

Risk assessment Table top activities

Name of activity, event, and location	Squirrels Go Nuts Table top activities 14 th September 2024 Tatton Park Campsite	Date of risk assessment	4/9/2024	Name of person doing this risk assessment	Mel Black
		Date of next review	2/9/2024		

What could go wrong? What hazard have you identified? What are the risks from it?	Who is at risk?	What are you going to do about it? How are the risks already controlled? What extra controls are needed? How will they be communicated to young people and adults and remain inclusive to all needs?	Review & revise What has changed that needs to be thought about and controlled?
A hazard is something that may cause harm or damage. The risk is the harm that may occur from the hazard.	For example: young people, adult volunteers, visitors	Controls are ways of making the activity safer by removing or reducing the risk. For example, you may use a different piece of equipment or you might change the way you do the activity.	Keep checking throughout the activity in case you need to change what you're doing or even stop the activity. This is a great place to add comments which will be used as part of the review.
Tables and chairs (and other obstructions injury	Young people and leaders	Leaders and Young Leaders oversee setting up and moving tables and chairs. No one carries tables alone – at least two people carry each table. Stack chairs facing side to the wall so they don't fall. Don't stack chairs more than six chairs high. Leaders help with stacking and unstacking chairs. No one carries more than two chairs at a time – consider how many chairs it is safe to stack/carry at once Leaders set out tables and chairs at the start of the meeting (based on the planned activities), then push them against the walls until needed.	
Staining of person or clothes	All present	Protective Apron and Gloves to be provided and worn by all participants.	
Allergic reaction to Dye	All present	Protective Apron and Gloves to be worn by all participants and leaders taking part in the task. Leaders should be aware of any allergies and notify the activity lead if they haven't already done so.	
eye splash of Dye	All present	The dye will be dispensed via a nozzle container and all will be briefed on the instruction of care. Where the dye may get into a person's eye, immediate care should be primarily provided by the person's leader who has taken on the primary group first aid role with water available	

You can find more information in the Safety checklist for leaders and at scouts.org.uk/safety

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		nearby for washing the eye. The First Aid on site should also be notified if there is a cause for concern.	
eye injury from elastic snapping	All present	The activity will be supplied with new elastic bands which should be used per person. Instructions will be given in the briefing on how to use the bands as well as guidance not to over stretch them.	
ingestion of Dye	All present	A briefing will be given to leaders and participants on the equipment and resources. Where the dye may be ingested, immediate care should be primarily provided by the person's leader who has taken on the primary group first aid role with water available nearby for washing out the mouth. Should this need further care, the First Aid on site should also be notified as well as the possible escalation to emergency services depending on the risk.	
Individual Needs Exclusion, injury	Young People Leaders	Leader in charge to have considered individuals and made adjustments to make activity accessible All adults aware of individuals with specific needs and any specific measures in place	
Overcrowding at Tables		Set up appropriate table space for each child - Limit the number of children per table - Ensure even distribution of materials	

Control Measures in Detail:

Pre-Activity Briefing:

Explain the rules and proper use of materials before starting.

Remind children to handle tools and materials carefully, particularly with dye and small parts.

Don't forget, as part of your programme planning, you should have contingency activities in reserve just in case you can't do what was planned or you need to stop half way through. Make sure this is shared with those involved, so everyone knows how to respond. You should have risk assessed contingency activities prior to them taking place and communicated key information to those involved as with all activities.

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