



RISK ASSESSMENT

SEQUENCE 8

SHOW: SEQUENCE 8
DATE: 06-mai-13
CONTACT: Yves Touchette, Technical Director, Les 7 Doigts la main.




Area of risk	Types of risks identified	Risk Level (L, M, H)	Consequences 1 – 5 (1= minimal, 5 = catastrophic)	Risk Management Strategies
Manual Handling (Loading dock, Stage, back stage, trucks)	Moving/Rolling/Pushing/Opening roadcases	M	2-3	All workers must wear steel-toe shoes or boots. Workers communicate their intentions to each other when moving roadcases. Workers must never leave a moving roadcase unattended
	Falling from loading dock while Loading or Unloading Trucks or Containers	M	3	Loading dock area must be well lit. A ramp is used when truck height differ than loading dock height. In that case, a wide ramp must be used. Workers must push roadcases slowly on the ramp and keep hands on the roadcase at all time.
	General accidents due to handling of heavy weight equipment	M	3	Depending on the weight 2 to 4 workers are required to open or lift equipment
Rigging (Overhead working on stage, above seating area, rehearsal space,)	Equipment failure	L	2-4	Regular inspection of the rigging equipment must be done by a certified worker in this area of working.
	Equipment or workers fall from height during setup, performances or tear down.	L	4	Suitably trained and ticketed riggers with circus experience Workers must wear harnesses and must be attached to a safety line or to the main structure while working and while moving. All tools used in height must be secure to the workers. During rigging installation and tear down, ground workers must wear hard hat.




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Physical/Acrobatic (Stage, rehearsal space)	Physical injury during training and rehearsals due to bad environment	M	1-3	Stage or rehearsal space must be well lit and no changing of show lights must be done while artists are training. Stage and rehearsal space must be cleared of any equipment not needed for training. Training must be done in a quiet environment.
Electrical (Stage and back stage area)	Electrocution	L	4-5	All equipment must respect all electrical safety standards according to the country where the show is presented. The venue must provide a certified electrician for setup and tear down. Water is kept away from equipment
Fogger, Hazer's, Smoke Machine (On stage, back stage)	Inhalation of mist Throat irritation Reduced visibility Slippery residue Burns	L	1-3	Use non-hazardous water based liquid only Be aware of and follow safety instruction from the supplier/MSDS Direct machine to minimize contact with the public the machine outlet to prevent burns Guard
At all time, from load in to load out (On stage, back stage, rehearsal space, loading area)	Falling equipment Trip on equipment General accidents	L	2-4	Healthy and rested crew with appropriate break time during working hours. Well-lit and ventilated working conditions. Safety barricades for working at height. No unauthorised personnel in space. Safety briefing before load in. First aid kits accessible Fire extinguishers accessible Experienced technical director and production managers.
Fire (on stage, back stage, audience)	Chemical Electrical Fire	L	1-5	Regularly inspection of cables and other electrical devices. Ensure proper cleanup of chemicals where used by venue. No smoking in the venue. Alarms tested regularly by venue Smoke detectors tested regularly by venue. Well promoted evacuation procedures and training.




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Audience	Trip on cables or equipment	L	1-5	Cable mats must be used above all cables crossing any aisles or row in the audience seating area. No public access to stage or backstage areas.
	Medical emergency	L	1-5	Adequate first aid Appropriate venue and security staffing. Ensure appropriate briefing and training
	Terrorist or other act of god	L	1-5	Appropriate evacuation and emergency protocols Appropriate venue and security staffing. Ensure appropriate briefing and training Venue compliant with relevant codes and standards.
	Show Equipment projected in the audience during performances	M	1-2	Guest Staff / Ushers are well informed about any risk concerning a projected equipment in the audience. They have first Aid Kit ready to be used.

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	Circus Act	Types of risks identified	Risk Level (L, M, H)	Consequences (1 = minimal, 5 = catastrophic)	Risk Management Strategies
	<p>Russian Bar This acrobatic discipline is executed on the ground by two carriers who support, either on the shoulder or arms, a flexible bar on which a flyer stands upright and performs a variety of precarious moves.</p>	1. Falls from the apparatus	M-H	2-4	Appropriate safety equipment is use: lunge and crash mats (rehearsals only) spotters during performance. Artists have practiced their acrobatic movements for a long period and know the choreography Artist is bear-footed to insure better grip on the bar.
		2. Equipment failure	L	2-4	Regular safety inspections of the Russian bar are done by the technical department and the artists
	<p>Static trapeze A trapeze bar which does not swing. The aerialist artist performs a wide range of movements including balances, drops, hangs, and strength and flexibility maneuvers on the trapeze bar and on the ropes supporting the trapeze. The trapeze bar is usually at about 9 feet from the ground.</p>	1. Falls from the apparatus	M	1-2	Appropriate safety equipment in use (lunge, crash mats (rehearsals only) spotters etc). Artist has practiced his acrobatic movements for a long period at a lower height before progressing to the required height and know the choreography well. Any change is rehearse before Artists use rosin or chalk to aid grip.
		2. Equipment failure	L	2-4	Regular safety inspections of the trapeze are done by the technical department and the artists
<p>Hoops A set of wooden hoops of various diameters that are balanced one on top of the other, through which the acrobats propel themselves while performing various acrobatics.</p> 	1. Falls from or onto the apparatus	L	1-2	Appropriate safety equipment in use (crash mats, spotters etc). A competent spotter used appropriately Performers are all trained professionals and therefore have an understanding of how to attempt and complete a trick safely. All new trick are rehearsed slowly to begin with and then speed up as confidence and awareness increases.	
	2. Hoop projected in the Audience	M	1-2	Adequate and ample safety matting in place. Performance is done away from the edge of the stage Guest Staff / Ushers are well informed about any risk concerning a projected hoop in the audience. They have first Aid Kit ready to be used. Other performers users must be aware of the hoop's movements on stage and off stage (wings, proscenium area, first rows in audience area)	
	3. Equipment failure	L	1-2	Regular safety inspections of the hoops are done by the technical department and the artists Visual inspections of equipment by artists	

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	Korean board Acrobatic discipline in which participants use their own body weight and momentum to propel themselves in turn, continuously performing vaults, spins and other acrobatic jumps using a specially made wooden plank.	1. Being launched or landing outside of the landing area of the board – causing Injury to flyer and others in the immediate area.	M-H	2-4	Appropriate skill progression and level of training based on an assessment by a competent coach. In rehearsals, lunge to be used as deemed necessary by a competent coach. For beginners and for any other time deemed necessary by a competent coach, spotters must be in place. Exclusion zone in place.
		2. Equipment failure	L	2-4	Equipment sourced, manufactured and installed by a competent person Inspection procedure to be in place for all relevant equipment. Visual inspection to be carried out by participant before each session.
		3. Bad landing on the board	M-H	2-4	Participants should be well shod. Landing area of board should be padded. Crash mats to be placed under the board to provide cushioning
		4. Collision with surroundings	M-H	2-4	Participants to make sure the equipment is positioned well with enough space to perform without risk off collision
		5. Injury to lunge holder while spotting or lunging	M	2-4	In rehearsals, lunge to be used as deemed necessary by a competent coach. Spotting only where appropriate and ensure the spotter has sufficient strength and understanding of the skill being performed and technique for spotting
	Chinese Pole Performers climb, slide and perform acrobatic movements on a vertical pole. Participants can work solo/ in pairs or groups.	1. Equipment failure	L	1-2	Regular safety inspections of the pole are done by the technical department and the artists Visual inspections by artists Chinese Pole must be properly rigged
		2. Falls from pole	M	2-4	A competent spotter used appropriately Area around pole must be clear from any hazards. Artists use rosin or chalk to aid grip Environmental conditions should be thoroughly observed
		3. Burns from the pole	M	1-2	Artists must wear sufficient clothing and protection
	Hand to hand Demanding acrobatic discipline performed by two acrobats on the ground in which the carrier executes various moves involving strength, balance, elevation and flexibility by carrying the flyer above his head, mostly upside down.	1 Sprains and Strains	L	1-2	Artists have the experience and knowledge to run this act. The choreography is defined in advance. Performance is done away from the edge of the stage Performers physical condition is more than sufficient to perform their routine so as to not injure or over-exert themselves Artists use rosin or chalk to aid grip A competent spotter used appropriately

	Circus Act	Types of risks identified	Risk Level (L, M, H)	Consequences 1 – 5 (1= minimal, 5 = catastrophic)	Risk Management Strategies
	Aerial Hoop A circular steel apparatus suspended from the ceiling, on which an artist performs acrobatics and contortion in the air and on the ground.	1. Participant falls from the aerial hoop	M	2-4	Ensure space is clear around performance area. Adequate space around practice area and appropriate
		2. Other performers on stage being hit by the aerial hoop	M	2-4	Competent spotting should be used when necessary Other performers users must be aware of the hoop's movements on stage Adequate space around practice area and appropriate Spotter to catch and stop wheel when appropriate.
		3. Equipment failure	L	2-4	Regular safety inspections of the aerial hoop are done by the technical department and the artists
	Banquine / Opening Act Acrobatic discipline executed at ground level using at least two carriers who catapult a flyer in the air using their arms. The flyer performs acrobatic leaps, various jumps and then he is being caught by other carriers.	1. Risk of hitting and bumping into other performers and objects while performing maneuvers.	L-M	1-3	Performers are all trained professionals and therefore have an understanding of how to attempt and complete a maneuver safely. All new maneuvers are rehearsed slowly to begin with and then speed up as confidence and awareness increases.
		2. Risk of injury from rough flooring/debris on the flooring.	L-M	1-3	The rehearsal area is keep clear of extraneous objects and people. The floor of the rehearsal room or the stage is swept/mopped daily to avoid any potential injury.
	Cigar Boxes One performer juggling with cigar boxes	1. Object could hit self or other Artists resulting in minor injury	L	1	Performance is done away from the edge of the stage The choreography is defined in advance. Environmental conditions are observed before performance (humidity, temperature, ventilation, draft) The floor of the stage is swept/mopped daily to avoid any potential injury. Floor surface cleared, flat, and free from obstruction A visual inspection of the cigar boxes is done by artist before each performance. Equipment is supplied by trusted / approved supplier only.
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