

# Fire Safety Evaluation and Emergency Planning: An Integrated Risk Reduction Strategy

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DOI : <https://doi.org/10.51583/IJLTEMAS.2025.1412000077>

Received: 15 December 2025; Accepted: 20 December 2025; Published: 06 January 2026

## ABSTRACT

The fire safety evaluation is a necessary process in industrial, commercial, and institutional settings to avoid fire-related incidents, protect lives, and reduce property losses. To assess fire hazards and ignition sources and to prevent fire and control systems. This paper gives the methodology of fire safety precaution and prevention in different places like industries, workplaces, and domestic places. This paper analyzes risk assessment, engineering control systems, emergency preparation, and precaution and prevention methods in the chemical industry. By systematic approach in the fire evaluation system in the chemical industry to give training in all zones in the industry, maintenance of equipment, and periodic audits, it is recommended to give a compliance report correctly regarding fire safety and sustainable fire safety permanence.

**Keywords:** Fire Safety, Risk Assessment, Fire Prevention, Emergency preparation, Industrial Safety, Fire Protection Systems.

## INTRODUCTION

The main object of fire safety is to protect life first and property next from the ravages of fire. Mainly, fire safety planning is required for sites as well as buildings. In industry, fire safety is required for workers and property; also, the small fire it gives destroys large damage, like plants, persons, and properties. Fire safety is a critical aspect of occupational health and safety management in all industries. Fire incidents not only cause severe human casualties and economic losses but also disrupt production and environmental stability. Fire safety evaluation is a process with the main objective of identifying the capacity of fire hazards, assessing the effectiveness of control measures, and making something safe and secure in compliance with fire safety regulations such as the National Building Code (NBC) of India, NFPA Standards, and OSHA regulations.

### Objectives of Fire Safety Evaluation

The following objectives are undertaken in conducting a fire safety evaluation: to identify and assess fire hazards and potential ignition sources; to evaluate the adequacy of existing fire prevention and fire protection systems; to ensure compliance with applicable statutory and regulatory fire codes; to recommend corrective measures for identified deficiencies; and to enhance fire safety preparedness through systematic training and comprehensive emergency response planning.

### Factors of Fire Safety Evaluation

The following factors are involved for fire safety evaluation:

#### Fire Hazard Identification

a Fire hazards and potential ignition sources include poor housekeeping practices; smoking materials such as bides and cigarettes; hot surfaces generated by friction or excessive heat; welding and cutting operations involving open flames and combustion; self-ignition due to exposure and the presence of ignition sparks;

mechanical sparks and molten hot substances; and hazards associated with static electricity and electrical systems.

### Fire Risk Assessment

#### RAM (Risk Assessment Method)

The following factors are involved in risk assessment calculation:

- a) Function
- b) Formula
- c) Likelihood
- d) Color-coding

		Consequence				
		Negligible 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5
Likelihood	5 Almost certain	Moderate 5	High 10	Extreme 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
	4 Likely	Moderate 4	High 8	High 12	Extreme 16	Extreme 20
	3 Possible	Low 3	Moderate 6	High 9	High 12	Extreme 15
	2 Unlikely	Low 2	Moderate 4	Moderate 6	High 8	High 10
	1 Rare	Low 1	Low 2	Low 3	Moderate 4	Moderate 5

The matrix uses color coding to indicate the urgency of action required:

**Low Risk (Green):** The risks are acceptable and require only routine monitoring.

**Moderate Risk (Yellow):** The risks require planned control measures and supervision.

**High Risk (Orange):** The type risk immediate corrective actions are necessary to reduce the risk level.

**Extreme Risk (Red):** The risks are unacceptable. The activity must be stopped until effective control measures are implemented.

Risk Assessment Matrix is represents 4 colors as follows below

Low : Green Color

Medium : Yellow Color

High : Orange Color.

Very High (Catastrophic): Red Color

Formula of Risk = Likelihood x Severity.

## **Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS)**

### **Function:**

RAMS is an essential health and safety management tool used to identify potential hazards and to define safe work procedures for controlling risks.

### **Purpose:**

The primary purpose of RAMS is to reduce hazards, prevent accidents and operational difficulties, and ensure compliance with applicable safety regulations and standards.

### **Application:**

RAMS is widely applied in high-risk industries, particularly in construction, engineering, and industrial operations where systematic risk control is required.

### **Components:**

RAMS consists of several components, including step-by-step procedures for hazard identification, risk analysis, risk evaluation, and the implementation of control measures.

### **KeyBenefit:**

A major benefit of RAMS is that it ensures all personnel involved in an operation understand potential risks and adopt appropriate precautionary measures based on the risk assessment matrix.

### **Risk Evaluation (Fire Safety Context):**

In the context of fire safety, RAMS is used to evaluate and manage fire-related risks by assessing hazard severity and likelihood, thereby supporting compliance with fire safety requirement

### **Evaluation of Fire Detection Systems**

To detect the fire, the heat detector, smoke detector, and flame detector are checked once they're working. They are also checked to ensure they're installed in the correct place in the industry and workplace. Check and confirm whether the warning alarm system is working or not. Every detector is installed based on modern technology.

### **Evaluation of Fire Suppression Systems**

In industry suppression systems are installed as automatic sprinklers, foam extinguishers, carbon dioxide, and hydrants. Evaluate the fire suspension system and inspect whether all are functioning correctly or not, inquire about maintenance history, and ensure adequate coverage in all areas.

### **Human Factors and Training**

The following factors are required for addressing human factors in industrial training programs: evacuation drills, letter visibility, chart lettering, height visibility, and character height visibility. These factors are important and must be evaluated to ensure the effectiveness of training programs, particularly in emergency communication and safety awareness

### **Structural and Passive Fire Protection Method**

Structural safety evaluation ensures that fire-resistant materials, knowledge of the escape routes for emergency purposes when a fire occurs, knowledge of the route maps in all zones in the industry, and compartmentalization

meet standards. To install Passive fire protection measures like fire doors, dampers, and barriers play a crucial role in containing fire spread. The building is designed to protect from

### Fire Safety Evaluation Methodology

During a fire safety audit, the examination typically includes fire safety systems and equipment, emergency escape routes, fire doors and compartmentation, emergency lighting and signage, fire safety training and staff awareness, the handling and storage of hazardous materials, fire safety management practices and records, and provisions for vulnerable occupants.

### Fire Safety Auditing Check List

The fire safety audit checklist comprises fire exits and escape routes, fire alarm systems, fire suppression systems, emergency lighting, fire doors and fire-rated walls, electrical safety measures, storage and housekeeping practices, fire drills and training programs, fire safety plans and records, and the identification and control of special hazards.

### Case Study: Industrial Fire Risk Evaluation

A chemical processing plant was assessed for fire safety compliance



This is a case study in Visakhapatnam. Tension gripped the East India Petroleum Chemicals (EIPL) premises in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, on 7th September (Sunday) afternoon when lightning struck a methanol tanker during a thunderstorm, causing a fire.

Visakhapatnam lightning strike spark massive fire at EIPL methanol tanker, navy helicopter join ops, no casualties. The EIPL serves as a key storage and transit point for petroleum, oil, lubricants, chemicals, and LPG supplied largely to regional industries, highlighting the vital importance of stringent safety protocols. It is controlled on 9th September.



**These are key factors when audit reports are given.**

## Probable Root Cause

Presence of flammable vapor in the environment

Failure of Lightning Protection

## Required Action

Revisit and update HARA

Review & Revalidate Lightning Arresters System

Upgrade Foam for Firefighting

## Role of Technology in Fire Safety

Fire safety management has been revolutionized by recent technological advancements. Internet of Things (IoT)-based fire detection systems enable real-time monitoring and rapid alert generation. Artificial intelligence (AI)-driven predictive models support the early detection of abnormal thermal patterns and potential fire risks. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) simulations are used to predict fire and smoke spread and to optimize evacuation routes. Digital twin technology facilitates virtual modeling for enhanced safety planning, training, and emergency preparedness.

## CONCLUSION

Fire safety evaluation is a fundamental component of risk management in any industrial or institutional setup. A systematic and periodic evaluation helps identify hazards, assess risk, and make sure planning for emergencies. Integration of engineering controls on human factors and modern technology significantly enhances safety outcomes. When we require safety without risk, we follow safety measures regarding fire. To achieve sustainable fire safety, we organized training classes in all aspects, like awareness programs on safety measurements, awareness on fire safety equipment like detectors, training classes on sign visibility, evacuation drills, and training classes on escaping danger zones. Lastly, train classes on escaping danger zones and explain safety precautions and prevention methods.

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