FRONT OF HOUSE RISK ASSESSMENT

Venue/Location: **Foyers** - provide the main circulation areas for public visiting the theatre for performances, events and exhibitions **Inter@ct –** provides a space foe workshops, events & exhibitions

Task/activity/operation	General RA
Description of above	
Floor surface Lower Foyer (uneven brick surface) Floor surface Upper Foyer (Hard wood Inlaid) Stairs and Stairwells Toilets – See separate RA	

Hazards ***(see below)*** *List what could cause harm i.e. work at height fire, tripping*	**Who is affected** *e.g. Cast, Public, Contractors*	**Risk factor** Severity x Likelihood. For each hazard decide level of risk	**Control measures** *List the control measures you will take to minimise the risk identified*	**Revue date** *For each hazard*
1. Slips & Trips	**Public/ Staff/ Performers**	**3 x 2 = 6**	Housekeeping cleaning and maintenance system in place to ensure areas are kept free of debris and spillages. Inspected and cleaned at regular intervals. Floors are cleaned with non-slip products. Wet floor signs used when appropriate. Adequate lighting in place to ensure stairwells are sufficiently lit at all times.	**Annually**
2. Potential fire hazard	**Public/ Staff/ Performers**	**4 x 2 = 8**	All materials used are suitably fire retardant and all electrical connections, wiring conform to legal requirements.	**Annually**
3. Obstructions to fire routes	**Public/ Staff/ Performers**	**5 x 3 = 15**	Displays and exhibits do not block or partially block fire routes. Visual inspections of foyer areas made on a daily basis prior to and during performances/ events by FOH staff to ensure exits and routes are clear. A separate risk assessment should be completed for each new exhibition.	**Annually**
4. Stability of structures (Displays)	**Public/ Staff/ Performers**	**3 x 3 = 9**	Displays and exhibits have a stable base and are secured to floors/ walls as necessary A separate risk assessment should be completed for each new exhibition.	**Annually**
5. Serious Injury or Fatality from burns and/or smoke inhalation.	**Public/ Staff/ Performers**	**5 x 2 = 10**	Fire Alarm System, Emergency Lighting state Fire Fighting Equipment.	**Annually**

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6. Serious injury or Fatality from uncontrolled crowd movement.	**Public/ Staff/ Performers**	**5 x 2 = 10**	Designated fire exits. Daily checks of fire routes, fire exits Training of personnel if evacuation procedure Controlled Evacuation Procedures.	**Annually**
7. Electrocution from low level sockets	**Children**	**5 x 2 = 10**	Cover low level sockets with plastic covers Children to be chaperoned at all times	**Regularly**

Continue as necessary

Assessed by Paul Bennett	Position Front of House Manager	Signed 	Date 1st April 2024

Possible Hazards:

Mechanical

- ❑ Trapping (pinching, nipping)
- ❑ Contact (cutting, friction abrasion)
- ❑ Entanglement (rotating parts)
- ❑ Ejection (work pieces, tools)
- ❑ Impact (striking against, struck by)
- ❑ Overloads (lifting, equipment, tanks)

Electrical, Pressure, Stored Energy, Stability

- ❑ Electrocution (Electricity HV. 44Ov, 24Ov, 11Ov, Ex-LV)
- ❑ Ignition sources (static, batteries)
- ❑ Pressure (air, water, gas, hydraulics, vacuum)
- ❑ Stored energy (springs, ropes, wires, chains, belts)
- ❑ Stability (bases, slopes, height, mobile)

Fire / Explosion

- ❑ Combustion hazards (materials, timber, grease, paper
- ❑ Flammable substances (liquids, gases, aerosols, paints
- ❑ Oxidising substances (pyrotechnics, peroxides, gases
- ❑ Dust explosion hazards (wood, alloys)

Hazardous Substances

- ❑ Corrosives/irritants (acids, caustics, mineral fibres)
- ❑ Dusts (asbestos, silica, coal, wood)
- ❑ Fumes (lead, rubber, paints, glues)
- ❑ Vapours (isocyanates, acetone)

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- ❑ Gases (oxygen, fuel gases, inert gases)
- ❑ Mists (oil, water)
- ❑ Asphyxiants (inert gases, carbon monoxide)

Workplace/Work Environment

- ❑ Access (clear & unobstructed)
- ❑ Slips/trips/falls (debris, slopes, spillages openings)
- ❑ Work at heights (edges, ladders, scaffolds)
- ❑ Obstructions (in grid, projections, low headroom)
- ❑ Confined spaces (tanks, voids, vats, silos, pits, elevators)
- ❑ Lighting (glare, sufficient, stroboscopic)
- ❑ Temperature (heat, cold, wind, shill, rain, snow)
- ❑ Ventilation (fumes, vapours, mists etc)

Work Methods

- ❑ Manual handling (lifting, lowering, carrying)
- ❑ Repetitive movements (keyboard, fine work, hammering)
- ❑ Posture/ergonomics (work above head height, low)
- ❑ Hand tools (hammers, chisels, spanners, drills etc)

Radiation, Noise, Vibration, Thermal

- ❑ Radiation (ionising/non-ionising, UV, infrared)
- ❑ Vibration (handheld machine tools, plants)
- ❑ Thermal (boilers, hotwork, cold rooms, liquid nitrogen)
- ❑ Noise (Orchestra, amplified, pneumatic tools, bars)

Special Arrangements relating to Broadcasting e.g.

- ❑ Techno/ jib crane height limiter
- ❑ Experienced camera operators
- ❑ Cables to be matted or covered or flown above
- ❑ Stedicam risk from back injury
- ❑ Cameras close to public to be manned at all times
- ❑ Platform cameras to be guarded with kick boards
- ❑ Crew welfare
- ❑ Signage where appropriate

In using this method to perform a risk assessment, one decides the values of both S and L that best fit the circumstances that obtain in the risk (or) task being assessed.

It would be reasonable to define something that we shall call the Risk Assessment Factor, by the simple formula:

Risk Factor = Hazard x Likelihood

If we apply the risk factor formula to all possible combinations of hazard and risk values we obtain a set of 25 numbers matrix - the risk factors value.

Severity/ Hazard

Likelihood	5	4	3	2	1
5	25	20	15	10	5
4	20	16	12	8	4

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3	15	12	9	6	3
2	10	8	6	4	2
1	5	4	3	2	1

Risk Category
Low
Normal/acceptable
High
Unacceptable?

Severity:	Negligible	1	Slight	2	Moderate	3	Severe	4	fatality or major	5
Likelihood:	Unlikely	1	Possible	2	Quite possible	3	Likely	4	Very likely	5

You should carry out your assessment as accurately as possible. Use the check list above to help you – any significant risk factors that cannot be reduced or eliminated please advice the DFI Health and Safety officer.