

Specific Risk Assessment

Production Name	
Activity	
Location(s)	
Shoot Dates	
Episode	
Scene Number	
Description of Activity	
Assessment Completed by	
Studio Safety Rep	
Date Completed	

Notes:

Specific Risk Assessment

Hazard Description/Context	Departments Affected	Initial Risk (L/M/H)	Controls	Residual Risk (L/M/H)

Notes:

Specific Risk Assessment

Hazard Description/Context	Departments Affected	Initial Risk (L/M/H)	Controls	Residual Risk (L/M/H)

Notes:

OVERALL ACTIVITY RISK			
Initial Risk L/M/H	Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>
Types of Controls Applied	Elimination <input type="checkbox"/> Substitution <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative <input type="checkbox"/> PPE <input type="checkbox"/>		
Residual Risk L/M/H	Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>

MEDICAL RESPONSE		
Set Medic: <input type="checkbox"/>	EMT/Ambulance: <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A: <input type="checkbox"/>

FIRE SAFETY	
Fire Extinguishers: <input type="checkbox"/>	Fire Protection Specialists: <input type="checkbox"/>
Other: <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify)	N/A: <input type="checkbox"/>

Notes:

RISK ASSESSMENT APPENDIX

Guidance on Completing a Risk Assessment

A Risk Assessment is a systematic process to identify hazards, evaluate the level of risk and implement control measures to ensure the safety of all individuals involved in a production. Specific risk assessments are to be completed in collaboration and consultation with appropriate production personnel, including, but not limited to, department heads and those with specialized knowledge. Below are the key steps to completing a Risk Assessment.

1. **Identify Hazards:** Consider all aspects of the activity, including type, locations, weather, equipment, affected departments or public, and personnel.
2. **Assess the Risk Level:** Determine the likelihood of occurrence and severity of harm that can occur due to the identified hazard. Use the Risk Matrix below to categorize the risk levels.

Severity	To determine the Severity, consider the following items:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Extreme (Fatality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the possible consequences?• What is the possible severity of the harm?• Are others able to provide assistance?• Access to first aid, and emergency services
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major (Permanent Disability)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderate (Medical Treatment beyond First Aid)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minor (First Aid: minor cuts, bruises, etc.)	
Probability	To determine the Probability, consider the following items:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very likely (Continuously or many times daily)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How likely are the consequences to occur?• Have such incidents occurred in the past?• Is the incident common in this field of work?• How frequent is the exposure to the hazard?• Is the task repeated many times each shift?• How long are workers exposed to the hazard?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Likely (from once per day to once per month)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moderate (from once per month to once per year)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unlikely (it has been known to occur)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rare (not known to have occurred, but possible)	

Risk Matrix

Use the risk matrix to help determine the overall level of risk when filling out the risk assessment.

Probability	Very Likely	Medium	High	High	High
	Likely	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Moderate	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
	Unlikely	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Rare	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
		Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
Severity					

3. **Implement Controls:** Outline measures to eliminate or reduce the risk level of an identified hazard.

- **Elimination:** Remove the hazard from the workspace, e.g. Discontinuing the use of a toxic chemical.
- **Substitution:** Replacing a hazardous material or process with a less hazardous one, e.g. moving work being done on a rooftop to ground level.
- **Engineering:** Isolating people from a hazard through physical means, e.g. Using machine guards to protect workers from moving parts.
- **Administrative:** Changing work processes to reduce the exposure to hazards, e.g. Implementing a work-rest cycle during hot weather, limiting the amount of time a worker is exposed to the temperatures.
- **Personal Protective Equipment:** Using protective clothing or equipment to shield individuals from hazards, e.g. Wearing gloves, safety glasses and respirators when working with or around hazardous materials