Risk Assessment Number:		Task/Activity assessed:	SWF Master	Template	for H	&S F	RA	
Name/job role of peopassessment:	ole consulted during			Date of Assessment:			Review Date:	
		Acknowledgements,	Sign off and Author	isation				
		Acknowledgement		ı	lame	S	ignature	Date
Risk Assessor:	By signing this risk assessme assessment in the best of my	nt, I acknowledge my responsibility as the abilities.	Risk Assessor for conducting the		nmittee Member			
Checked by: (where required)	By signing this risk assessme virtue of scrutiny and commor	nt, I acknowledge my responsibility as the n sense.	Checker for this risk assessme		npliance Officer			
Authorising Person:		nt, I acknowledge my responsibility as the risk assessment and communicating contrete).		. "	org./Chair Pres./VP			
Tasks/Operational steps/Sub tasks/Events:	Significant hazards – • What could happen and why?	 Who is affected and how – Who might be hurt? How bad could it reasonably be? 	What are your existing	controls?		(Conse	Risk Rating quence x od = Total) TOTAL	Are additional controls needed? Y/N (If Yes, RAMP required)
Lifting and Manual Handling	 Watch out for Deceptively heavy items (Maximum for males 25kg and females 16kg). People trying to lift or move heavy items on their own. Lack of experience or instruction. Anyone who has a previous back or upper limb injury. Containers full of liquids. Hot items and in particular hot liquids. Odd shaped or bulky 	 General Public Note; Any person with any disability should take priority How bad could it be? Categorise Consequence as 5. Severe 4. Major 3. Medium 2. Minor 	 No lone lifting over r Ditto New or Inexperience paired with experien No lifting by anyone Containers to be cloudiquids during transp Hot items to be lifted provided or with head other suitable PPE? 	ed person to be need person. with previous injusted to secure port. d using handles at resistant gloves		1 VUn	2	Example for review

	 tems. Loose packed Items that may shift or change shape when moved. Lifting beyond reach or overhead. Need for personal protective equipment such as gloves or protected toe-capped shoes. Repetitive activities e.g. moving a large number of tables and chairs or heavy items. 				
Slips, Trips and Falls	 Watch out for Wet, greasy or very dusty floors. Spillage of drinks and other liquids on polished floors. Loose mats on slippery floors. Wet or icy weather conditions on untreated paths. Trailing electrical cables. Obstacles and rubbish left on exit routes and walkways. Sloping and uneven or undulating floors. Unsuitable footwear on slippery floors. Damaged staircases. Inadequate, uneven 				

	or low level of			
	lighting.			
VA/1 '	What to look for	•		
Working at	 Avoid work at height 			
Height	where it is not			
rioigiit				
	reasonably			
	practicable to do so.			
	 Where work at 			
	height cannot be			
	avoided, prevent			
	falls using either an			
	existing place of			
	work that is already			
	safe or the right type			
	of equipment.			
	Minimise the			
	distance and			
	consequences of a			
	fall, by using the			
	right type of			
	equipment where			
	the risk cannot be			
	eliminated.			
	 Do as much work as 			
	possible from the			
	ground.			
	Ensure helpers can			
	get safely to and			
	from where they			
	work at height.			
	Ensure equipment is			
	suitable, stable and			
	strong enough for			
	the job, maintained			
	and checked			
	regularly.			
	 Make sure you don't 			
	overload or			
	overreach when			
	working at height.			
	Take precautions			

	 when working on or near fragile surfaces. Provide protection from falling objects. Consider your emergency evacuation and rescue procedures. 			
Fire Safety	 Watch out for Premises which give impression of being badly maintained. Lack of fire extinguishers or other fire-fighting equipment. Absence of any formal procedure or notices detailing action to be taken in event of fire. Blocked, locked or absence of adequate exits from building. Introduction into building of liquid or gas fired portable equipment. Disinterest or obvious lack of knowledge about fire safety by owner or manager of premises. Children playing with matches. Faulty, unsuitable, untested or electrical equipment that 			

	appears poorly			
	maintained. This is			
	single biggest fire			
	risk in the UK.			
Final Aid	What to provide	•		
First Aid	Competent, trained			
	and preferably			
	certified First Aid			
	cover provided at all			
	Rotary events.			
	At least one member			
	of your club who has			
	qualified as a first			
	aider or appointed			
	person.			
	Information and			
	awareness amongst			
	Rotarians of action			
	to take in event of a			
	stroke or cardiac			
	arrest.			
	awareness, while			
	respecting			
	confidence, if you have a diabetic			
	member.			
	Basic first aid			
	equipment in Club			
	premises and at all			
	events.			
	Draft procedure			
	based on risk			
	assessment			
	detailing action in			
	event of accident or			
	illness.			
	At large events,			
	provision of suitable			
	and sufficient cover			
	provided by qualified			

	people, it is recommended that an external provider is used. • Addresses and contact details of local hospitals with an A&E department.			
Driving and Use of Vehicles	 What to look for Vehicle suitable for purpose in terms of access particularly for elderly or disabled passengers. Driver's physical ability to deal with elderly or disabled passengers. Vehicle that is in good serviceable condition correctly taxed and insured. Confirmation in writing, or in certificate of insurance, that voluntary activities are covered (Note that Rotary (GB&I) Insurance does not cover transport). Consider use of a community minibus which should resolve many of the issues and concerns. Generally, MIDAS training will be required to drive these. 			

	Make sure that,			
	where it applies, the			
'	Rotary Safeguarding			
'	Policy is complied			
	with.			
	Driver to insist that			
'	all passengers and			
'	including children,			
'	wear seat belts.			
'	When carrying			
	children correctly			
'	sized seat belts and			
'	suitable booster or			
'	'car' seats are			
	essential.			
'	All seat belts must			
'	be correctly fitted			
	with 3 point			
'	anchorage and			
	inspected before			
'	use.			
	 Driver must have 			
'	current valid driving			
	license, MOT for the			
	vehicle and correct			
	up to date			
'	insurance.			
'	 Avoid eating, 			
	drinking and using of			
	mobiles whilst			
	driving, they are			
	against the Law.			
	Use of navigation			
	aids or any other			
	implement that may			
	distract the driver.			
Road	What to look out for	•		
	Plan route carefully,			
Running and	review after every			
Cycle	event and carry out			
Events	a detailed Risk			
LVEIILS	Assessment.			

• Inc	clude in the Risk		
As	sessment, access		
to	properties along		
the	e route,		
pa	rticularly for the		
em	nergency services;		
	so, alternative		
se	ctions of running		
rou	ute in the event of		
ob	structions, e.g.		
fire	e and explosion.		
• Pro	ovide adequate		
ma ma	arshalling at every		
	int where a risk or		
	nger has been		
	entified.		
	ovide first aid and		
en	sure that the first		
aic	ders have		
	equate means of		
со	mmunication.		
• Ca	refully position		
	st aiders in order		
	minimise risk of		
	lay in responding		
	any incident.		
	ake sure there is a		
	mmunications		
	twork between the		
	ntrol and		
	arshalled points		
	t up.		
	neck weather		
	nditions		
	mediately before		
	e event.		
	eve bad weather		
	ans ready in case		
	dangerous		
	nditions.		
	his is your first		
ev	ent, seek		

	guidance and help from others who have run successful events. Inform Rotary (GB&I) insurers that the event is taking place and, in particular, advise of numbers taking part.			
Catering for	What to look out for	•		
	 Cleanliness of work 			
Rotary	areas.			
Events	Suitable clean			
	catering & serving			
	equipment.			
	 Adequate hand washing facilities. 			
	Adequate food and			
	equipment washing			
	facilities.			
	Suitable food			
	storage facilities.			
	 Cold storage or 			
	freezers where			
	needed.			
	Properly laid out			
	working areas.			
	Audit trail of food			
	purchases, keep the receipts.			
	Obtain and use a			
	catering			
	thermometer.			
	Record			
	temperatures, time			
	and who recorded			
	them.			
	 Covering or tying 			
	back of loose hair.			
	Competency			

T	_		,	
	certificates for those			
	in charge of food			
	handling.			
Catering for	What to avoid	•		
_	 Involvement of 			
Rotary	anyone who is			
Events	unwell, including			
Evolito	colds and sneezes.			
	Open cuts or			
	abrasions on hands,			
	these must be			
	dressed in			
	waterproof			
	coverings.			
	One person			
	handling food and			
	money.			
	Food displayed in			
	open containers.			
	 Unsuitable or dirty 			
	working clothes.			
	Accumulations of			
	waste food.			
	Undercooked or			
	overcooked food.			
	Anyone serving food			
	and wearing			
	jewellery and nail			
	varnish.			
	 Slips, trips and falls. 			
	Slips, trips and rails.			
	What to look out for	Note; Rotary GBI Templates for developing		
Running of	Controlled access to	an Event Plan and Emergency Plan		
Rotary	events.	an Event Flan and Emergency Flan		
Events &	Visible control of	•		
	entrance.			
Activities	Safe, maximum			
	attendance levels.			
	 Adequate level of 			
	• Adequate level of stewarding.			
	 Communication 			

		 between organisers. Emergency procedures and actions. Event stewards fully briefed and easily identified. Briefing on exit routes and procedures. Provision of first aid cover. Adequate lighting and ventilation. 			
		What to look for	•		
	Environment	Procedures in event	-		
	al Issues	of an emergency or			
		accident.			
		Activities which			
		produce minimum			
		waste.			
		Alternative products			
		with reduced waste.			
		Suitable closed			
		containers for waste,			
		including recycling.			
		 Procedures for 			
		regular waste and			
		debris collection.			
		 Waste removed by 			
		licensed contractors			
		where hazardous.			
		Waste leaking into			
		ground or			
		atmosphere.			
		Excessive noise			
		causing a disturbance.			
		disturbance.			
		What to look for	•		
	Water Based		•		
L		 Pre-planning in case 			

Activities	of an accident. A sensible and practical risk assessment. Someone, with competence / experience, who can take charge of event. Life belts and or rescue lines. Suitable working communications. Compliance with published safety plans. Appropriate level of stewards and life guards. Appropriate license in force. Supervised children near water. Competency certificates for activity supervisors.			
Disability & Access Issues	What to look for Venue with level trip free access and surfaces. Layout of venue to maximise safe and easy access. Access at ground level where possible. Suitable accessible toilet facilities. Procedures for safe evacuation in the			

•		 		
	 event of an Accident or Incident. Availability of suitable equipment e.g. wheel chairs. Availability of communications equipment for any one with poor hearing. 			
Marshalling on public roads and footpaths	 What to look for Traffic Management plan by competent & certificated person, showing road & footpath closures, and diversion routes, including bus routes. Clear signs for road closures and diversions. Access for emergency vehicles. High visibility / reflective vests with long sleeves for road traffic marshalling. Clearly defined marshal roles for those directing road traffic and others directing the participants. Formal agreement of the Local Authority. 			
Terrorist	See H&S Guidance page 15	•		

Threat -				
Arson &				
Explosions				
LAPICOIONIC				
Firework	Watch out for	•		
	Avoid firework			
Displays &	parties organised			
Parties	and run by untrained			
	people.			
	Firework parties in			
	enclosed areas near to buildings, trees,			
	overhead cables or			
	to roads.			
	 Unsuitable weather 			
	conditions/weather			
	forecast and change			
	of wind directions.			
	Spectators kept at a			
	safe distance -			
	preferably 50m			
	away or more			
	depending on wind			
	speed and direction.			
	A rope or strong			
	barrier to clearly			
	mark off the display			
	area, this should be			
	marshalled.			
	 Lack of adequate 			
	supervision			
	particularly for small			
	children.			
	 Fireworks that are 			
	not made to a			
	recognised			
	standard.			
	Emergency Account of the control of the co			
	evacuation / crowd			
	dispersion.			
	 Preference for 			

	professionally organised pyrotechnics/displ ay operator, and for supervised events staged at a suitable location under control of operators who are trained and certified to organise firework displays.			
Bonfire	Watch out for	•		
Parties	 Bonfire held well away from firework displays, with additional materials to be burnt kept at a safe distance. Dangerous rubbish that should not be burned, e.g. aerosols and foam filled furniture. Bonfire kept stable and to a manageable size and will not fall to one side. Use of suitable firelighters, not paraffin, petrol or solvents to light the fire. Bonfire should be 			
	Bonfire should be under the control of a responsible and trained adult, and one person should be in charge of all safety			

arrangements. Firefighting equipment available, such as hose, fire extinguishers and buckets of water and sand. Water ideally poured on the embers of the fire, and the site should not be left until the bonfire is out and safe, however long this may be. Qualified first aiders with appropriate equipment.			
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		
	•		

See Rotary-GBI-Risk-Assessment-Reference-Guide to Consider all activities relating to your event and apply the relevant hazards. This list is NOT exclusive and other hazards may be identified.

Tasks/Operational steps/Sub tasks/Events:	Significant hazards COVID-19 - • What could happen and why?	Who is affected and how? COVID-19 — Who might be hurt? How bad could it reasonably be?	What are your existing controls?	Existing Risk Rating (Consequence x Likelihood = Total)		quence x	Are additional controls needed? Y/N (If Yes, RAMP required)
			•				
			•				
			•				
			•				

Emergency Planning Arrangements relating to operations/event

•			

Brief description of activity this RA applies to

ALL COVID-19 RELATED INFORMATION NEEDS TO BE TRUE FOR THE TIME OF THE EVENT, NOT THE ISSUING OF THE RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Rating Matrix

RISK MATRIX						
Consequence Likelihood	Negligible (1)	Minor (2)	Medium (3)	Major (4)	Severe (5)	
Almost Certain (5)	5	10	15	20	25	
Likely (4)	4	8	12	16	20	
Possible (3)	3	6	9	12	15	
Unlikely (2)	2	4	6	8	10	
Very Unlikely (1)	1	2	3	4	5	

CONSEQ	CONSEQUENCE (considered WITH controls in place)				
5	Severe	 Fatality (ies) Severe or chronic illnesses or permanent life changing impact 			
4	Major	 Injury such as fracture of bones, dislocation, or acute ill health e.g. occupational asthma, occupational dermatitis 			
3	Medium	 An injury that requires first aid treatment and subsequent treatment by health care professional No lost time illnesses and no chronic/acute health effects 			
2	Minor	 An injury that requires basic first aid treatment such as administering a plaster, individual able to continue at work e.g. minor cuts, bruising, abrasions, strains or sprains 			
1	Negligible	Superficial or no physical injury or health effects			

Rating	Interpretation	Authorisation
≤ 6 = Low Risk	Acceptable but ensure that controls are maintained	Event Manager or equivalent
9 -12 = Medium Risk	Adequate but look to improve if reasonably practicable	President / VP / Line Manager or equivalent
15 – 25 = Unacceptable Risk	STOP activity and make immediate improvements	District Health and Safety officer

LIKELI	LIKELIHOOD (considered WITH controls in place)					
5	Almost Certain	Will occur/greater than a likelihood of 1 in 1(yr.)				
4	Likely	Known to occur/probably occurs most circumstances/No greater than a likelihood of 1 in every 10				
3	Possible	Might occur /no greater than a likelihood of 1 in 1000				
2	Unlikely	Not likely/could occur at some time/no greater than a likelihood of 1 in 10,000				
1	Very Unlikely	May only occur in exceptional circumstances/no greater than a likelihood of 1 in 100,000				