



RISK ASSESSMENT REFERENCE NUMBER: 106							 	
TITLE OF TASK/ACTIVITY: Extreme Heat (Heat Wave) Risk Assessment								
DIRECTORATE:	Children and Young People		DATE OF ASSESSMENT:	16.07.22				
DEPARTMENT:	Whole School		REVIEW DATE:	Bi-annually or sooner (if required)				
LOCATION:	Winwick CE Primary School		VERSION NUMBER:	1				
NAME OF ASSESSOR:	Laura Duckett		SIGNATURE:	L. Duckett				
POSITION OF ASSESSOR:	Deputy Headteacher							
SEVERITY (S)		LIKELIHOOD (L)					L x S = RISK RATING SCORE (RR)	
		1. RARE	2. UNLIKELY	3. POSSIBLE	4. VERY LIKELY	5. ALMOST CERTAIN		
1	NO INJURY	1	2	3	4	5	LOW (L) 1-8	NO FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED.
2	FIRST AID	2	4	6	8	10	MEDIUM (M) 9-15	FURTHER CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRED AND IMPLEMENTED BEFORE PROCEEDING.
3	7 DAY INJURY	3	6	12	12	15		
4	MAJOR INJURY	4	8	16	16	20	HIGH (H) 16-25	DO NOT PROCEED.
5	FATALITY	5	10	20	20	25		

HAZARD	POTENTIAL HARM	PERSONS AT RISK			EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATING			L/M/H	FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED	NEW RISK RATING			RESIDUAL RISK L/M/H
		Pupils	Staff	Other		L X S = RR					L X S = RR			
Heat Stress	Children suffering from heat stress may seem out of character or show signs of discomfort and irritability (including those listed below for	X	X	X	During periods of high temperature, the following steps should be taken: children should not take part in vigorous physical activity on very hot days, such as when temperatures are in excess	3	5	20	H	Children wear loose fitting clothes – PING sent to parents/carers. Staff to also wear comfortable clothes for the heat.	2	5	10	M

	heat exhaustion). These signs will worsen with physical activity and if left untreated can lead to heat exhaustion or heat stroke.				of 30°C encourage children playing outdoors to stay in the shade as much as possible children should wear loose, light-coloured clothing to help keep cool and sunhats with wide brims to avoid sunburn use sunscreen (at least factor 15 with UVA protection) to protect skin if children are playing or taking lessons outdoors for more than 20 minutes provide children with plenty of water (such as water from a cold tap) and encourage them to drink more than usual when conditions are hot.					No worships to take place collectively in the hall. PING reminders sent to parents/carers about sun cream, sun hats and water bottles daily.				
Heat Exhaustion	Symptoms of heat exhaustion vary but include one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● tiredness ● dizziness ● headache ● nausea ● vomiting ● hot, red and dry skin ● confusion 	X	X	X	Open windows as early as possible in the morning before children arrive Close windows when the outdoor air becomes warmer than the air indoors – this should help keep the heat out while allowing adequate ventilation use outdoor sun awnings if available, or close indoor blinds or curtains, but do not let them block window	2	5	10	M	School Office to liaise with the kitchen over school meals (e.g. if temperatures are too hot, alternatives to oven cooked meals to be provided to reduced heat in kitchen/hall areas). Identify hottest classrooms and use alternative locations in school (e.g. upstairs classes to use spaces in the central area/hall, if needed).	1	5	5	L

					ventilation keep the use of electric lighting to a minimum switch off all electrical equipment, equipment should not be left in 'standby mode' as this generates heat.									
Heat Stroke	When the body is exposed to very high temperatures, the mechanism that controls body temperature may stop working. Heatstroke can develop if heat stress or heat exhaustion is left untreated, but it can also occur suddenly and without warning. Symptoms of heat stroke may include: ● high body temperature – a temperature of or above 40°C (104°F) is a major sign of heatstroke ● red, hot skin and sweating that then suddenly stops ● fast heartbeat ● fast shallow	X	X	X	Adjust the layout of teaching spaces to avoid direct sunlight on children. Oscillating mechanical fans can be used to increase air movement if temperatures are below 35°C – at temperatures above 35°C fans may not prevent heat-related illness and may worsen dehydration if necessary, consider rearranging school start, finish, and play times to avoid teaching during very hot conditions encourage children to eat normally and drink plenty of cool water. The following steps to reduce body temperature should be taken immediately: 1. Move the child to as cool a room as possible and encourage them to	2	5	10	M	Review Heat Wave Risk Assessment daily during a heat wave; should heat reach extreme levels where it is deemed unsafe for pupils/staff, HT/School Leaders may take the decision to close the school for a fixed period of time, including early finishes (See Sun Safety Policy for Procedures). No PE Lessons Keep water bottles in a cool place and provide opportunities for these to be regularly refilled during the day. Additional fans (see guidance to the left about use) Lessons about safety in the heat.	1	5	5	L

	breathing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● confusion/lack of co-ordination ● fits ● loss of consciousness 				drink cool water (such as water from a cold tap). 2. Cool the child as rapidly as possible , using whatever methods you can. For example, sponge or spray the child with cool (25 to 30°C) water – if available, place cold packs around the neck and armpits, or wrap the child in a cool, wet sheet and assist cooling with a fan. 3. Dial 999 to request an ambulance if the person doesn't respond to the above treatment within 30 minutes.					Do not leave plastic equipment or technology in the direct sunlight (inside or outside)				
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For further information on reducing temperatures within school buildings and grounds see **UK Health Security Agency's (UKHSA) Heatwave Plan for England** (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heatwave-plan-for-england>)

The school sun policy

A sun protection policy (Sun Safety Policy & Guidance) will assist in protecting children – Cancer Research UK's sun protection policy guidelines advise that schools allow the reapplication of sunscreen, particularly around midday.

Government Guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heatwave-plan-for-england/looking-after-children-and-those-in-early-years-settings-during-heatwaves-for-teachers-and-professionals>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/heatwave-plan-for-england/beat-the-heat-staying-safe-in-hot-weather>