Risk Assessment

LANCASTER UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' UNION

Details	
Event/Project Name	Aerial Sessions
Group	Lancaster University Magic and Circus Society (LUMACS)
Risk Assessment Review Date	25/10/25

Ongoing Assessment

The Risk Assessment process must be 'on-going' and 'dynamic'.

In other words, professional judgements and decisions regarding safety will need to be made during the activity. If the control measures aren't sufficient, the activity must not proceed.

All personnel involved with the running of the event must receive very clear guidance and instructions for the management of the event and be very clear about their own roles and responsibilities for each aspect of the event and carry these out under the guidance given.

The whole team must be told that under no circumstances are they to admit liability in case of any accidents; all incidents or questions involving insurance must be referred to LUSU the next day.

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Loading/Unloading cart							
Dropping something on foot	Bruise or broken bone.	Individuals loading/unloading the cart.	1. Do not lift anything too heavy, if something is too heavy for an individual to lift they should get help. 2. If you feel like you're going to drop something, put it down gently. 3. Do not carry too many items at once. 4. People not carrying items should hold doors open.	3	1	3	(1-3) Individuals carrying equipment (4) Individuals not carrying equipment
Getting fingers trapped	Minor bruising, cut.	Individuals loading/unloading the cart.	1. Pay attention when loading and unloading equipment onto the cart (especially heavy equipment).	1	1	1	(1) Individuals loading/unloading the cart.
Lifting heavy items	Straining or pulling muscles.	Individuals carrying heavy equipment.	1. Do not lift anything too heavy, if something is too heavy for an individual to lift they should get help.	2	1	2	(1) Individuals loading/unloading the cart.
Transporting equipment							
Hit someone with	Bruising, cuts, broken bones,	General public.	1. Pay attention to the surroundings, especially people nearby.	3	1	3	(1-2) Individuals pushing / steering cart

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
equipment or cart	concussion, loss of consciousness.		2. If it is crowded, move slowly and inform people nearby to move out of the way.				and individual carrying ladder.
Speed of cart	Trip and fall. Hit by cart.	Individual steering cart, individual pushing cart.	1. Stay at a pace that is comfortable for both the person steering and the person pushing.	2	2	4	(1) Individuals pushing and steering the cart.
Road	Hit by a vehicle.	Everyone involved with transporting the equipment. Individuals in cars on campus.	1. Look both ways before going onto the road or switching lanes. 2. If a car is approaching, get out of the way if possible, otherwise ensure the car is aware of your presence. 3. Don't stop while on the road. 4. Stay off the road where possible. 5. Stay off the road if it is dark.	5	1	5	(1-5) Everyone involved with transporting the equipment.
Heavy equipment on cart	Strains and fatigue.	Individual pushing the cart.	1. If you get tired or out of breath, slow down and if necessary take a break or switch with someone else. 2. Don't push the cart if you're not feeling up to it or have a medical condition / injury that could make it dangerous	2	2	4	(1) Individual pushing cart. (2) Individuals planning to push the cart.

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Getting fingers trapped	Minor bruising, cut.	Individual steering the cart.	1. Make sure the equipment is secured. 2. Keep fingers away from equipment resting on the handle.	1	2	2	(1-2) Individual steering the cart.
Dropping equipment	Bruising, minor cuts, grazes.	Individuals transporting equipment.	1. Make sure equipment is properly in the cart. 2. If you feel like you are going to drop the ladder gently place it o n the ground.	1	1	1	(1) Individuals steering / pushing the cart. (2) Individual carrying ladder.
Weather	Rain and snow can make it slippy. It can be hard to hold the cart/ladder if it's too cold. Overheating in hot weather.	Individuals transporting equipment.	1. Wear weather appropriate clothing, e.g. gloves, coat. 2. If weather conditions are dangerous, go slowly and use caution. 3. Take a break and drink water if overheating.	2	2	4	(1-3) Individuals transporting equipment.
Property	Damaging people's property.	Cars, Buildings, Bikes and other obstructions.	1. Be observant of your surroundings. 2. Be aware of how far the equipment goes past the cart.	0	1	0	(1-2) Individual steering the cart.
Setting up equipment / Taking down equipment							

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Falling from ladder	Broken bones, bruises, cuts, concussion, loss of consciousness.	Individual on ladder. Individuals near the ladder.	1. Be careful while on the ladder. 2. Do not put the ladder on an unstable surface. 3. Do not carry equipment up the ladder, get it passed up to you. 4. Only one person should be on the ladder at a time. 5. Only exec members who have experience putting the equipment up should use the ladder. 6. Do not move the ladder while someone is on it. 7. Stay away from the ladder when possible while someone is on it.	3	1	3	(1-5) Individual on the ladder. (6-7) Individuals near the ladder.
Hit other person with hoop when handing it over	Bruises	Individual on or near the ladder. Individuals passing or receiving hoop.	1. Be careful when passing hoop over. 2. Make sure the person the hoop is being passed to is ready and paying attention. 3. Ensure the carabiner does not swing and hit the other person. 4. Stay away from the ladder when possible while someone is on it.	1	1	1	(1-3) Individuals on the ladder. (4) Individuals near the ladder.
Get fingers trapped (in ladder or caribenas)	Bruises, minor cuts or grazes.	Individual carrying or moving ladder.	1. Be careful when carrying the ladder 2. Be careful when setting up ladder 3. Ensure bright lighting when using the carabiner	1	1	1	(1-2) Individual setting up the ladder

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
		Individual using carabiners.	4. Keep fingers away from the ends of the carabiner when closing it				(3-4) Individual using the carabiner
Drop equipment	Bruises	Individual holding equipment Individuals near equipment	1. Be careful when holding/carrying equipment 2. Do not lift anything too heavy 3. If passing over equipment, ensure person receiving it is ready before letting go	1	1	1	(1-3) Individuals holding or passing equipment
Get dust in eyes from beam	Eyes could be hurt/ irritated	Individual underneath the beams	1. Be careful when looking up at the beam 2. If on the ladder, get down if sawdust gets in eyes 3. Rinse eyes out with water if sawdust gets in eyes once safely down from ladder 4. Seek medical professional help if problems occur	1	1	1	(1-4) Individuals on the ladder or near the beams
Trap fingers in pins on frame	Bruises, minor cuts or grazes	Individuals setting the frame	1. Be careful when handling the equipment 2. Keep fingers away from moving parts of equipment so they don't get caught 3. Do not release carabiners if fingers are in the way	1	2	2	(1-3) Individuals setting up the frame

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Drop frame	Bruises, broken toes	Individuals setting up the frame Individuals near the frame	1. Ensure multiple people help carry the frame 2. Do not lift if too heavy 3. Be careful when holding/ carrying the equipment	2	1	2	(1-3) Individuals holding/ carrying frame
Drop part of frame on foot	Bruises	Individuals setting up the frame Individuals near the frame	1. Ensure multiple people help carry the frame 2. Do not lift if too heavy 3. Be careful when holding/ carrying the equipment 4. Keep feet away from directly underneath the frame if possible	2	1	2	(1-4) Individuals carrying/ holding the frame
Hit by equipment when raising frame	Bruises	Individuals setting up the frame Individuals near the frame	1. Stay on the outside of the frame 2. Put up the frame carefully to avoid equipment swinging excessively 3. Ensure there is no one near the frame when setting it up	1	1	1	(1-3) Individuals setting up the frame (2-3) Individuals near the frame
Lifting heavy equipment	Pulled/ strained muscles	Individuals carrying heavy equipment.	1. Do not lift anything too heavy, if something is too heavy for an individual to lift they should get help.	2	1	2	(1) Individuals carrying/ holding equipment or setting up the frame

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Hitting people with mats	Bruises	Individuals carrying mats Individuals near mats	1. Only use mats for intended purpose 2. Do not swing mats around or throw them when carrying them or putting them down	1	1	1	(1-2) Individuals carrying or setting down mats
Tripping over/slipping on mats	Bruises	Individuals in the room	1. Only use mats for intended purpose 2. Arrange mats correctly around aerial equipment 3. Store unused mats correctly and do not leave in the middle of the room	1	1	1	(1) All individuals in the room (2-3) Individuals moving mats
Heavy mats (green mats)	Pulled/ strained muscles Bruises if dropped on feet	Individuals carrying the heavy mats	1. Do not lift if too heavy, if something is too heavy for an individual to lift they should get help.	2	1	2	(1) Individuals carrying the mats
Frame moving/ tipping over	Bruises	Individuals on aerial equipment Individuals near frame	1. Attach to frame base on the ground to avoid frame tipping over 2. Attach one 6-10kg sandbag to each frame base	3	1	3	(1-2) Individuals setting up the frame
Warming Up / Cooling Down							

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Slip on yoga mats	Bruises	Individuals in the room	1. When warming up or cooling down, be careful not to move mats 2. If not taking part, stay away from mats	1	0	0	(1-2) Individuals in the room
Running	Difficulty breathing Overheating Overexertion	Individuals warming up	1. Make sure to have water nearby and drink if needed 2. Stop and take a break if needed	1	2	2	(1-2) Individuals warming up
Overstretching	Pulled muscles	Individuals warming up or cooling down	1. Only stretch to what is comfortable for the individual	1	1	1	(1) Individuals warming up or cooling down
Over-exertion	Fatigue Injury	Individuals warming up or cooling down	1. Make sure to have water nearby and drink if needed 2. Stop and take a break if needed	1	1	1	(1-2) Individuals warming up or cooling down
Over-rotation	Dislocation	Individuals warming up or cooling down	1. Only stretch to what is comfortable for the individual	3	1	3	(1) Individuals warming up or cooling down

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Conditioning – high intensity muscle exercise	Pulled or strained muscles, fatigue, bruises	Individuals taking part in conditioning	1. Conditioning should be brief 2. Taking part in conditioning should be optional	2	1	2	(1-2) Aerial Co Ordinator (2) Individuals taking part in conditioning
Not stretching properly	Injury Pulled muscles	Individuals warming up or cooling down	1. Follow the Aerial Co Ordinator's instructions for the warm up	2	1	2	(1) Individuals warming up or cooling down
Aerial hoop							
Darkness	Falling off hoop Bruises	Individuals using the aerial hoop	1. Aerial hoop is not allowed to be taught in the dark	3	1	3	(1) Aerial Co Ordinator
Tape	Rough – could cause friction burns, blisters, etc. Can be sticky – could catch on clothing and skin	Individuals using the aerial hoop	1. If a move is too painful, do not continue 2. More dynamic moves (rolls) should only be done to a degree which is comfortable for the individual to avoid scrapes and burns 3. Appropriate clothing should be worn which covers the elbows, knees, legs and back	1	1	1	(1-3) Individuals on the aerial hoop (2) Aerial Co Ordinator
Hitting body part against hoop	Bruises	Individuals using or near	1. Be careful when moving on or around the hoop	1	1	1	(1-4) Individuals on the aerial hoop

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
		the aerial hoop	2. Individuals getting down from the hoop should step away from it to avoid being hit 3. Individuals getting down from the hoop should stop it from swinging before sitting back down 4. If under the hoop, be sure to move away from it before standing to avoid being hit in the head 5. The Aerial Co Ordinator should stop the hoop from swinging while members are using it to avoid it hitting others 6. Members watching should sit a safe distance away from the hoop to avoid being hit				(5-6) Aerial Co Ordinator (6) Individuals near the aerial hoop
Dynamic rolls	Friction burns, blisters, strained muscles, dislocations	Individuals on the aerial hoop	1. Do not do a roll which requires more flexibility than the individual has 2. More dynamic moves (rolls) should only be done to a degree which is comfortable for the individual to avoid scrapes and burns 3. Do not attempt to learn new dynamic moves without the Aerial Co Ordinator's permission or supervision and necessary spotters	3	1	3	(1-2) Individuals on the aerial hoop (2-3) Aerial Co Ordinator
Falling from hoop from bottom bar	Minor bruises	Individual on the aerial hoop	1. Do not attempt moves if tired 2. Follow instructions given by the Aerial Co Ordinator to get down safely	2	1	2	(1-3) Individuals on the aerial hoop

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
		Individuals near the aerial hoop	3. Individuals should alert the Aerial Co Ordinator if they are about to fall so they can be helped down safely or spotted 4. The Aerial Co Ordinator should spot people for difficult moves or if requested				(2-4) Aerial Co Ordinator
Falling from hoop from top bar	Bruises, broken bones, dislocations	Individual on the aerial hoop Individuals near the aerial hoop	1. Do not attempt moves if tired 2. Follow instructions given by the Aerial Co Ordinator to get down safely 3. Individuals should alert the Aerial Co Ordinator if they are about to fall so they can be helped down safely or spotted 4. The Aerial Co Ordinator should spot people for difficult moves or if requested 5. More advanced moves should not be taught to beginners	3	1	3	(1-3) Individuals on the aerial hoop (2-5) Aerial Co Ordinator
Doubles moves	Bruises, hitting the other person	Individuals on the aerial hoop	1. Maximum of two people on one hoop at any one time 2. New doubles moves should be demonstrated by the Aerial Co Ordinator and a member who already has experience with the move 3. The Aerial Co Ordinator should spot people 4. Doubles moves should not be taught to beginners and more advanced moves should only be covered in jamming	2	1	2	(1) Individuals on the aerial hoop (2-4) Aerial hoop Co Ordinator

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Aerial silks							
Darkness	Falling from silks	Individuals on the aerial silk	1. Aerial silks are not allowed to be taught in the dark	3	1	3	(1) Aerial Co Ordinator
Silks rubbing against skin	Friction burns, blisters	Individuals on the aerial silks	1. Wear appropriate clothing which covers the elbows, legs, knees and back for minimal contact between skin and silks	1	1	1	(1) Individuals on the aerial silks
Getting tangled in silks	Friction burns, bruises, loss of circulation, pulling muscles	Individuals on the aerial silks	1. Members should follow the instructions given by the Aerial Co Ordinator to avoid tangles 2. Members should only attempt moves if they have the strength and energy to 3. The Aerial Co Ordinator should supervise less experienced members and correct them when necessary to avoid tangles 4. The Aerial Co Ordinator should be ready to assist members if they do get tangled and get them down safely	1	1	1	(1-2) Individuals on the aerial silks (3-4) The Aerial Co Ordinator
Silks wrapped tightly around body parts	Bruises, loss of circulation, possibly difficulty breathing, etc.	Individuals on the aerial silks	1. Members should only attempt moves if they have the strength and energy to 2. Members should follow the instructions given by the Aerial Co Ordinator	3	1	3	(1-2) Individuals on the aerial silks (2) Aerial Co Ordinator

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Falling from silks	Bruises, pulled muscles, dislocations	Individuals on the aerial silks	1. Do not attempt drops on the aerial silks 2. Members should only attempt moves if they have the strength and energy to 3. Members should follow the instructions given by the Aerial Co Ordinator to avoid falling	3	1	3	(1-3) Individuals on the aerial silks (3) Aerial Co Ordinator
Double moves	Bruises, pulled muscles, stretching silks out/damaging equipment	Individuals on the aerial silks	1. Do not attempt double moves on the silks	3	0	3	(1) Anyone taking part in aerial silks
Teaching							
Members not understanding instructions	Bruises, falling, overstretching	Individuals learning new moves	1. Instructions should be clear, concise, and easy to understand. 2. Instructions should be given when all members participating are ready and listening. 3. Instructions should be accompanied by demonstrations of the moves. 4. Instructions should be repeated as many times as members deem necessary in order to understand. 5. Members should be monitored by the Aerial Co Ordinator while they do the move so the Aerial Co Ordinator can give advice and make corrections when needed.	1	2	2	(1-5) Aerial Co Ordinator (2, 6-7) Individual using the equipment

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
			6. Members should not give other members instructions to avoid conflicting with what the Aerial Co Ordinator has said. 7. Instructions given by the Aerial Co Ordinator should not be interrupted by members to avoid confusion or distraction.				
Members not following instructions	Bruises, falling, overstretching	Individuals learning new moves	1. Aerial Co Ordinator(s) should keep an eye on members while they are attempting new moves. 2. Ensure that members know/remember instructions before they use equipment. 3. The Aerial Co Ordinator should watch members attempting new moves and make corrections where necessary 4. More experienced members should use a designated piece of equipment so the Aerial Co Ordinator can supervise less experienced members more easily.	2	1	2	(1-3) Aerial Co Ordinator (4) More experienced members using the equipment
Teaching complex moves	Overexertion, overstretching, falling	Individuals learning new moves	1. Only more experienced members the Aerial Co Ordinator approves can do more complex moves 2. Complex moves should not be taught to beginners	2	1	2	(1-3) Aerial Co Ordinator

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
			3. Members completing complex moves need to be supervised by the Aerial Co Ordinator				
Teaching strength-intensive moves/ members not having required strength for certain moves	Overexertion, overstretching, falling	Individuals learning new moves	1. Members should be supervised by the Aerial Co Ordinator 2. The Aerial Co Ordinator should spot members if needed or requested 3. If members are unable to complete the move or get down safely, the Aerial Co Ordinator should help them down 4. If a move is too intensive, members should stop, alert the Aerial Co Ordinator, and get down from the equipment 5. Members should not attempt moves if they are too tired	2	1	2	(1-4) Aerial Co Ordinator (4-5) Individuals using the equipment
Teaching high flexibility moves/ members not having required flexibility for certain moves	Overexertion, overstretching, falling	Individuals learning new moves	1. Members should be supervised by the Aerial Co Ordinator 2. The Aerial Co Ordinator should spot members if needed or requested 3. If members are unable to complete the move or get down safely, the Aerial Co Ordinator should help them down 4. If a move is too intensive, members should stop, alert the Aerial Co Ordinator, and get down from the equipment	2	1	2	(1-4) Aerial Co Ordinator (4-6) Individuals using the equipment

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
			5. Members should not attempt moves if they are too tired 6. Members should complete move to their ability and not overstretch				
Jamming							
Doing new moves	Overexertion, overstretching, falling	Individuals attempting new moves	1. Members completing new moves should be supervised by the Aerial Co Ordinator 2. Only the Aerial Co Ordinator should teach complex or advanced moves 3. Only moves which are approved by the Aerial Co Ordinator can be taught by members approved by the Aerial Co Ordinator who have the necessary skill and experience 4. All teaching and learning new moves should be supervised by the Aerial Co Ordinator 5. New moves should not be learned alone	1	1	1	(1-5) Aerial Co Ordinator
Getting stuck	Bruises, friction burns, overstretching, fatigue, falling	Individuals on the aerial equipment	1. The Aerial Co Ordinator should supervise members doing moves they are less confident in doing 2. The Aerial Co Ordinator should be ready to help members if they get stuck 3. If a member gets stuck, they should immediately alert the Aerial Co Ordinator so they can help	2	1	2	(1-3) Aerial Co Ordinator (3-4) Individuals using the equipment

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
			4. Only more experienced members should do moves they are comfortable with without supervision				
Being taught by an unqualified instructor	Falling, injuries, friction burns, overstretching, pain if doing move wrong	Individual on the equipment being taught by an unqualified instructor	1. Only the Aerial Co Ordinator should teach complex or advanced moves 2. Only moves which are approved by the Aerial Co Ordinator can be taught by members approved by the Aerial Co Ordinator who have the necessary skill and experience 3. Members can only attempt new moves which the Aerial Co Ordinator deems appropriate for their skill level 4. All teaching and learning new moves should be supervised by the Aerial Co Ordinator	3	0	3	(1-4) Aerial Co Ordinator
Using the equipment inappropriately	Bruises, overstretching, overexertion, damage to equipment	Individuals using the equipment	1. Ensure that members know/ remember instructions before they use equipment. 2. The Aerial Co Ordinator should monitor use of the equipment and tell members to stop what they are doing if necessary 3. Members should only use the equipment in a way that has been approved by the Aerial Co Ordinator	2	1	2	(1-2) Aerial Co Ordinator (3-4) Individuals using the equipment

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
			4. If told to stop doing something by the Aerial Co Ordinator, members should stop immediately and not repeat that behaviour				
Accessibility							
Injuries	Worsening previous injuries, falling, bruises	Individuals taking part who are already injured	1. Members who are injured should not attempt moves which may worsen their injury 2. Members should disclose any injuries to the Aerial Co Ordinator before the session starts 3. The Aerial Co Ordinator should discuss what moves a member can do with their injury before the session starts	2	2	4	(1-3) Members with an injury using the equipment (3) Aerial Co Ordinator
General Medical Conditions	Worsening condition, overexertion, fatigue	Individuals who have medical conditions	1. Members who have medical conditions should not attempt moves which may worsen their condition	2	1	2	(1) Members with existing medical conditions
Asthma	Struggling to breathe	Individuals with asthma	1. Members with asthma should not attempt strenuous moves without their inhaler available 2. If struggling to breathe, members with asthma should stop what they are doing and take a break/drink water/use their inhaler	1	2	2	(1-2) Member using the equipment with asthma

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Hypermobility	Pulling/ straining muscles, dislocation	Individuals with hypermobility	1. Members who have hypermobility should not overextend joints to avoid dislocations 2. Members with hypermobility should take a break if in pain	3	1	3	(1-2) Members with hypermobility
Fatigue (CFS or similar)	Overexertion	Individuals with CFS or similar health conditions	1. Members with CFS or similar conditions should only take part in what they feel they can manage 2. Members with CFS or similar conditions should take regular breaks when and if needed	1	2	2	(1-2) Members with CFS or similar conditions using the equipment
Auditory Processing Disorder	Not understanding instructions, bruises, falling	Individuals with Auditory Processing Disorder or similar	1. Instructions should be clear, concise, and easy to understand. 2. Instructions should be given when all members participating are ready and listening. 3. Instructions should be accompanied by demonstrations of the moves. 4. Instructions should be repeated as many times as members deem necessary in order to understand. 5. Members should be monitored by the Aerial Co Ordinator while they do the move so that the Aerial Co Ordinator can give advice and make corrections when needed.	1	1	1	(1-5) Aerial Co Ordinator (2, 6-7) Individual using the equipment

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
			6. Members should not give other members instructions to avoid conflicting with what the Aerial Coordinator has said. 7. Instructions given by the Aerial Coordinator should not be interrupted by members to avoid confusion or distraction.				
Alcohol and perception altering drugs	Wouldn't be able to assess the risk themself Unstable/ lack of coordination Injure themselves or others	Individuals in the room	1. Individuals are not allowed to do aerial if they have been drinking alcohol or taking perception altering drugs	3	1	3	(1) Individuals using the equipment, Aerial Co Ordinator
Jewellery	Catch on equipment and damage it Injure individuals wearing the jewellery	Individuals doing aerial	1. Individuals should not wear jewellery, especially necklaces, rings and dangly piercings	2	2	4	(1) Individuals using the equipment
Zips	Damage equipment	Individuals doing aerial	1. Individuals should try not to wear clothes that have zips in	1	2	2	(1) Individuals using the equipment

Hazard	What are the risks & potential injuries?	Who is at risk?	What are the controls and actions? (use numbers)	Controlled Severity	Controlled Likelihood	Controlled Risk Rating	Who is responsible for the control?
Glasses	Getting caught on the equipment Dropping on the floor and/ or breaking	Individuals doing aerial	1. Wear prescription only glasses 2. If possible use contact lenses	1	1	1	(1-2) Individuals using the equipment

Sign Off

The undersigned believe this assessment to cover all significant risks associated with the above activity and accept their responsibilities for ensuring associated controls are in place

Authorisation			
Position	**Print Name**	**Sign**	**Date**
Health and Safety Officer	Holly Williams	H.E.Williams	14/10/25
Aerial Co Ordinator	Ellie Mulvanny	E.Mulvanny	14/10/25
President	Ell Cleary	E.Cleary	25/10/25

Please detail how this risk assessment will be communicated to all parties who must comply:

Communication			
Who needs to understand this assessment?	**How will this be communicated to them?**	**Person Responsible**	**Date**
LUMACS Aerial Co Ordinator(s)	Email	Health and Safety Officer	25/10/25
LUMACS Members	https://lumacs.co.uk	President	25/10/25

Risk Rating Guide

Below is a simple guide to help risk assessors determine the risk rating of each hazard identified.

A Risk Assessment should be 'Suitable and Sufficient'. That is to say:

- It should identify the risks arising in connection with the activity.
- The level of detail included should be proportionate to the risk.
- It must consider all those who might be affected i.e. staff, students, etc.
- It should be appropriate to the activity and should identify the period of time for which it is to remain valid.;

Risk = Likelihood X Severity

Likelihood	
Very Unlikely	0
Unlikely	1
Possible	2
Likely	3
Very Likely	4
Certain	5

The Severity		
No Action	No injury	0
First Aider	Bruising, minor cuts, grazes	1
Doctor	Strains, Sprains, concussion	2
A & E 1	Loss of consciousness, blood loss, burns, breaks or injury resulting in Visit to A&E. Other non-permanent chemical effects. Corrosive toxic, flammable substances, mild chemical irritation of eyes or skin. Harmful, irritant substances	3
A & E 2	Permanent /partial/total disablement or other reportable injury/disease	4
Death	Single Death or Multiple Death	5

Likelihood	**Severity**					
	Death	A&E2	A&E1	Nurse Unit	First Aider	No Action
Certain	25	20	15	10	5	0
Very Likely	20	16	12	8	4	0
Likely	15	12	9	6	3	0
Possible	10	8	6	4	2	0
Unlikely	5	4	3	2	1	0
Very Unlikely	0	0	0	0	0	0

Risk Rating	**Score**	**Action**
Trivial Risk	0 - 2	No further action required unless incidents occur
Low Risk	3 - 4	No additional controls may be needed overall, but specific hazards may be reduced. Monitoring is required to ensure controls are maintained. Review if an incident occurs or more effective controls become available.
Moderate Risk	5 - 10	Efforts should be made to reduce the risk over a defined period of time.
High Risk	12 - 16	Work should not be started until the risk has been reduced. If work is in progress Urgent action should be taken to reduce or control risks.
Intolerable Risk	20 - 25	The activity should cease until risks have been reduced to an acceptable level.