|  |
| --- |
| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **The Environmental Science Society** | **Date** | **18/07/19** |
| **Club or Society** | **Environmental Science Society** | **Assessor** |  |
| **President or Students’ Union staff member** | ***Shnelle Owusu-Mfum (President)*** | **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** |
| Excessive Alcohol consumption (Socials) | Alcohol poisoning, injuries and intoxicated anti-social behaviour  | User, those in vicinity, members of the public | **3** | **3** | **9** | **Supervise event attendees (provide contact details), limit alcohol availability** | **2** | **2** | **4** |  |
| Unsafe Food | Food poisoning | User | **1** | **4** | **4** | **Ensure food provided has been cooked through and complies with the University’s hygiene standards** |  |  |  |  |
| Weather(rain/cold) | Cold/Fever or in extreme cases hypothermia  | User | **4** | **2** | **8** | **Advise event attended to wear appropriate clothing**  | **4** | **1** | **4** |  |
| Weather (heat) | Hyperthermia, Heatstroke, sun burn and dehydration | User | **3** | **3** | **9** | **Advise event attendees to wear sunblock, light clothing, drink plenty of water and seek shade where possible** | **3** | **2** | **6** | Continue supervision of attendees, enforce breaks and provide extra water. |
| Slips, trips and falls | Cuts, abrasions and trauma  | User, those nearby | **2** | **4** | **8** | **Wear appropriate footwear for activity and avoid running on uneven surfaces**  | **1** | **4** | **4** |  |
| Traffic | Mortality, serious injury from collisions | User | **1** | **5** | **5** | **Keep attendees together, only use pedestrian crossing, look both ways before crossing**  | **1** | **5** | **5** | Continue supervision of attendees by responsible admins |
| Crime  | Theft, stabbing and injury | User | **1** | **4** | **4** | **Keep attendees together when arriving and leaving events, give contact details to attendees**  | **1** | **4** | **4** |  |

|  |
| --- |
| ***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: | Date: | 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 |