


<p>Hazard is anything that may cause harm.</p> <p>Risk is the chance that someone or something could be harmed by the hazard, measured by combining (multiplying) the likelihood of it happening with its impact (severity). For example, there may be a 'possible' likelihood that someone that is not competent could fall from a ladder (3 rating – see right) combined with a 'moderate' impact of multiple injuries (2 rating), which creates a score of 6 (low risk). However, the risk should be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP) through the implementation of control measures, such as ensuring that only trained people climb the ladder.</p> <p>Dynamic Risk Assessment compliments generic and specific risk assessment. Regardless of completing this risk assessment, it is beholden on the person creating the risk to continue to monitor the activity and the control measures. Any changes to the activity (including the environmental conditions) or the control measures, must be addressed via the mechanism of a dynamic risk assessment such that risks remain ALARP.</p>	<p>Likelihood (L)</p> <p>1 – Remote / Rare 2 – Unlikely 3 – Possible 4 – Probable 5 – Highly Probable (Almost Certain)</p>	<p>Impact (I)</p> <p>1 – Minor 2 – Moderate 3 – Major 4 – Severe 5 – Critical</p> <p><i>Note: impact number is unlikely to change with control measures</i></p>	<p>Risk Score Calculation</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="5">Likelihood</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th rowspan="5">Impact</th> <th>5</th> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <th>4</th> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>12</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <th>3</th> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>9</td> <td>12</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <th>2</th> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Likelihood							1	2	3	4	5	Impact	5	5	10	15	20	25	4	4	8	12	16	20	3	3	6	9	12	15	2	2	4	6	8	10	1	1	2	3	4	5
						Likelihood																																										
		1	2	3	4	5																																										
Impact	5	5	10	15	20	25																																										
	4	4	8	12	16	20																																										
	3	3	6	9	12	15																																										
	2	2	4	6	8	10																																										
	1	1	2	3	4	5																																										
Multiplied by		Equals																																														

Group:	CCF/ACF	Assessor (Name):	Jordan Stenton
Activity:	Blank firing	Assessor's signature:	
Generic/specific	Specific	Initial Assessment Date:	1 May 2023
		Reviewed/Updated	16 May 2024 7 January 2025

Tangier Wood Medical/Emergency Plan	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety wagon onsite • Med pack and stretcher onsite • Med Procedure held in Risk Register – kept in central location • Med Procedure briefed to all staff onsite • Crowborough Minor Injuries Unit Southview Cl, Crowborough TN6 1HB. 20min drive. • Tunbridge Wells Hospital TN2 4QJ. 15min drive. 	

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) (g) (h)			(i)	(j)	(k) (l) (m)			(n)
Ref	Activity / element <i>(Step 1a)</i>	Hazards identified <i>(Step 1b)</i>	Who or what might be harmed and how, e.g. Cadet - injury Staff - injury <i>(Step 2)</i>	Existing control measures <i>(Step 3a)</i>	Assessment with existing controls			Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above <i>If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)</i>	Reasonable additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP <i>(Step 3f)</i>	Reassessment with additional control measures			List required action(s) to instigate controls <i>(Step 3j)</i>
					L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3b)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3c)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3d)</i>			L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3g)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3h)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3i)</i>	
1	Blank firing	Incorrect supervision	Injuries to cadet personnel due to poor supervision.	Training involving use of blank ammunition will only be undertaken with the supervision of qualified, current and competent “Exercise Conducting Officers” (ECO) who will ensure all training practices detailed in the relevant Training Pamphlets and EASP are complied with at all times. Dry training to be conducted with current and competent CFAV’s Sufficient quantity of staff to supervise activity. Safety/Emergency procedures in place and staff briefed prior to commencement of activity. First aid equipment and method of	2	3	6	Yes					Activity owner/ECO is to ensure a CASP/EASP is completed. Activity owner/ECO is to ensure a safety brief is given to participants and staff.


(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) (g) (h)			(i)	(j)	(k) (l) (m)			(n)
Ref	Activity / element <i>(Step 1a)</i>	Hazards identified <i>(Step 1b)</i>	Who or what might be harmed and how, e.g. Cadet - injury Staff - injury <i>(Step 2)</i>	Existing control measures <i>(Step 3a)</i>	Assessment with existing controls			Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above <i>If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)</i>	Reasonable additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP <i>(Step 3f)</i>	Reassessment with additional control measures			List required action(s) to instigate controls <i>(Step 3j)</i>
					L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3b)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3c)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3d)</i>			L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3g)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3h)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3i)</i>	
				summoning assistance readily available.									
2	Blank firing	Cadet knowledge base	Injuries to cadet personnel due to lack of subject knowledge	Basic and progressive training relevant to level of cadets, activity aims and objectives. Correct and serviceable equipment. All activities conducted IAW relevant pamphlet. Safety/Emergency procedures in place and briefed prior to commencement of activity.	2	3	6	Yes					Activity owner/ECO to ensure a CASP/EASP is completed. Activity owner/ECO to ensure safety brief given to participants.
3	Blank firing	Poor weapon handling	Cadet personnel – injuries to hands or face due to unsafe drills.	All to be in date with WHT. Weapon systems to be operated IAW relevant pamphlet. First aid equipment and method of summoning	2	3	6	Yes					Activity owner/ECO to ensure all participants are in date with WHT prior to commencement of activity.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) (g) (h)			(i)	(j)	(k) (l) (m)			(n)
Ref	Activity / element <i>(Step 1a)</i>	Hazards identified <i>(Step 1b)</i>	Who or what might be harmed and how, e.g. Cadet - injury Staff - injury <i>(Step 2)</i>	Existing control measures <i>(Step 3a)</i>	Assessment with existing controls			Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above <i>If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)</i>	Reasonable additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP <i>(Step 3f)</i>	Reassessment with additional control measures			List required action(s) to instigate controls <i>(Step 3j)</i>
					L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3b)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3c)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3d)</i>			L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3g)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3h)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3i)</i>	
				assistance readily available.									
4	Blank firing	Weapon or ammunition malfunction	Cadet personnel – injuries due to malfunction.	Weapons and ammunition maintained IAW the relevant publications/ instructions. Ammunition showing signs of damage or involved in a stoppage removed from use. First aid equipment and method of summoning assistance readily available.	2	3	6	Yes					Activity owner/ECO to ensure damaged rounds are separated and removed from use.
5	Blank firing	Safety distance encroached when using blank ammunition	Injuries to cadet personnel due to unsafe use of blank ammunition.	All to be in date with WHT. Weapon systems to be operated IAW relevant pamphlet. Sufficient quantity of staff to supervise activity. Blank firing system to be fitted to the	2	4	8	Yes					Activity owner/ECO to ensure a safety brief is given to participants. ECO to ensure BFA is correctly fitted.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) (g) (h)			(i)	(j)	(k) (l) (m)			(n)
Ref	Activity / element <i>(Step 1a)</i>	Hazards identified <i>(Step 1b)</i>	Who or what might be harmed and how, e.g. Cadet - injury Staff - injury <i>(Step 2)</i>	Existing control measures <i>(Step 3a)</i>	Assessment with existing controls			Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above <i>If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)</i>	Reasonable additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP <i>(Step 3f)</i>	Reassessment with additional control measures			List required action(s) to instigate controls <i>(Step 3j)</i>
					L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3b)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3c)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3d)</i>			L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3g)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3h)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3i)</i>	
				weapon, BFA correctly fitted and checked. Safety brief on safe use of blank ammunition to include safety distance for cadet personnel. Safety/Emergency procedures in place, briefed prior to commencement of activity. First aid equipment and method of summoning assistance readily available. Activity conducted within a private woodland with no public rights of way.									
6	Blank firing	Exposure to noise from discharge of firearms	Cadet personnel – injury – ear damage.	All personnel within a blank firing exercise are to wear issued, serviceable ear protection.	1	4	4	Yes					ECO to include in safety brief and enforce throughout. ECO to check for serviceability prior to commencement of firing.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) (g) (h)			(i)	(j)	(k) (l) (m)			(n)
Ref	Activity / element <i>(Step 1a)</i>	Hazards identified <i>(Step 1b)</i>	Who or what might be harmed and how, e.g. Cadet - injury Staff - injury <i>(Step 2)</i>	Existing control measures <i>(Step 3a)</i>	Assessment with existing controls			Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above <i>If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)</i>	Reasonable additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP <i>(Step 3f)</i>	Reassessment with additional control measures			List required action(s) to instigate controls <i>(Step 3j)</i>
					L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3b)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3c)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3d)</i>			L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3g)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3h)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3i)</i>	
7	Blank firing	Live round introduced	Multiple injuries to cadet personnel due to a live round being introduced in a blank firing exercise.	All ammunition to be checked prior to arrival at location. All ammunition to be checked prior to issue to firers at location. Cadet magazines and personal equipment to be checked and a declaration made before issue. First aid equipment and method of summoning assistance readily available.	1	5	5	Yes					Activity owner/ECO to ensure a safety brief is given to participants. Activity owner/ECO to check all ammunition prior to arrival on location and prior to issuing to firers at location. Cadet magazines and personal equipment to be checked and a declaration made before issue.
8	Blank firing	Cadets picking up or disturbing unexploded ordnance	Multiple injuries to cadet personnel due to exploding ordnance.	Cadets briefed not to touch anything they recognise as ordnance or anything they do not recognise. First aid equipment and method of summoning assistance readily available.	1	5	5	Yes					Activity owner/ECO to ensure detailed within safety brief to participants.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f) (g) (h)			(i)	(j)	(k) (l) (m)			(n)
Ref	Activity / element <i>(Step 1a)</i>	Hazards identified <i>(Step 1b)</i>	Who or what might be harmed and how, e.g. Cadet - injury Staff - injury <i>(Step 2)</i>	Existing control measures <i>(Step 3a)</i>	Assessment with existing controls			Is residual risk acceptable in the context of risk appetite for the activity? (Yes / No) – Refer to Risk Score Calculation above <i>If Yes, move to column (n). If No, identify additional controls (Step 3e)</i>	Reasonable additional controls that can be implemented to reduce risk to ALARP <i>(Step 3f)</i>	Reassessment with additional control measures			List required action(s) to instigate controls <i>(Step 3j)</i>
					L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3b)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3c)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3d)</i>			L (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3g)</i>	I (1 to 5) <i>(Step 3h)</i>	Score (L x I) <i>(Step 3i)</i>	
9	Blank firing	Exposure to gun cleaning Rifle oil	Cadet personnel – injury – irritation to eyes or skin due to prolonged contact.	Wash hands after cleaning weapons. Rags/flannelette used for cleaning should be disposed as hazardous waste. First aid equipment and method of summoning assistance readily available.	2	2	4	Yes					Weapon cleaning undertaken with the supervision of qualified, current and competent CFAV.

Authoriser (See risk management table on next page)	Name	Post	Date	Signature
Existing and additional controls agreed	Jordan Stenton	Tangier Wood Director	7 January 2025	
Where risk score is over 15 Tangier Wood Director to verify suitability of proposed controls and confirm additional controls are implemented.				

NOTES

Risk = Likelihood x Impact

Likelihood		Definition
5	Highly Probable (Almost Certain)	Is expected to occur in most circumstances
4	Probable	Will probably occur at some time, or in most circumstances
3	Possible	Fairly likely to occur at some time, or some circumstances
2	Unlikely	Is unlikely to occur, but could occur at sometime
1	Remote / Rare	May only occur in exceptional circumstances

Impact		Example (Health Safety, Environment & Safeguarding)
5	Critical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatality or permanent, life changing injuries to an individual. Incident causing a major environmental impact. A serious safeguarding incident which may have a life altering effect
4	Severe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injuries which have a short-term impact on normal way of or quality of life. Moderate damage to an extended area and/or area with moderate environmental sensitivity (scarce/ valuable) requiring months of remediation. Increased safeguarding risk (cadet lone travelling) / Multiple safeguarding incidents
3	Major	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury requiring the emergency services. Moderate damage to an area, and that can be remedied internally. Actions which may create strain on the safeguarding supervision of cadets (low ratios or remote supervision etc)
2	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injury requiring first aid Damage to an area that will be immediately repaired. Normal activity that has the potential to escalate (eg cadets in accommodation leading to horseplay)
1	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small amount of physical exertion Unnoticeable or self-repairing damage to non-protected environment/

Step 4 - Review the generic risk assessment and update if necessary - All generic risk assessments should be regularly reviewed at a frequency proportional to the risk prior to any controls being proposed. In practice generic risk assessments should be reviewed at least annually, or more frequently:

- where required by local instructions/procedures;
- if the safe execution of the activity relies on stringent supervision and/or adherence to a safe system of work;
- 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, equipment, personnel or management.
- following the introduction of more vulnerable personnel (e.g. persons under 18 or pregnant persons).

Risk Rating	How Risk should be managed
1 – 4 (Very Low)	Review periodically to ensure conditions have not changed and working within ALARP and risk appetite.
5 – 9 (Low)	
10 – 12 (Medium)	Good risk mitigations to ensure that the impact remains ALARP and tolerable. Re-assess frequently to ensure conditions remain the same.
15 – 16 (Medium to High)	
20 (High)	Requires active management – review of desired outcome with additional resources or change to output requirements.
25 (Very High)	Exceptional Circumstances must have demonstrable positive impact which is unachievable with lower risk.