## **Risk Assessment Template User Guide**

HAZARDS	CONSEQUENCES	WHO IS AT RISK	RISK LEVEL	CONTROLS	ACTION LEVEL
Identify the hazards.  List the hazards:  NB - Below is a list of potential areas that hazards may arise from:  Adverse weather Complex structure Compressed air Dust/fumes Electricity Falling objects Fall from height Fire Gas/LPG Hazardous substance Special effect Stored energy Use of lifting equipment Use of vehicles Use of work equipment Equipment/Machinery Explosion Extreme temperature Noise Radiation Slip/fall Water features	What could result from the hazards?  List the results:  NB - Consider the likely effects which could lead to any of the following:  First aid injury  RIDDOR 3-day injury Serious injury –  Usually an injury from which full recovery is likely.  Death or very serious Injury to one person – Life changing injury from which full recovery is unlikely.  Death or very serious injury to more than one person.	Who might be harmed?  List everyone who might be harmed by each hazard:  Example:  Organiser's staff Venue staff Exhibitors Contractors Young/new inexperienced staff Disabled Children New and expectant mothers Trespassers Pedestrians and drivers around the venue Local inhabitants	Calculate the level of Risk:  To calculate the risk level, use the formula below, where:  Probability (1-5) X Severity (1-5) = Risk (between 1-25)  P x S = R	What controls can be implemented to reduce either the probability or severity of the risk?  NB - Consider the risk control hierarchy:  • Eliminate • Substitute • Reduce • Isolate • Control • PPE • Discipline	Once the controls have been considered and recorded, recalculate the Risk Level (PxS=R) and determine the Action Level, where:  High 8+ = Immediate action required  Medium 5-7 = Justify and review each event day  Low 1-4 =  No further action required