

## Risk Assessment

<b>Risk Assessment for the activity of</b>	<b>Bunfight Stall</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>29/09/2021</b>
<b>Unit/Faculty/Directorate</b>	<b>Fish on Toast</b>	<b>Assessor</b>	<b>Radu Popescu</b>
<b>Line Manager/Supervisor</b>	<b>Radu Popescu</b>	<b>Signed off</b>	<b>29/08/2021</b>

<b>PART A</b>										
<b>(1) Risk identification</b>			<b>(2) Risk assessment</b>				<b>(3) Risk management</b>			
<b>Hazard</b>	<b>Potential Consequences</b>	<b>Who might be harmed  (user; those nearby; those in the vicinity; members of the public)</b>	<b>Inherent</b>			<b>Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)</b>	<b>Residual</b>			<b>Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)</b>
			<b>L i k e l i h o o d</b>	<b>I m p a c t</b>	<b>S c o r e</b>		<b>L i k e l i h o o d</b>	<b>I m p a c t</b>	<b>S c o r e</b>	
Obstructions. Build-up of rubbish/debris	Slips, trips and falls; Risk of Minor Injuries: Grazes, cuts and bruising. Major injury: Fractures	Attendees, students, staff	3	2	6	No items to be on the floor at the front of the stall. Rear/sides of stall to be kept tidy.	2	2	4	

# University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Overcrowding	Reduced space in walkways and entrances. Risk of Students panicking because of tight spaces / confinement. Crushing against fixed structures from pushing and shoving. Aggressive behaviour	Attendees, students, staff	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	A maximum of 3 club/society representatives to be at the stall at any one time; Representatives will not block walkways when engaging with attendees; Early access available to Enabling registered students	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	
Manual handling	Risk of Musculoskeletal injures, cuts, bruises and crushing.	Students, staff	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	Ensure that 2 people carry tables. Work in teams when handling other large and bulky items.	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	
Food allergies	Risk of allergic reaction to ingredients in food.	Attendees, students, staff	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1 2</b>	Only individually wrapped, store-bought items to be provided. A list of ingredients of the food items to be kept at the stall. Representatives to ask attendees if they have any allergies. If the food items may contain or do contain any common allergens, e.g. nuts, signs will be displayed to notify attendees of this: 'Products may contain nuts or nut extract...'	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
Broken plastic cups	Risk of small cuts and scratches	Attendees, students	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	Ensure the cups are intact when offered to attendees	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	
COVID rules not followed	Attendees feel at risk of being infected.	Attendees, students, staff	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	Ask the individual to follow the rule they are not following.	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	

**PART B – Action Plan**

**Risk Assessment Action Plan**

<b>Part no.</b>	<b>Action to be taken, incl. Cost</b>	<b>By whom</b>	<b>Target date</b>	<b>Review date</b>	<b>Outcome at review date</b>
All	Explain the identified risks to the society and what actions need to be taken to avoid them	Radu Popescu	28/08/2021	29/08/2021	All members are familiar with the procedure
Responsible manager's signature: Radu Popescu				Responsible manager's signature: Ibolya Szenes	
Print name: Radu Popescu			Date: 29/08/2021	Print name: Ibolya Szenes	
				Date: 29/08/2021	

# 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.