
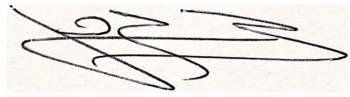


Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment for the activity of	The University of Southampton Skydive Club		Date	09.10.23
Unit/Faculty/Directorate	SUSU (The Skydive Club)	Assessor	Leo Amor	
Line Manager/Supervisor	Jonathan Ozanne, <i>President</i>	Signed off	 	

Guidance/standards/Reference documents

[Please enter any H&S guidance referred to when write this Risk assessment. This could be codes of practice from your NGB or industry body, group policies, instructions, manufacturer's guidance, advice from HSE, useful websites or copies of qualifications and certificates.] [e.g]

- <http://www.hse.gov.uk/Risk/faq.htm>
- BS Operations Manual
- Guidance from British University Skydiving (BUS)
- UoS Covid Facility Guidance: [Coronavirus Covid-19 Information | University of Southampton](#)
- British Government Covid Guidelines: [Living safely with respiratory infections, including COVID-19 - GOV.UK](#)

PART A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

(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			Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)	Residual			Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)
			Likelihood	Impact	Score		Likelihood	Impact	Score	
Malfunction of main parachute - static line or freefall	Injury	Student skydivers	1	4	4	All student equipment at the Centre is packed by an approved packer (Section 6 Equipment, BS Ops Manual). All equipment has a packing log and is checked and signed at 4 stages. Each set of equipment is maintained and inspected at regular intervals (Section 14 Rigging, BS Ops Manual). All equipment is fitted with a reserve parachute, RSL and AAD. Static line and freefall students have received in depth training with regard to malfunction procedures. Radio instructions will be given if required. Practice exits, with equipment on, are undertaken.	1	4	4	N/A
Malfunction of experienced skydiver's main parachute	Injury	Experienced skydivers	1	4	4	As above in 1, plus if the experienced skydiver packs their own parachute, they have undertaken training, are competent in packing their own parachute and have knowledge and training of how to deal with a malfunction.	1	4	4	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Malfunction of reserve parachute	Injury, death	All skydivers	1	1	5	All emergency equipment must be inspected and packed at regular intervals by a highly experienced advanced packer (Section 6 Equipment, BS Ops Manual) & (Section 14 Rigging, BS Ops Manual). Each skydiver receives a detailed gear check before boarding the aircraft.	1	1	5	N/A
Static line hang-up	Injury	Category system students	1	3	3	<p>All students are trained in stability and correct exits procedure from aircraft (Section 5 Training, BS Ops Manual). The static line is checked prior to student boarding and exiting aircraft for any possible entanglements with student or equipment.</p> <p>The supervising instructor is in full control of the static line and observes the deployment sequence of the main parachute and would be aware of a hang up (Section 10 Safety, BS Ops Manual).</p> <p>Students are trained and briefed should a hang up occur. Instructor and pilot are fully aware of procedures should this happen (Section 10 Safety, BS Ops Manual). The general guidance is for the student to make the instructor aware they are conscious before the static line being cut and the student executing their emergency procedures. Additional procedures are place should student become unconscious.</p> <p>The aircraft and exit doors are inspected before static line operations begin.</p>	1	3	3	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

<p>Contacting moving aircraft or propeller</p>	<p>Injury</p>	<p>All skydivers</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Experienced skydivers are aware of precautions to take when boarding the aircraft due to their experience and therefore present a lower potential risk. The jumpmaster of each lift will coordinate the safe boarding of the aircraft (Section 3 Jumpmasters, BS Ops Manual). Aircraft must be stationary before boarding begins (Section 10 Safety, BS Ops Manual). Student skydivers will be under the direct supervision of a qualified instructor. (Section 10 Safety, BS Ops Manual). All students have received training as to how approach the aircraft in a safe manner (Section 5, BS Ops Manual). All skydivers, student or experienced, must approach any aircraft from behind the wings (Section 10, BS Ops Manual). Aircraft movements are heavily restricted on the ground taking into careful consideration other skydivers already in the air.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Premature opening of main or reserve parachute whilst in aircraft</p>	<p>Injury</p>	<p>All skydivers</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Aircraft has in-flight door to prevent prematurely deployed parachute escaping into slipstream. Skydiver will be moved as far away from the door and the aircraft will land with all remaining skydivers on board (Section 10 Safety, BS Ops Manual).</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Aircraft engine or structural failure</p>	<p>Injury, death</p>	<p>All skydivers</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>Aircraft must be suitable for skydiving and maintained are per manufactures recommendations (Section 9 Flying, BS Ops Manual). Aircraft has rigorous maintenance regime carried out by suitable approved and qualified aircraft engineers. Only</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>N/A</p>

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

						suitably qualified jump pilots are authorised to fly skydivers. Aircraft checked before beginning of every day by duty pilot. Should aircraft emergency occur, pilot has knowledge of areas considered safe to land if away from DZ. Jumpmaster trained in dealing with such situations (Section 3 Jumpmasters, BS Ops Manual). Where circumstances allow all skydivers will perform an emergency exit and execute their emergency procedures. All skydivers have been trained in event of such emergency (Section 5 Training, BS Ops Manual). Fuel is checked daily on aircraft and refuelling system and recorded accordingly. Emergency vehicle available on airfield with access to most areas				
Body entanglement with main parachute on deployment	Injury, death	All skydivers	1	5	5	All students are trained in stability and exit procedure and all freefall students are briefed/trained on consequences of instability on deployment of main parachute (Section 5 Training, BS Ops Manual). Instructor will ensure students leave aircraft as square into relative slipstream as possible to prevent possible entanglement and control static line (Section 10 Safety, BS Ops Manual). All students have received training on how to react to this situation. Any student progression will include reinforcement of stability on deployment (Section 5 training BS Ops Manual). Students practice exits from aircraft wearing dummy equipment to	1	5	5	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

						assist and familiarise them with the exit positions and weight of equipment (Section 5 Training, BS Ops Manual)				
Landing	Injury, death	All skydivers	1	5	5	<p>Square parachutes are essentially wings with all associated properties of control. Landed correctly there is no vertical or horizontal momentum and the jumper simply stands up as if out of a chair. Landed incorrectly it is possible to fly the canopy into the ground at fatal velocities.</p> <p>Parachutes are available in different sizes in styles much as low and high-powered cars. Progression starts from very stable and docile canopies up to more high-performance designs as experience and instructors consider acceptable.</p> <p>Student (S/L + F/F) skydivers: All students are trained in parachute landing techniques for both main and reserve parachutes (Section 5 Training, BS Ops Manual). In addition, all students are under radio instruction and supervision. Skydiving will only take place if conditions are suitable (Section 8, BS Ops Manual). All student skydivers are fully briefed on their descent they are to undertake on the flight line before emplaning. Tandem students are trained and briefed to keep legs and feet up for landing and to remain with instructor until all skydivers have descended.</p> <p>Experienced Skydivers present a lesser risk of injury on landings due to their</p>	1	5	5	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

						<p>experience although higher performance equipment is checked for suitability. All experienced skydivers are aware of low turns towards the ground and the risks of such actions. All landings are observed from a central Drop Zone control and help is available immediately in the case of an injury. Qualified first-aiders on site. All skydivers to land into wind identified by windsocks on the airfield. BS campaign and safety notices posted around DZ.</p>			
Canopy collisions	Injury, death	Student skydivers	1	5	5	<p>All students receive training in canopy control and collision avoidance (Section 5, BS Ops Manual). All students are initially under radio supervision. Students on static line and or free fall will exit two per pass, with a substantial gap between each student. This is one of the jumpmaster responsibilities. No students will be despatched if the intended landing area for exit point is not visible (Section 8, BS Ops Manual). Pilots are trained and briefed on student circuit/ patterns and number of passes required. Lengths of circuits are timed to avoid descending student skydivers from catching up with previously exited students.</p>			N/A
Canopy collisions	Injury, death	Experienced skydivers	1	5	5	<p>Experienced skydivers track away to clear sufficient airspace and wave displaying their intentions before deploying. All have knowledge in collision avoidance and are constantly reminded to be aware when under canopy.</p>			N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

						Landing patterns are enforced throughout the parachuting programme to avoid head on collisions.				
Freefall collision and collision on deployment	Injury, death	Experienced skydivers	1	5	5	Experienced skydivers are aware of the necessity to avoid free fall collisions and the potential risk. They are equipped with two serviceable parachutes and wear protective head gear. Skydivers are aware of space requirements on deployment to avoid a collision when parachutes deploy near to each other. All skydivers notify their intention of deployment by waving off. Minimum opening and break off heights are used (Section 8, BS Ops Manual). Each group exiting the aircraft will allow sufficient space/separation between the previous groups in order to minimize the potential of a freefall collision. This is monitored by the jumpmaster. The jumpmaster may wish to nominate additional competent persons to assist control/ separation of exiting skydivers should the jumpmaster exit before aircraft is empty. Most skydivers are equipped with an AAD which will automatically open their reserve parachute in the event they are knocked unconscious due to a collision.				N/A
Contaminated fuel	Pause of all activities until the hazard has been terminated	All skydivers and pilot	1	4	4	Any aircraft fuel and oil used must have a certificate of conformity. Aircraft fuel is stored in an appropriate facility, banded to prevent leaks and suitably sealed to prevent water ingress. Fuel is checked and	1	4	4	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

						recorded beginning of every flight day and a fuel sample kept for a minimum seven days, labelled appropriately. CAP 748 Aircraft fueling and fuel installation management and CAP 393 Articles for licensed airfields and Articles for unlicensed airfields				
Aircraft infringements of DZ airspace by other aircraft	Pause of all activities until the hazard has been terminated	All skydivers	1	1	1	Contacts listed in SOPS also notified. Radio contact with relevant air traffic centres may be required depending upon location of DZ to relative airways their proximity and local flying clubs.	1	1	1	N/A
Serviceability of parachute equipment	Pause of activities until equipment satisfies the safety requirements	Student skydivers	1	1	1	All student equipment at the Centre is packed by an approved packer (Section 6 Equipment, BS Ops Manual). All equipment has a packing log and is checked and signed at 4 stages. Each set of equipment is maintained and inspected at regular intervals (Section 14 Rigging, BS Ops Manual). All equipment is fitted with a reserve parachute, RSL and AAD. Any equipment found to be faulty is withdrawn from service until repaired. This forms part of the Planned Preventative Maintenance for each set of equipment. All students are trained in use and inspection of equipment and this is documented where appropriate. Any auxiliary equipment e.g. AADs are maintained to manufacturers' specification.	1	1	1	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Serviceability of parachute equipment	Pause of activities until equipment satisfies the safety requirements	Experienced skydivers	1	1	1	Responsible for their own equipment but visiting skydivers' equipment will be checked for reserve currency and that the equipment is serviceable by an instructor.	1	1	1	N/A
Failure of altimeter(s)	Early deployment	Experienced skydivers	1	1	1	Most skydivers have more than a single altimeter available during any descent. As soon as a problem is suspected / noticed the skydiver should safely deploy their parachute.	1	1	1	N/A
Getting lost during transport to dropzone	Emotional stress	All participants	1	2	2	It is the driver's responsibility to account for the people that are being taken in their car. They must ensure that they do not leave anybody behind unless that person has arranged for other transport/is staying at the dropzone. First time drivers to the dropzone will have an experienced skydiver with them to aid with directions. Personal GPS equipment will be used where possible to aid with directions.	1	2	2	N/A
Road accident during transport to dropzone	Injury, death	All participants	1	5	5	All drivers must have a current UK driving license and if using SUSU minibus have passed the SUSU minibus test. Mobile phones will not be used unless safely parked. The DVLA will be informed of any preexisting medical conditions that may affect their driving. Sufficient breaks must be taken to keep the driver fresh and free from fatigue. The use of alcohol or drugs is strictly prohibited before or during transportation to the dropzone. No medication will be taken before or during transport to the	1	5	5	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

						dropzone if the medication will have any detrimental effect to the ability of the driver. The driver will ensure all passengers are wearing their seatbelts.				
Overloading of vehicle	Accidents, loss of driving license, damage of equipment	All participants	1	3	3	Driver's legal responsibility to ensure the vehicle is packed safely and correctly to avoid any injuries due to how the vehicle is loaded. When large amounts of kit are being transported, multiple vehicles will be used to spread the load.	1	3	3	N/A
Weather conditions	Pause in activities	All skydivers	1	1	1	Skydiving will only take place when there is appropriate wind, cloud and weather conditions (Section 8 Parachuting Limitations, BS Ops Manual). Individual skydivers are responsible for choosing whether or not the conditions are safe for the individual however the dropzone has the authority to put a hold on parachuting activities for certain experience levels when the weather is deemed to harsh for parachuting.	1	1	1	N/A
Storage of kit	Damaged kit, stolen kit.	All skydivers	1	2	2	Student rigs (parachuting equipment) is stored and maintained by the dropzone. When it is not in use, it is stored in a locked room inside a locked building on the dropzone. Only staff members have the keys to both room and building. University kit is stored lockable lockers in a locked building on the dropzone. Keys for lockers are held by committee members and keys for the building by the dropzone staff. Personal kit is kept where the owner chooses, either within their own homes or within the locked building on the dropzone.	1	2	2	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

						There is an opportunity to buy personal lockers too.				
Packing	Wear on equipment, body fatigue (e.g. back pain, knee pain, sore hands)	All skydivers	2	2	4	Reserve parachutes are packed by Advanced Packers or Riggers only (Section 6 Equipment, BS Ops Manual) & (Section 14 Rigging, BS Ops Manual). These are inspected and repacked at a minimum every 6 months. Student main canopies are packed only by packers employed at the dropzone. These people have a packing certificate (Section 6 Equipment, BS Ops Manual) and undergo a training period for the different kits available. University equipment is packed by club members approved by the committee and who hold a packing certificate. Personal kit is packed by the owner, or packers, who have followed the rules set out in the BS Operations Manual (Section 6).	2	2	4	N/A
Medical conditions	Injury, death	All skydivers	1	5	5	All skydivers are required to selfdeclare medically fit witnessed by another person (BS Forms F114A, F114, F116, F115A). Any conditions listed on this form must be checked and signed medically fit by a medical professional.	1	5	5	N/A

PART A - Covid-19

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

(1) Risk identification			(2) Risk assessment				(3) Risk management			
Hazard	Action	Who might be harmed (user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)	Inherent			Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)	Residual			Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)
			L i k e l i h o o d	I m p a c t	S c o r e		L i k e l i h o o d	I m p a c t	S c o r e	
Covid-19	1. Hand washing	Clubs/Soc Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity	1	5	5	Providing hand sanitizer around the environment, in addition to washrooms Frequently cleaning and disinfecting objects and surfaces that are touched regularly, especially equipment in-between use by different people Enhancing cleaning for busy areas Setting clear use and cleaning guidance for toilets Providing hand drying facilities – either paper towels or electrical dryers	1	3	3	
Covid-19	2. Social Distancing	Club/Socs Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing	2	5	10	Social Distancing - Reducing the number of persons in any activity area to comply with the 2-metre gap recommended by the UK Government:	2	3	6	Putting up signs to remind members and visitors of social distancing guidance Avoiding sharing workstations and equipment

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

		underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity				https://www.gov.uk/guidance/covid-19-coronavirus-restrictions-what-you-can-and-cannot-do				Using floor tape or paint to mark areas to help people keep to a 2m distance Arranging one-way traffic through the location if possible Switching to members engaging by appointment only / ticketed activities
Covid-19	3. Social Distancing – Where people are unable to keep required distance	Club/Socs Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity	3	5	15	People should keep a distance of "one metre plus" this means staying a minimum of one metre apart, while observing precautions to reduce the risk of transmission.	2	5	10	Where it's not possible for people to be 2m apart, you should do everything practical to manage the transmission risk by: Considering whether an activity needs to continue for the Club/Socs to operate Keeping the activity time involved as short as possible Using screens or barriers to separate people from each other Using back-to-back or side-to-side sitting whenever possible Staggering arrival and departure times Reducing the number of people each person has contact with by using 'fixed teams or partnering'

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Covid-19	4. Movement around Buildings	Club/Socs Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity	3	5	15	Reducing movement by discouraging non-essential trips within buildings and sites. Reducing task rotation and equipment rotation, for example, single tasks for the activity. Reducing the number of people in attendance at site inductions and consider holding them outdoors wherever possible with social distancing.	2	3	6	
Covid-19	5. Explain the changes you are planning to undertake in order to make your activity safer	Club/Socs Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity	3	5	15	Ensure the RA is uploaded on Groups Hub and request your members download and read it. Use your social media and Club/Society communication channel to make all the members aware about the changes in your activities and encourage them to take all the precautions. Ensure every activity starts with a reminder of key COVID-19 precautions and how to maintain them Ensure participants are aware of the consequences of not complying with guidance (i.e. exclusion from activity)	2	3	6	
Covid-19	6. Protecting people who are at higher risk	Club/Socs Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant	4	5	20	Ask members to clarify if they have any specific health conditions which may put them in the 'at risk' category Planning for people who are unable to engage in person	2	5	10	

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

		members, those with existing underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity				Provide meaningful alternative activity for those who are shielding Helping members at increased risk to engage from home, either in their current role or an alternative role Planning for members who need to self-isolate.				
Covid-19	7. Symptoms of Covid-19	Club/Soc Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity	4	5	20	If member becomes unwell with a new continuous cough or high temperature they will be sent home and advised to follow the stay at home guidance. Committee Members will maintain regular contact with members during this time. If advised that a member has developed Covid-19 and that they were recently in contact with member, the Club/Socs committee will contact SUSU Activities Team and will encourage the person to contact Public Health England to discuss the case, identify people who have been in contact with them and will take advice on any actions or precautions that should be taken.	3	5	15	Planning for people who are unable to engage in person Provide meaningful alternative activity for those who have someone shielding in their household Helping members at increased risk to engage from home, either in their current role or an alternative role Offering people the safest available roles in an activity Planning for members who need to self-isolate.

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Covid-19	8. Face coverings	Club/Soc Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity	4	5	20	Public Health guidance on the use of PPE (personal protective equipment) to protect against COVID-19 relates to health care settings. In all other settings individuals are asked to observe social distancing measures and practice good hand hygiene behaviours Where PPE is a requirement for risks associated with the work undertaken the following measures will be followed- Tight-fitting respirators (such as disposable FFP3 masks and reusable half masks) rely on having a good seal with the wearer’s face. A face fit test will be carried out to ensure the respiratory protective equipment (RPE) can protect the wearer. Wearers must be clean shaven. Many skydivers wear either full-face helmets or snoods when jumping, we encourage jumpers to close their helmets or pull-up their snoods prior to boarding the plane.	1	2	2	<p>Planning for people working and support the club/Soc at home who have someone shielding in their household; helping members at increased risk to work from home, either in their current role or an alternative role;</p> <p>Face coverings that cannot be adequately disinfected (e.g. disposable half masks) should not be used by more than one individual.</p> <p>Reference UoS Covid Facility Guidance: https://www.southampton.ac.uk/coronavirus.page British Government Covid Guidelines: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/covid-19-coronavirus-restrictions-what-you-can-and-cannot-do</p>
Covid-19	9. Mental Health	Club/Soc Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing underlying health conditions	3	5	15	Committee members will promote mental health & wellbeing awareness to members during the Coronavirus outbreak and will offer whatever support through training such as WIDE Committee to share relevant support services to members i.e. Student Services,	2	4	8	Regular communication of mental health information and SUSU policies for those who need additional support.

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

		Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity				Security, Enabling Team, Advice Centre, Emergency Services				
Covid-19	10. Physical Activities	Club/Socs Members Vulnerable groups – Elderly, Pregnant members, those with existing underlying health conditions Anyone else who physically comes in contact with you in relation to your activity	3	5	15	Ensure regular review of Government guidelines before engaging in physical activities	2	5	10	All of this must be done safely and responsibly, and if someone is planning to exercise or take part in some activity in a small group, they should familiarise themselves with all the government guidance around social distancing and hygiene, in particular.

PART B – Action Plan

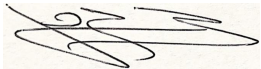

Risk Assessment Action Plan

Part no.	Action to be taken, incl. Cost	By whom	Target date	Review date	Outcome at review date
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Comment:
No additional measures included as all measures that can be taken are already taken to sufficiently reduce risk to a minimum. Many of the risk reduction measures are enforced by the BS/BUS/Packers/.

Responsible manager's signature: 	Responsible manager's signature:
Print name: Jonathan Ozanne	Print name: Leo Amor
Date: 9/10/23	Date: 19/10/23 

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Assessment Guidance

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

L I K E L I H O O D	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.

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

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

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

Identify the impact and likelihood using the tables above.
 Identify the risk rating by multiplying the Impact by the likelihood using the coloured matrix.
 If the risk is amber or red – identify control measures to reduce the risk to as low as is reasonably practicable.
 If the residual risk is green, additional controls are not necessary.
 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.
 If the residual risk is red do not continue with the activity until additional controls have been implemented and the risk is reduced.
 Control measures should follow the risk hierarchy, where appropriate as per the pyramid above.
 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.