|  |
| --- |
| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Student Christian Movement – Monday evening regular meeting (Discussion groups for prayer/reflection/community bonding purposes)** | **Date** | **21/09/2022** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** |  | **Assessor** | **Luke Williams (SCM Treasurer)** |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** |  | **Signed off** |  |

| ***PART A***  |
| --- |
| **(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** |
| Injuries from tripping and falling | Minor injuries | society members | **2** | **2** | **4** | **No one will be left alone in the building** | **1** | **2** | **3** |  |
| Food Poisoning and reactions | Food poisoning, allergic reactions | Those present | **2** | **2** | **4** | **All food eaten will be within its sell-by date or prepared with supervision. Ingredients must be clearly labelled or if required forbidden given severe enough reactions** | **1** | **2** | **3** |  |
| Hot drink preparation and consumption | Scalding | Hot drink drinkers | **2** | **2** | **4** | **Always carry hot drinks carefully, be diligent in mopping up spills. Keep other hands away while pouring hot water, warn others when passing hot drinks to them that said beverage is hot, never leave hot drinks unattended if on unstable surfaces, place hot drinks in the centre of tables where possible. Keep drinks away from moving articles of paper** | **1** | **2** | **2** |  |
| Fire from candles | Fire and burning | People inside the Faith and Reflection Centre and wider building(s) | **2** | **4** | **8** | **Faith and Reflection Centre Guidelines on the use of candles will be adhered to** | **1** | **4** | **4** |  |
| Manual Handling of furniture | Muscular injury, bone fracture, bruising | Those handling furniture and those in the vicinity | **2** | **2** | **4** | **Manual handling only to be carried out by those with training through uniworkforce. All heavy items are to be carried in pairs, and lifted with their knees, keeping the back straight. If the item is too heavy, ask for assistance.** | **1** | **2** | **2** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| ***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** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Responsible manager’s signature: | Responsible manager’s signature: |
| Print name: Katy Llewellyn | Date:26/9 | Print name: | Date |

**Assessment Guidance**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **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** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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.  |

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.

|  |
| --- |
| 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 |