Risk Assessment

Assessment No. / Title:	Corona virus / Pathogens / biological safety.	Assessment Date: 10.05.20	020				
Location:	MFC, Hartsdown Park Margate.	Assessment Type					
Who is at risk:	Direct Employees 🛛 Contractors 🗆						
	Third Parties Other	Specific 🖂	Generic 🗆				
Activity/Process:	Spread of micro organisms throughout the Football Stadium/workplaceTo be Briefed out to all Personal on retrun to Work, and						
	Briefing Sheet Signed.						

	Assessor	Line Manager Acceptance			
Name:	Peter D Cove	Name:	Deny Wilson		
Position:	Health and Safety, Enviromental and Security Adviser.	Position:	General Manager		
Signature:		Signature:			

Line Manager Assessment Review								
Review Date:		Review Date:		Review Date:				
Position:		Position:		Position:				

Risk Rating Table – Likelihood x Severity							
Severity	•	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic	
Likelihood 🔻		1	2	3	4	5	
Remote	1	1	2	3	4	5	
Unlikely	2	2	4	6	8	10	
Possible	3	3	6	9	12	15	
Likely	4	4	8	12	16	20	
Almost Certain	5	5	10	15	20	25	
Negligible (1-	3)	Low (4-7)	Medium (8-14) Hig	gh (15-25)	

Factors and Frequency of Harm

Severity

- 1) Insignificant Slight injury, discomfort, bruising Etc.
- 2) Minor First aid only, small cut, abrasion.
- 3) Moderate Medical treatment, strain, sprain, incapacitation > 3 days)
- 4) Major Medical treatment, fracture, hospitalisation >24 hrs, incapacitation+ over seven days lost (RIDDOR).
- 5) Catastrophic Fatality Single or Mulitple.

Likelihood

- 1) Remote Highly unlikely, improbable
- 2) Unlikely Possible but unlikely
- 3) Possible Foreseeable
- 4) Likely Expectable
- 5) Almost certain Imminent, inevitable,

Hazards	Consequence	Risk Rating (RR) Without Controls Likelihood (L) X Severity (S)		;	Control Measures	Residual Risk Rating (RRR) Likelihood (L) X Severity (S)			
Spread of micro-organisms throughout the work place.	Contact with person/s who may suffer systoms of illnesses Direct skin contact, infectious transmittal, body fluids, can increase the likelihood of spreading bacteria / micro organisams throughout the workplace.		S	RR	 Staff / personnel who come into contact with members of the public or others, that display symptoms of illness are to attempt to remain 2 metres distance away from them. Where this is not possible, are to utilise / practice good hygiene techniques and avoid touching their eyes, ears, nose, mouth or face. Emergency procedures, (Call 111 or 999) to be Implemented for those who are displaying severe or noticeable symptoms. 	L	S	RRR	
					Practice good hygiene techniques and frequent hand washing, avoiding contact with eyes, mouth, ears Etc. Wash hands (and arms if necessary) before eating, drinking, smoking, using the telephone, taking medication,inserting contact lenses.				
Hot desk / sharing office equipment, phones, computers Etc.	Increase likelihood of spreading bacteria / micro organisms to other personnel / other parties.				Following change of personnel at Work stations/Desks ensure that the working area; desk, any equipment used is cleaned with sanitising wipes thoroughly before handover to the next person. Those in receipt of hand over should also santitise as an extra precautionary measure.				
Over reliance on using hand sanitisering / anti-bacterial gel.	Reduced effectiveness to remove bacterial accumulated on hands.				 Alcohol preparations based on either gels or liquid hand rubs can offer a significant reduction in microbiological hand contamination. Alcohol based gels and rubs should only be used when the hands are visibly (i.e. physically) clean. Employees should not rely on using hand sanitisering / anti-bacterial gel solely and practice frequent, thorough washing of hands using soap and warm water. The following hierarchy should be adhered to; Washing hands with soap and cold water; Rinsing hands with water alone; 				

Hazards	Consequence	Risk Rating (RR) Without Controls Likelihood (L) X Severity (S)			Control Measures	Residual Risk Rating (RRR) Likelihood (L) X Severity (S)		
		L	S	RR		L	S	RRR
		_	-		 Wiping hands with moistened wipes; Using hand rubs or gels. Communication sent to staff reminding that washing hands should take precedence over the use of hand sanitisers / gel. 	_		
Shortage of hand sanitising / anti- bacterial gel.	Increased potential of business disruption / continuity.				Stock needs to be controlled via the Facilities Manager to maximise current supplies and not let certain sections of the club, (eg), 1 st team, Youth, Academy, catering staff ect accumulate an abundance of hand sanitisering / anti- bacterial gel, to the detriment of others within the organisation. Washing hands needs to take precedence.			
Shortage of soap.	Increased potential of business disruption / continuity.				Facilities manager to liaise with supply chains to maintain adequate supply within the club and distribution accordingly throughout buildings. Hand sanitiser to be used as a back up to washing hands.			
Certain occupations present more risk of infection than others	Increase likelihood of spreading bacteria / micro organisms to other personnel / other parties.				Specific risk assessments to be used as a back up to washing hands. Specific risk assessments to be undertaken for activities to identify those roles which may present a more significant risk when conducting their typical duties or whom are more likely to interact with members of the public / personnel who are experiencing symptoms of illness.			
COSHH / cleaning products used throughout the Stadium.	Increase likelihood of spreading bacteria / micro organisms to other personnel / other parties.				Use cleaning disinfectant. Material Safety data sheet is to be adhered to when using any type of coshh rated cleaning/disinfectant product. Product to be use sparingly and with windows doors left open to ensure sufficient ventilation. Safety goggles and gloves are to be used, due to the effects the product has on eyes and skin.			

Comments

It is recommended that one bottle / dispenser (400ml) is situated 1 per 20 persons, but this is not a hard & fast rule and more or less maybe required or determined by a specific review.

Placement of Hand sanitisers throughout the Stadium has been identified by H&S general rule of thumb, and facility manager to ensure adequate supply is maintained.

A list of occupations where there may be a risk of infection - it's not exhaustive but gives an indication of the range of jobs where biological hazards should be considered. Cleaners, public toilets), groundsman. Where these roles are conducting activities it is recommended to review any existing risk assessments to ensure that control measures are still sufficient / effective.

Hazards	Consequence	Risk Rating (RR) Without Controls Likelihood (L) X Severity (S)			Control Measures	Residual Risk Rating (RRR) Likelihood (L) X Severity (S)		
		L	S	RR		L	S	RRR
Hazardous Products COSHH / Cleaning products used throughout the Stadium.	Inadvertant exposure to hazardous material which increases the likelihood of contact dermatitis / inhalation irritation or damage to anyother parts of the body such as eyes Etc.				Any personnel must be familiar with the products used and the material safety data sheets (MSDS). A separate COSHH assessment must be undertaken to identify how the materials are to be stored and used correctly. Additional PPE will be stipulated in the COSHH MSDS. MSDS to be communicated to those using the product.			
					risbs to be communicated to those using the product.			

Risk Category	Risk Acceptability Conditions
Negligible (1 – 3)	Unconditionally acceptable.
Low (4-7)	Low-risk are largely acceptable, where it is reasonably, efforts should be made to reduce risks further.
Medium (8-14)	Medium-risks should only be tolerated for the short-term and only whilst further control measures to mitigate the risks are being planned and introduced, unless it is not practical to reduce the risk further or the organisation accepts the level of risk.
High (15-25)	High-risk activities should cease immediately. Further effective control measures to mitigate risks must be introduced to reduce the risk to a tolerable level.