

BS 9997:2019



BSI Standards Publication

Fire risk management systems — Requirements with guidance for use

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Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 31 August 2019. It was prepared by Technical Committee FSH/14, *Fire precautions in buildings*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

This British Standard supersedes [PAS 7:2013](#), which is withdrawn.

Relationship with other publications

This British Standard has been prepared in line with ISO/IEC Directives Part 1:2016 – Consolidated ISO Supplement, Annex SL.

Information about this document

This British Standard enables an organization to use the process approach, coupled with the “plan, do, check, act” (PDCA) cycle and risk-based thinking, to align or integrate its fire risk management system with the requirements of other management system standards.

It is not the intent of this standard to prescribe how to meet its requirements, but to give the framework for an organization to do so itself in a manner that is appropriate to its needs and the needs of interested parties. These needs are shaped by legal, regulatory, organizational and industry requirements, the products and services provided, the processes employed, the size and structure of the organization, and the requirements of interested parties.

The implementation of multiple system standards and any associated conformity assessment in an integrated way can result in a more holistic approach to managing business risks, reducing duplication and bureaucracy, avoiding conflict between systems, and ensuring more effective and efficient audits both internally and externally. Attention is drawn to [PAS 99](#), which is a Publicly Available Specification for integrating common management systems.

BS 9997 presents a strategic approach to fire risk management at organization level, and forms part of the BS 999X series. Particular attention is drawn to [BS 9999:2017](#), Section 4, which provides guidance for those designing fire risk management into buildings. [BS 9999:2017](#), Section 9 provides further guidance on managing occupied buildings, which might prove useful to those implementing fire risk management systems in accordance with BS 9997.

Publication HTM 05-01 [1] sets out the Department of Health’s policy on fire safety in the NHS in England. It includes guidance on management arrangements for fire safety in healthcare premises.

Certification. Users of this British Standard are advised to consider the desirability of third-party certification of conformity with this British Standard. Appropriate conformity attestation arrangements are described in BS EN ISO/IEC 17021-1. Users seeking assistance in identifying appropriate certification bodies or schemes may ask BSI to forward their enquiries to the relevant trade association.

Primary Authority Scheme. The Primary Authority Scheme came into effect on 1 October 2008 (with the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 (RESA) [2]) and makes provision for more consistent and coordinated regulatory enforcement. Partnerships formed under Primary Authority apply to a wide range of regulatory services as well as to the regulation of fire safety. The Primary Authority Scheme is a statutory scheme that supports better local regulation and enables businesses

to form a statutory partnership with a single regulatory authority. A register is maintained of businesses and Fire and Rescue Authorities that are in partnership under the Primary Authority Scheme. Organizations that wish to enter into a Primary Authority Scheme are advised to consider the desirability of formalizing their fire risk management systems in accordance with BS 9997.

This publication can be withdrawn, revised, partially superseded or superseded. Information regarding the status of this publication can be found in the Standards Catalogue on the BSI website at bsigroup.com/standards, or by contacting the Customer Services team.

Where websites and webpages have been cited, they are provided for ease of reference and are correct at the time of publication. The location of a webpage or website, or its contents, cannot be guaranteed.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is “shall”.

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Where words have alternative spellings, the preferred spelling of the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary is used (e.g. “organization” rather than “organisation”).

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

Particular attention is drawn to the following legislation:

- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 [3];
- Fire (Scotland) Act 2005 [4];
- Fire Safety (Scotland) Regulations 2006 [5];
- Fire and Rescue Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 [6];
- Fire Safety Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 [7].

0 Introduction

0.1 General

Current fire safety legislation and guidance is based on risk and focuses on individual premises and facilities. It is less specific about managing risk from fire at an organizational level. In many cases, the person(s) with duties under legislation might be part of a larger organization with multiple sites and facilities with common working practices and procedures. This can present challenges with regard to translating fire policy into effective strategies throughout the organization, where fire safety is unlikely to be the key driver.

Although fire safety legislation provides a legal instrument to prosecute if it is perceived that inadequate fire safety management in an organization has resulted in an offence under relevant legislation, there is no definitive guidance that dictates minimum standards, functions and accessibility of fire safety management information across a corporate entity or multiple site organization.

BS 9997 specifies requirements for an organizational fire risk management (FRM) system. The system can be applied in organizations that operate on multiple sites, separate management divisions within an organization, or individual premises within a single entity.

A documented FRM system provides a means of demonstrating that fire policy is translated into action to ensure that the fire risk to people and the organization is reduced as far as reasonably practicable while providing an increased level of assurance that legislative requirements have been met. The extent of the management system needs to be proportionate to the level of risk arising from the organization's activities and subsequent level of assurance sought.

NOTE An organization's risk tolerance (i.e. its readiness to bear risk, after risk treatment, in order to achieve its objectives) can be limited by legal or regulatory requirements.

Documentation of the FRM system and its processes can provide an auditable trail that demonstrates an organization's commitment to fire risk management.

0.2 Operational implications arising from building design

Legislation and most nationally accepted codes and standards offer minimum requirements that are "life safety" focused, and the property and construction sector has become accustomed to this level of protection. However, many organizations view their premises as assets and have well-defined property protection, mission continuity or environmental, economic and social sustainability objectives.

Fire safety management is a key aspect in controlling the risk to people, property and the environment from the destructive effects of fire in all buildings and needs to be taken into account at the design stage when developing the fire strategy.

There is an increased emphasis on fire safety management due to the proliferation of fire-engineered buildings. Such buildings might involve additional management considerations. For example, an enhanced fire safety management system, above and beyond the legal minimum compliance level, can be specified, and considered by approving authorities as a key component of the overall fire strategy. In addition, an enhanced level of management can ensure that robust procedures are put in place to support a specific fire-engineered solution, for example, an assumption that the fire load within the building will not exceed a prescribed limit.

The concept of enhanced management systems, audit and certification is not new. PD 7974-6 recommends that its highest management system level be subject to third-party certification.

Similarly, [BS 9999:2017](#) refers to the need for fire safety management throughout the life of a building. There are two management system levels. Level 1 demonstrates best practice in which the organization's management system is determined to meet a management system standard such as [PAS 7](#), now BS 9997. Level 2 demonstrates good practice with a basic level of management that satisfies the minimum requirements of legislation. This represents the default standard to be taken into account when designing a building.

0.3 Embedding fire safety throughout the construction process

In the early hours of 14 June 2017, a fire spread through Grenfell Tower in London. Seventy-two people died, many homes were destroyed and countless lives have been affected. Following this tragedy, a national programme of extensive testing of the cladding on other high-rise buildings revealed widespread use of aluminium composite materials which did not meet the limited combustibility requirements of building regulations guidance, and raised concerns for the safety of others.

Further concerns soon came to light about the adequacy of the structural design of cladding systems when materials fell from a building in Glasgow. A subsequent series of fire and rescue service audits of tower blocks led to the temporary evacuation in London of the Chalcots Estate, Camden, and resulted in the discovery of structural safety issues with four buildings at the Ledbury Estate, Southwark.

The Secretary of State for the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Home Secretary conducted an independent review of building regulations and fire safety in 2017, which culminated in a report [8] that was presented to Parliament in May 2018. A conclusion of this review was that principal designers and principal contractors have a critical role in embedding fire safety throughout the construction process. They assume primary ownership throughout the construction phase, and especially at handover to the occupation and maintenance phase.

The adoption of BS 9997 is expected to improve accountability and help create an audit trail, ensuring that the management of all stages of design and construction can be tracked through robust change control processes. A formalized FRM system can define, document, implement and maintain procedures to ensure that an adequate level of fire safety information is developed and retained from land acquisition through to handover and occupation, so that every development provides an enhanced level of assurance to occupiers and other interested parties. This approach leads to a clear, traceable pathway of information throughout the design and construction process.

0.4 Fire risk management in the built environment

Once a building has been constructed, the completion of a fire risk assessment is a legislative requirement, but this is only the start of satisfying these requirements. It is also a legislative requirement that the findings of the fire risk assessment are acted upon and that the significant findings of the assessment (and the assessment itself) are kept up to date. For example, a fire risk assessor could highlight a number of critical failings in a building but, unless the management have the resource, motivation and method to correct these, the assessment has no effect on the improvement of fire safety.

Since the introduction of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 [3] and equivalent legislation in Scotland ([4], [5]) and Northern Ireland ([6], [7]), fire and rescue service enforcement activity has progressively increased with a wide range of prosecutions across a wide range of occupancies and building types. A common factor in many prosecutions is the lack of fire safety management with regard to specific buildings that, in a number of cases, can be seen as organizational failures. The report of the fatal accident inquiry into the Rosepark care home fire [9], which resulted in the deaths of 14 residents in 2004, concluded:

“The deficiencies in the management of fire safety at Rosepark contributed to the deaths in that a number of key circumstances would have been quite different if there had been an adequate system of fire safety management”.

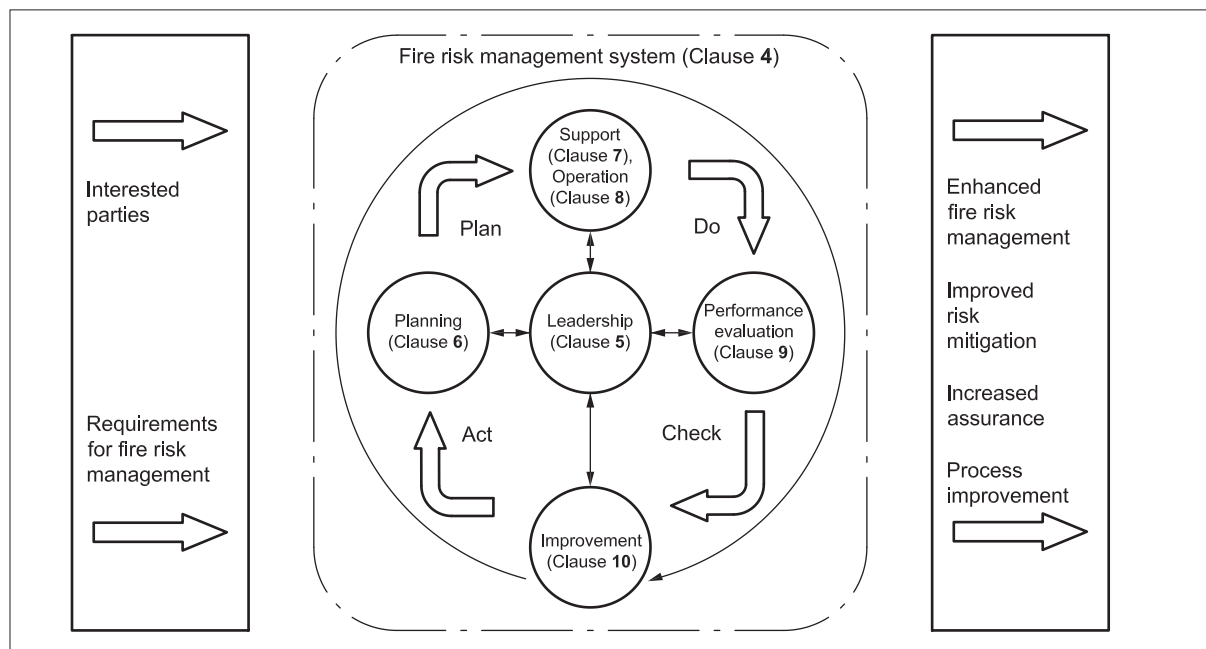
This is consistent with findings of multiple fatality fire inquiries. It can be a symptom of a failure of an inconsistent or haphazard FRM system.

0.5 The “plan, do, check, act” model

BS 9997 applies the “plan, do, check, act” (PDCA) model to implementing, maintaining and improving an FRM system. The basis of the approach is shown in [Figure 1](#), which sets out the requirements of the FRM system in the context of the PDCA model, and is also briefly described as follows:

- **plan:** establish the objectives and processes necessary to deliver results in accordance with the organization’s fire policy;
- **do:** implement the processes;
- **check:** monitor and measure processes against fire policy, strategic objectives, and legal and other requirements, and report the results;
- **act:** take actions to improve fire risk management performance continually.

Figure 1 — Fire risk management “plan, do, check, act” model



Application of the PDCA model ensures consistency with other risk management systems, such as those specified in BS EN ISO 22301, [BS ISO 45001](#), BS ISO 31000 and [BS EN ISO/IEC 27001](#).

BS 9997 specifies requirements for integrating fire safety as a management system approach.

The level of the FRM system (i.e. the extent of documentation and resources devoted to it) depends on a number of factors, such as the scope of the system, the size of the organization and the nature of its activities, products and services, and organizational culture.

0.6 Claims of conformity

An organization can claim that its FRM system conforms to BS 9997. A claim of conformity can be made on the basis of:

- a) a first-party conformity assessment performed by the organization itself (self-assessment);
- b) a second-party conformity assessment performed by, for example, a trade association; or
- c) a third-party conformity assessment performed by an organization, such as a certification body, that is independent of both the organization responsible for the FRM system and, for example, a trade association.

1 Scope

This British Standard specifies requirements for a fire risk management system (FRM system) that can be applied in:

- a) organizations that operate on multiple sites;
- b) separate management divisions within an organization; or
- c) individual premises within a single organization.

This British Standard can accommodate diverse geographical, cultural and social conditions. It is applicable to any organization, regardless of its type or size, or the products and services it provides.

This British Standard provides a framework for an enhanced management system level (Management System Level 1) as described in [BS 9999:2017](#), to provide a measurable assessment of the factors that can be fed into the risk profile for a specific building to allow design freedoms that might otherwise be unobtainable.

This British Standard is intended to be used by any organization that wishes to:

- 1) establish a formal FRM system to minimize risks to life, property, business continuity and the environment from the threat of fire which arises as a result of its activities;
- 2) implement, maintain and continually improve an FRM system; and
- 3) assure itself of its conformity with its stated fire policy and strategy.

NOTE Guidance on the use of this document is given in [Annex A](#).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes provisions of this document¹. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

[BS 9999:2017](#), *Fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings — Code of practice*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this British Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 asset

anything that has value to an organization

NOTE An organization's assets can include processes and brand/reputation.

¹ Documents that are referred to solely in an informative manner are listed in the Bibliography.

3.2 audit

systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which specified criteria are fulfilled

NOTE An audit can be an internal audit (first party) or an external audit (second party or third party), and it can be a combined audit (combining two or more disciplines).

3.3 auditor

person with the demonstrated personal attributes and competence to conduct a fire risk management system audit

[SOURCE: BS EN ISO 9000:2005, 3.9.9, modified]

NOTE 1 An internal auditor can come from the organization's own staff; however, they are expected not to audit systems for which they are responsible.

NOTE 2 An external auditor conducts second- or third-party audits, and is from outside the organization.

3.4 audit report

report containing the results of a fire risk management audit

NOTE The report lists all information pertaining to the audit.

3.5 competence

ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve intended results

3.6 competent person

person, suitably trained and qualified by knowledge and practical experience, and provided with the necessary instructions, to enable the required task(s) to be carried out correctly

[SOURCE: BS 9999:2017, 3.23]

3.7 conformity

fulfilment of a requirement

3.8 continual improvement

recurring activity to enhance the performance of a fire risk management system

NOTE The process of establishing objectives and finding opportunities for improvement is a continual process through the use of audit results and conclusions, analysis of data, management reviews or other means, and generally leads to corrective action.

3.9 corrective action

action to eliminate the cause(s) of a nonconformity and to prevent recurrence

NOTE There can be more than one cause for a nonconformity.

3.10 documented information

information required to be controlled and maintained by an organization

NOTE 1 Documented information can be in any format and media and from any source.

NOTE 2 Documented information can refer to:

- the management system, including related processes;
- information created in order for the organization to operate (documentation);
- evidence of results achieved (records).

3.11 dutyholder

person on whom there is a duty to comply with fire safety legislation

NOTE 1 In England and Wales, one such dutyholder is the “responsible person” to which the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 [3] makes reference.

NOTE 2 The dutyholder can be determined from the relevant fire safety legislation.

3.12 effectiveness

extent to which planned activities are realized and planned results achieved

3.13 evidence

records, statements of fact or other information which are relevant to the audit or assessment criteria and verifiable

[SOURCE: BS EN ISO 9000:2005, 3.9.4, modified]

3.14 fire policy

intentions and direction of an organization, in respect of fire safety, as formally expressed by its top management

3.15 fire risk

combination of the likelihood of the occurrence of fire and consequence(s) likely to be caused by a fire

NOTE This could include number and severity of injuries, or damage to property, assets, business continuity and environment.

3.16 fire risk assessment

process of identifying fire hazards and evaluating the risks to people, property, assets and environment arising from them, taking into account the adequacy of existing fire precautions, and deciding whether or not the fire risk is acceptable without further fire precautions

3.17 fire risk assessor

person who carries out, and documents the significant findings of, a fire risk assessment

3.18 fire risk management strategy

document which defines an organization's fire risk management system, and method of implementing the overarching policy

3.19 fire risk management system (FRM system)

set of interrelated or interacting elements of an organization to establish policies and objectives and processes to achieve those objectives and manage fire risk

NOTE 1 A management system can address a single discipline or several disciplines.

NOTE 2 The system elements include the organization's structure, roles and responsibilities, planning, operation, etc.

3.20 fire risk manager

person nominated to monitor and control management of fire safety

3.21 hazard

source, situation or unsafe act with the potential to result in fire

3.22 hot works

operations involving the use of open flames or the local application of heat or friction

NOTE Examples of hot works include:

- welding;
- grinding and disc cutting;
- soldering;
- use of blow lamps;
- use of bitumen boilers.

3.23 interested party

person or organization that can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by the fire risk management performance of the organization

NOTE Interested parties can include employees, tenants, leaseholders, insurance companies, contractors, principal contractors and enforcing authorities.

3.24 management of fire safety

task(s) carried out by a defined individual or individuals with the appropriate powers and resources to ensure that the fire safety systems (passive, active and procedural) within a building are working properly at all times

3.25 monitoring

determining the status of a system, a process or an activity

NOTE To determine the status there might be a need to check, supervise or critically observe.

3.26 objective

result to be achieved

NOTE 1 An objective can be strategic, tactical or operational.

NOTE 2 Objectives can relate to different disciplines (such as financial, health and safety, and environmental goals) and can apply at different levels (such as strategic, organization-wide, project, product and process).

NOTE 3 An objective can be expressed in other ways, e.g. as an intended outcome, a purpose, an operational criterion or a fire risk management objective, or by the use of other words with similar meaning, e.g. aim, goal or target.

NOTE 4 In the context of FRM systems, fire risk management objectives are set by the organization, consistent with the fire policy, to achieve specific results.

3.27 organization

person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its objectives

NOTE The concept of organization includes, but is not limited to, sole trader, limited company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority, partnership, charity or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private.

3.28 outsource

make an arrangement where an external organization performs part of an organization's function or process

NOTE An external organization is outside the scope of the FRM system, although the outsourced function or process is within the scope.

3.29 performance

measurable result

NOTE 1 Performance can relate to either quantitative or qualitative findings.

NOTE 2 Performance can relate to the management of activities, processes, products (including services), systems or organizations.

NOTE 3 There can be more than one cause for a potential nonconformity.

3.30 procedure

specified way to carry out an activity or a process

3.31 process

set of interrelated or interacting activities which transforms inputs into outputs

3.32 record

document stating results achieved and/or providing evidence of activities performed

3.33 requirement

need or expectation that is stated, generally implied or obligatory

NOTE 1 "Generally implied" means that by custom or common practice it is assumed that the organization and interested parties understand the need or expectation under consideration.

NOTE 2 A specified requirement is one that is stated, for example in documented information.

3.34 risk treatment

process of selection and implementation of measures to modify fire risk

3.35 top management

person or group of people who directs and controls an organization at the highest level

NOTE 1 Top management has the power to delegate authority and provide resources within the organization.

NOTE 2 If the scope of the FRM system covers only part of an organization then top management refers to those who direct and control that part of the organization.

4 Context of the organization**COMMENTARY ON CLAUSE 4**

The context of the organization is important to understand when determining the outcome and the scope of the FRM system. Each organization differs slightly in respect of its structure and physical presence, although, broadly, there are similarities with other organizations when the outcomes of the FRM systems are defined. For example, a housing provider is likely to be interested in fire safety matters beyond the scope of regulated areas, which can create difficulties in how such matters are managed effectively, being under the control of residents.

4.1 Understanding the organization and its context

The organization shall determine external and internal issues that are relevant to its purpose and its strategic direction that affect its ability to achieve the intended result(s) of its FRM system.

The organization shall document, monitor and review information about these internal and external issues.

NOTE 1 The organization should identify the links between its fire policy, objectives and strategy and its wider risk management strategy and the organization's tolerance to risk.

NOTE 2 Issues can include positive and negative factors or conditions.

NOTE 3 Understanding the external context can be facilitated by considering issues arising from legal, technological, competitive, market, cultural, social and economic environments, whether international, national, regional or local.

NOTE 4 Understanding the internal context can be facilitated by considering issues related to values, culture, knowledge and performance of the organization.

4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties

The organization shall determine:

- a) the interested parties that are relevant to the FRM system; and
- b) the requirements of these interested parties that are relevant to the FRM system.

The organization shall document, monitor and review information about these interested parties and their relevant requirements.

NOTE The requirements of interested parties can include, for example, assurance to third parties, where sensitive or vital data are being held or stored on their behalf, or the fire precaution measures in place in the building. The needs of interested parties can be stated, implied or obligatory.

4.3 Legal and regulatory requirements

The organization shall define, document, implement and maintain procedures to determine current legal and other requirements relating to its activities and services that are within the scope of the FRM system.

NOTE The organization should communicate any new, or variations to, legal interpretation to affected employees and other interested parties.

4.4 Determining the scope of the FRM system

COMMENTARY ON 4.4

Once the organization has determined its external and internal issues and understands the needs of interested parties, it needs to determine what the FRM system is to cover.

The scope of an FRM system can include the whole of the organization, specific and identified functions of the organization, specific and identified sections of the organization, or one or more functions across a group of organizations.

4.4.1 The organization shall determine the boundaries and applicability of the FRM system to establish its scope, and record these in a fire risk management strategy document.

NOTE The boundaries are a detailed explanation of the building archetypes, occupancy types and geographical locations of all properties covered by the scope of the FRM system.

4.4.2 Prior to determining the scope of the FRM system, the organization shall take the following issues into account and document the way in which these have been addressed:

- a) the external and internal issues referred to in [4.1](#); and
- b) the relevant requirements of interested parties referred to in [4.2](#).

4.4.3 When defining the scope of the FRM system, the organization shall document and explain any exclusions from the scope.

NOTE For example, the extent of the scope covers all premises within the organization's direct control but excludes any properties that are leased to a third party.

4.5 Fire risk management system and its processes

4.5.1 The organization shall establish, implement, maintain and continually improve the FRM system, including processes needed and their interactions, in accordance with the requirements of this British Standard.

4.5.2 The organization shall determine the processes needed for the FRM system and their application throughout the organization, and shall:

- a) determine the inputs required and the outputs expected of these processes;
- b) determine the sequence and interaction of these processes;
- c) determine and apply criteria and methods (including monitoring, measurements and related performance indicators) needed to ensure the effective operation and control of these processes;
- d) determine the resources needed for these processes and ensure their availability;
- e) assign the responsibilities and authorities for these processes;
- f) address the risks and opportunities as determined in accordance with [6.1](#);
- g) evaluate the processes and implement any changes needed to ensure that these processes achieve their intended results;
- h) improve the processes and the FRM system; and
- i) maintain documented information to support the operation of the processes.

5 Leadership

5.1 Leadership and commitment

Top management shall demonstrate leadership and commitment with regard to the FRM system by:

- a) taking accountability for the effectiveness of the FRM system;
- b) establishing the fire policy and fire risk management objectives and ensuring that they are compatible with the context and strategic direction of the organization;
- c) integrating the FRM system requirements into the organization's business processes;
- d) promoting the use of the process approach and risk-based thinking;
- e) making available the resources needed for the FRM system;
- f) communicating the importance of effective fire risk management and of conforming to the FRM system requirements;
- g) directing and supporting persons to contribute to the effectiveness of the FRM system;
- h) promoting continual improvement by defining and allocating the responsibility and authority for improvement of the management system; and

- i) supporting other relevant management roles to demonstrate their leadership as it applies to their areas of responsibility.

NOTE 1 Reference to “business” in this British Standard can be interpreted broadly to mean those activities that are central to the purposes of the organization’s existence.

NOTE 2 Resources in the context of the FRM system can impact the organization in many ways, for example, in a fiscal, managerial or staffing context.

5.2 Policy

5.2.1 Top management shall establish, implement and maintain a fire policy that:

- a) is appropriate to the purpose and context of the organization and supports its strategic direction;
- b) provides a framework for setting fire risk management objectives;
- c) includes a commitment to satisfy applicable requirements; and
- d) includes a commitment to continual improvement of the FRM system.

5.2.2 The fire policy shall be:

- a) maintained as documented information;
- b) communicated and applied throughout the organization; and
- c) made available to interested parties, as appropriate.

5.2.3 The organization shall review the fire policy at planned intervals and update this as necessary to ensure that it remains current.

5.2.4 A person authorized by top management shall sign and authorize the fire policy.

5.3 Organization roles, responsibilities and authorities

COMMENTARY ON 5.3

For the management of fire safety to be effective, the fire risk manager needs to have sufficient authority and resources to maintain and implement the FRM system.

For the effective planning, organization, control, monitoring and review of the FRM system, the fire risk manager’s responsibility and authority should be appropriate to the organization’s:

- *tolerance to risk;*
- *size;*
- *activities; and*
- *duties under legislation.*

For most small organizations, the role of the fire risk manager may be combined with other risk management functions, such as health and safety or security.

Guidance on the competency of fire risk managers is given in [Annex B, B.1](#) to [B.8](#).

5.3.1 Top management shall assign roles, responsibilities and authorities in respect of fire safety, including the role of fire risk manager, and communicate this information within the organization.

5.3.2 The fire risk manager shall have responsibility and authority for:

- a) ensuring that the FRM system conforms to the requirements of this British Standard;
- b) ensuring that the processes are delivering their intended outputs;
- c) reporting to top management on the performance of the FRM system and on opportunities for improvement; and