

RISK ASSESSMENT – HIGH TEMPERATURES

School Name:	Parkside Primary Academy								
Location:									
Date of Assessment:	16/07/2022	Review Date:	16/07/2023	Revision No:	1				
Persons Exposed:	Employees:	✓	Pupils:	✓	Public / Visitors:	✓	Young Persons:		Estimated total number of persons at risk:
	New / Expectant Mothers:			✓	Vulnerable Persons:		Other:		

Task Description:	Risk Assessment for exposure to high temperatures due to extreme weather conditions.
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Hazard	Factors of Harm		Risk	Control Measures in place	Factors of Harm		Residual Risk	Further Actions	Acceptable Risk?	
	L	S			L	S			Yes	No
Lack of Information	4	4	16	All staff to be briefed on the risk associated with high temperatures. All teaching staff to provide information in an easy-to-understand format for students. ProActive have forwarded a copy of Appendix 1 of the DfE's 'Cool Classroom Tool' which provides additional guidance with this risk assessment. Staff are briefed on the symptoms of heat stress which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in concentrating • Cramps in muscles • Heat rashes • Severe thirst • Fainting • Heat exhaustion – fatigue, giddiness, nausea, headache and moist skin • Heat stroke – hot dry skin, convulsions and eventual loss of consciousness 	1	4	4	Ensure that staff are briefed on the hazards of high temperatures and the symptoms of heat stress.	✓	

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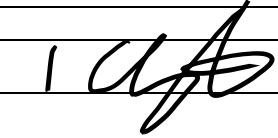
Hazard	Factors of Harm		Risk	Control Measures in place	Factors of Harm		Residual Risk	Further Actions	Acceptable Risk?	
	L	S			L	S			Yes	No
Lack of Ventilation	4	4	16	Schools have previously been issued with CO2 monitors which can be used to check the ventilation of classrooms at any time. All windows and external fire doors should be opened wherever possible to ensure a good level of airflow within the building. Care must be taken to prevent doors being blown shut by wind causing trapped fingers. Internal fire doors should only be opened where they do not affect the fire strategy of the building. Classroom doors, for example, may be opened, however cross-corridor doors may not be wedged open unless they are fitted with hold-open devices connected to the fire alarm system. Windows should be opened as soon as the building is unlocked to allow ventilation to occur before full occupation of the building.	2	4	8	Review the building layout to identify which internal doors may be opened without defeating the compartmentation of the building for fire safety purposes.	✓	
Mechanical Ventilation	3	4	12	Air conditioning, where fitted to the building, should be used wherever possible. Air conditioning should be set so that air is not recycled to minimise the risk of spreading airborne diseases. If air conditioning is not fitted to the building, portable air conditioning units, dehumidifiers, and portable fans may be used to increase ventilation. These units must have been subject to PAT testing within the past 12 months.	2	4	8		✓	
High Temperatures within the Classroom	3	4	12	Where possible, the use of electric lighting – particularly non-LED lighting, should be reduced to prevent thermal emission within the classroom. Computer equipment, monitors and printers should be switched off when not in use, rather than being left on standby. Internal blinds might be effective to prevent direct sunlight, however care should be taken to ensure that they do not provide a form of insulation and affect the ventilation from open windows. If external awnings, shutters or blinds are fitted then they should be used to prevent heat reaching the classrooms. Class arrangements should be adjusted so that classrooms which have a tendency to overheat are not used as frequently.	2	4	8	Monitor the temperature and ventilation in classrooms throughout the day.	✓	

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	L	S			L	S			Yes	No
High Temperatures Outside	4	4	16	Children and staff should restrict the amount of time that they spend within direct sunlight. Areas of shade should be used in preference to unshaded areas wherever possible. Breaktimes may be adjusted so that children and staff are not outside during midday where temperatures are likely to be at the highest. A longer morning break and a shorter lunch break would reduce the amount of time outside when the sun is at its hottest.	3	4	12		✓	
Exposure to UV Radiation	4	4	16	All staff and students should be instructed to wear sunscreen on arrival at school. Parents of students should be advised to provide sunscreen so that it can be reapplied as necessary during the day. If teaching staff are required to apply sunscreen to pupils then parental consent should be provided. The school's sun safety policy should be followed at all times. Parents should be requested to provide hats for pupils to wear whilst at school. Hats should be appropriate to protect the pupil from UV exposure. Wide-brimmed hats are preferred.	3	4	12	Ensure clothing is appropriate and that sun cream is used correctly.	✓	
Clothing	4	4	16	Consideration should be given to allow pupils to wear non-uniform clothing during periods of high temperatures. Parents should be encouraged to provide appropriate summertime clothing such as long-sleeved tops and wide-brimmed hats. PE clothing should be chosen appropriate to the circumstances. Vests, for example, should be changed to T-shirts so that shoulders are protected. Staff should be requested to wear clothing appropriate for the high temperatures. PE staff should take particular care.	2	4	8		✓	
Activities	4	4	16	Any activities which require high levels of exertion should be rescheduled during periods of high temperatures. This should include sports days, after school clubs, and PE lessons PE lessons should be re-planned to ensure that activity levels are reduced from normal levels. If PE lessons can be undertaken inside or in areas of shade then this should be factored in to the plan. Activities which require long periods of time outside should be replanned or postponed. Increased rest breaks must be factored into all school activities.	2	4	8		✓	

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	L	S			L	S			Yes	No
Hydration	4	5	20	Parents are asked to provide water bottles for children, if not provided by the school. Drinking water is provided throughout the school. Teaching staff must ensure that pupils have regular drinks throughout the day. Teaching staff must ensure that they have regular drinks throughout the day. Alcohol should be avoided as this increases the likelihood of dehydration. Consideration should be given to providing chilled drinks or ice lollies as these can be effective in cooling persons that are suffering from overheating.	2	5	10		✓	
First Aid	4	5	20	First aiders are provided within the school setting. First aiders are to be briefed on the symptoms of heat stress and sunburn and all staff are asked to be vigilant. Appropriate first aid supplies are located within the school. A suitable location which is cool has been identified so that persons suffering from heat exposure can rest at a lower temperature. Pupil medical records should be reviewed to identify any pupil who might be more susceptible to high temperatures, or extreme changes in temperatures. Further specific controls should be implemented for these pupils. The local authority single point of contact for SEND may be able to provide more specific assistance for these pupils identified.	1	5	5	Ensure all persons at increased risk from high temperatures are identified.	✓	

Name of Assessor:	Ian Clayton CMIOSH	Signature:	
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Action Plan

Hazard	Further Actions	Assigned To	Due Date	Priority
Lack of Information	Ensure that staff are briefed on the hazards of high temperatures and the symptoms of heat stress.	Headteacher		
Lack of Ventilation	Review the building layout to identify which internal doors may be opened without defeating the compartmentation of the building for fire safety purposes.	Headteacher / Site Manager		
High Temperatures within the Classroom	Monitor the temperature and ventilation in classrooms throughout the day.	Site Manager / Teaching Staff		
Exposure to UV Radiation	Ensure clothing is appropriate and that sun cream is used correctly.	Teaching Staff		
First Aid	Ensure all persons at increased risk from high temperatures are identified.	Headteacher / First Aiders		

Severity	5	5	10	15	20	25
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	1	1	2	3	4	5
		1	2	3	4	5
Likelihood						

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (Likelihood x Severity)
1 = Very Unlikely	1 = No injury	1 – 6 = Low
2 = Unlikely	2 = Minor Injury or Illness	8 – 12 = Medium
3 = Likely	3 = 7-day Injury or Illness	15 – 25 = High
4 = Very Likely	4 = Specified Injury or Illness	
5 = Almost Certain	5 = Fatality or disabling injury	

