

AU General Risk Assessment

Brief Description of Activity:			Assessor/s:		Date:	
MAINTAINING SWIMMING POOL To treat the swimming pool water to maintain the pH and chlorine levels at the correct level to ensure the appropriate degree of disinfection.						
Hazard:	Persons at risk:	Risk factor:			Control measures required:	Residual Risk:
<i>List what could cause harm from this activity, use appendix A to assist in identifying hazards</i>	<i>List who might be harmed eg staff, students, visitors</i>	<i>For each hazard, decide level of risk as if you were to do the activity without controls, see appendix B</i>			<i>For each hazard. List the measures you will be taking to minimise the risk identified, e.g. appointing competent persons, training received, planning and try-outs, use of personal protective equipment</i>	<i>For each hazard now decide the residual risk after the control measures are in place</i>
		Severity	Likelihood	Risk		
Chemicals - Toxic Gases produced by chlorination and pH treatments	All	Severe	Unlikely	High	Store chlorination and pH treatments separately. Ideally these chemicals should be stored in a separate room. If they are to be stored in the same room, they should be stored with physical segregation between them, in addition to distance. If these chemicals mix due to spillage, toxic chlorine gas will be evolved. Where possible, use granular products rather than liquids. Where liquids are being stored, the containers must be kept within a bund. The bund must be suitable for the purpose i.e. resistant to chemicals and capable of containing the contents of the largest container if spillage/rupture occurs. These chemicals should always be stored in areas with good ventilation to outside and the appropriate spill containing equipment provided. Spillage procedures must be identified in writing and made known to all relevant staff. If a spillage occurs, unnecessary people must be excluded from the area. The area must be taken out of use to unauthorised people. Wear protective clothing, as identified on the health and safety control sheet, when clearing up a spill. Make sure the area is well ventilated. Carry containers of granular substances with care. Do not shake. Do not inhale dust from chemicals. Wear a suitable respirator if necessary. Keep stored quantities to a minimum. Keep storage areas locked. When testing the level of free chlorine in the pool, be sure not to bleach the colour tablets. This may lead to confusing results, and result in over-chlorinisation of the water.	Low

AU General Risk Assessment

Chemicals – All	All	Severe	Unlikely	High	Ensure that only substances approved by Health and Safety Control System are used and that they are used, stored and handled in accordance with the COSHH assessments and the health and safety control sheets. Ensure that the COSHH assessments on the reverse of the control sheet are completed and that personnel are aware of the hazards and controls in place. Ensure that COSHH assessments are available for any product that is used and that management monitor on a regular basis to check that the controls in place are being used. Ensure that personal protective equipment is used as outlined on the health and safety control sheets e.g. rubber gloves, respiratory protection etc. Avoid dosing pool when in use.	Low
Slips, Trips and Falls	All	Severe	Unlikely	High	Design of pool should ensure that excess water can drain away. Flooring must be maintained properly to ensure slip resistance is maintained, and that trip hazards e.g. uneven flooring do not develop. Where excess water does tend to collect on floors around pools, matting can be laid down to decrease the risk of slipping. Any matting that is used should be designed for this purpose, and regularly inspected and cleaned to reduce slip/trip risk. Contain and clean up spillage's as soon as possible following the written clean up procedures for that chemical.	Low

Appendix A

Hazard list – Use this table to help you identify hazards, you may think of others not on this list, use these to complete the risk assessment form					
Situational hazards	Tick	Physical / chemical hazards	Tick	Health hazards	Tick
Assault by person		Contact with cold liquid / vapour		Disease causative agent	
Attacked by animal		Contact with cold surface		Infection	
Breathing compressed gas		Contact with hot liquid / vapour		Lack of food / water	
Cold environment		Contact with hot surface		Lack of oxygen	
Crush by load		Electric shock		Physical fatigue	
Drowning		Explosive blast		Repetitive action	
Entanglement in moving machinery		Explosive release of stored pressure		Static body posture	
High atmospheric pressure		Fire		Stress	
Hot environment		Hazardous substance		Venom poisoning	
Intimidation		Ionising radiation			
Manual handling		Laser light		Environmental hazards	
Object falling, moving or flying		Lightning strike		Litter	
Obstruction / exposed feature		Noise		Nuisance noise / vibration	
Sharp object / material		Non-ionising radiation		Physical damage	
Shot by firearm		Stroboscopic light		Waste substance released into air	
Slippery surface		Vibration		Waste substance released into soil / water	
Trap in moving machinery					
Trip hazard		Managerial / organisational hazards			
Vehicle impact / collision		Management factors			
Working at height					

Appendix B

Risk matrix – use this to determine risk for each hazard i.e. ‘how bad and how likely’	Likelihood of Harm				
	Remote	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Possible	Likely
Severity of Harm					
Negligible e.g. small bruise	Very low	Very low	Very low	Low	Low
Slight e.g. small cut, deep bruise	Very low	Very low	Low	Low	Medium
Moderate e.g. deep cut, torn muscle	Very low	Low	Medium	Medium	High
Severe e.g. fracture, loss of consciousness	Low	Medium	High	High	Extremely high
Very Severe e.g. death, permanent disability	Low	Medium	High	Extremely high	Extremely high