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| **Risk Assessment** |
| **Risk Assessment for the activity of** | **Krishna Consciousness Society**  | **Date** | **7/3/2020** |
| **Unit/Faculty/Directorate** |  | **Assessor** |  |
| **Line Manager/Supervisor** |  | **Signed off** |  |

| ***PART A***  |
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| **(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** |
| Trip or equipment hazards | Cables or guy ropes that people could trip over. Glass people could bump into. People coming into contact with generators or other electrical equipment. Equipment that could get wet. | Society members, speakers, committee | **2** | **2** | **4** | **Remove the cables that could be tripped over**  | **1** | **1** | **1** | No further controls needed – informing the members of the hazard  |
| Crowd management hazards | How would aggressive/drunken behavior be handled? | Society members, speakers, committee | **2** | **3** | **6** | **Remove any hazardous individuals**  | **1** | **1** | **1** | No further controls needed – informing the members of the hazard  |
| First aid hazards | What injuries could occur? What would happen if an attendee suffered a heart attack? | Society members, speakers, committee | **2** | **3** | **6** | **Have first aid on site or have a telephone number of the university first aiders.** | **2** | **1** | **2** | No further controls needed – informing the members of the hazard  |
| Fire Hazards | how will you control smoking in the venue or onsite? Could campers use barbeques or stoves? Could an electrical fire occur? Are there fire extinguishers? | Society members, speakers, committee | **1** | **4** | **4** | **Fire extinguishers on site**  | **1** | **1** | **1** | No further controls needed – informing the members of the hazard  |
| Catering hazards | How will food allergies be handled? Are the containers for hot food and drink suitable? | Society members, speakers, committee | **3** | **2** | **6** | **Food allergy list displayed, use the right containers**  | **1** | **1** | **1** | No further controls needed – informing the members of the hazard  |
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| ***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 | **Remove the cables that could be tripped over**  | President | 07/3/20 | 07/3/20 | No hazards detected  |
| 2 | **Remove any hazardous individuals**  | President  | 07/3/20 | 07/3/20 | No hazards detected  |
| 3 | **Food allergy list displayed, use the right containers**  | Vice-president | 07/3/20 | 07/3/20 | No hazards detected  |
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| Responsible manager’s signature: | Responsible manager’s signature: |
| Print name:  | Date: | Print name: | Date |

**Assessment Guidance**

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| 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 |

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| **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** |

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| 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.

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| 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 |