|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk Assessment** | | | | |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **History Society Student/Lecturer Quiz** | | **Date** | **17/02/2020** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** | **History Society** | **Assessor** | **Charles Vicente** | |
| **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** |
| 1. Potential fire hazards in the Bridge. | Severe burns. | Those in the vicinity will be at risk. | **1** | **4** | **4** | Fire control measures and fire prevention devices; fire extinguishers, alarms, blankets. | **1** | **4** | **4** | Awareness and observation by committee members and staff. Readiness to alert relevant authorities. |
| 2. Illness from drinking, over-consumption of alcohol. | Severe illness, potentially taken to hospital. | User. | **3** | **3** | **9** | Monitored event, no initiations or other such ceremonies. If injury does occur, then first aid practices will take place and the relevant authorities will be alerted. | **3** | **2** | **6** |  |
| 3. Drink getting spiked | Physically attacked, loss of co-ordination may require hospital treatment. | User. | **1** | **4** | **4** | The Bridge is a safe establishment on the university campus which is monitored by security. | **1** | **1** | **1** | Vigilance and oversight by committee and staff. |
| 4. Minor/Major physical injury | Depends on nature of the injury, it will be with by the committee according to what is appropriate. | User and those nearby. | **3** | **3** | **9** | First aid qualified committee members and safe environment and establishments. When moving between establishments we will endeavour to keep everyone together to reduce the risk of bodily harm. | **3** | **2** | **6** | Vigilance and oversight by the committee. Relevant local authorities will be notified should such hazards arise. |
| 5. Cold night time weather. | Hypothermia and cold-related illnesses. | User. | **3** | **2** | **6** | Individuals will be encouraged to bring warm clothing and to taxi home by committee members. | **2** | **2** | **4** | Further advice against over-consumption of alcohol. Committee members will stay observant. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***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** | |
| 1 | Should this occur, we will adhere to the management’s advice and vacate the building at the nearest exit. | Committee and Bridge staff. | 13/02 | |  |  | |
| 2 | Depending on the severity, either sent home or to hospital. | Committee. | 13/02 | |  |  | |
| 3 | Call an ambulance and take them to hospital. | Committee or friends. | 13/02 | |  |  | |
| 4 | Depending on the severity, either sent home or to hospital. | Committee or friends. | 13/02 | |  |  | |
| 5 | Depending on the severity, either sent home or to hospital. | Committee or friends. | 13/02 | |  |  | |
|  |  |  |  | |  |  | |
| 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 |