

SOUTH WALES POLICE RISK ASSESSMENT - *GENERIC*

Risk Assessment: Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) Patrol - GRA

Location: Force-wide

Reference: V.2

Risk Assessments must be undertaken by trained Risk Assessors

Risk Assessment completed by: Paul Thomas

Date and Time Completed: 0900hrs 12.4.22 **Review Date:** 12.4.23

Other relevant Risk Assessments:

Manual Handling GRA

Stress Hazard GRA

Chemicals GRA

First Aid policy

Infection Control Policy

Vehicle Employee Responsibility Policy

This Generic Risk Assessment covers issues that PCSOs may face on general patrol and is intended to be used as a starting point from which to develop role- and activity-specific Risk Assessments.

Date	Version	Description of Amendment	Authorised By
12.4.22	V.2	RA reviewed and transferred to new SWP RA Template	C/Insp. Declan Cahill

Who may be harmed (Persons at risk): E = Employees P = Public C = Contractors V = Visitors

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
1. Preparation for patrol.	E, P	Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from inadequate briefing. Physical injury to members of the public should PCSOs be unable to carry out their duties.	12	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assess factors impacting on PCSO safety, including locations, patrol patterns, available intelligence, crime indicators, weather, time of day and seasonal factors. • Consider deploying in pairs, or greater concentrations, based on intelligence and time of day. • Provide a suitable and thorough briefing to PCSOs prior to deployment. • Ensure PCSOs are compliant with all mandatory training requirements and vaccinations. • Ensure PCSOs are wearing PPE and in possession of equipment commensurate with patrol conditions expected e.g. Hi-Vis jacket, body armour, torch, Body Worn Video etc. • Ensure PCSO fitness for duty. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear SWP-issued Uniform, PPE, equipment (Hi-Vis jacket, body armour, torch, Body Worn Video, etc.) and appropriate footwear. • Ensure fitness for duty, making supervisor aware of any illness or impediment(s) to operational capability. • Ensure vaccinations are current in accordance with SWP/OHU policy. • Ask questions and contribute relevant information during briefings. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. • Provide vaccinations in accordance with policy. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	3
2. Deployment to inappropriate task/tasked to undertake duties out of	E, P	Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from deployment to a task that is not a defined	20	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of the SWP-defined role, powers and function of PCSOs. • Do not deploy/allow PCSOs to be deployed inappropriately. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO	5

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
the PCSO remit.		PCSO role or that they are not trained for.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor PCSO deployment. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand SWP-defined role, powers and duties. Refuse to undertake duties and tasks that are not a part of their SWP-defined role. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be aware of the SWP-defined role, powers and function of PCSOs. Do not deploy/allow PCSOs to be deployed inappropriately. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide clear definition of SWP PCSO role, powers and responsibilities. 	PSC Controller SWP	
3. PCSO acting outside their role.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from acting outside their role.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from PCSOs acting outside their role.</p>	16	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure PCSOs are conversant with their role and powers as defined by SWP, reminding as necessary. Comply with SWP policy in regards to PCSO deployment. Monitor PCSO compliance, addressing any non-compliance as appropriate. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act within the SWP-defined PCSO role, powers and responsibilities. Inform Supervisor where allocated to a task/call that is outside their role. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide clear definition of SWP PCSO role, powers and responsibilities. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	4
4. Inadequate staffing levels	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSO s resulting from inadequate numbers attending an incident.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the</p>	12	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources, taking into account PNC, NICHE and other intelligence sources. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity to consider allocation of additional resources. Carry out PNC/NICHE checks as appropriate. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO PSC Controller SWP	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		public resulting from inadequate number of officers at an incident.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow Personal Safety Training guidelines. If necessary, withdraw to a safe distance to await sufficient resources. Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. PSC Controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the incident and deploy further resources to the scene as necessary. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LPIs and RMUs to identify safe staffing levels. LPIs and RMUs to consider deployment of PCSOs in pairs or greater concentrations based on intelligence and locally-identified circumstances. 		
5. Isolation due to SWP communication system failure	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from failure of SWP communication systems.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public, should PCSOs be unable to communicate with PSC.</p>	12	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure PCSOs are booked on as resources at start of tour of duty. Ensure PCSOs are in possession of all relevant SWP-issued communication equipment (e.g. airwave radio handset and Mobile Data Device (MDD)). Make PSCOs aware of areas of poor signal. Be aware of location and commitment of PCSOs. Promptly follow up/investigate any loss of contact with PCSO and PSC. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure booked on as a resource at start of tour of duty. Ensure possession of all relevant SWP-issued communication equipment (e.g. airwave radio handset and MDD). Ensure airwave and MDD batteries are charged prior to patrol. Check airwave set including emergency button prior to patrol. Be aware of areas of poor signal. Remain aware of location at all times, passing details 	Supervisor Individual PCSO PSC Controller SWP	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
				<p>to the PSC as necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain regular contact with PSC Controller. • If radio communication fails, use means of alternative communication (e.g. MDD) to contact Supervisor/PSC for instructions. If no alternatives exist, return to Police Station for further instructions. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be aware of location and commitment of PCSOs. • Be aware of areas of poor signal. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with a regular maintenance regime for areas with poor signal. • Maintain an effective staff reporting process for poor signal areas. 		
6. Driving Police vehicles.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from driving Police vehicle.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from PCSO driving Police vehicle.</p>	12	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that only PCSOs who are full Driving License holders and have undertaken and passed an SWP Police Driving Assessment to drive Police vehicles and are compliant with eyesight test requirements. • Ensure that PCSOs only drive Police vehicles where there is a genuine Operational need. • Ensure that PCSOs only drive classes of vehicles for which they are authorised. • Ensure that PCSOs only use vehicles for transport purposes. • Ensure PCSO awareness that they will not drive Police vehicles in "Response Mode" i.e. where there would be a need for blue lights and sirens. • Ensure that PCSOs do not exceed speed limits. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only drive Police vehicles where in possession of a full Driving License and having undertaken and passed an SWP Police Driving Assessment and are compliant with eyesight test requirements. • Only drive Police vehicles where there is a genuine Operational need. • Only drive classes of vehicles for which authorised. 	<p>Supervisor</p> <p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>SWP</p>	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only use vehicles for transport purposes. • Do not drive Police vehicles in "Response Mode" i.e. where there would be a need for blue lights and sirens. • Do not exceed speed limits. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Driving Assessments and eyesight tests. 		
7. Defect to Police vehicle.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from defect(s) to a Police vehicle.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from defect(s) to a Police vehicle.</p>	20	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all vehicles are inspected weekly as per SWP Vehicle Employee Responsibility policy. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to use, complete vehicle P.O.W.D.E.R. checks. • Report any defects identified to the supervisor for appropriate action - The vehicle is to be taken out of service for repair as necessary. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustain a programme of vehicle inspections and maintenance. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	5
8. Incomplete Police equipment within vehicle.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from Incomplete Police equipment within vehicle.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting Incomplete Police equipment within vehicle.</p>	12	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vehicles are inspected weekly as per SWP policy. • Kit and equipment to be checked against <i>Standardised Kit Lists</i> circulated to BCU business managers. Any defects/deficiencies to be replaced/replenished. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to use, complete vehicle P.O.W.D.E.R. checks. • Report any equipment defects/deficiencies identified to the supervisor for appropriate action - The vehicle is to be taken out of service for replenishing of kit as necessary. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of required vehicle equipment. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	6
9. Unsuitably	E, P	Physical injury to	16	Supervisor:	Supervisor	4

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stowed Police equipment within vehicle.		<p>PCSOs resulting from vehicle loss of control due to overloading, poor distribution of load and/or insecure stowing.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from vehicle loss of control due to overloading, poor distribution of load and/or insecure stowing.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure PCSOs are aware of, and comply with, safe equipment stowage methodology. • Ensure PCSOs are aware of, and comply with, the safe weight load for the specific vehicle. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with safe weight load for the specific vehicle. • Distribute stowed equipment evenly by weight. • For motorcycles - Ensure equipment is distributed evenly for weight between the panniers. • Where possible, stow equipment in the boot or rear load area of the vehicle to prevent impact with occupants in the event of harsh manoeuvring or collision. • Where possible, firmly secure stowed equipment to prevent impact with occupants/vehicle controls in the event of harsh manoeuvring or collision. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide details of safe load weight for all Police vehicles. 	<p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>SWP</p>	
10. Lone working.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from lone working duties.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public, should PCSOs be unable to carry out their duties.</p>	20	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy appropriate resources to incidents, taking into account medical conditions, levels of training and experience. • Deploy appropriate number of resources, based on nature of incident, intelligence, time of day etc. • Comply with SWP policy regarding deployment of PCSOs to incidents. • Comply with Lone Working GRA. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering what additional resources are required. • Ensure they are equipped with necessary SWP-issued PPE and equipment (e.g. Body Worn Video and body armour) • Follow Personal Safety Training guidance. • If necessary, withdraw to a safe distance to await 	<p>Supervisor</p> <p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>PSC Controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	5

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
				<p>sufficient resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continually assess situations on the ground and provide updates to the PSC. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with SWP policy regarding deployment of PCSOs to incidents. Carry out PNC, NICHE and other relevant checks, relaying site-specific information and details of hazards to PCSOs prior to arrival at location. Pass new information to PCSOs in a timely manner. Pass relevant updates to supervisor. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
11. Encountering an unexpected operational circumstance with no immediate support.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from unexpected operational circumstance.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public, should PCSOs be unable to carry out their duties.</p>	12	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity: Every decision to be made around the NDM (National Decision Model) and Code of Ethics. Assess the situation and decide whether additional resources are required, considering SWP-defined PCSO role and responsibilities. If necessary, withdraw to a safe distance to await sufficient resources. Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. Inform PSC Controller before entering any potentially hazardous situations and when leaving location. Continually assess situations on the ground and provide updates to the PSC. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass new information to PCSOs in a timely manner Pass relevant updates to supervisor. 	Individual PCSO PSC Controller	4
12. Speaking to a member of public on the street.	E, P	Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from assault.	12	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Carry out PNC/NICHE checks as appropriate. 	Individual PCSO	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
		Physical injury to members of the public, should PCSOs be unable to carry out their duties.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow Personal Safety Training guidelines. 		
13. Patrolling on or near uneven ground, slippery surfaces, slopes, changes in level etc.	E	Physical injury to PCSOs from slips, trips or falls due to environmental conditions.	6	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear and utilise suitable SWP-issued equipment and footwear. Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering changes to surfaces and/or weather conditions. Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	Individual PCSO SWP	2
14. Climbing fences, walls and gates.	E	Physical injury to PCSOs from slips, trips or falls from fence, wall or gate.	8	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear and utilise suitable SWP-issued equipment and footwear. Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, specifically considering changes to the environment (surfaces, weather conditions, dimensions/construction of wall, fence or gate, etc.). Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	Individual PCSO SWP	4
15. Approaching a stationary vehicle on foot.	E	Physical injury to PCSOs from impact with vehicle.	16	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Update PSC controller with details of location and activity. Carry out PNC/NICHE checks as appropriate. Approach vehicle from the side, not front or rear. Maintain a safe distance and position feet away from vehicle wheels to avoid crush injuries. 	Individual PCSO	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
16. Breaking glass to force entry to a vehicle.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSO from the act of breaking the glass.</p> <p>Physical injury to PCSO from broken glass.</p> <p>Physical injury to vehicle occupant from the act of breaking the glass.</p> <p>Physical injury to vehicle occupant from broken glass.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public from the act of breaking the glass.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public from broken glass.</p>	20	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only break vehicle glass where there is an immediate threat to life. • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Update PSC Controller and supervisor with details of location and activity prior to breaking glass. • Utilise provided equipment from Police vehicle (<i>LifeHammer</i> or <i>ResQme</i> tools) in accordance with training video: Lifehammer and ResQme (police.int). • Wear SWP-issued body armour and appropriate PPE (eye protection, leather gloves, etc.). • Move members of the public away from the vehicle. • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. • Position body side-on to protect face. • Warn vehicle occupant to move/look away from the glass to be broken. • Broken glass to be cleared as soon as is practicable. • Once used, the <i>LifeHammer</i> tool must be discarded and replaced. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training video. 	<p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>SWP</p>	4
17. Unplanned attendance at a Road Traffic Collision.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from impact with vehicles.</p> <p>Physical injury to</p>	16	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Update PSC controller and supervisor with details of location and nature of incident. • Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and 	<p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>PSC Controller</p>	4

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		<p>other attending emergency service personnel resulting from impact with vehicles.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from impact with vehicles.</p>		<p>footwear (e.g. High-Vis BSEN 471 Jacket).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow RTC Scene Management Guidance and relevant Road Traffic Legislation. Where the incident occurs on a motorway or other major road arrange attendance by RPU Officers. Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation of incident, other vehicles and persons by cordon, road closure and/or erection of cones, warning signs and lights at an appropriate distance based on the individual incident. Move members of the public away from the incident. Arrange additional emergency services attendance as necessary via PSC controller. Make other attending emergency service personnel aware of hazards. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange additional emergency services attendance as necessary. 	SWP	
	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from vehicle explosion.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from vehicle explosion.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from vehicle explosion.</p>	20	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation of incident, other vehicles and persons by cordon, road closure and/or erection of cones, warning signs and lights at an appropriate distance based on the individual incident. Move members of the public away from the incident. Request other emergency service assistance (e.g. Fire Service). Make other attending PCSOs/Officers and emergency service personnel aware of hazards. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange additional emergency services attendance as necessary. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	<p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>PSC Controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	5
	E, P	Physical injury to	16	PCSO:	Individual	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
		<p>PCSO s resulting from burns or smoke inhalation.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from burns or smoke inhalation.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from burns or smoke inhalation.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation of incident, other vehicles and persons by cordon, road closure and/or erection of cones, warning signs and lights at an appropriate distance based on the individual incident. • Use of appropriate PPE. • Move members of the public away from the incident. • Make other attending PCSOs/Officers and emergency service personnel aware of hazards. • Switch off vehicle ignition system where safe to do so. • Eliminate other potential ignition sources by use of fire extinguisher/wash-down etc. • No-smoking embargo at incident. • Request other emergency service assistance (e.g. Fire Service). <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrange additional emergency services attendance as necessary. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	<p>PCSO</p> <p>PSC Controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	
	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSO s resulting from inhalation or contact with fluids leaking from vehicles.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from</p>	16	See Section 34 - <i>Exposure to Hazardous Substances.</i>		4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		<p>inhalation or contact with fluids leaking from vehicles.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from inhalation or contact with fluids leaking from vehicles.</p>				
	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from broken glass or jagged surfaces of damaged vehicles.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from broken glass or jagged surfaces of damaged vehicles.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from broken glass or jagged surfaces of damaged vehicles.</p>	15	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation of incident, other vehicles and persons by cordon, road closure and/or erection of cones, warning signs and lights at an appropriate distance based on the individual incident. • Move members of the public away from the incident. • Make other attending PCSOs/Officers and emergency service personnel aware of hazards. • Appropriate SWP-issued PPE to be utilised (eye protection, gloves etc.). <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	<p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>SWP</p>	6

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	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from contact with deployed or un-deployed vehicle airbags.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from contact with deployed or un-deployed vehicle airbags.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from contact with deployed or un-deployed vehicle airbags.</p>	8	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Avoid being in close proximity of un-deployed airbags where possible. • Minimise exposure to substances released from deployed airbags. • Implement, maintain and enforce cordon at an appropriate distance based on the individual incident. • Move members of the public away from the incident. • Make other attending PCSOs/Officers and emergency service personnel aware of hazards. • Appropriate SWP-issued PPE to be worn (eye protection, gloves etc.). <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	<p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>SWP</p>	2
18. Violence from persons.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from violent attack.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from violent attack should PCSOs be</p>	20	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources, taking into account PNC, NICHE and other intelligence sources. • Consider deploying specialist units (PSU, TST, Dog Handlers, etc.). <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Ensure equipped with necessary SWP-issued PPE and equipment (e.g. Body Worn Video, body armour, 	<p>Supervisor</p> <p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>SWP</p>	5

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
		unable to carry out their duties.		etc.). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow Personal Safety Training guidelines. Assess the situation and decide whether additional resources are required. If necessary, withdraw to a safe distance to await sufficient resources. Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. Inform PSC controller before entering any potentially hazardous situations and when leaving location. Continually assess situations on the ground and provide updates to the PSC. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
19. Physical ill-health and stress due to role.	E	PCSOs becoming physically or mentally unwell resulting from stressful duties or work-related experiences.	8	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor team staff for signs of stress. Monitor team sickness and absence reports to identify developing health problems. Monitor hours worked and compliance with Working Time Regulations. Take appropriate immediate actions where stress is identified (abstract from duty, medical advice etc.). PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor colleagues and self for signs of stress. Inform Supervisor where stress is identified. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Stress Awareness/Welfare requirement training. Monitor sickness and absence reports to identify developing health issues. Provide Critical Incident Debrief where necessary. Implementation of Wellness programme. Provision of Counselling service. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	4
20. Location-specific hazards.	E	Built-Up Areas (City/Town centres etc.) Physical injury to	12	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources, taking into account PNC, NICHE and other intelligence sources. Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior 	Supervisor Individual PCSO	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		PCSOs resulting from lack of area knowledge.		to deployment. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Refer to local officers and intelligence for location-specific information including high-risk areas. 		
	E	Remote locations Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from environmental factors (weather conditions etc.). Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from lack of area knowledge. Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from lone working.	12	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources, taking into account weather conditions, topography and local hazards. PCSOs to be deployed in pairs, where operational circumstances allow. Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior to deployment. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Refer to local PCSOs and intelligence for location-specific hazards (e.g. areas where radio reception is poor). In possession of functional SWP-issued communication equipment (e.g. airwave radio, MDD). Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and footwear (e.g. High-Vis BSEN 471 Jacket). PSC Controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and carry out regular welfare checks. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO PSC Controller	6
	E	Locations near bodies of water Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from proximity to bodies of water.	12	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources. Consideration given to SSRT deployment where appropriate. PCSOs to be deployed in pairs where operational circumstances allow. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO PSC Controller	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior to deployment. • PCSOs to be reminded of weight/buoyancy characteristics if deployed in body armour. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and footwear (e.g. High-Vis <i>BSEN 471</i> Jacket). • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and carry out regular welfare checks. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	SWP	
	E	<p>Railway Lines</p> <p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from proximity to railway lines and moving trains.</p>	12	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources. • PCSOs will be deployed in pairs. • Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior to deployment. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Do not enter railway line area until authorised by PSC. • Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and footwear (e.g. High-Vis <i>BSEN 471</i> Jacket). • Remain 2 metres away from lines. • One PCSO to monitor line in both directions at all times. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise British Transport Police. • Confirm with British Rail that line is no longer active or live • Ensure that trains are on “<i>all stop</i>” before authorising PCSOs to enter railway line area. <p>SWP:</p>	Supervisor Individual PCSO PSC Controller SWP	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
	E	Construction Sites Physical injury to PCSOs caused by movement of vehicles, unstable, slippery and uneven surfaces, unsafe structures and falling objects.	12	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources. PCSOs to be deployed in pairs where operational circumstances allow. Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior to deployment. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and footwear (e.g. High-Vis <i>BSEN 471</i> Jacket). Seek site guide/site safety induction as soon as is practicable - <i>PCSOs will not enter high-risk areas unless authorised or escorted.</i> Comply with any on-site PPE requirements (Wear hard hat, steel toecaps etc.). Do not enter unsafe structures. PSC Controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Site owner of Police presence/access requirement where possible and establish any site-specific requirements and hazards. Inform PCSOs of any site-specific requirements and hazards. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO PSC Controller SWP	6
	E	Landfill Sites Physical injury to PCSOs caused by movement of vehicles, unstable, slippery	12	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources. Active consideration given to deployment of SSRT where more than a <i>"front-of-site"</i> visit is required. PCSOs to be deployed in pairs. Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		and uneven surfaces and contamination from toxic substances.		<p>to deployment.</p> <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and footwear (e.g. High-Vis <i>BSEN 471</i> Jacket). • Seek site guide/site safety induction as soon as is practicable - <i>Do not enter areas unless authorised or escorted.</i> • Comply with any on-site PPE requirements (Wear face mask, gloves, hard hat, steel toecaps etc.). <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise Site owner of Police presence/access requirement where possible and establish any site-specific requirements and hazards. • Inform PCSOs of any site-specific requirements and hazards. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
	E	<p>Electricity Generation Infrastructure</p> <p>Physical injury to PCSOs caused by High-voltage electricity and machinery.</p>	12	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources. • PCSOs will be deployed in pairs. • Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior to deployment. <p>Officer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Only enter site when authorised by PSC controller. • Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and footwear (e.g. High-Vis <i>BSEN 471</i> Jacket). • Seek site guide/site safety induction as soon as is practicable. • Comply with any on-site PPE requirements (Wear face mask, gloves, hard hat, steel toecaps etc.). <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirm permission for officers to enter site with 	<p>Supervisor</p> <p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>PSC Controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
				<p>Infrastructure owner and establish any site-specific requirements and hazards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform PCSOs of any site-specific requirements and hazards. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
	E	<p>Airports</p> <p>Physical injury to PCSOs caused by operating aircraft, machinery and movement of vehicles.</p>	12	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources. PCSOs will be deployed in pairs. Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior to deployment. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Seek site guide/site safety induction as soon as is practicable. Only enter "Air Side" of site when authorised by PSC controller or authorised Airport staff. Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and footwear (e.g. High-Vis <i>BSEN 471</i> Jacket). Comply with all on-site PPE requirements (amber lights displayed on vehicle, mask, gloves, hard hat, steel toecaps etc.). <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm permission for PCSOs to enter site with Infrastructure owner and establish any site-specific requirements and hazards. Inform PCSOs of any site-specific requirements and hazards. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	<p>Supervisor</p> <p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>PSC Controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	6
22. Infestation	E	Physical injury to PCSOs caused	10	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to 	Supervisor	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		by infestation of lice or similar parasites.		deploying resources, taking into account PNC, NICHE and other intelligence sources where appropriate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior to deployment. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. • Limit physical contact with carriers. • Utilise appropriate SWP-issued PPE (eye protection, gloves, disposable suits, face masks etc.). • Package and store items to be retained safely as per SWP guidance. • Report any potential infestation immediately and quarantine persons, vehicles etc.as per SWP guidance. • Report infestations via F.64b form. • Apply good hygiene practice including arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate cleaning to be carried out on premises, vehicles etc. to minimise risk of infestation spreading. • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 	Individual PCSO SWP	
23. Infection by communicable disease.	E	Physical injury to PCSOs caused by exposure to a communicable disease (Hepatitis, HIV etc.).	20	PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCSO to undertake PNC and NICHE checks and Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. • Disease-specific PPE to be worn when dealing with infected persons, as per SWP Policy. • Follow established awareness training in operational and universal precautions and on how to avoid contact with body fluids as outlined during First Aid training. • All items to be retained to be packaged and stored safely as per SWP Guidance. 	Individual PCSO SWP	5

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report any potential infestation immediately and quarantine persons, vehicles etc.as per guidance. • Apply good hygiene practice including arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. • Apply good hygiene practice including covering breaks to the skin, hand washing and arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. • Should a wound be sustained, immediately run tepid water over potentially infected area to flush out and dilute toxins - <i>Follow guidance provided during First Aid training.</i> • Attend hospital if bodily fluids enter into any open wounds or body sites (e.g. eyes, cuts, mouth). • Report injury via F.64b form. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
<p>26. Movement of non-Police vehicles (<i>Where necessary at RTCs or other incidents where vehicle is causing obstruction of carriageway, danger to other road users or is necessary to preserve life and limb</i>).</p>	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs from incorrect use of vehicle.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel from impact with vehicles.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public from impact with vehicles.</p>	12	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering necessity of moving vehicle, roadworthiness, stability and safety of vehicle and load. • Consider assistance in moving vehicles from other services in attendance. • <i>Only move vehicles where absolutely necessary.</i> • Ensure possession of an appropriate licence and SWP qualification for the class of vehicle being moved. • Only move vehicles the <i>absolute minimum distance required in the circumstances.</i> 	Individual PCSO	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
27. Manual Handling activities. (see SWP Manual Handling GRA).	E, P	Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from incorrect MH activities - Lifting, carrying, pushing pulling or lowering of items. Physical injury to members of the public resulting from incorrect MH activities by PCSOs.	12	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All PCSOs deployed must be in compliance with Manual Handling training requirements and fit for duty. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure in compliance with Manual Handling training requirements and fit for duty. Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering necessity of moving the object, whether it can be moved safely or requires specialist equipment. Correctly apply the principles of Manual Handling (TILE) when moving objects. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate Manual Handling training. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	6
28. Extreme weather conditions.	E	Physical injury to PCSOs due to exposure to extremes of weather e.g. cold, heat, rain etc.	9	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure PCSOs are in possession of uniform and equipment commensurate with expected conditions (wet-weather gear, supplies of water, skin protection etc.). Regular welfare checks. Regular relief of PCSOs to reduce exposure to extreme conditions. PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure possession of uniform and equipment commensurate with expected conditions (wet-weather gear, supplies of water, skin protection etc.). Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, using provided equipment (skin protection etc.) as necessary. Drink sufficient fluids to prevent dehydration. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate uniform and equipment. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	3
29. Unplanned discovery of scene of a fire.	E, P	Physical injury to PCSOs, members of the public and other	12	PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering what additional resources are required. 	Individual PCSO PSC	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		<p>attending emergency services and agencies resulting from heat, smoke inhalation, being struck by shrapnel from expelled items or being struck by falling objects.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency services and agencies resulting from heat, smoke inhalation, being struck by shrapnel from expelled items or being struck by falling objects.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from heat, smoke inhalation, being struck by shrapnel from expelled items or being struck by</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request attendance of Fire and Rescue service, other Police personnel and other agencies e.g. Ambulance service, Local Authority etc. • Create, maintain and enforce a cordon at an appropriate distance based on the circumstances of the incident, with guidance from Fire and Rescue service if at scene. • Obtain guidance from Fire and Rescue Service as to necessity and nature of PPE for those attending the incident and any decontamination procedures required post-incident. • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. • Pass any information gathered to the PSC controller. • Should the incident meet the national criteria, declare a Major Incident immediately (<i>see Section 39 - Major Incidents</i>), refer to personal issue aide memoire and pass METHANE information to the PSC controller. • Withdraw to a safe distance, setting up an RV point up-wind, to await sufficient resources and minimise exposure. • Inform PSC controller before entering any potentially hazardous situations and when leaving location. • Continually assess the situation at the incident and provide updates to the PSC. • Obtain and disseminate relevant advice and guidance from other agencies. • Gather and disseminate information of persons trapped or not accounted for. • Stay up-wind if possible to minimise contamination and substance inhalation. • Liaise with Fire and Rescue service Incident Commander, prior to any CSI/CID scene examination, regarding scene hazards and take appropriate measures. 	<p>controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		<p>falling objects.</p> <p>Future ill-health to officers resulting from inhalation or other exposure to hazardous substances created by the burning process.</p>		<p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out PNC, NICHE and other relevant checks, relaying site-specific information and details of hazards to PCSOs/Officers prior to arrival at location. • Commence the Major Incident procedures if declared by PCSOs at the scene or identified by other parties. • Liaise with partner agencies' Control Rooms as necessary. • Monitor and carry out regular welfare checks and update Supervisors. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
30. Dealing with dogs when attending incidents.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs caused by dog bite/attack.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public caused by dog bite/attack.</p> <p>Physical injury to PCSOs caused by infection from bite/attack.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public caused by infection from bite/attack.</p> <p>Physical injury to PCSOs caused by tripping/falling over dogs.</p>	16	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering what additional resources are required. • Exercise particular caution in relation to tethered dogs - Potentially more aggressive. • If the owner/handler is present, obtain compliance to confine and contain the dog. • If necessary, withdraw to a safe distance to await sufficient resources. • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. • Inform PSC controller before entering any potentially hazardous situations and when leaving location. • Request attendance of Police Dog Handler, Dangerous Dog Officer, RSPCA or Local Authority Dog Warden should PCSO consider the dog as dangerous. • If necessary, create, maintain and enforce a cordon at an appropriate distance based on the circumstances of the incident. • If bitten, attend Hospital as soon as possible for a Tetanus vaccination and report via F.64b process. • Always wash hands after contact with dogs or kennels. Uniform/equipment to be sterilised or 	<p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>PSC controller</p>	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		Physical injury to members of the public caused by tripping/falling over dogs.		replaced as necessary. PSC Controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out PNC, NICHE and other relevant checks, relaying site-specific information and details of hazards, such as dangerous dog at the location, to PCSOs prior to arrival at location. If information suggests the dog is considered to be dangerous, request assistance and guidance of Police dog handler prior to PCSOs attending. 		
31. Unplanned discovery of animal dangerously out of control in public places.	E, P	<p>Injury to PCSOs resulting from attack by an animal out of control.</p> <p>Injury to members of the public resulting from attack by an animal out of control.</p> <p>Injury to PCSOs from vehicle impact caused by animal out of control on public roads.</p> <p>Injury to members of the public from vehicle impact caused by animal out of control on public roads.</p>	9	PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering what additional resources are required. If the owner/handler is present, obtain compliance to confine and contain the animal away from officers/members of the public. If necessary, withdraw to a safe distance to await sufficient resources. Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. Inform PSC controller before entering any potentially hazardous situations and when leaving location. Request advice from and attendance of appropriate Police unit and/or specialists (dog handler, Dangerous Dog Officer, RSPCA or Local Authority) as necessary. If necessary, create, maintain and enforce a cordon and road closures at an appropriate distance based on the circumstances of the incident. Advice to be sought prior to any attempt to convey the animal elsewhere. If bitten or otherwise injured/contaminated, attend Hospital promptly and report via F.64b process. Always wash hands after contact with dogs or kennels. Uniform/equipment to be sterilised or replaced as necessary. 	Individual Officer PSC controller	3

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		<p>Injury to PCSOs resulting from the contracting an infectious disease from animals.</p> <p>Injury to members of the public resulting from the contracting an infectious disease from animals.</p>		<p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out PNC, NICHE and other relevant checks, relaying site-specific information and details of hazards to officers prior to arrival at location. • If information suggests the animal is considered to be dangerous, request assistance and guidance of specialist Police units and/or specialists prior to PCSOs/Officers attending. 		
33. Entering unfamiliar commercial or industrial sites/ premises.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from unknown, site-/premises-specific hazards.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public, should PCSOs be unable to carry out their duties.</p>	12	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources. • PCSOs to be deployed in pairs where operational circumstances allow. • Provide a suitable and thorough safety briefing prior to deployment where pre-planned attendance. <p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • On arrival make contact with reception area or arrange attendance of designated keyholder. • Wear appropriate SWP-issued PPE, equipment and footwear (e.g. High-Vis BSEN 471 Jacket). • Seek site guide/site safety induction as soon as is practicable - Officers should not enter identified high-risk areas unless authorised or escorted. • Comply with any on-site PPE requirements (Wear hard hat, steel toecaps etc.) as guided by Fire and Rescue services/ site/business representative or local policy. • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. 	<p>Supervisor</p> <p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>PSC Controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not enter unsafe structures. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advise Site owner of Police presence/access requirement where possible and establish any site-specific requirements and hazards. Out of business hours, arrange attendance of designated keyholder prior to officers attending. Inform PCSOs/Officers of any site-specific requirements and hazards. Request guidance/attendance of Fire and Rescue Services or experts from Local Authority for details of site-/premises-specific hazards prior to officers attending. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
34. Exposure to hazardous substances - Including spillages, abandoned containers, drugs and forensic chemicals (see Chemicals GRA).	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from exposure to hazardous substances.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from exposure to hazardous substances.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from exposure to hazardous</p>	16	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PCSOs will not be deployed to hazardous substance incidents. <p>PCSO - If present at a spontaneous incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering what additional resources are required. If possible identify the nature of the substance from Safety Data Sheets, hazard warning symbols or UN codes and pass to PSC. Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation of incident, other vehicles and persons by cordon and road closures at an appropriate distance based on the individual incident. If necessary, withdraw to a safe distance to await sufficient resources. Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. Inform PSC Controller before entering any potentially hazardous situations and when leaving location. Continually assess the situation at the incident and 	Supervisor Individual PCSO PSC Controller SWP	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		substances.		<p>provide updates to the PSC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain and disseminate relevant advice and guidance from other agencies. • Withdraw to a safe distance, setting up an RV point up-wind, to await sufficient resources and minimise exposure. • Liaise with Fire and Rescue service Incident Commander, prior to any CSI/CID scene examination, regarding scene hazards and take appropriate measures. • Obtain guidance from Fire and Rescue Service as to necessity and nature of PPE for those attending the incident and any decontamination procedures required post-incident. • Arrange additional emergency services attendance as necessary via PSC controller. • Make other attending emergency service personnel aware of hazards. • Utilise appropriate SWP-issued PPE (eye protection, gloves, disposable suits etc.). • Package and store all items to be retained safely as per SWP Guidance. • Report any potential exposure immediately and quarantine persons, vehicles etc.as per SWP guidance. • Report exposure as per SWP guidance via F.64b form. • Apply good hygiene practice including arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out PNC, NICHE and other relevant checks, relaying substance-specific information and details of hazards to PCSOs. • Request guidance/attendance of Fire and Rescue Services/other experts regarding substance-specific hazards prior to officers attending. • Pass any new information to PCSOs in a timely manner and updates to supervisor. 		

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) See Risk Matrix	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) See Risk Matrix
				SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate cleaning to be carried out on premises, vehicles etc. to minimise risk of further exposure. • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
35. Working at height.	E	Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from falling from height.	16	Supervisor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to deploying resources. • Deploy specialist Officers as a priority (SSRT, etc.). PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Do not work at height if at all possible, request attendance of specialist Officers. • Only where attendance of specialist officers is impractical or in a life-threatening situation, proceed with extreme caution taking note of warning signs/markings (do not proceed if signed <i>Fragile Roof or similar</i>) be aware of roof openings (skylights etc.). Make use of any edge protection provided. PSC Controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where appropriate, advise premises/site owner of Police presence/access requirement where possible and establish any premises/site-specific requirements and hazards. • Inform PCSOs/Officers of any site-specific requirements and hazards. • Request attendance of Specialist Officers, where practicable, prior to PCSOs attending. 	Supervisor Individual PCSO PSC Controller	4
37. Unplanned discovery of decomposing body.	E, P	Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from contact with decomposing	20	PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation 	Individual PCSOs SWP	4

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		<p>bodies.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from contact with decomposing bodies.</p>		<p>of incident and persons by cordon at an appropriate distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move members of the public away from the incident. • Utilise appropriate SWP-issued PPE (eye protection, 2 pairs of nitrile gloves, disposable suits etc.). • Apply good hygiene practice including arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
<p>38. Bomb Factory - Unplanned discovery of suspected bomb-making materials.</p>	<p>E, P</p>	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from an explosion.</p> <p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from exposure to toxic substances used in production of improvised explosive devices.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from an explosion.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from exposure to toxic</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Radio/MDD must not be used within a minimum of 15 metre radius of the premises. • Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation of incident, other vehicles and persons by cordon and road closures at an appropriate distance based on the identified threat. • Secure premises as necessary. • Seek advice and assistance from specialist personnel. • Obtain and disseminate relevant advice and guidance from other agencies. • Withdraw to a safe distance to await specialist resources. • Make other attending officers and emergency service personnel aware of hazards. • Continually assess the situation at the incident and provide updates to the PSC. • Utilise appropriate SWP-issued PPE where necessary. • Apply good hygiene practice including arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. • Report any potential exposure immediately, taking further action as per SWP guidance. • Report exposure as per SWP guidance via F.64b 	<p>Supervisor</p> <p>Individual PCSO</p> <p>PSC Controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	<p>5</p>

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
		<p>substances used in production of improvised explosive devices.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from an explosion.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from exposure to toxic substances used in production of improvised explosive devices.</p>		<p>form.</p> <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out PNC, NICHE and other relevant checks, relaying details of hazards to Specialist Officers prior to arrival at location. • Request guidance/attendance of Specialist Agencies. • Pass new information to officers in a timely manner. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
39. Exposure to traumatic experience (e.g. suicide, death of a child etc.).	E	Mental trauma to PCSOs resulting from exposure to a traumatic experience whilst on duty.	12	<p>Supervisor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potentially traumatic incidents - Risk assessing incidents which may result in a requirement for psychological monitoring. • Initiate Trauma Risk Management (TriM) process where appropriate. • Facilitate post-incident debriefs and/or informal team discussions, mutual support. • Monitor staff for mental health issues. • Monitor team sickness and absence reports to identify developing issues. • Take appropriate immediate actions where issues are identified (abstract from duty, referral to OHU, counselling, medical advice etc.). 	Supervisor Individual PCSO SWP	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
				<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor colleagues and self for signs of mental health issues. • Take appropriate immediate actions where issues are identified (speak to Supervisory Officer, etc.). <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide mental health awareness and welfare training to staff. • Provide access to a psychological support referral process. • Monitor sickness and absence reports to identify developing organisational issues. • Counselling to be offered to PCSOs (and families where appropriate). • Critical Incident Debriefs to be provided where necessary. • Wellness programme to be implemented. 		
40. Unplanned discovery of chemical or detergent suicide incident.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from exposure to toxic chemical compounds.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from exposure to toxic chemical compounds.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from exposure to toxic chemical compounds.</p>	25	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity, considering what additional resources are required. • Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation of incident, other vehicles and persons by cordon and road closures at an appropriate distance based on the individual incident. • Utilise appropriate SWP-issued PPE (eye protection, gloves, disposable suits, face masks etc.). • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. • Contact FIM and confirm suspicion of chemical/detergent suicide. • Do not approach/enter if unusual or suspicious odours are present (rotten eggs or similar). • Seek advice and assistance from specialist personnel. • Inform all other responders of any “warning notices” displayed. • Inform all other responders of sealing tape around 	<p>Individual PCSOs</p> <p>PSC Controller</p> <p>SWP</p>	5

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
				<p>windows, doors, vents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In vehicles, check for hose pipes and/or open containers within. • If safe to do so, identify the nature of the substance from any visible markings, hazard warning symbols etc. and pass to PSC. • Withdraw to a safe distance, setting up an RV point up-wind, to await sufficient resources and minimise exposure. • Continually assess the situation at the incident and provide updates to the PSC. • Arrange additional emergency services attendance as necessary via PSC controller. • Make other attending emergency service personnel aware of hazards. • Obtain and disseminate relevant advice and guidance from other agencies. • Liaise with Fire and Rescue service Incident Commander, prior to any CSI/CID scene examination, regarding scene hazards and take appropriate measures. • Obtain guidance from Fire and Rescue Service as to necessity and nature of PPE for those attending the incident and any decontamination procedures required post-incident. • Report any potential exposure immediately and quarantine persons, vehicles etc.as per SWP guidance. • Report exposure as per SWP guidance via F.64b form. • Apply good hygiene practice including arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out PNC, NICHE and other relevant checks, relaying any substance-specific information and details of hazards to PCSOs/Officers prior to arrival 		

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
				at location. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request guidance/attendance of Fire and Rescue Services/other experts regarding substance-specific hazards prior to officers attending. Pass new information to officers in a timely manner. Pass relevant updates to supervisor. SWP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		
41. Major Incident.	E, P	<p>Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from multiple hazards at the scene of a Major Incident.</p> <p>Physical injury to other attending emergency service personnel resulting from multiple hazards at the scene of a Major Incident.</p> <p>Physical injury to members of the public resulting from multiple hazards at the scene of a Major Incident.</p>	20	PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Declare a Major Incident to PSC controller immediately it is identified. Comply with personal issue Major Incident actions aide memoire (METHANE). Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. PSC Controller: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress relevant Major Incident Contingency Plan. 	Individual PCSO PSC Controller	4
42. Handling drugs.	E	Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from injection, ingestion or absorption of toxic substances.	20	PCSO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. Utilise appropriate SWP-issued PPE (eye protection, nitrile/armoured gloves, face masks etc.). Make other officers aware of hazards. 	Individual PCSO SWP	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek advice and assistance from specialist personnel where necessary. • All retained items to be packaged and stored safely (needle safes etc.) as per SWP Guidance. • Attend Hospital should injection, ingestion or absorption of toxic substances take place. • Report exposure as per SWP guidance via F.64b form. • Apply good hygiene practice including arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. • Provision of suitable storage for drugs. 		
43. Unplanned discovery of drug factory.	E	Physical injury to PCSOs resulting from absorption of toxic substances or fumes.	20	<p>PCSO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a Dynamic Risk Assessment prior to and during activity. • Utilise appropriate SWP-issued PPE (eye protection, nitrile/armoured gloves, face masks etc.). • Make other PCSOs/Officers aware of hazards. • Seek advice and assistance from specialist personnel. • Implement, maintain and enforce physical separation of incident, other vehicles and persons by cordon and road closures at an appropriate distance based on the individual incident. • If necessary, withdraw to a safe distance, setting up an RV point up-wind, to await sufficient resources and minimise exposure. • Continually assess the situation at the incident and provide updates to the PSC. • Arrange additional emergency services attendance as necessary via PSC controller. • Make other attending emergency service personnel aware of hazards. • Obtain and disseminate relevant advice and 	Individual PCSO PSC Controller SWP	6

Hazard	Who may be harmed	How they could be harmed	Potential Risk (Without controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>	Control measures required	By whom	Residual Risk (with controls in place) <i>See Risk Matrix</i>
				<p>guidance from other agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attend Hospital should injection, ingestion or absorption of toxic substances take place. Report exposure as per SWP guidance via F.64b form. Apply good hygiene practice including arrangements for cleaning of uniform and equipment. <p>PSC Controller:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request guidance/attendance of specialist personnel regarding substance-specific hazards prior to officers attending. Arrange attendance of specialist personnel (e.g. MoE trained Officers) Pass new information to PCSOs in a timely manner. Pass relevant updates to supervisor. <p>SWP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of appropriate PPE/equipment and training. 		

Signature of (trained) Assessor: Paul Thomas

Name & Force No.: 57799 Paul Thomas

Details of Risk Assessor Training: NEBOSH

Date Training took place: 2004

Date and Time of Risk Assessment: 0900hrs 12.4.22

Signature of Head of BCU/Dept.: C/Insp. 645 Declan Cahill

Name & Force No.: C/Insp. 645 Declan Cahill

Date: 12.4.22

RISK ASSESSMENT ACTION SHEET

THE 5X5 RISK MATRIX

CONSEQUENCE

- 1 - Insignificant (*No injury*)
- 2 - Minor (*Minor injuries - First Aid*)
- 3 - Moderate (*Up to 3 days absence*)
- 4 - Major (*More than 7 days absence*)
- 5 - Catastrophic (*Death*)

INCREASING CONSEQUENCE ↑

5	10	15	20	25
4	8	12	16	20
3	6	9	12	15
2	4	6	8	10
1	2	3	4	5

INCREASING LIKELIHOOD →

LIKELIHOOD X CONSEQUENCE = RISK RATING

RISK RATING

- 1-2: No Action** (*No further action but ensure risk controls are maintained*)
- 3-6: Monitor** (*Improve at the next Review or if there is a significant change*)
- 8-12: Action** (*Improve within a specified timescale*)
- 15-16: Urgent Action** (*Take immediate action - Stop activity if necessary. Maintain existing risk controls rigorously*)
- 20-25: Stop** (*Stop activity and take immediate action*)

LIKELIHOOD

- 1 - Very Unlikely (*1 in a million*)
- 2 - Unlikely (*1 in 100,000*)
- 3 - Fairly Likely (*1 in 10,000*)
- 4 - Likely (*1 in 1000*)
- 5 - Very Likely (*1 in 100*)