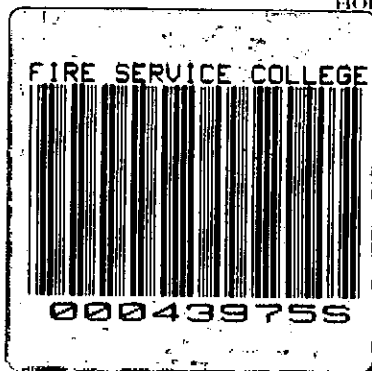




HOME OFFICE  
HORSEFERRY HOUSE, DEAN RYLE STREET  
LONDON SW1P 2AW



To: All Chief Officers

21 November 1994

Dear Sir

**DEAR CHIEF OFFICER LETTER 9/1994**

This letter deals with a number of matters which are summarised below. More detailed information is contained in the relevant Items attached to this letter.

**A EATING AND DRINKING AT CHEMICAL INCIDENTS**

2. This item advises Chief Fire Officers about the findings of an investigation which was carried out after a fire at a chemical factory. The investigation was concerned with the consumption of food and drink by firefighters who attend chemical incidents. The opportunity has also been taken to remind Chief Fire Officers about other relevant extant guidance.

**B THE WEARING OF BREATHING APPARATUS BY PARAMEDICS**

3. This item invites Chief Fire Officers to consider the provision of a training scheme in conjunction with the local ambulance service which could be used to train paramedics in the use of breathing apparatus (BA). This would enable paramedics, properly trained in the use of BA, to provide earlier medical attention in certain emergency situations than would otherwise have been the case.

**C ATTENDANCE AT ROAD ACCIDENTS**

4. In 1993, the Joint Committee on Fire Brigade Operations (JCFBO) set up a small Working Group to review Fire Service Circular 22/1967 which is concerned with specialised equipment recommended to be in attendance at road traffic accidents. The Working Group has completed its review and this item contains updated guidance for Chief Fire Officers. Fire Service Circular 22/1967 is now superseded by this item.

**D FIRE APPLIANCE WATER TANK CAPACITY - RESEARCH PROJECT**

5. The Fire Research and Development Group (FRDG) were asked to undertake a review of fire appliance design by the JCFBO. FRDG were asked to look at three specific areas: the size of water tanks, ladders carried on appliances and the design of locker and stowage systems. FRDG has completed its work on water tanks and the enclosed summary report is circulated to Chief Fire Officers for information.

TH  
9537  
DCO

**E REPRINT OF THE "GUIDE TO FIRE PRECAUTIONS IN EXISTING PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND LIKE PREMISES"**

6. This item advises Chief Officers that the Home Office/Scottish Office publication "Guide to Fire Precautions in Existing Places of Entertainment and Like Premises" has been reprinted and slightly amended. A list of the changes is given.


**F REORGANISATION OF THE FIRE SAFETY SECTION - HM INSPECTORATE OF FIRE SERVICES**

7. This item explains the revised organisation of the fire safety section of the Fire Service Inspectorate and details the arrangements for contacting inspectors.

**G CITIZENS CHARTER COMPLAINTS TASK FORCE: DISCUSSION PAPERS**

8. This item informs Chief Fire Officers about the work of the Citizen's Charter Complaints Task Force and the discussion papers it has issued on "Fairness" and "Attitude and Motivation".

Yours faithfully



*B.T.A.C.*  
**BRYAN T A COLLINS**  
Her Majesty's Chief Inspector  
of Fire Services

## Chapter 11

- Page 129, paragraph 11.30, line 4: the bold print for "stage" is deleted;

## Chapter 12

As a result of various representations we considered there was a need to reinforce the fact that greater flexibility should be shown for smaller premises, particularly village halls, community centres and the like. Amendments are as follows:-

- Page 134, paragraph 12.1, line 1: after "premises", the words "including community centres and village halls" are inserted;
- Page 134, paragraph 12.2, lines 3 to 4: these are amended to read "...precautions are appropriate for the premises so that the requirements are not unduly onerous. However the distances of travel...";
- Page 142, paragraph 12.54: two notes are added at the end, as follows:-

*Notes: 1. In premises used occasionally for audiences up to 100 people, emergency lighting may be provided by torches. Such torches, which should be of adequate strength to guide people out of the premises safely, should be issued to attendants. Additional torches should be provided in dressing rooms and back stage areas for performers to use. If emergency lighting is provided by this means an adequate supply of spare batteries should be available.*

*2. Another form of emergency lighting (which may satisfy the enforcing authority as meeting the requirements of paragraph 6.35) is battery and lamp units. These are often suitable for occasional use and may be hired for the particular event.*

- Page 145, paragraph 12.71, last line: after "Chapter 9," the words "and paragraphs 9.3 and 9.4 are particularly appropriate" are added;

## Chapter 13

- Page 149, sub heading at paragraph 13.6: the reference to "portacabins" is deleted and replaced by "temporary structures". Paragraph 13.6 is amended as follows:-

"In order to reduce the possibility of the spread of fire between structures, temporary structures and caravans, the spacing should normally be not less than 6 metres unless compensating fire safety features are

provided."

- Page 149, paragraph 13.10, line 2: "an" is replaced by "on";
- Page 154, paragraph 13.40: a note is added at the end of the last line as follows:-

*"Note: In relation to circus "big tops" it may not always be possible to restrict the distance of travel to 18 metres. In these circumstances an assessment should be made as to the probable time it would take a person to leave any point within the structure to reach a place of safety and whether other suitable fire safety provisions are in place. Factors which should be taken into account are as follows:-*

- (a) the numbers occupying the structure;*
  - (b) the siting and number of exits;*
  - (c) the seating arrangements and other internal layout;*
  - (d) the number of trained staff on duty at any time;*
  - (e) the means of calling the fire brigade in the event of an emergency;*
  - (f) the means for giving warning in case of fire;*
  - (g) signposting; and*
  - (h) the provision of emergency lighting.*
- Page 158, paragraph 13.69, note 1, line 3: "011 340840 4" is replaced by "0-11-341001-8".

Telephone contact number: 0171 217 8693  
File reference number: FEP/94 12/114/1

## EATING AND DRINKING AT CHEMICAL INCIDENTS

### 1. Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this item is to advise Chief Fire Officers of the findings of an investigation following a fire at a chemical factory and to remind them of other relevant extant guidance.

### 2. Eating and Drinking

2.1 Following a fire at a chemical factory, a number of firefighters suffered gastro-intestinal symptoms or toxic effects. A number of these firefighters were studied by the local health department, a consultant from the National Poisons Unit and the Employment Medical Advisory Service.

2.2 This epidemiological study carried out by public health authorities concluded that there was a strong association between those displaying gastro-intestinal symptoms and the consumption of cold drinks at the incident site.

2.3 As a result of this enquiry the Public Health Department recommended that eating and drinking at the site of a chemical incident should be avoided but, if necessary, brigades should provide personnel with supplies of food and drink. These should be consumed in a safe area free from contamination from the incident. Chief Fire Officers are advised to follow this advice.

2.4 Food and drink including chewing gum should only be consumed in identified safe areas. Normal standards of hygiene including food hygiene and personal hygiene should be observed and access to uncontaminated water for hand washing may need to be considered.

2.5 Supplies of uncontaminated drinking water should be made available where necessary for firefighters; protection against dehydration is important.

### 3. Other guidance

#### a) Pollution

3.1 Chief Fire Officers are reminded of the possible need for the containment of firefighting media at chemical incidents and of the need for the National Rivers Authority to be alerted at an early stage of an incident.

#### b) Investigation by the Health and Safety Executive

3.2 Chief Fire Officers are reminded that, in the event of an investigation of an incident taking place by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), a brigade may be able to provide information as an emergency service present at the scene or as

an employer with responsibilities under health and safety legislation. In either case the brigade should co-operate fully with HSE and personnel involved should be prepared to provide relevant information.

c) Fire Safety information

3.3 Chief Fire Officers are reminded that information gathered on fire safety visits or on section 1 (1) (d) inspections, which might have significance for operational firefighters attending an emergency incident, should be readily available to operational personnel. Personnel carrying out such visits should be trained to ensure that appropriate information is collected and made available to operational personnel. For guidance see Fire Service Circular 16/89 item 2.

d) Emergency procedures

3.4 In pre-planning, Chief Fire Officers must ensure that the management and staff of chemical factories know the correct procedure for alerting the emergency services and that they know when the fire brigade should be called to attend an incident. Factory management should also have effective arrangements for the evacuation, marshalling and carrying out roll calls of their staff.

4. General

4.1 There are no financial or manpower implications arising from this guidance.

Telephone contact number: 0171 217 8746  
File reference number: FEP/93 25/49/1

**FIRE APPLIANCE WATER TANK CAPACITY - RESEARCH PROJECT**

1. As part of a general review of fire appliance design, the Joint Committee on Fire Brigade Operations (JCFBO) asked the Home Office Fire Research and Development Group (FRDG) to undertake research into three specific areas: (i) the size of water tanks, (ii) ladders carried on appliances, and (iii) the design of locker and stowage systems.

2. FRDG has completed its work in respect of locker and stowage systems and the size of water tanks. The summary report of the work on locker and stowage systems was circulated to brigades with DCOL 2/1994. The other summary report, in respect of fire appliance water tank capacity, has now been published.

3. The report concludes that the appropriate size of appliance tank for a particular brigade depends on so many circumstances that it is not possible for the research to provide simple generally applicable advice. Major factors influencing choice of tank size include:

- a) the balance of rural and urban risks;
- b) the general risk environment in which a particular brigade operates;
- c) the policy of the brigade in relation to matters such as appliance standardisation and the provision of specialised water carrying appliances.

4. The report therefore recommends that water tank sizes should be determined primarily on the basis of local needs.

5. At the 63rd meeting of the JCFBO, held in October 1993, the Committee noted the findings of the report. When FRDG has completed the remaining associated research project, the Joint Committee will decide how to take forward its review of fire appliance design.

6. FRDG have produced a summary of the full report and a copy is attached for information. Further copies of the summary report and copies of the full report are available on request from the Fire Experimental Unit Information Desk.

c/o Fire Service College  
Moreton-in-Marsh  
Gloucestershire  
GL56 0RH

Telephone 01608 650831

Telephone contact number: 0171 217 8746  
File reference number: FEP/91 17/20/2

## THE WEARING OF BREATHING APPARATUS BY PARAMEDICS

### 1. The need for the wearing of breathing apparatus by paramedics

1.1 It has not been general practice for ambulance service paramedics to be trained in the wearing of breathing apparatus. However, a recent reappraisal has concluded that in certain emergencies casualties could benefit from earlier medical attention if some paramedics were trained in the use of breathing apparatus.

1.2 The normal procedure in emergency situations where a danger of environmental pollution may preclude the approach to the scene of medical specialists would be for a team of firefighter protected by breathing apparatus to enter the space and determine whether the atmosphere was safe for medical staff to enter to treat casualties. Medical staff must wait until a decision is made that it is safe for them to enter or alternatively the casualties are brought to a place which is environmentally safe. In some circumstances, such as in long tunnels, the delay in treating casualties might be considerable.

1.3 It is therefore suggested that a need exists for some ambulance service paramedics to be trained and equipped to wear breathing apparatus to enable medical aid to be given to casualties in a potentially hazardous atmosphere with the minimum of delay and that this need could be met by local arrangements between brigades and ambulance services.

### 2. Selection of suitable personnel

2.1 It will be a matter to be determined locally as to which paramedics should be selected to take part in a breathing apparatus training programme. However, as is the case with firefighters, those selected would need to observe the guidance contained in the Health and Safety booklet "Respiratory protective equipment - a practical guide for users" HS(G) series ISBN 0 11 885522 0.

### 3. Training

3.1 All wearers of breathing apparatus must be adequately trained not only to ensure their own safety but also the safety of colleagues. It is recommended that training should take place locally, to a nationally agreed standard. It is suggested that a one day basic familiarisation training course covering donning, starting up, wearing and removing will be sufficient initially. Thereafter paramedics should undertake donning and wearing exercises at the discretion of the Chief Fire Officer. The venue of training courses will be a matter for local determination. Training should be monitored and recorded.

3.2 Paramedics should not be allowed to wear breathing apparatus on the fireground unless the Chief Fire Officer is satisfied that basic training has been completed and that sufficient refresher



training has been undertaken, or experience gained to ensure maintenance of competence. This is of particular importance because it is likely that paramedics will wear breathing apparatus infrequently.

#### 4. Provision of equipment

4.1 Paramedics undertaking the wearing of breathing apparatus will need to be supplied with the appropriate equipment. It should be determined locally how this can be best achieved, bearing in mind that responsibility for the protection of ambulance service personnel lies with the Chief Ambulance Officer.

#### 5. Procedures at incidents

5.1 It is not suggested that ambulance service paramedics should become rescue specialists; this is the role of the fire service. However, suitably trained and equipped paramedics wearing breathing apparatus can be allowed to enter a potentially hazardous atmosphere to give medical aid to casualties under the strict control of and with the guidance of operational firefighters, only when it is judged by the fire officer in charge at the incident that it is safe for them to do so. Members of the paramedic team must at all times follow the instructions of the fire officer in charge, who would be responsible for the safety of the paramedic as if he/she was a member of the breathing apparatus team.

#### 6. Funding

6.1 Given the small number of paramedics likely to be involved in a scheme as outlined in this guidance, it is not anticipated that the costs of the scheme will be high. Nevertheless, Chief Fire Officers will need to consider how the scheme might be funded in their area and it is recommended that consultations should take place locally between the relevant services to see how best the costs might be met. A joint approach is recommended. One brigade, for example, has undertaken to provide breathing apparatus training for paramedics and, in return, the local ambulance service is assisting the brigade with first aid training.

#### 7. Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Paramedics properly trained in the wearing of breathing apparatus could, in certain circumstances provide earlier medical attention to casualties than would otherwise have been the case. They could also prove to be a useful addition to a team of firefighters, who are generally trained only to a first-aid standard. Chief Fire Officers are invited to consider locally with the ambulance service whether a training scheme could usefully be introduced in their brigade.

Telephone contact number: 0171 217 8746  
File reference number: FEP/93 66/359/1

## ATTENDANCE AT ROAD ACCIDENTS

1. Fire Service Circular 22/1967 contains guidance and recommendations regarding the use of special equipment by fire brigades at road accidents. In 1993, the CFBAC Joint Committee on Fire Brigade Operations agreed to set up a Working Group to review and update FSC 22/1967. The Working Group has now concluded its review, and the following recommendations are made as a result of the work carried out by that group.

2. It is generally accepted that a rescue/emergency tender may have a longer distance to travel than a pumping appliance, and may be delayed or even prevented from reaching the scene of the incident by the build up of traffic behind the accident or by adverse weather conditions. It is accordingly recommended that as part of the predetermined attendance to the scene of a road accident fire authorities should ensure that at least one pumping appliance is specially equipped to render help to persons who might be trapped or injured.

3. In order to facilitate the above it is recommended that equipment additional to that which is normally carried on designated pumping appliances is made available, within the following categories:

- a) Lifting, Spreading and Cutting Equipment;
- b) Personal Protection of Crew Members;
- c) Medical Equipment;
- d) Communications;
- e) Miscellaneous Equipment.

It is appreciated that there are a considerable number of variations and different types of equipment available to brigades. Accordingly, this guidance is not prescriptive in its recommendations and it is for individual fire authorities to assess their needs in light of what is required to meet that specific need in provision of equipment.

### (a) LIFTING, SPREADING & CUTTING EQUIPMENT

A set of portable powered lifting spreading and cutting equipment, with a minimum capacity of 4 tons.

### (b) PERSONAL PROTECTION OF CREW MEMBERS

A range of equipment which could include high visibility jackets (one per crew member), chemical protection suits (minimum of two per appliance), protective gloves (various types ie heavy duty), eye protection ie goggles or visors (grade 1 impact resistant) in accordance with the relevant current standard, bump hat or suitable head protection (for use where the fire helmet is inappropriate) and ear defenders (minimum provision for two persons per appliance).

Whilst the above list is intended to give guidance in protection of crew members consideration should also be given to the provision of equipment to protect casualties when appropriate.

(c) MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

Medical equipment may include resuscitation equipment, neck splints and spinal boards etc, blankets (woollen or foil exposure type), stretcher, enhanced first aid box containing large dressings and various solutions for first aid use.

(d) COMMUNICATIONS

Hand held portable radios and loud hailer. Brigades should refer to previous guidance about the use of radios in close proximity to vehicles fitted with air bags; see ITEM F of DCOL 8/1994.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Lighting (powered and portable), lighting tripods, selection of blocks, road cones, accident warning signs, stationery to include tags for body tagging, road marking equipment, warning beacons, hand cleaning solution ie Dettol or equivalent.

4. TRAINING

Training in the use of specialist rescue equipment together with rescue techniques is essential. It is therefore recommended that training with the additional and enhanced equipment should be carried out at regular intervals and where possible exercises involving the other emergency services (police and ambulance) should be carried out.

5. This item supersedes Fire Service Circular 22/1967.

Telephone contact number: 0171 217 8639  
File reference number: FEP/93 30/1504/3

**REPRINT OF THE "GUIDE TO FIRE PRECAUTIONS IN EXISTING PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT AND LIKE PREMISES"**

This item advises Chief Officers of the reprint of the Home Office/The Scottish Office publication "Guide to Fire Precautions in Existing Places of Entertainment and Like Premises".

2. Minor amendments have been made to remove ambiguity (e.g. a better explanation of occupant capacity and the calculation of exits is given in Chapter 5), to introduce greater flexibility for such premises as village halls & community centres and to provide discretion where travel distances in "big tops" exceed 18 metres. A full revision of the guide will be undertaken following Ministerial decisions on the Interdepartmental Review into Fire Safety Legislation and Enforcement. The price of the guide has increased slightly to £9.95.

3. The changes in this reprint are as follows:-

Front cover

- "Scottish Home and Health Department" has been replaced by "The Scottish Office";

Introduction

- Page 6, paragraph 6, line 8: "011 340840 4" is replaced by "0-11-341001-8";

Chapter 2

- Page 22, paragraph 2.15: The address of the "Joint Committee on Mobility for Disabled People" has been amended to "Woodcliffe House, 51a Cliff Road, Weston-Super-Mare, Avon BS22 9SE";

Chapter 5

- Page 45, paragraph 5.26, line 5: after "exits" the words "and note paragraph 5.33 about the need to discount the largest exit)." have been added;
- Page 47, paragraph 5.26: the example of the occupancy calculation at the end of the page has caused some confusion as it did not take into account the need to discount the largest exit. The explanatory note has therefore been amended and includes a cross reference to paragraph 5.33, as follows:-

*"Note: The mathematical calculation for exits does not take into account the need for the largest exit to be discounted (see paragraph 5.33), which means that the number of exits has to be increased in the example from 4 to 5. If the largest exit is 4 units of exit width this means that the dance hall will need to be*

provided with 17 units of exit width in order that 13 units are available for use at any time."

- Page 59, paragraph 5.79: a note has been added about ramps for wheelchair users in line with the Guide to Health, Safety and Welfare at Pop Concerts and Similar Events, as follows:-

*"Note: Ramps for wheelchair users should conform to British Standard 5810. In particular they should be provided with level resting space landings every 10 metres and should have raised safety edges and handrails."*

## Chapter 8

- Page 99, paragraph 8.45, last line: after "...processes)" the words "(See technical definitions of durably and non-durably flame-retarded fabric)." are added;
- Page 100, paragraph 8.55, line 1: "Durably" and the bold print are deleted. The paragraph starts:- "Flame-retarded scenery additional to..." (not bold);
- Page 100, paragraph 8.56, (a) in line 5 and (b) in lines 2 to 3: the words "durably" and the bold print are deleted from the wording "flame-retarded scenery";

## Chapter 10

- Page 110, paragraph 10.6: the original note at the end of the paragraph has been deleted and new notes 1 and 2 inserted as follows:-

*Notes: 1. Care should be taken when using halon or CO<sub>2</sub> extinguishers as the fumes and products of combustion may be hazardous in confined spaces. Because of its ozone depleting potential the production of halon ceased on 1 January 1994 and only banked or recycled halon is now available. Existing halon extinguishers may continue to be used but halon will eventually become more difficult to obtain and managers, owners etc should consider how any halon extinguishers will be replaced.*

2. *The Department of Trade and Industry has produced a new leaflet "Fire Fighting Halon Phase Out: Advice on Alternatives and Guidelines for Users" which may be obtained free of charge from DTI, 151 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1 9SS (telephone 071-215 1018).*

ITEM F  
DCOL 9/1994

**FIRE SAFETY SECTION - FIRE SERVICE INSPECTORATE**

The fire safety section of the Fire Service Inspectorate has recently been reorganised, as shown in the chart accompanying this item. Essentially, three Grade 2 inspectors plus the Senior Fire Safety Inspector will carry out inspections of the fire safety arrangements in fire brigades as part of the annual inspection. The Grade 2 inspectors form the management group and will be linked to the territorial inspector in each of the inspection regions.

The organisation of the section together with the division of responsibility between the fire safety inspectors is shown on the attached chart. Included is the name of the inspector in each case with telephone number. It should be noted that other than in the case of the inspector responsible for the Crown Premises Inspection Group, the telephone extension number shown on the chart against the inspectors name should be preceded with 0171 217 + ext. In the event of difficulty, callers should use the general enquiries number, 0171 217 8081.

Persons with queries are welcome to telephone the inspector responsible for the subject of the query direct. However, it is preferred that any correspondence is addressed to the Senior Fire Safety Inspector impersonally in the first instance.

It is regretted that the inspectorate cannot receive casual callers. Persons wishing to visit the offices in Horseferry Road should make previous arrangements with the inspector they would wish to meet.

ITEM G  
DCOL 9/1994

**CITIZEN'S CHARTER COMPLAINTS TASK FORCE DISCUSSION PAPERS**

Item D of DCOL 8/94 announced that the Citizen's Charter Complaints Task Force were producing a series of discussion documents. The first two in the series "Access to Complaints Systems" and "Simplicity and Speed" were distributed with that DCOL.

2. Two copies of each of the next two discussion papers, "Fairness" and "Attitude and Motivation" are enclosed.

3. Any enquiries about this item should be directed to Mr Pillai (Fire Service Division) at the number below.

Telephone contact number: 0171 217 8750

SFSI - HMSI REID

MRS BRIDGET MONTICELLI  
PERSONAL SECRETARY  
TEL EXT: 8554

FIRE SERVICE INSPECTORATE  
HORSEFERRY HOUSE  
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DSFSI HMI WRIGHT

HSE  
GUIDANCE  
TECHNICAL STANDARDS  
POLICY

GENERAL ENQUIRIES TEL: 0171 217 8081/8491  
INSPECTORS TEL NO: 0171 217 + EXT.

SDO WEBB (STAFF OFFICER) TEL EXT: 8081  
MISS DAWN ANDERSON ADMINISTRATION OFFICER TEL EXT: 8491

FIRE SAFETY ENGINEERING

FIRE SAFETY TECHNICAL SUPPORT

FIRE SAFETY MANAGEMENT

HMI BERRY 8687 AIFS EADY 8724	HMI BOMLES 8037 AIFS BURKE 8719	HMI MOSELEY 8315	HMI CHRISTIAN 8020	HMI ROBINSON 0483 776263	HMI KENT 8197 AIFS KELLETT 8012	HMI PEARCE 8758 AIFS (VACANT)	HMI RITCHIE 8504
MEANS OF ESCAPE ACCESS/EGRESS DISABLED FIXED FIREFIGHTING SYSTEMS SMOKE MANAGEMENT FIRE MODELLING BUILDING REGULATIONS HUMAN BEHAVIOUR ACCESS FOR FIREFIGHTING STRUCTURAL FIRE PREVENTION LIAISON WITH DOE	FIRE DETECTION AND WARNING SYSTEMS EMERGENCY AND SAFETY LIGHTING SIGNS PORTABLE FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS AND ROLLING STOCK TUNNELS LIFTS TYRES	DRAFTING NEW OR REVISED TECHNICAL GUIDANCE ADVICE TO BRIGADES ON TECHNICAL POLICY LIAISON WITH FIRE SAFETY DIVISION ON TECHNICAL MATTERS	EUROPEAN LIAISON REACTION TO FIRE LIAISON WITH DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - FIRE CODE HOSPITALS RESIDENTIAL CARE NURSING HOMES	CROWN PREMISES INSPECTION GROUP	BRIGADE INSPECTIONS BRIGADE OMPI'S AND STATISTICS FIRE RESEARCH FIRE INVESTIGATION INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FIRE SAFETY MANAGEMENT GUIDE LIAISON WITH ARSON PREVENTION BUREAU FIRES OF SPECIAL INTEREST PREPARATION OF BRIGADE STATISTICS LIAISON NATIONAL FIRE STATISTICS	BRIGADE INSPECTIONS FIRE PRECAUTIONS ACT LICENSING ACT GAMING ACT FIRE SERVICES ACT HOUSING ACT LIAISONS WITH:- PRISONS DEPT MINISTRY OF DEFENCE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FISHERIES AND FOOD PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT PREMISES SPECIAL PREMISES REGULATIONS	BRIGADE INSPECTIONS BRIGADE FIRE SAFETY TRAINING NATIONAL VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS NATIONAL CORE CURRICULUM LIAISON WITH FSC SPORTS GROUNDS PETROLEUM PUBLICITY AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION