

Hot Weather Risk Assessment

Controlling Indoor Hazards

The following are some suggested measures that may be taken:

RISK FACTOR	CONTROLS
Indoor high temperatures	Stop sun/heat entering the room by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep lights off where possible • Use blinds to keep sun rays out • Moving workstation away from direct sunlight • Overhangs or awnings outside windows • Insulation - the material acts as a barrier reducing heat flow • Insulating hot pipes or equipment • Curtailing heat-generating activities e.g., use of computers, ovens etc • Provide portable air-conditioning • Provide fixed air-conditioning
Lack of air movement	Improve air movement by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring windows can be opened • Ensuring windows are open • Providing fans - wall or ceiling mounted are better
Hot classrooms	Improve physical conditions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocating classes to cooler areas • Working outside in shaded areas • Rotating use of hot rooms
Strenuous task or activity	Amend the task being undertaken by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoiding strenuous activities or amending the task • Restricting the length of time people are exposed to hot conditions • Arranging for extra breaks to let people cool down • Where practicable, consider arranging for school to start earlier and finish earlier (this may be not be practicable for those requiring transport)
Employee or pupil has a medical condition or vulnerable	Protect the individual by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing regular drinking water in classrooms • Relaxing dress codes • Providing surveillance for those with medical conditions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly checking on children's well-being
Lack of awareness on how to respond to high temperatures	Improve staff and pupil awareness by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informing staff of signs and symptoms of heat stress and treatment, hot weather plan procedures etc • Informing pupils of what they should do (e.g. plenty of fluids, dress codes etc)

Controlling Outdoor Hazards

The following are some suggested measures that may be taken:

RISK FACTOR	CONTROLS
Lack of shade	Reduce sun exposure by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating shady areas using trees, awnings, overhangs, parasols etc
Strenuous tasks or activities	Reduce risk by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict activities outside between 11am-3pm • Reduce strenuous activities or carry out at cooler times • Arranging extra breaks to allow people to cool down • Increase morning break and reduce lunch break
Dehydration/sunburn/sunstroke	Reduce risks by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing access to drinking water • Ensuring pupils and staff wear wide brimmed sun hats • Relaxing dress code (allow loose, light coloured clothing that covers neck and shoulders etc)
Lack of awareness of sun safety	Improve awareness by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate sun protection into curriculum • Promote sun protection to pupils in assemblies, workshops, talks • Train teachers in the importance of sun protection • Inform parents of the importance of sun protection

Further information can be found [Heatwave Plan for England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/544222/Heatwave-Plan-for-England-2022.pdf) and [Staying safe and well in summer - Healthy Surrey](https://www.healthysurrey.gov.uk/healthy-living/healthy-living-topics/heatwaves).