SELF PRESERVATION SOCIETY

By Jim Creak

Editor of the Means of Escape Magazine and Chairman of The Health & Safety Signs Association.

www.means-of-escape.com

Agenda

Regulatory Reform

Fire Safety Engineering solutions

Self Regulation

Self Assessment

Risk Appropriate

Non – prescriptive Vs Prescriptive

Code Sufficient

Passing the buck – "Control by contract"

(3) Any duty imposed by articles 8 to 22 or by regulations made under article 24 on the responsible person in respect of premises shall also be imposed on every person, other than the responsible person referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), who has, to any extent, ***control*** *of those premises so far as the requirements relate to matters within his* ***control.***

(4) Where a person has, by virtue of any contract or tenancy, an obligation of any extent in relation to —
(a) the maintenance or repair of any premises, including anything in or on premises; or
(b) the safety of any premises,
that person is to be treated, for the purposes of paragraph (3), as being a person who has ***control*** *of the premises to the extent that his obligation so extends.*

Regulatory Reform order

Stakeholders Will Examine - 'The 4 C's'

Control

Competence

Co-operation

Communication

Effective Management - ‘The 5 P’s’

Policy

Procedure

Prevention

Practice

Policing

My Field – Fire Safety Signs

BS 5499 Part 1 2002
Graphical symbols and signs – Safety signs including fire safety signs – Part 1 : Specification for geometric shape, colour and layout

My Field – Fire Safety Signs

BS 5499 Part 4 2000

Safety signs, including fire safety signs – Part 4 : Code of practice for escape route signing

This Code reflects best practice; the illustrations show a system designed to provide the optimum amount of information to identify clearly the location and direction of the means of escape from the built environment to a place of safety.

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BS 5499-4: 2000 Introduction.

A standardized method of signing with the use of appropriate supplementary text throughout the working environment assists the process of education and instruction on the meaning of safety signs, and the appropriate actions to be taken.

The supplementary text component of the signs shown in the illustrations demonstrates how escape route signing can have a role to play in the management of a building. The use of supplementary text helps building occupants to differentiate normal egress routes from those intended for emergency use only.

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BS 5499-4: 2000 Introduction cont.

The illustrations within this Code of Practice are based on the assumption that some of the occupants may be unfamiliar with the premises. The illustrations should be interpreted as recommendations and not as minimum requirements.

This Code of Practice recommends the use of the internationally agreed graphical symbol for "emergency exit". This symbol differs from that illustrated in the European Council Directive 92/58/EEC but fully meets the requirements of the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996 (SI No. 341).

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BS 5499-4: 2000 Introduction cont.

The Safety Signs Regulations 1980 (SI No. 1471) did not include a graphical symbol for "emergency exit". Since then there has been much activity concerning the sign for emergency exit. This activity included the testing of the comprehensibility of a large number of emergency exit signs in many countries and the reactions of people to the signs in varying conditions. The consequence of this was substantial international agreement on one sign for "emergency exit" as depicted in ISO 6309 and ISO 3864. This sign was published in the UK in BS 5499-1:1990, see also Table 1 of this Code. Its use is recommended in this Code as the internationally recognized symbol for use for escape route signing.

The signing of escape routes may form part of the management of means of escape. Many other considerations have to be taken into account, including the requirements of people with special needs, in
order to establish a safe procedure. Advice may be found in the BS 5588 series of standards.

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BS 5499 Part 5 2002
Graphical symbols and signs – Safety signs, including fire safety signs – Part 5 : Signs with specific safety meanings

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BS 5499 Part 6 2002
Creation and design of graphical symbols for use in safety signs – Requirements.

My Field – Fire Safety Signs

BS 5499 Part 10 2006

Safety signs, including fire safety signs – Part 10 : code of practice for the use of safety signs , including fire safety signs.

Safety signs can make a major contribution to good communication and the development of good safety culture. Throughout this code of the practice the term "safety sign" includes "fire safety sign" where appropriate.

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BS 5499-10: 2006 Introduction.

This code of practice is intended to assist the facilities manager of the premises and others responsible for selecting and installing safety signs. This code of practice reflects best practice and shows how to use safety signs in a standardized manner to ensure consistent application throughout a particular environment or an entire organization.

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BS 5499-10: 2006 Introduction cont.

Safety signs using graphical symbols provide important benefits in the field of communication. Properly used they can:

- provide information in a compact form;
- provide information in a form that is independent of language;
- have a visual impact; and
- guide the viewer to a desired outcome or appropriate decision.

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BS 5499-10: 2006 Introduction cont.

However, these benefits are not always achieved in practice. If safety signs are used in a consistent manner they will become familiar to the viewers and thus be widely understood and effective. There might, however, be instances when optimum results can only be achieved by the provision of supplementary text. The use of the appropriate combination of safety signs with suitable text assists the process of education on the meaning of safety signs and the action(s) to be taken to control risk.

It is important that safety signs clearly convey the intended message to the viewers. In particular, safety signs should differentiate between information that relates to safety requirements (including those associated with unsafe use of misuse of products and equipment) and those that relate to public information.

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BS ISO 17398

Safety Colours and safety signs – Safety signs - Classification, performance and durability of safety signs

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BS ISO 17398: 2004 Introduction.

The International Standard has been prepared to provide manufacturers/ suppliers and purchasers with the means for agreeing and specifying performance parameters for safety signs. The performance parameters agreed for each safety sign shall be maintained throughout that product's expected service life.

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BS ISO 17398: 2004 Introduction cont.

The is International Standard requires manufacturers/ suppliers to classify products and provide comprehensive product descriptions. Both manufacturer/ supplier and purchaser have the possibility to specify product requirements in terms of performance levels, and where appropriate, the expected service environment.

Consistent use of this International Standard will assist in improving knowledge of the requirements set out below and further understanding of the performance of various types of safety signs in everyday use.

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BS ISO 9186
Graphical symbols. Test methods for judged comprehensibility and for comprehension

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BS ISO 7010

Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Safety signs used in workplace and public areas.

There is a need to standardize system of giving safety information that relies as little as possible on the use of words to achieve understanding.

Continued growth in international trade, travel ad mobility of labour requires a common method of communicating safety information.

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ISO 7010: 2003 (E) Introduction

Lack of standardization may lead to confusion and perhaps accidents.

The use of standardized safety signs does not replace proper work methods, instructions and accident prevention training and/or measures. Education is an essential part of any system that provides safety information.

ISO 7010 is intended to be used by all Technical Committees within ISO charged with developing specific safety signing for their industry, to ensure that there is only one safety sign for each safety meaning. It is also intended that this International Standard be revised regulatory to include safety signs as they are standardized by ISO, and which conform to the principles given in ISO 3864-1.

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ISO 7010: 2003 (E) Introduction cont.

The safety signs in this International Standard have been validated by ISO/TC 145/SC 2 according to procedures of standardization current at time of the publication. Future standardization of safety signs may be facilitated with suitable evaluation techniques such as the testing outlined in ISO 9186. Acceptance criteria for safety sign qualification ought to be such that there is confidence that a suitable proportion of the intended audience will understand them. Further design criteria will be added as appropriate and will be approved by ISO/TC 145/SC 2.

Safety signs given in this International Standard are considered to have achieved a satisfactory degree of comprehension as established by independent testing or as a result of their use and application at an international level.

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BS ISO 16069: 2004 Introduction

Continued growth in travel and mobility of labour has resulted in a need to standardize safety way guidance systems (SWGS) so that they communicate the information necessary to allow people to evacuate occupied areas efficiently, and, if need, to assemble in designated safe areas in cases of fire or other emergencies.

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BS ISO 16069: 2004 Introduction cont.

Through consistent and uniform international application of common SWGS design principles, persons in all countries will be better able to recognize and follow the directional information provided by such systems to assist n providing a safe evacuation. As an additional benefit, a standardized SWFS will assist fire fighters and other rescue teams to evacuate occupied areas during emergency escapes.

In order to communicate safety way guidance information efficiently across language barriers, the systems defined in this International Standard incorporate the use of graphical symbols and markings such as arrows, conforming to ISO standards.

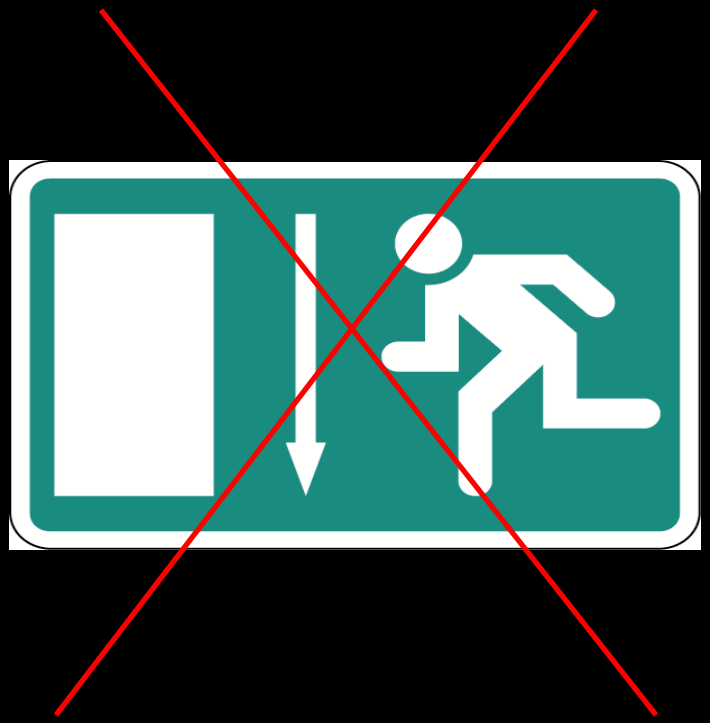
My Field – Fire Safety Signs

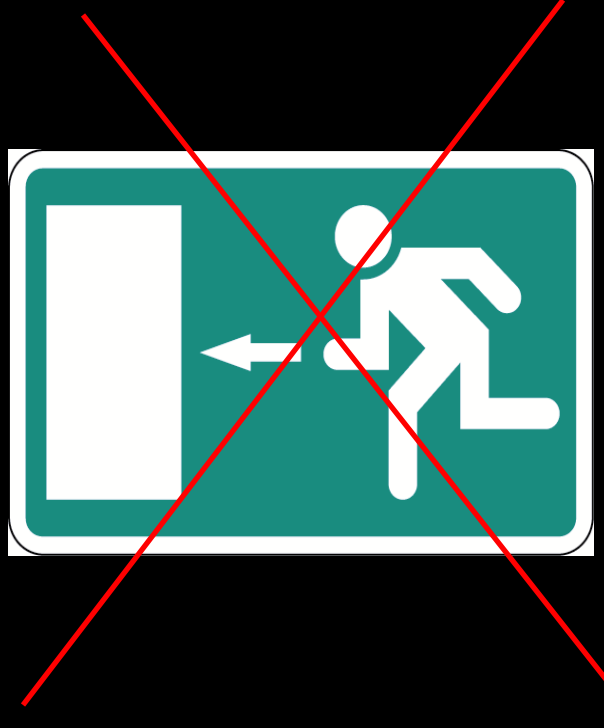
BS ISO 16069: 2004 Introduction cont.

Illumination of escape routes is not part of SWGS and is therefore not covered by this International Standard; a SWGS is not intended to replace emergency escape lighting. There will be certain situations where emergency escape lighting is not needed, and other situations, for example where smoke is present, where emergency escape lighting can lose its efficiency and a SWGS will be more effective in assisting emergency evacuation, but it is generally recommended that SWGS be used in combination with the illumination of escape routes to provide additional benefits for the whole system.

The principles given in this International Standard are intended to provide consistent design elements irrespective of the components used. Consistent use will improve public awareness of the systems and assist rapid recognition and effectiveness in the case of an emergency.

Poor Design – Not Understood





Meaning of sign using directional arrows, as taken from ISO 16069 Graphical symbols, Safety signs-Safety way guidance systems (SWGS)

Meaning as viewed from in front of the sign	Using graphical symbol and supplementary arrow only
a) Proceed forward from here (indicating direction of travel). b) Proceed forward and through from here; when sign is sited above door (indicating direction of travel). c) Proceed forward and up from here (indicating change of level).	
Proceed to the right from here (indicating direction of travel).	
Proceed to the left from here (indicating direction of travel).	
Proceed down from here (indicating direction of travel).	

Jim Creak
HEALTH & SAFETY SIGN ASSOCIATION
www.hssa.co.uk

Meaning of sign using directional arrows, as taken from ISO 16069 Graphical symbols, Safety signs-Safety way guidance systems (SWGS)

Meaning as viewed from in front of the sign	Using graphical symbol and supplementary arrow only
Proceed down to the right (indicating change of level).	
a) Proceed up to the right (indicating change of level). b) Proceed forward and across to the right from here when suspended within an open area.	
Proceed down to the left (indicating change of level).	
a) Proceed up to the left (indicating change of level). b) Proceed forward and across to the left from here when suspended within an open area.	

Thank You

theeditor@means-of-escape.com