

FRONT OF HOUSE RISK ASSESSMENT


Venue/Location: **Auditoriums: Stage 1 & Godber Studio**

Task/activity/operation	The Auditoria - are fixed seating areas for the viewing of performance or conference
Description of above	
Floor surfaces, Vomitory, stairs and walkways & Seating areas	

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>	Review date <i>For each hazard</i>
1. Slips Trips and Falls	Public/ Cast	3 x 3 = 9	The provision of adequate lighting during blackout periods to be no lower than 0.5% <i>lux</i> in accordance with current regulations. Constant awareness of all staff of potential hazards.	Annually
2. Mobility/ Walking Aids	Public/ Cast	3 x 3 = 9	Mobility/ Walking aids – Customers should be allowed to use them to get their seats then moved to the foyer during the performance by staff or companion as they could be a potential hazard in the event of an evacuation	Annually
3. Hot Liquids (Beverages) Potential Scalding.	Public	3 x 2 = 6	Thermal cups with lids provided for any hot liquids consumed within the auditoria	Annually
4. Sharps potential cuts or abrasions from glassware	Public	3 x 2 = 6	Glassware prohibited in Auditoriums	Annually
5.Noise From stage effects	Public	2 x 2 = 4	FOH risk assessments prior to performance, Ticketing Information, Signage,	Annually
6.Falling Objects from gantry on to audience or cast	Public/ Cast	4 x 2 = 8	Falling Objects-Production risk assessments All equipment double braked and bonded Grids & Gantry's inspected	Annually
7. Lighting effects – Stroboscopic – inducing fits	Public	3 x 2 = 6	FOH risk assessments prior to performance, Ticketing Information, Signage	Annually

Continue as necessary

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Assessed by Paul Bennett	Position Front of House Manager	Signed 	Date 1 st April 2025
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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, chill, 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)

FRONT OF HOUSE RISK ASSESSMENT

- ☐ Thermal (boilers, hotwork, cold rooms, liquid nitrogen)
- ☐ Noise (Orchestra, amplified, pneumatic tools, bars)

- ☐ Cameras close to public to be manned at all times
- ☐ Platform cameras to be guarded with kick boards
- ☐ Crew welfare
- ☐ Signage where appropriate

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

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?

FRONT OF HOUSE RISK ASSESSMENT

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.