

Risk Assessment Form

Assessment No: 07		Assessment Date: 10/05/21		Assessment Type (Select as appropriate: see Note 1)	
Section: Beavers, Cubs, Scouts, Explorers		References:		<input type="checkbox"/> Specific	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Generic
<input type="checkbox"/> Record of dynamic risk assessment					
Activity/Process: Stoves					
Assessor			Activity Leader (See Note 4)		
Name: Jon Skinner		Name:			
Role: Group Scout Leader		Role:			
Signature:		Signature:			
Hazards	Who is at Risk?	Control Measures (Specific existing Control Measures)	Risk Rating (Likelihood X Consequence) (See Note 3)	What has changed that needs to be thought about and controlled?	
Heat sources – risk of burns from mistakes or misuse.	Young People / Adult Volunteers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Leaders should supervise young people when they're using hot items (such as ovens, stoves, candles, and fires) unless in an remotely supervised expedition setting when the Nights Away Permit Holder must be satisfied that all team members have received sufficient training to safely use and issued equipment. There should be at least one adult or Young Leader with each group. Consider the most appropriate size of group in relation to the equipment/heat source or fire in use. Restrict access to the fire/equipment/heat source by using them in a defined area. Brief young people on the safe use of the equipment or fire before they use them and on the possible dangers of fire lighting. 	1 x 2 = low		

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Avoid loose clothing around fires – watch out for open coats, sleeves and scarves. Tuck them in and keep coats, hoodies fastened. Tie back loose hair. Do not reach over fires or flames. 7. Make sure there is an appropriate first aid kit available and that leader training is up to date. Where young people are operating under remote supervision, all team members must have received appropriate first aid training. 8. Make sure that a fire extinguisher or cold water is available nearby – there should be at least a bucket, running water is best if possible. 9. Brief young people to allow stoves to cool down prior to handling or storing away. 		
Fire – risk of uncontrolled spread of fire.	Young People / Adult Volunteers / Visitors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaders should make sure firefighting equipment is available. Options include extinguishers, fire buckets, spades, and beaters. 2. Everyone should think about location of their fire/stove. It shouldn't be near tents or directly under low trees that could be damaged. They should also consider wind direction. 3. Everyone should build their fire/set up their stove off the ground on a stable platform when possible. 4. Use heat mats to prevent heat transfer from stoves to tables. 5. Clear away flammable ground debris in the immediate area surrounding the fire/stove. 6. Beware of invisible flames particularly with meth's. 7. Never blow out stove flames, always isolate at the source or use a burner lid to extinguish. 	1 x 2 = low	
Gas – Risk of leaking or incorrectly fitted gas canisters or bottles creating a fire risk. Leaking due to damage to canister/bottle creating a fire risk.	Young People / Adult Volunteers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leaders must ensure gas canisters are correct type for the stove being used. 2. Brief young people on the safe fitting and removal of gas canisters and cylinders including listening for signs of leaks and gas smells prior to lighting and after removal to ensure self-sealing canisters and bottles have sealed. 3. Leaders must check the condition of any equipment especially rubber hoses prior to use, if in any doubt the equipment should not be used and should be reported to the GSL. 4. Ensure canisters are correctly packed when in transit to prevent piercing of the can. 5. Gas bottles must be handled with care at all times, make sure heavy bottles are carried by a minimum of 2 people. 	1 x 2 = Low	
Liquid Fuel – Risk of leaking creating a fire risk	Young People / Adult Volunteers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liquid fuels must only be carried in approved fuel bottles with a locking mechanism to prevent inadvertent opening. 2. Always carry fuel bottles upright. 	1 x 2 = Low	

		3. Handle fuel bottles with care and ensure they aren't stored with items that may damage or puncture them.		
Inadvertent Ignition - Fuel accidentally igniting.	Young People / Adult Volunteers / Visitors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not store fuels in the vicinity of sources of ignition such as matches/lighters or strikers. 2. Keep fuels out of direct sunlight. 3. Keep fuels away from naked flames and always put unwanted fuel away when not required. 4. Never refill a lit or hot burner, allow it to cool down sufficiently to be able to hold. 	1 x 2 = Low	
Accidental Ingestion of Fuel – Risk of illness	Young People / Adult Volunteers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check cooking utensils and pots prior to use to ensure no fuel has been spilt. 2. Wash hands after handling fuel and prior to handling food. 	1 x 2 = Low	

Assessment Review							
Review Date:		Review Date:		Review Date:		Review Date:	
Name:		Name:		Name:		Name:	
Role:		Role:		Role:		Role:	
Signature:		Signature:		Signature:		Signature:	

Notes:

1. If using a 'Generic' risk assessment, Assessors are to satisfy themselves that the assessment is valid for the task and that all significant hazards have been identified and assessed. If additional hazards are identified they are to be recorded and attached to the Generic assessment.
2. Assessors are to note that they are responsible for production of the risk assessment and that they are signing to indicate that the risk assessment is suitable and sufficient and they consider the risks to be acceptable.
3. When recording the Risk Rating ensure that both the Likelihood and Consequence scores are included.
4. Activity Leader must sign to show agreement to apply the controls of this risk assessment.
5. Risk Assessments are to be reviewed:
 - Annually.
 - If there is reason to doubt the effectiveness of the assessment.
 - Following an accident or near miss.
 - Following significant changes to the task, process, procedure or Line Management.
 - Following the introduction of more vulnerable personnel.
 - If 'Generic' prior to use.

High	Improve control measures; consider stopping activity.
Medium	Review control measures and improve if reasonably practicable to do so, consider alternative ways of conducting activity.
Low	Maintain control measures and review if there are any changes.

High	Common, regular or frequent occurrence.	3	3 Med	6 High	9 High
------	---	---	--------------	---------------	---------------

Medium	Occasional occurrence.	2	2 Low	4 Med	6 High
Low	Rare or improbable occurrence.	1	1 Low	2 Low	3 Med
Risk Matrix			1	2	3
			Minor injury or illness.	Serious injury or illness.	Fatalities, major injury or illness
			Low	Medium	High