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| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Dance class** | **Date** | **01/07/2018** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** | **University of Southampton Salsa Society** | **Assessor** | **Christopher J C Tacon** |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** | ***Jamie Ford*** | **Signed off** |  |

| ***PART A***  |
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| **(1) Risk identification** | **(2) Risk assessment** | **(3) Risk management** |
| **Hazard** | **Potential Consequences** | **Who might be harmed****(user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)** | **Inherent** |  | **Residual** | **Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)** |
| **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Score** | **Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)** | **Likelihood** | **Impact** | **Score** |
| Nature of site | People may trip, fall, or slip, due to generally slippery flooring or due to trip hazards | All those in the MPS | **2** | **2** | **4** | Encourage those not dancing to wear appropriate footwear, ensure that trip hazards are identified and removed | **1** | **2** | **2** | Make students aware at the beginning of class of trip hazards and ask them to be minimised |
| Physical exertion/injury in class | Could lead to some pain or in serious cases a pulled muscle | All those dancing in the MPS | **2** | **2** | **4** | Ensure that students can work at their own level to reduce injury, and always include a warm up | **1** | **2** | **2** | Ask that students recently injured take the necessary rest time to ensure they heal fully and do not put themselves at risk |
| Falling whilst dancing | Could lead to bruising on the hard, wooden floor | All those dancing in the MPS | **3** | **1** | **3** | Maintain split ability classes to ensure students are not pushed beyond what is safe for them | **2** | **1** | **2** | If somebody seems to be at risk due to slippery footwear, ask them to change and dance in more suitable/safe clothing |
| Exhaustion | Could lead to an increased likelihood of injury, or when hot fainting | All those dancing in the MPS | 2 | 1 | 2 | Make dancers aware of nearby water supply, and ensure that no dancer feels obligated to over-exert them self | 1 | 1 | 1 | If a student appears exhausted, be pro-active in asking them to sit out to eliminate the risk of further exhaustion or other consequences |
| Fire alarm | People may panic, collide, or trip as they aim to leave the building. They may also get lost. | All those in the MPS | 1 | 1 | 1 | Make sure that everyone attending is aware of where the fire exits are, and where the assembly point is | 1 | 1 | 1 | Check regularly is there are any scheduled fire alarm tests |
| Security | Material could be damaged by dancers, or potentially stolen | All those in the MPS | 1 | 2 | 2 | Make dancers aware that we cannot be responsible for the security of their belongings | 1 | 2 | 2 |  |
| Moving Speakers/Sound equipment | Could fall on feet, bruise/fracture/break toes. Could lead to back damage. | All committee members in the Salsa Society | **2** | **3** | **6** | **Make committee members aware of the risks and ensure correct lifting technique is used** | **2** | **2** | **4** | If someone is unable to correctly move the equipment, get another committee member to do it |

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| ***PART B – Action Plan*** |
| **Risk Assessment Action Plan** |
| **Part no.** | **Action to be taken, incl. Cost** | **By whom** | **Target date** | **Review date** | **Outcome at review date** |
| 1 | Ensure that dance committees are made aware of fire procedures | Jan Feeley | 01/10/18 |  |  |
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| Responsible manager’s signature: | Responsible manager’s signature: |
| Print name: | Date: | Print name: | Date |

**Assessment Guidance**

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| 1. Eliminate
 | Remove the hazard wherever possible which negates the need for further controls | If this is not possible then explain why |  |
| 1. Substitute
 | Replace the hazard with one less hazardous | If not possible then explain why |
| 1. Physical controls
 | Examples: enclosure, fume cupboard, glove box | Likely to still require admin controls as well |
| 1. Admin controls
 | Examples: training, supervision, signage |  |
| 1. Personal protection
 | Examples: respirators, safety specs, gloves | Last resort as it only protects the individual |

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| **LIKELIHOOD** | 5 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **IMPACT** |

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| Impact | Health & Safety |
| 1 | Trivial - insignificant | Very minor injuries e.g. slight bruising |
| 2 | Minor | Injuries or illness e.g. small cut or abrasion which require basic first aid treatment even in self-administered.  |
| 3 | Moderate | Injuries or illness e.g. strain or sprain requiring first aid or medical support.  |
| 4 | Major  | Injuries or illness e.g. broken bone requiring medical support >24 hours and time off work >4 weeks. |
| 5 | Severe – extremely significant | Fatality or multiple serious injuries or illness requiring hospital admission or significant time off work.  |

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| Likelihood |
| 1 | Rare e.g. 1 in 100,000 chance or higher |
| 2 | Unlikely e.g. 1 in 10,000 chance or higher |
| 3 | Possible e.g. 1 in 1,000 chance or higher |
| 4 | Likely e.g. 1 in 100 chance or higher |
| 5 | Very Likely e.g. 1 in 10 chance or higher |

Risk process

1. Identify the impact and likelihood using the tables above.
2. Identify the risk rating by multiplying the Impact by the likelihood using the coloured matrix.
3. If the risk is amber or red – identify control measures to reduce the risk to as low as is reasonably practicable.
4. If the residual risk is green, additional controls are not necessary.
5. If the residual risk is amber the activity can continue but you must identify and implement further controls to reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.
6. If the residual risk is red do not continue with the activity until additional controls have been implemented and the risk is reduced.
7. Control measures should follow the risk hierarchy, where appropriate as per the pyramid above.
8. The cost of implementing control measures can be taken into account but should be proportional to the risk i.e. a control to reduce low risk may not need to be carried out if the cost is high but a control to manage high risk means that even at high cost the control would be necessary.