Premises Details	7
5 Fire Prevention	10
6 Escape Routes & Fire Spread	14
7 Detection & Warning	19
8 Firefighting	21
9 Lighting	23
10 Signs & Notices	24
11 Fire Safety Management	26
12 Tasks	28
13 Risk Score	31

Action Plan Summary

Task No.	Category	Sub Category	Action Required	Priority	Status	Action Taken	Date Completed
1	Escape Routes & Fire Spread	Ease of Use	<p>Obstructions should be removed from the escape routes in the following locations:</p> <p>Clothing and clothing racks are located on the 2nd floor escape route.</p> <p>VERSION 2: This task has not been completed, in fact the number of items has significantly increased since the last fire risk assessment was carried out</p>	Medium	Identified		
2	Fire Prevention	Housekeeping	<p>The storage of combustible items in escape routes should be prohibited. There is clothing being dried in the common areas on the second floor.</p> <p>VERSION 2: This task has not been completed, in fact the number of items has significantly increased since the last fire risk assessment was carried out</p>	Medium	Identified		

3	Escape Routes & Fire Spread	Smoke Ventilation	<p>Windows were found to be locked during this inspection</p> <p>It is recommended to consider change the window furniture in staircase windows for that which does not require a key, to enable the fire service to ventilate the staircase from smoke if they require to do so.</p>	Low	Identified
4	Escape Routes & Fire Spread	Fire Doors	Wedges should not be used to hold open fire doors. (Lobby doors)	High	Identified
5	Escape Routes & Fire Spread	Construction and Glazing	There is a small breach of the ceiling in the common staircase, probably left from when the fire alarm was removed. This should be repaired to maintain the integrity of the ceiling.	Low	Identified
6	Escape Routes & Fire Spread	Ease of Use	Prams should not be stored at the base of the staircase.	Medium	Identified
7	Fire Fighting	Fire Service Access & Facilities	Repair the entrance door override device.	Medium	Identified

Introduction

This report presents the significant findings of a fire risk assessment carried-out at the premises by QFSM Ltd. The scope, format and limitations of the fire risk assessment have been discussed and agreed with the client.

The scope of the assessment does not include individual dwellings. Notwithstanding any statement or recommendation made with respect to smoke/heat alarms within dwellings, it is always recommended as best practice to ensure that working smoke alarms are provided in all dwellings at least to a BS 5839-6 Category LD3 standard. These should ideally be Grade D alarms (mains powered with integral battery back-up), although Grade F alarms (battery powered only) are a reasonable short term measure.

The report includes an action plan which contains recommended tasks, each with a suggested due date. These due dates are only our suggestions, and may or may not be appropriate, depending on individual circumstances such as financial constraints and requirements of enforcing authorities.

The premises risk score was assessed at the time of the fire risk assessment, and a recommended review date has been provided. The actual level of risk may change over time, as a result of tasks being completed, or new risks arising. Regardless of the review date, the fire risk assessment should be reviewed regularly so as to keep it up to date and particularly if:

- there is reason to suspect that the fire risk assessment is no longer valid; or
- there has been a significant change in the matters to which the fire risk assessment relates.

If you have any queries please contact QFSM Ltd at office@qfsm ltd.co.uk.

Executive Summary

Records for the testing and maintenance of fire safety related systems are not kept on site. These are managed centrally and are held at the ISHA Head Office.

The previous FRA for this building was reviewed prior to this inspection, paying particular attention to any tasks generated by that FRA. During this inspection these tasks were inspected where access was possible, to ascertain if the recommended remedial work had been completed, and comments regarding the progress of any remedial work made accordingly.

Attention should be made regarding recommendations around housekeeping in common areas, particularly outside flat 10, where an unacceptable amount of obstructions and combustibles are present.

Residents should be reminded not to wedge open lobby doors, as these are essential for the protection of the staircase from fire and protecting the means of escape.

The wall, floors and stairs in the common areas are of masonry/concrete construction.

Giving consideration to the general fire safety arrangements within the building, and the tasks recommended as detailed within this report, it is assessed that this building presents a tolerable risk.

This new version was created on 07/09/2023 and is not a review of the fire risk assessment. This is purely an on-site audit carried out at the request of the client to ascertain the progress of any action carried out against previous tasks identified in previous versions of this fire risk assessment.

Premises Details

Building Information

Address line 1	8-13 Bramble Close
Town	Haringey
Postcode	N15 4NF
FRA Type	Type 3 – Common parts and flats (non-destructive)
Description	<p>A Type 3 fire risk assessment includes the work involved in a Type 1 fire risk assessment, but goes beyond the scope of the FSO (though not the scope of the Housing Act). This risk assessment considers the arrangements for means of escape and fire detection (ie smoke alarms) within at least a sample of the flats. Within the flats, the inspection is non-destructive, but the fire resistance of doors to rooms is considered.</p> <p>Measures to prevent fire are not considered unless (eg in the case of maintenance of the electrical and heating installations) the measures are within the control of, for example, the landlord.</p> <p>A Type 3 fire risk assessment may sometimes be appropriate for rented flats if there is reason to suspect serious risk to residents in the event of a fire in their flats. (This might be, for example, because of the age of the block or reason for suspicion of widespread unauthorised material alterations). This type of fire risk assessment may not be possible in the case of long leasehold flats, as there is normally no right of access for freeholders.</p>
Client	ISHA
Use	Purpose-built, self-contained flats
Number of floors - ground and above	3
Number of floors - below ground	0
Number of flats	6
Number of stair cores	1

Approach to flats

- Direct from stair
- Via protected lobbies / corridors

Approximate period of construction

1990-2000

Is the top occupied storey over 18 metres above access level?

No

Construction details

Masonry construction with intermediate timber floors and a covered pitched roof.

Access to common area via secure door entry system at front elevation, with flats accessed directly from the stairwell at ground floor and from lobbies at each floor level above ground floor. Electric/service cupboards located at ground floor level, with individual meter cupboards in lobbies.

Attention is drawn to the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Consolidated Advice Note for building owners of multi-storey, multi-occupied residential buildings, dated January 2020. The Advice Note recommends that building owners should consider the risk of external fire spread as part of the fire risk assessment for multi-occupied residential buildings. Consideration has been given to this matter within this fire risk assessment. The Advice Note further recommends the assessment of the fire risks of any external wall system, irrespective of the height of the building.



External walls - front elevation



External walls - end elevation



External walls - rear (roadside) elevation

External wall details

External walls appear to be of brick and mortar construction with no combustible external wall system evident.

Attention is drawn to the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government Consolidated Advice Note for building owners of multi-storey, multi-occupied residential buildings, dated January 2020 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/buildingsafety-advice-for-building-owners-including-fire-doors>) (the “Advice Note”).

The Advice Note recommends that building owners should consider the risk of external fire spread as part of the fire risk assessment for multi-occupied residential buildings.

Consideration has been given to this matter within this fire risk assessment. The Advice Note further recommends the assessment of the fire risks of any external wall system, irrespective of the height of the building.

Assessment of the fire risks of external walls and any cladding are excluded from the scope of this current fire risk assessment, as this is outside our expertise. (6) Accordingly, it is strongly recommended that you obtain advice from qualified and competent specialists on the nature of, and fire risks associated with, the external wall construction, including any cladding, of this building.

(6) This exclusion is consistent with advice provided by The Fire Industry Association and is discussed in their guidance note to fire risk assessors on this matter (<https://www.fia.uk.com/news/guidance-on-the-issue-of-cladding-and-external-wall-construction-in-fire-risk-assessments-for-multi-occupied-residential-premises.html>).

This assessment by specialists should follow the process set out in the Advice Note and as noted in diagram 1 of that document. This assessment should show how the external wall construction supports the overall intent of Requirement B4(1) in Part B of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 2010, namely that “the external walls of the building shall adequately resist the spread of fire over the walls and from one building to another, having regard to the height, use and location of the building”. In this connection, the assessment should address this functional requirement (regardless of the height of the building) and not just the recommendations set out in guidance that supports the Regulations (e.g. Approved Document B under the Regulations). The assessment should not just comprise a statement of either compliance or non-compliance with the functional requirement or the guidance, but should include a clear statement on the level of risk and its acceptability.

This assessment by specialists should take into account a number of factors, including, but not necessarily limited to:

- The type of evacuation strategy used in the building, i.e. Simultaneous, staged, phased or ‘stay put’ and the anticipated evacuation time should evacuation become necessary;
- Suitability of the facilities for firefighting, including firefighting access for the fire and rescue service;
- The construction of the external walls, including any cladding and its method of fixing;
- The presence, and appropriate specification, of cavity barriers;
- The height of the building;
- The vulnerability of residents;
- Exposure of external walls or cladding to an external fire;
- Fire protection measures within the building (e.g. compartmentation, automatic fire suppression, automatic fire detection);

- Apparent quality of construction, or presence of building defects;
- The combustibility of the building structure and the use of modern methods of construction, such as timber framing, CLT etc;
- The location of escape routes;
- The complexity of the building; and
- The premises’ emergency plan including an assessment of the adequacy of any staffing levels for the type of evacuation method employed.

The assessment is likely to take account of information on any approval of the building (and alterations to the building) under the Building Regulations, and of information on external wall construction and any cladding available from the Responsible Person (e.g. in operation and maintenance manuals, or handed over for compliance with Regulation 38 of the Building Regulations); It is unlikely that an RICS EWS1 form will provide adequate assurance on its own.

Are there any private balconies?

No

People

Are there any people especially at risk from fire?

Not Known

Fire Prevention

Electrical

Are electrical installations and appliances free from any obvious defect?

Yes

Are fixed installations periodically inspected and tested?

Yes

Are portable electrical appliances used?

No

Comments

Documentation regarding the testing and maintenance of fixed electrical installations is held centrally by ISHA. The Neighbourhood Officer has confirmed these are all up to date.



Electrical installations inspected May 2016

Gas

Are gas installations and appliances free from any obvious defect?

N/A

Is gas equipment protected/located so as not to be prone to accidental damage?

N/A

Comments

There is no gas provision or equipment in the common areas.

Heating

Are fixed heating installations free from any obvious defect?

N/A

Are portable heaters used?

No

Comments

There is no heating provision in the common areas.

Cooking

Does cooking take place on the premises?

No

Comments

Cooking takes place within flats only and does not take place in the common parts.

Arson

Is security against arson reasonable?

Yes

Is there a reasonable absence of external fuels and ignition sources?

Yes

Comments

Access was gained into this building via a secured main entrance door.

CCTV cameras are installed internally and externally. Whilst these cameras may have been installed for security purposes they also serve to reduce the risk of deliberate fire setting.

Areas immediately around the external curtilage of the building were noted as being clear of combustibles and rubbish.



CCTV is provided

Housekeeping

Is accumulation of combustibles or waste avoided?

No

Are there appropriate storage facilities for combustible & hazardous materials?

N/A

Comments

The storage of combustible items in escape routes should be prohibited. There is clothing being dried in the common areas on the second floor.

There is a notice board fixed in the entrance hallway. It should be monitored to ensure the amount of items posted on this board do not build up to an amount which may present a fire hazard.



Combustibles outside flat 10

Building Works

Are there any hot works being carried-out at this time?

No

Are the premises free of any obvious signs of incorrect hot work procedures in the past?

Yes

Smoking

Are there suitable arrangements taken to prevent fires caused by smoking?

Yes

Comments

“No Smoking” signage is provided, and there is no evidence of smoking taking place in the common parts.



“No smoking” signage

Dangerous Substances

Are dangerous substances present, or liable to be present?

No

Lightning

Is a lightning protection system installed?

No

Comments

There is no lightning protection visible, However, if there is lightening protection in place it should be periodically inspected by a competent person, to the frequency recommended in BS EN 62305.

Escape Routes & Fire Spread

Ease of Use

Are exits easily and immediately openable?

Yes

Do fire exits open in direction of escape where necessary?

Yes

Are escape routes unobstructed and safe to use?

Minor Defects

Are there reasonable measures for the evacuation of disabled people?

Yes

Comments

Clothing and clothing racks are located on the 2nd floor escape route.

Prams should not be stored at the base of the staircase.

Dimensions

Are travel distances reasonable?

Yes

Is there sufficient exit capacity?

Yes

Fire Doors

Doors which are expected to be fire resisting:

- Electrical Cupboards
- Flats
- Lobbies

Electrical Cupboard Doors

- FD30S

Flat Doors

- FD30S self-closing

Lobby Doors

- FD30S self-closing

Are fire doors to a suitable standard?

Minor Defects

Is there suitable provision of self-closing devices?

Yes

Is there suitable provision of hold-open devices?

N/A

Are doors kept locked where appropriate?

Yes

Comments

It is understood that communal doors are inspected regularly by neighbourhood officers and formally recorded in the quarterly/6 monthly estate inspections with residents. Records are held with the neighbourhood officers. Flat entrance doors are inspected during the annual LGSR visits where the gas engineers record on their PDA if a door closer exists and intumescent strips and cold smoke seals exist.

Lobby doors are fitted with automatic threshold seals. The threshold seal on the 2nd floor lobby door is defective and jammed in the open position and requires repair.

As part of this Fire Risk Assessment, access was gained into a sample flat to assess the suitability of flat entrance doors, and any internal doors which open onto the entrance hallway.

Access was gained into flat 12 which has an entrance door fitted to FD30S SC standard. It was not possible to inspect the internal doors in the flat.

The remainder of flat front doors within the building could not be assessed due to access. However, these all appear to be of the same age, condition and design of those which were accessed and were probably all installed at the same time. It is therefore reasonable to assume that they are of the same fire resisting standard.

The provision and condition of self closing devices, intumescent strips/cold smoke seals, and effective door closing action of these doors however could not be assessed and this should be confirmed ensure all doors afford FD30S SC standard of fire resistance.

VERSION 2:

As part of this Fire Risk Assessment, access was gained into a sample flat to assess the suitability of flat entrance doors, and any internal doors which open onto the entrance hallway.

Access was gained into flat 10 which has an entrance door fitted to FD30S SC standard, and the internal doors which open onto the entrance hallway are fire resisting.

The remainder of flat front doors within the building could not be assessed due to access. However, these all appear to be of the same age, condition and design of those which were accessed and were probably all installed at the same time. It is therefore reasonable to assume that they are of the same fire resisting standard.

The provision and condition of self closing devices, intumescent strips/cold smoke seals, and effective door closing action of these doors however could not be assessed and this should be confirmed ensure all doors afford FD30S SC standard of fire resistance.

Residents should be reminded not to wedge open the lobby doors.



Typical example of flat entrance door in the building



Intumescent strips and cold smoke seals fitted in electrical cupboard doors



Example of lobby doors in the building



Lobby doors should not be wedged open



Electrical meter cupboards in common areas.

Construction & Glazing

Are escape routes protected with suitable walls and floors?

Minor Defects

Is there adequate compartmentation?

Yes

Is there reasonable limitation of linings that might promote fire spread?

Yes

Glazing which is expected to be fire resisting, inc vision panels and fanlights:

- Lobbies

Lobby Glazing

- 30 mins E

Is glazing reasonable and free from any obvious defects?

Yes

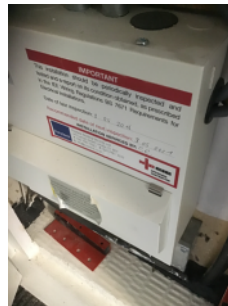
Comments

It was not possible to access the roof space within the scope of this FRA. It should be confirmed there is adequate fire separation between flats, and between flats and the common parts in this area.

There is a small breach of the ceiling in the common staircase, probably left from when the fire alarm was removed. This should be repaired to maintain the integrity of the ceiling.



Fire stopping within electrical meter cupboards.



Electrical installations inspected in 2016



It was not possible to access the roof space within the scope of this FRA



Acid etching on FR Glazing installed in lobby doors

Dampers, Ducts & Chutes

Are there suitable measures to restrict fire spread via ducts and concealed spaces?

Not Confirmed

Comments

No Dampers, Ducts or Chutes evident.

Smoke Ventilation

Areas where smoke ventilation is expected:

- Staircases

Staircases

- Openable Windows

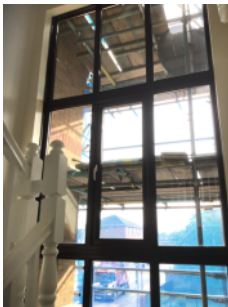
Is smoke ventilation reasonable and free from any obvious defects?

Minor Defects

Comments

There are openable windows available, however these were found to be locked. It is recommended to change the window furniture in staircase windows for that which does not require a key.

It was noted that only the central window is openable, which is positioned lower than the highest point of the lobby doors on the second floor. This must have been deemed acceptable by the relative building control body at the time of the buildings construction. It is recommended to reconfigure the top frame to an openable window should any work be considered on the windows in the future.



Openable window located in centre of glazed staircase

Detection & Warning

Control Equipment

Is an electrical fire alarm system expected?

No

Why not?

Purpose-built flats

Is a fire detection and/or alarm system provided?

No

Communal Areas

System Category

- BS 5839 Pt6 Grade D Category L3

Cause & Effect

- Not confirmed

Is the control equipment suitably located?

N/A

Is the control equipment free from any obvious fault or defect?

N/A

Manual Fire Alarms

Are there sufficient means of manually raising an alarm?

N/A

Are manual callpoints appropriately located and free from obvious defect?

N/A

Automatic Fire Detection

Is there sufficient provision of automatic fire detection?

Yes

Is the type of automatic fire detection suitable and free from obvious defect?

Yes

Comments

There is a BS5839-6 fire alarm provided in the common parts of this building. This may have been provided due to concerns over compartmentation within the building. No documentation regarding the cause and effect of the system was available and it cannot be confirmed whether the fire alarm in the common areas is interlinked to those installed within flats. The provision of a common fire alarm system contradicts National Guidance for a building of this type (general needs, purpose built, self contained flats).

A letter dated 6th January 2020 from QFSM Ltd to ISHA regarding the provision of fire alarms in common parts of blocks of flats offers guidance and recommendations on this matter and this letter should be referred to when considering whether this is a necessary provision, or if it is considered a necessary provision whether this fire alarm is of the Standard required.

Version 2: The common fire alarm has now been removed.

As part of this Type 3 Fire Risk Assessment access was gained into a sample flat to assess the provision and suitability of fire alarms.

Access was gained into flat 10 which has a fire alarm provided to BS5839-6 Grade D1 Category LD2 standard.

It is always recommended as best practice to ensure that working smoke alarms are provided in all dwellings at least to a BS5839-6 Grade D1 Category LD3 Standard (a system of one or more mains powered detectors, each with a tamper-proof standby supply consisting of a battery or batteries), although Grade F1 alarms (a system of one or more battery-powered detectors powered by a tamper-proof primary battery or batteries) are a reasonable short-term measure.

Audibility

Are there adequate means of alerting all relevant persons?

N/A

Firefighting

Fire Extinguishers

Are fire extinguishers expected?

No

Why not?

- Not practicable to train residents
- Fire unlikely in communal areas
- Vandalism concerns

Are fire extinguishers provided?

No

Is the provision of fire extinguishers reasonable?

Yes

Fixed Systems

Are any fixed systems provided?

No

Is provision of fixed systems reasonable?

Yes

Fire Service Facilities

Are any fire service facilities provided?

Yes

Types of facility

- Entrance door override

Is provision of fire service facilities reasonable?

No

Comments

It is recommended that the building contains a premises information box that includes a copy of up-to-date floor plans, as well as information about any lift intended for use by fire and rescue services

The entrance door override was found to be defective.



Defective entrance door override

Lighting

Normal Lighting

Is there adequate lighting of internal escape routes?

Yes

Is there adequate lighting of external escape routes?

Yes

Is there adequate lighting in risk critical areas?

N/A

Emergency Lighting

Method of emergency lighting of internal escape routes:

- Maintained emergency lighting (local)

Is this provision reasonable?

Yes

Method of emergency lighting of external escape routes:

- Maintained emergency lighting (local)

Is this provision reasonable?

Yes

Method of emergency lighting of other areas:

- Not applicable

Is this provision reasonable?

Yes

Comments

Although this inspection took place during daylight hours, given the provision of street lighting in the immediate vicinity and lighting provided by surrounding buildings, it is reasonable to assume there would be sufficient borrowed light to aid escape in these areas in addition to the provided emergency lighting.



Maintained EL is provided in the common parts

Signs & Notices

Escape Routes

Is escape route signage necessary?

No

Why not?

- Simple escape routes
- Routes in ordinary use

Is escape route signage provided?

No

Is provision of escape route signage suitable?

Yes

Fire Doors

Is there signage suitable for self-closing fire doors?

Yes

Is there signage suitable for locked fire doors?

Yes

Is there signage suitable for automatic fire doors?

N/A



Fire door keep shut signage on lobby doors

Other Signs & Notices

Is there suitable signage for fire service facilities?

Yes

Are fire action notices suitable?

Yes

Are there suitable notices for fire extinguishers?

N/A

Is there suitable zone information for the fire alarm system?

N/A

Fire Safety Management

Procedures & Arrangements

Current evacuation policy	Stay Put
Are fire action procedures suitable and appropriately documented?	Not Known
Are there suitable arrangements for calling the fire service?	N/A
Is there a suitable fire assembly point?	N/A
Are there suitable arrangements for the evacuation of disabled people?	Yes

Comments

These are general needs flats and as such no specific occupancy risk is identified. Tenants are presumed to be a typical cross section of public and could include visitors and contractors. It is assumed that all occupants and visitors are capable of using the means of escape unaided to reach a place of ultimate safety.

Training & Drills

Are staff regularly on the premises?	No
Are employees from outside organisations given appropriate fire safety information?	Yes

Comments

Fire Action notices provide sufficient information to inform persons from outside organisations of the action to take in the event of a fire alarm actuation or discovering a fire.

Testing & Maintenance

Was testing & maintenance information available?	No
Are fire extinguishers subject to suitable test & maintenance?	N/A

Comments

Fire Safety documentation for the testing and maintenance of fire safety systems is held centrally at the ISHA Head Office. The ISHA Neighbourhood Officer has confirmed that these are up to date.

Record Keeping

Were fire safety records available?

No

Comments

Fire Safety documentation for the testing and maintenance of fire safety systems is held centrally at the ISHA Head Office. The ISHA Neighbourhood Officer has confirmed that these are up to date.

Tasks

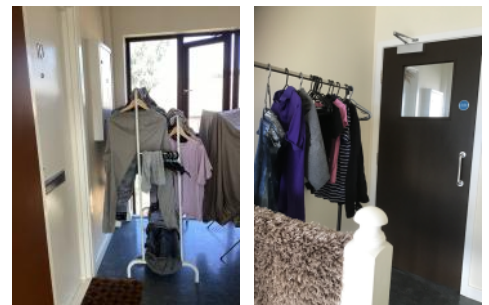
Task 1

Source Version	1
Category	Escape Routes & Fire Spread
Sub Category	Ease of Use
Action Required	Obstructions should be removed from the escape routes in the following locations: Clothing and clothing racks are located on the 2nd floor escape route. VERSION 2: This task has not been completed, in fact the number of items has significantly increased since the last fire risk assessment was carried out
Priority	Medium
Status	Identified
Owner	Neighbourhood Services
Due Date	14 April 2021



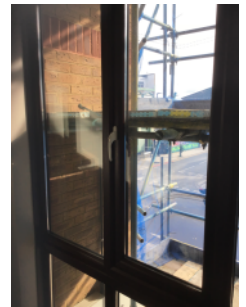
Task 2

Source Version	1
Category	Fire Prevention
Sub Category	Housekeeping
Action Required	The storage of combustible items in escape routes should be prohibited. There is clothing being dried in the common areas on the second floor. VERSION 2: This task has not been completed, in fact the number of items has significantly increased since the last fire risk assessment was carried out
Priority	Medium
Status	Identified
Owner	Neighbourhood Services
Due Date	14 April 2021



Task 3

Source Version	1
Category	Escape Routes & Fire Spread
Sub Category	Smoke Ventilation
Action Required	Windows were found to be locked during this inspection It is recommended to consider change the window furniture in staircase windows for that which does not require a key, to enable the fire service to ventilate the staircase from smoke if they require to do so.
Priority	Low
Status	Identified
Owner	Customer Homes
Due Date	14 October 2021



Task 4

Source Version	2
Category	Escape Routes & Fire Spread
Sub Category	Fire Doors
Action Required	Wedges should not be used to hold open fire doors. (Lobby doors)
Priority	High
Status	Identified
Owner	Neighbourhood Services
Due Date	13 December 2021



Task 5

Source Version	2
Category	Escape Routes & Fire Spread
Sub Category	Construction and Glazing
Action Required	There is a small breach of the ceiling in the common staircase, probably left from when the fire alarm was removed. This should be repaired to maintain the integrity of the ceiling.
Priority	Low
Status	Identified
Owner	Customer Homes
Due Date	14 September 2022



Task 6

Source Version	2
Category	Escape Routes & Fire Spread
Sub Category	Ease of Use
Action Required	Prams should not be stored at the base of the staircase.
Priority	Medium
Status	Identified
Owner	Neighbourhood Services
Due Date	15 March 2022



Task 7

Source Version	2
Category	Fire Fighting
Sub Category	Fire Service Access & Facilities
Action Required	Repair the entrance door override device.
Priority	Medium
Status	Identified
Owner	Customer Homes
Due Date	15 March 2022



Risk Score

Risk Score

Tolerable Risk

Next Assessment Due

7 September 2024

Likelihood	Potential Consequence		
	Slight Harm	Moderate Harm	Extreme Harm
High	Moderate	Substantial	Intolerable
Medium	Tolerable	Moderate	Substantial
Low	Trivial	Tolerable	Moderate

Likelihood

- 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.

Consequence

- Slight** Outbreak of fire unlikely to result in serious injury or death of any occupant (other than an occupant sleeping in a room in which a fire occurs).
- Moderate** 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** Significant potential for serious injury or death of one or more occupants.