

FRONT OF HOUSE RISK ASSESSMENT

Venue/Location: **Auditoriums**


Task/activity/operation | The Auditoria - are fixed seating areas for the viewing of performance or conference.

Description of above

Emergency Evacuation for Fire or Incident

Hazards <i>(see below)</i> <i>List what could cause harm i.e. work at height fire, tripping</i>	Who is affected <i>e.g. Cast, Public, Contractors</i>	Risk factor Severity x Likelihood. For each hazard decide level of risk	Control measures <i>List the control measures you will take to minimise the risk identified</i>	Revue date <i>For each hazard</i>
1. Serious Injury or Fatality from burns and/or smoke inhalation.	Staff /Public/ Cast	5 x 2 = 10	Designated fire exits and purge points. Fire Alarm System. Fire Fighting Equipment. Controlled Evacuation Procedures. Emergency Lighting State Daily checks and pre-show checks of fire routes, fire exits and walkways. PA over ride system.	Annually
2. Serious injury or Fatality from uncontrolled crowd movement.	Staff /Public/ Cast	5 x 2 = 10	Designated fire exits and purge points. Training of personnel in evacuation procedure Controlled Evacuation Procedures. Daily checks and pre-show checks of fire routes, fire exits and walkways. Emergency Lighting State PA over ride system.	Annually
3.				
5.				

Continue as necessary

Assessed by Paul Bennett	Position Front of House Manager	Signed 	Date 1 st April 2023
-----------------------------	------------------------------------	---	------------------------------------

FRONT OF HOUSE RISK ASSESSMENT

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, 440V, 240V, 110V, 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)
- 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, sleet, 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
- Steadicam risk from back injury
- Cameras close to public to be manned at all times

FRONT OF HOUSE RISK ASSESSMENT

- ❑ 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:

$$\text{Risk Factor} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Likelihood}$$

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

FRONT OF HOUSE RISK ASSESSMENT

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 advise the DFI Health and Safety officer.