

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment for the activity of	Brothers' trip to Chaiwala	Date	27/9/24
Unit/Faculty/Directorate	Southampton Islamic Society	Assessor	Aqib Quraishi
Line Manager/Supervisor	Mohammad Saqib Shohel	Signed off	Mohammad Saqib Shohel

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			Control measures (use the risk hierarchy)	Residual			Further controls (use the risk hierarchy)
			Likelihood	Impact	Score		Likelihood	Impact	Score	
Food allergy	Example- a person with a nut allergy comes in contact with nuts resulting in an allergic reaction	Person with any allergy	2	3	6	- Inform the staff of anyone who has a food allergy -Avoiding any desserts which may have come in contact with nuts -Ask the workers to use different utilities when preparing the dessert for the person with the food allergy -Ensure person with food allergy carries their EpiPen along with them	1	3	3	Medical attention will be sought by calling emergency services if required
Floor	Physical injury due to slips, trips and falls	anyone	2	4	8	- ensure that the floors are clear of liquids (if not let the staff know to get it cleaned) - to allow a maximum of 3 people getting up at a time to prevent any collisions whilst getting the food - ensuring any spillages are cleaned up quickly and effectively - advise no running and walking sensibly to prevent falls				

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Eating cold ice cream	Brain freeze	Anyone who chooses to get cold desserts	2	1	2	- if someone usually gets them often, advise them to choose a drink or warm dessert instead - consume cold food slowly - take breaks when having cold food - prevent cold food from touching the roof of the mouth	1	1	1	
Choking	Food getting stuck in throat making it painful	Anyone eating	2	4	8	- advise people to eat slowly - advise people to not talk whilst eating - advise people to chew food properly before swallowing	1	4	4	Medical attention will be sought by calling emergency services if required
Fire	Severe injuries	All individuals in chaiiwala	1	5	5	- all individuals will be made aware of the fire exits and what to do in the event of a fire or if the fire alarm rings - all individuals will be evacuated quickly in the case of a fire or the ringing of a fire alarm	1	4	4	

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Hot drinks	Burns and scalds	Anyone the drink spills on	4	4	16	- remind people to handle hot drinks carefully Ensure no one runs whilst holding a hot drink - Ensure hot drinks are placed in the centre of tables to reduce risk of someone accidentally knocking them over	3	4	12	

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

University of Southampton Health & Safety Risk Assessment

Version: 2.3/2017

Responsible manager's signature: Print name: Aqib Quraishi				Date:	Responsible manager's signature: Print name: Mohammad Saqib Shohel
					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	
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	

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				

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.

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.

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