

Task for Assessment : Running of a Honey Show		Project no.	
Component or aspect:		Ass't no.	Sheet no.
<b>Description of Plant or Process</b>	<p>A Honey show is a presentation of exhibits of honey wax and other products related to bees and beekeeping, shows are normally held in the autumn.</p> <p>Shows can be held in a wide variety of locations and times from the back room of a pub in the evening through to in a marquee in a large public show. This risk assessment addresses many of the possibilities but in many cases will not be specific and will have to be adjusted for specific situations.</p> <p>The shows generally run in four distinct phases, the initial setup, the judging (which may or may not have attendees present, post judging viewing plus prize giving and show breakdown.</p> <p>In general the risks are low and in most cases can be reduced to negligible levels, shows have been held for over 100 years without major incidents.</p> <p>If other attractions are included such as an observation hive or live bee demonstrations these should have their own risk assessments.</p>		
<b>Other Assessments Required</b>	<b>Protective Equipment</b>	<b>Special Tools or Equipment Requirements</b>	
Confined Space	Hard Hat ——— Goggles	None specific	
COSHH	Safety Shoes ——— Wellingtons		
Others (State)	Others (State)		
	White coats are normally worn by judges and stewards		
Assessment by: Julian Routh	Date: 11 October 2018	Reviewed by:	Date:

# British Beekeepers Association

## Record of Risk Assessment

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Serial no.	Nature of hazard	Possible effect of hazard	Severity	Prob'ty	Ass'ed risk	Precautions or remedial action	Residual risk	
1	Venue Safety Indoors	Overcrowding leading to discomfort of attendees and possible evacuation problems	1	1	1	The room used should be adequate for the number of attendees expected and in no circumstances exceed the safe number under the fire regulations.	1	
2	Venue Safety Outdoors	Often a marquee, these have been known to collapse and can become overcrowded if weather outside becomes inclement	3	2	2	Venue should be evacuated in bad weather if possibility of collapse and stewarded to ensure that only a safe number present at any one time	1	
3	Fire	Injury to attendees from fire and possible evacuation	3	1	2	Normally the only source of ignition will be candles lit to be judged. These should all be in stable holders and not left unattended whilst alight and extinguished as soon as judged.	1	
4	Burns	Personnel injury	2	2	2	The only source of burn introduced by the show is that candles will normally be lit for judging. These should all be in stable holders and not left unattended whilst alight and extinguished as soon as judged. Candles should be lit with an appropriate safe source and extinguished by blowing out or with a hood rather than squeezing the wick.	1	
5	Cuts	Personnel injury	3	2	2	Many of the exhibits will be shown in glass containers, these will normally only become hazardous if broken exposing sharp edges. Care must be taken in handling at all stages and the show benches should be stable to prevent any containers falling off. Suitable gloves and containers for handling broken glass should be available.	1	
6	Slips indoors	Personnel injury	3	1	2	Ensure that the floors are kept clean and dry at all times, any spillages should be cleaned immediately	1	
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7	Slips outdoors	Personnel injury	3	2	2	The ground under a marquee may be uneven and possibility wet. Ensure that the area does not become overcrowded and that stewards are present to advise of any specific hazard, flooring within the marquee is a preferred option.	2
8	Trips	Personnel injury	3	2	2	Ensure that no trip hazards are present in any area that personnel may be present	1
9	Electric shock	Personnel injury	5	4	4	Very little electrical equipment is used in a honey show. Any that is should be fully earthed and PAT tested and made inaccessible to the attendees. If in use outdoors all circuits should be protected with an RCD trip within the venue.	2
10	Insect stings from intruding insects	Personnel injury possibly leading to anaphylaxis	5	3	3	Insects are normally only a problem in outdoor shows where bees and wasps may be attracted. Ensure that all exhibits are in insect proof containers and only opened for a short time when being judged.	2
11	Insect stings from exhibits such as free flying observation hives	Personnel injury possibly leading to anaphylaxis	5	3	3	Ensure that the insect entrances are taken to an area outside the public area to an area that is fenced off and well marked with warning signs.	2
12	Allergic reactions	Personnel injury possibly leading to anaphylaxis	5	2	3	Allergies to other hive products such as propolis are possible, care should be taken that the attendees do not come into contact with any such substances.	1
13	Lifting heavy weights	Possible muscle strain	4	4	4	Normally the only heavy items to be lifted are tables for exhibits to be put in place before the show and cleared afterwards. Ensure that two people are normally involved in lifting and placing these.	2
14	Theft of exhibits, trophies or money	Distress to personnel	1	4	2	Ensure that public events are well stewarded and that any valuables are held safely.	1
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<b>Conclusion Sheet</b>	<p>Honey Shows are inherently low risk events in most circumstances and only standard levels of management are required to mitigate any risks to a very low level. Simple precautions as shown above are simple to take and have little cost implication.</p>

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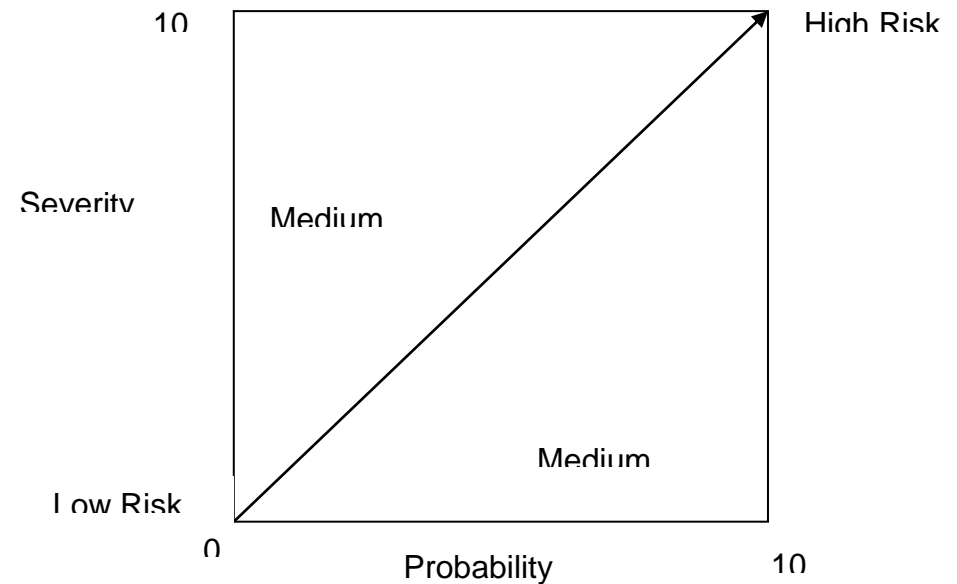
## Codes for Use with Risk Assessment Record Sheet

On the Record of Risk Assessment sheet codes are used in several columns to indicate:

- i) Severity of Hazard
- ii) Probability of Hazard
- iii) Assessment of Risk
- iv) Residual Risk

The codes used for these columns are tabulated below and refer to a standard Probability Severity type chart as below

	Severity	Probability	Risk
0	No Hazard	Will Never Occur	No Risk
1	Slight irritation	Only in Most extreme failure	Negligible risk
2	Irritation	Present in major failure	Very minor risk
3	Minor injury	Present in minor failure	Minor risk
4	Injury	Rarely present in normal operation	Medium risk
5	Serious injury	Occasionally present in normal operation	Large Risk
6	Major injury (life threatening)	Present 10 to 50% of time	Major risk
7	Multiple major injury	Present more than 50% of time	Serious Risk
8	Single Fatality	Present most of time	High Risk
9	Multiple Fatalities	Probably Present	Very High Risk
10	Large Number of Fatalities	Continuously Present	Extreme Risk



Risk is Calculated as the square root of the product of severity and probability.