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| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Bunfight + erg competition (on the day)** | **Date** | **29/09/21-30/09/21** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** |  | **Assessor** | **Amelia Marriott** |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** |  | **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** |
| Dehydration | Headaches, Illness and fatigue | Students taking part in competition, current members on the stool all day | **2** | **3** | **6** | **Ensure enough changes to members manning stools if v. hot day.** | **2** | **3** | **6** | Ensure plenty of water available all day and suitable switches are timetabled |
| Inappropriate use of ergo | Can be damaging to body and machine | Students taking part in competition, | **1** | **4** | **4** | **Students taking part must be supervised by a current member who is confident with correct use of the machine.** | **1** | **2** | **2** |  |
| Potential of knocking into other students walking by the stall | Could be potential trip hazard and lead to physical injury such as broken bones. | Everybody in vicinity of ergo | **2** | **4** | **8** | **Ensure the machine is placed away from the flow of people where the user is at no risk of hitting students walking** | **1** | **4** | **4** |  |
| Over Exhaustion | Headaches, Illness and fatigue | Students taking part in competition, committee manning stall | **4** | **2** | **8** | **Keep ergo race distance to a minimum to eliminate risk of over exhaustion particularly in hot weather** | **1** | **2** | **2** | Prior to a student taking part, inform them that should they begin to feel exhausted that they should cease to continue immediately.  |
| Contact surfaces from ergo +/ table | Illness, COVID-19 | Everybody in vicinity of stall coming into contact with surfaces | **3** | **3** | **9** | **Monitor surfaces and have appropriate hand hygiene accessible to all. Wipe down ergo between each individual.** | **1** | **2** | **2** | To be monitored by committee manning the stall |
| Risk of rowing blades falling | Injury, damage | All invicinity of stall | **1** | **3** | **3** | **Ensure blades are propped up safely to prevent them falling.** | **1** | **2** | **2** | Committee at stall to monitor |
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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** |
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| Responsible assessor’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.  |

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.

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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 |