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Covid-19 Generic risk assessment template for schools and childcare settings- 10 December 2021

The purpose of this template is to help schools decide which actions to take. They should undertake an appropriate COVID-19 risk assessment, just as for other health and safety related hazards. This risk assessment must be done in consultation with staff and union representatives.

This document was updated to align it with the letter sent out by Anna Bryden (Ealing Council Director of Public Health) to Schools on the 29 November 2021. Updates are around government guidance on the Omicron variant and the local authority local response plan. [Further updates were made on the 10 December to align it with changes due to Plan B of the government's response to Covid-19.](#)

[Plan B of the government's response to Covid-19 which is now in place requires all education and childcare settings, including further and higher education providers, to continue to provide face-to-face teaching, and staff should continue to attend their place of work if required to deliver this. Office workers who can work from home should do so from Monday 13 December. Anyone who cannot work from home should continue to go into work – for example, to access equipment necessary for their role or where their role must be completed in-person. Education and childcare leaders are best placed to determine the workforce required to meet the needs of their children, pupils and students. Education and childcare leaders will need to consider whether it is possible for specific staff undertaking certain roles to work from home, while minimising disruption to face-to-face education and care.](#)

Introduction

“Step 4 has marked a new phase in the government's response to the pandemic, moving away from stringent restrictions on everyone's day-to-day lives, towards advising people on how to protect themselves and others, alongside targeted interventions to reduce risk. As Covid-19 becomes a virus that we learn to live with, there is now an imperative to reduce the disruption to children and young people's education - particularly given that the direct clinical risks to children are extremely low, and every adult has been offered a first vaccine and the opportunity for 2 doses by mid-September. Our priority is for you to deliver face-to-face, high-quality education to all pupils. The evidence is clear that being out of education causes significant harm to educational attainment, life chances, mental and physical health” (taken from the Schools Covid-19 operational guidance).

The DfE has moved from contact tracing for single cases to an outbreak management approach for education settings. In line with this, the local authority has updated this risk assessment and other related guidance on EGfL such as the flowchart for schools in dealing with suspected or confirmed cases and the reporting of cases to the local authority. Schools already have business continuity/emergency management plans and it is expected that these or the schools Covid-19 risk assessment will include contingency plans to cover how individual schools would operate if any of the measures within the [contingency framework](#) are temporarily recommended.

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Mixing and Bubbles

It is no longer recommended that it is necessary to keep children in consistent groups ('bubbles') although the temporary re-introduction of 'bubbles' should be included in the schools contingency planning.

Social distancing

Social distancing measures have now ended in the workplace, including schools.

Tracing close contacts and isolation

Schools are no longer required to undertake contact tracing. Contacts from a school setting will only be traced by NHS Test and Trace where the positive case specifically identifies the individual as being a close contact. Schools may be contacted in exceptional cases to help with identifying close contacts, as currently happens in managing other infectious diseases. This is likely to be the case for young children and those attending special schools.

If identified as a close contact by NHS Test and Trace, the following people are exempt from self-isolation (except in confirmed cases of the new Omicron variant of Covid-19) but must follow [government guidance](#) including getting a PCR test:

- Those that are fully vaccinated
- Those that are below the age of 18 years 6 months
- Those that have taken part in or are currently part of an approved COVID-19 vaccine trial
- Those that are not able to get vaccinated for medical reasons

All individuals who have been identified as a close contact of a suspected or confirmed case of the Omicron variant of COVID-19, irrespective of vaccination status and age, will be contacted directly and required to self-isolate immediately and asked to book a PCR test. They will be informed by the local health protection team or NHS Test and Trace if they fall into this category and provided details about self-isolation.

Face Coverings

Given the prevalence of the new Omicron variant, the government has temporarily reintroduced face coverings:

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- In high schools, face coverings should be worn by pupils, staff and adult visitors when moving around the premises, outside of classrooms, such as in corridors and communal areas. Pupils in these schools should also wear a face covering when travelling on public transport and dedicated transport to and from school.
- In primary schools, face coverings should be worn by staff and adults (including visitors) when moving around in corridors and communal areas. Health advice continues to be that children in primary schools should not be asked to wear face coverings.

Travel

All travellers arriving into the UK will need to isolate and get a PCR test by ‘day two’ after arrival. They may end their isolation once they receive a negative result. If the result is positive, they should continue to isolate and follow [rules on isolation](#) following a positive test. Unvaccinated arrivals aged over 18 will follow the existing, more onerous, testing and isolation regime. All Red list arrivals will enter quarantine. All people travelling to England must adhere to [travel legislation](#), details of which are set out in government [travel advice](#).

Educational visits and school events

Schools should consider whether to go ahead with planned international educational visits at this time, recognising the risk of disruption to education resulting from the need to isolate and test on arrival back into the UK. Schools should refer to the [Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office travel advice](#) and the [guidance on international travel](#) before booking and travelling.

Schools which have reached DfE thresholds and are under LCRC amber measures are unable to go ahead with in-person school events or day trips. Schools that have reached DfE thresholds and are under LCRC green measures will need to discuss their event plans or day trips with LCRC and the Local Authority on a case-by-case basis.

[Schools are not required to use the NHS COVID Pass, unless they are holding a specific event \(such as a reception, concert or party\) that meets the attendance thresholds. Where applicable, schools should follow guidance on mandatory certification for events. Under 18s are exempt from showing their COVID Status but should be counted towards attendance thresholds.](#)

Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Monitors

CO2 monitors will be provided to all state-funded schools from September as part of an [initiative](#) led by central government. The monitors will enable staff to act quickly where ventilation is poor and provide reassurance that existing ventilation measures are working. The majority of these monitors shall be

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provided to schools in the autumn term and prioritised for special schools and alternative provisions. Further details will be available following the completion of the procurement of the CO2 monitors.

Covid-19 Vaccines

Schools should continue to encourage all those eligible for Covid vaccines to engage with the NHS vaccine programme.

The following actions will contribute to reducing the likelihood of COVID-19 transmission:

1. Ensure good hygiene for everyone
2. Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes
3. Keep occupied spaces well ventilated
4. Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19

Further government guidance can be found at: [Actions for schools during the coronavirus outbreak - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#),

[Contingency framework: education and childcare settings \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) and on coronavirus information [Ealing Grid for Learning](#)

This Risk Assessment should be completed in conjunction with the guidance above and with the guidance available on EGfL

Further advice can be sought by contacting either [Raj Chowdhury](#) (Children’s Services) or [Steve Dunham](#) (Children’s Services)

Document changes	Date
Original document published	22 nd May 2020
References made to EHCP children with 1-2-1 support. Hierarchy of controls added for all settings. Note added about virtual assemblies. Note added about seeking advice if required around propping of doors. Note added about cleaning of lunch areas. Note added on external providers of OT/physiotherapy and hydrotherapy sessions.	26 th May 2020
First page text amended to reflect the updated guidance on those clinically vulnerable and those clinically extremely vulnerable (shielding).	4 th June 2020
Text added about the ‘Test and Trace’ system and what schools should do in the event of a suspected or confirmed case.	19 th June 2020
Text added to clarify that staff members do not need to self-isolate as a precaution if they need to change ‘bubbles’.	22 nd June 2020

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Front page updated to reflect changes to government guidance for schools bringing back all children. Risk assessment rewrite based on amended government guidance	3rd July 2020
As a result of trade union consultation, a reminder added for schools to adequately record details of pupils, staff and visitors on site.	8 th July 2020
In line with updated guidance, the need for strict social distancing on dedicated transport removed and schools to provide immunisation programmes as normal added.	31 st July 2020
Updated to reflect the fact that the local authority now only needs to be informed about any positive cases (not suspected cases). In line with updated government guidance, the potential use of face coverings in secondary schools added.	26 th August 2020
In line with updated government guidance, face coverings now advised for over 11's on dedicated transport and a note added to ensure that ventilation is maximised on dedicated transport vehicles. Schools signposted to government guidance on; music, dance, drama, indoor/outdoor performances and team sports.	1 st September 2020
Link added to the HSE website on first aid. Link to the St John's Ambulance website removed.	10 th September 2020
DfE contact details added for any confirmed cases	17 th September 2020
Changes made to reflect further controls due to the new virus variants and January 2021 national lockdown. Additional controls include; High schools may wish to use face coverings in classrooms, keeping occupied spaces well ventilated, highlighting the need to keep visitors to an absolute minimum, reminding schools to keep 'bubble sizes' as small as possible and the rollout of asymptomatic testing in certain school settings.	8 th January 2021
Updates made in line with Government guidance published on the 22 nd February 2021 for the full opening of schools in March. Changes made include the areas of face coverings and asymptomatic testing. Overall size of document also reduced.	24 th February 2021
Updates made in line with Government guidance published on 26 th March 2021. Changes made in the areas of; test and trace, CEV pupils, educational visits, wraparound care and extra-curricular activities and physical activities.	29 th March 2021
Updates made in line with Government guidance published on the 10 th May 2021. Foreword note added on face coverings. Additions made in the areas of educational visits, wraparound and extra-curricular provisions, performances and outdoor activities.	12 th May 2021

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Updates made in line with Government guidance published on the 6 th July 2021 on Step 4 of the roadmap and local/London wide public health advice.	15 th July 2021
Aligned to the new phase in the government’s response to the pandemic alongside advice from the local authority Public Health Team.	24 th August 2021
Aligned with the letter sent out by Anna Bryden (Ealing Council Director of Public Health) to Schools on the 29 th November 2021. Updates are around government guidance on the Omicron variant and the local authority local response plan.	29 th November 2021
Aligned with the government’s Plan B response to Covid-19	10th December 2021

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School: Lady Margaret Primary School		School address: Lady Margaret Road Southall UB1 2NH		Review Date: (This is a dynamic document and should be reviewed and updated if there are any changes)				
Assessment Date:		What/who is being assessed? Biological hazard- Covid-19 within educational settings (This is a generic risk assessment for schools with signposts to the relevant Government guidance. Schools will need to include any specific controls they have in place to this document).						
Name of Assessor:				Responsible Person for Actions:				
Task / Activity Area	Hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are your existing controls? <i>SLT's to write what is being done now and then refer to Recommended controls:</i>	Recommended Control Measures <i>SLT's to move Recommended Controls into Existing Controls once they have been implemented:</i>	Action by who/when?	Likelihood of occurrence after recommended controls added (L) 1-Very Unlikely 2-Unlikely 3- Possible 4- Likely 5- Very Likely Likelihood = Probability of occurrence based on specific activity being assessed	Impact (I) 1-Negligible 2- Minor 3- Moderate 4- Major 5- Extreme Impact = Estimate of harm based on specific activity being assessed	Overall Risk (L X I) + I <10 = Low 10-19 = Medium 20-30 = High

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Task / Activity Area	Hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are your existing controls?	Recommended Control Measures	Action by who/when?	Likelihood of occurrence after recommended controls (L)	Impact (I)	Overall Risk (L X I) + I

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Task / Activity Area	Hazard	Who might be harmed and how?	What are your existing controls?	Recommended Control Measures	Action by who/when?	Likelihood of occurrence after recommended controls (L)	Impact (I)	Overall Risk (L X I) + I
Entering the school	Biological hazard- Covid-19	Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild symptoms such as fever or cough. In severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents and other visitors to take a lateral flow test before entering the school. Parents are aware to stay at home when a child or household member develops coronavirus symptoms and access PCR testing. Schools communicate this regularly to parents. On entry to school, staff and pupils to wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds and hands dried or use alcohol hand rub or sanitiser ensuring that all parts of the hands are covered. Skin friendly cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative. Guidance for school offices can be found here 		2	3	<p>(2X3) +3 = 9 (Low)</p>

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<p>Reducing exposure and transmission of Coronavirus (All settings)</p>	<p>Biological hazard- Covid-19</p>	<p>Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild symptoms such as fever or cough. In severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death</p>		<p>Government guidance to be followed for high schools and primary schools.</p> <p>Government guidance to be followed by early years settings. The early years foundation stage (EYFS) statutory framework still applies.</p> <p>Specific guidance for Special schools and other specialist settings to be followed.</p> <p>As normal, schools should provide immunisation programmes on site, ensuring these will be delivered in keeping with the school's control measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure good hygiene for everyone • Hand hygiene- Frequent and thorough hand cleaning is already a regular practice now. Schools to continue to ensure that pupils clean their hands regularly. This 	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>(2X3) +3 = 9 (Low)</p>
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				<p>can be done with soap and water or hand sanitiser.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory hygiene-The ‘catch it, bin it, kill it’ approach continues to be very important. The e-Bug COVID-19 website contains free resources for schools, including materials to encourage good hand and respiratory hygiene. • Use of personal protective equipment (PPE)- Refer to the PPE section <p>2) Maintain appropriate cleaning regimes, using standard products such as detergents-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools should maintain an appropriate cleaning schedule. This should include regular cleaning of areas and equipment (for example, twice per day), with a particular focus on frequently touched surfaces (both inside and outside including play equipment). 				
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Government guidance</u> on cleaning followed <p>3. Keep occupied spaces well ventilated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve fresh air in poorly ventilated areas, giving particular consideration when holding events where visitors such as parents are on site. • Make use of the CO2 monitors that are being provided by central government to identify poorly ventilated rooms. • Opening external windows can improve natural ventilation, and in addition, opening internal doors can also assist with creating a throughput of air. If necessary, external opening doors may also be used (if they are not fire doors and where safe to do so). • Ventilation strategy available on <u>EGfL</u> • HSE guidance on ventilation available <u>here</u> 				
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIBSE advice available here <p>4. Follow public health advice on testing, self-isolation and managing confirmed cases of COVID-19</p> <p>Symptoms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils, staff and visitors should not come into school if they have symptoms, have had a positive test result or other reasons requiring them to stay at home due to the risk of them passing on COVID-19 (for example, they are required to quarantine). • If anyone in the school develops COVID-19 symptoms, however mild, they should be sent home (not via public transport wherever possible) and told to self-isolate and follow the stay at home guidance including taking a test. Any household members should also follow this guidance. Any pupil with symptoms 					
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				<p>awaiting collection should be left in a room on their own if possible and safe to do so. A window should be opened for fresh air ventilation if possible. Appropriate <u>PPE</u> should also be used if close contact is necessary. Any rooms they use should be cleaned after they have left.</p> <p>Testing in a covid positive household</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a member of a student’s household has tested positive, we recommend that schools encourage household members attending primary or secondary school to undertake 7 days of daily testing with lateral flow tests. Lateral flow tests can be ordered <u>online</u>. LFTs should be taken for 7 days from the date of COVID-19 symptoms started in the household or from the date of the first positive test if 				
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				<p>there are no symptoms. In addition, all household members should be encouraged to undertake a PCR test. Covid is commonly spread amongst a household, even in those who are vaccinated. Please note that anyone who has had a positive PCR result within the last 90 days should not get a further test unless they have developed symptoms.</p> <p>Limiting social/non-essential activity in covid positive households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When a member of a student’s household has tested positive, we recommend that you encourage the family to limit social or non-essential activity outside of the school day for 10 days from the date of the first positive test if there are no symptoms or 10 days from the date that COVID-19 				
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				<p>symptoms started in the household. This includes playdates, sports, parties, and any extracurricular activities. This will help to reduce ongoing transmission across the borough.</p> <p>Asymptomatic Testing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary school pupils should continue to test twice weekly at home. • Staff should undertake twice weekly home tests whenever they are on site. • Secondary schools should retain a small asymptomatic testing site (ATS) on-site until further notice so they can offer testing to pupils who are unable to test themselves at home. <p>Confirmatory PCR Tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and pupils with a positive LFD test result should self-isolate in line with the <u>stay at home</u> 				
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				<p><u>guidance</u>. They will also need to get a free <u>PCR test</u> to check if they have Covid-19. Whilst awaiting the PCR result, the individual should continue to self-isolate. If the PCR test is taken within 2 days of the positive lateral flow test, and is negative, it overrides the self-test LFD test and the pupil can return to school, as long as the individual doesn't have COVID-19 symptoms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Additional information</u> on PCR test kits for schools and further education providers is available. <p>Close Contact Tracing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close contacts will be identified via NHS Test and Trace and education settings are no longer expected undertake contact tracing. NHS Test and Trace will work with the positive case to identify close contacts. Contacts from a school setting will only be 				
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				<p>traced by NHS Test and Trace where the positive case specifically identifies the individual as being a close contact. This is likely to be a small number of individuals who would be most at risk of contracting COVID-19 due to the nature of the close contact. Schools may be contacted in exceptional cases to help with identifying close contacts, as currently happens in managing other infectious diseases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If identified as a close contact by NHS Test and Trace, the following people are exempt from self-isolation (except in confirmed cases of the new Omicron variant of Covid-19) but must follow government guidance including getting a PCR test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Those that are fully vaccinated 				
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Those that are below the age of 18 years 6 months○ Those that have taken part in or are currently part of an approved COVID-19 vaccine trial○ Those that are not able to get vaccinated for medical reasons● All individuals who have been identified as a close contact of a suspected or confirmed case of the Omicron variant of COVID-19, irrespective of vaccination status and age, will be contacted directly and required to self-isolate immediately and asked to book a PCR test. They will be informed by the local health protection team or NHS Test and Trace if they fall into this category and provided details about self-isolation.				
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				<p>Vaccine uptake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools should continue to encourage all those eligible for Covid vaccines to engage with the NHS vaccine programme. <p>Face coverings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to PPE section <p>Out-of school settings and wraparound childcare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning guidance can be found here 				
Educational visits/Travel and School events	Biological hazard-Covid-19	Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild symptoms such as fever or cough. In		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools are not required to use the NHS COVID Pass, unless they are holding a specific event (such as a reception, concert or party) that meets the attendance thresholds. Where applicable, schools should follow guidance on mandatory certification for events. Under 18s are exempt from showing their COVID Status but should be 		1	3	<p>(1X3) +3 = 6 (Low)</p>

		<p>severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death</p>		<p>counted towards attendance thresholds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All travellers arriving into the UK will need to isolate and get a PCR test by 'day two' after arrival. They may end their isolation once they receive a negative result. If the result is positive, they should continue to isolate and follow <u>rules on isolation</u> following a positive test. Unvaccinated arrivals aged over 18 will follow the existing, more onerous, testing and isolation regime. All Red list arrivals will enter quarantine. All people travelling to England must adhere to <u>travel legislation</u>, details of which are set out in government <u>travel advice</u>. Schools which have reached DfE thresholds and are under LCRC amber measures are unable to go ahead with in-person school events or day trips. Schools that have reached DfE 				
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				<p>thresholds and are under LCRC green measures will need to discuss their event plans or day trips with LCRC and the Local Authority on a case-by-case basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All visits should follow the Ealing There and Back Again Policy. Any visits on public transport will require all children to wear a mask and use hand sanitizer provided by the school. 				
Lunch	Biological hazard- Covid-19	Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild symptoms such as fever or cough. In severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> School kitchens to comply with the guidance for food businesses on Coronavirus 		2	3	<p>(2X3) +3 = 9 (Low)</p>

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		hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death						
Transport Arrangements	Biological hazard- Covid-19	Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild symptoms such as fever or cough. In severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools, parents and students should follow the Coronavirus (COVID-19): safer travel guidance for passengers • All people travelling to England must adhere to travel legislation, details of which are set out in government travel advice • Dedicated transport providers to consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Face coverings to be worn by children and young people aged 11 and above. ○ use of hand sanitiser upon boarding. and/or disembarking ○ additional cleaning of vehicles 		2	3	(2X3) +3 = 9 (Low)

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ventilation of fresh air (from outside the vehicle) is maximised, particularly through opening windows and ceiling vents ● Public transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Face coverings to be used by children over the age of 11. 				
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Dealing with suspected and confirmed cases of Covid-19	Biological hazard-Covid-19	Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild symptoms such as fever or cough. In severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Refer to the flowchart on dealing with suspected and confirmed cases on EGfL ● If a pupil develops symptoms and is awaiting collection, government guidance should be followed and the pupil moved to a ventilated isolation room. <p>DfE Thresholds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Schools and the local authority will manage any cases that meet or exceed DfE thresholds in 		2	3	(2X3) +3 = 9 (Low)
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		hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death		accordance with the <u>DfE Contingency Framework</u> .				
Use of PPE/face coverings	Biological hazard- Covid-19	Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild symptoms such as fever or cough. In severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death		<p>Face Coverings Given the prevalence of the new Omicron variant, the government has temporarily reintroduced face coverings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In primary schools, face coverings should be worn by staff and adults (including visitors) when moving around in corridors and communal areas. Health advice continues to be that children in primary schools should not be asked to wear face coverings. • Government guidance on PPE to be followed. • Any PPE should be disposed of in line with Government guidance on cleaning in non-healthcare settings. 		2	3	<p>(2X3) +3 = 9 (Low)</p>

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Administering First aid/ Medication	Biological hazard- Covid-19	Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild symptoms such as fever or cough. In severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Schools have a suitable number of staff on duty</i> • <i>Schools have a first aid risk assessment and medication policy in place</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>HSE guidance on first aid</u> followed. This includes first aid cover and qualifications as well as guidance for first aiders • Administering first aid and medication risk assessments to be amended by schools • Government PPE guidance followed. 		2	3	(2X3) +3 = 9 (Low)
Leaving the school	Biological hazard- Covid-19	Staff, parents and pupils could become infected with COVID-19. If so, they are likely to experience mild		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff and pupils to wash their hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds and hands dried or use alcohol hand rub or sanitiser ensuring that all parts of the hands are covered. Skin friendly 		2	3	(2X3) +3 = 9 (Low)

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		symptoms such as fever or cough. In severe cases, this could lead to severe illness and hospitalisation, and, in rare cases, even death		cleaning wipes can be used as an alternative.					
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Likelihood:						
Very Likely	5	6	12	18	24	30
Likely	4	5	10	15	20	25
Possible	3	4	8	12	16	20
Unlikely	2	3	6	9	12	15
Very Unlikely	1	2	4	6	8	10
		1	2	3	4	5
	Impact:	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme