



RISK ASSESSMENT

Site Location	Grange Lane	Task/Activity	First Aid	Risk Assessment No:	RA/RM/015
Completed By:	Rob McMillan	Reason for Risk Assessment	Covid 19 -Coronavirus	Date:	04/06/2020
Signed:		SWP Ref. No:	015	Review Date:	13/06/2021
Persons at Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Members <input type="checkbox"/> Visitors <input type="checkbox"/> Contractors				

Hazard Identification	Who might be harmed	Controls Required	Severity of Harm	Occurrence	Likelihood of	Risk Rating	Further Control Measures Necessary
Spread of Covid19-Coronavirus	<p>First aid Person being exposed to COVID 19 If no controls are in place then the risk of the potential of exposure does increase</p> <p>Help not being offered over fears of contamination Some people may be afraid to deal with a first aid incident however this risk assessment hopes to alleviate that fear</p> <p>Unable to maintain 2m social distancing Depending on the incident there may be a time the 2M rule cannot be applied.</p>	<p>Follow your training The first aid at work course will still apply so ensure you are safe to approach and nothing immediately will put you in danger</p> <p>For minor incident - Step back To maintain the 2M rule for simple first aid incidents talk the individual through the process. i.e. you place a plaster on the table, they take it and apply it. For the majority of incidents the 2M rule on social distancing can be maintained</p>	5	x	3	= 15	

		<p>Talk family members through how to apply items</p> <p>If needed, for example a child, ask the parent to apply the plaster or the ice pack</p> <p>Understanding what close contact means</p> <p>Close contact means being within a 2M distance for more than 20 minutes, if this is the scenario then the risk of contracting COVID-19 does increase, hence the 2M social distancing rule. Does not mean to say you cannot catch it less than 20 minutes if someone within 2M is Asymptomatic, just means the risk increases. However the majority of first aid incidents will be short and brief.</p> <p>Enhanced hand washing and personal hygiene</p> <p>Wash your hands before any incident. and if possible show that you have done that to the person needing treatment. Explain to them you have washed your hands. Treat the individual then wash your hands again. If the person is still on site,</p>					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

		<p>politely ask them to wash their hands</p> <p>PPE / Face coverings - Last Resort</p> <p>There may be the odd incident where the 2M rule cannot be maintained or the person offering first aid feels uncomfortable. If this is the case a simple face covering may suffice or a face shield may be used Note - we do not need NHS grade as this will be a unique incident and if you have to get that close and a family member cannot help then it is most likely to be a 999 call</p>					
Officer	Rob McMillan	Signature	Date:				



RISK ASSESSMENT ACTION PLAN

Further control measures necessary	Agreed actions:	Actionee:	Date Due:	Date Action Completed:

RISK ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE



Hazard Identification

When undertaking a risk assessment consider the following hazards (this list is not exhaustive and other hazards may be present)

Acid	Falling / flying objects	Other people
Adverse weather	Falls from height	Physiological Capabilities (Human Factors)
Asphyxiation / drowning	Ground collapse / failure	Pressure systems
Chemicals / harmful substances	Heat / fire / explosion	Psychological Capabilities (Human Factors)
Confined spaces	High / low temperature	Structural failure
Contact with moving parts / machinery	Human Behaviour	Underground / overhead services
Dust / fumes	Inadequate Lighting	Uneven ground
Electricity	Lone Working	Unsafe access / egress
Explosion	Machines / objects overturning	Use of power tools
Failure of lifting equipment	Manual handling	Vehicle movements
Failure of tools / equipment	Noise	Vibration exposure

Persons at Risk

All	Members	Young Persons	Contractors	Visitors	Member of Public	
-----	---------	---------------	-------------	----------	------------------	--

RA - Form Guidance

(1) Hazard Identification	Put in all the potential hazards associated with the task (Consider hazard list above).
(2) Associated Risk(3) Current Controls	Put in the likely effects i.e. cuts, burns, broken limbs, damage to property.
(3) Current Controls	Put in the existing controls i.e. SWP, procedures, Guards, demarcation, PPE.
(4) Severity of Harm	Estimate the severity (Scale 1 to 5 see severity indicator).
(5) Likelihood of Occurrence	Estimate the likelihood (Scale 1 to 5 see likelihood indicator).
(6) Risk Rating	Multiply the severity of harm score with the likelihood of occurrence score.
(7) Further controls necessary	State if further controls are required to control / reduce the risk. Complete action plan

Severity

1	Minor injury no lost time
2	Minor Lost time Injury under 7 days
3	Serious lost time injury over 7 days
4	Major Injury (Specified Major under RIDDOR)
5	Fatality

Likelihood

1	Rare (may occur only in exceptional circumstances)
2	Unlikely (may occur sometime)
3	Possible (should occur at sometime)
4	Likely (event will probably occur in most circumstances)
5	Almost certain (event is expected to occur in most circumstances)

Risk rating

High 15 to 25	UNACCEPTABLE RISK - Stop the task or do not allow it to start until further controls have been implemented in order to reduce the risk as low as is reasonably practicable (a balance of cost and risk) and ideally to achieve a low risk rating.
Medium 7 to 14	RISK MAY BE UNACCEPTABLE - It may be acceptable to implement temporary control measures to achieve the required level of risk reduction until more permanent measures are in place.
Low 1 to 6	ACCEPTABLE RISK - Task may continue presuming controls are implemented and monitored. Where additional low or no cost control measures can be implemented, particularly where this encourages employee engagement, these should be considered.

Hierarchy of Control

Eliminate	Get rid of the hazard; replace it with something less hazardous.
Reduce	Reduce the level of risk by reducing the nature of the hazard, e.g. use small quantities, lower voltage etc
Isolate	Isolate the hazard from people, for example by guarding
Control	Control exposure to the hazard by controlling who has access or limiting exposure time
PPE	Personnel Protective Equipment
Discipline	Training and Supervision