



Swallowfield Primary

Risk Assessment for: Heatwave

Risk Assessment completed: February 2024

To be reviewed: February 2026

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	What further action is necessary?	Action by who?	Action by when?	Done
<p>Health risks from heat-sunburn heat stress-</p> <p>Symptoms signs of discomfort and irritability</p>	<p>Children and staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and staff are able to wear cool comfortable clothing in school. • Children and staff are encouraged to drink plenty of water through the day and can refill their water bottle from the taps marked with drinking water or water fountains. • Children must wear a hat outside. • Parents must apply sun cream before school that has a factor of at least 30 with UVA protection. • At play and lunchtimes children will sit in the shade of trees or gazebos. • Classroom windows opened early in the morning and blinds closed. Windows will be closed if the outside air becomes warmer than the air indoors. • Large fans for the classroom to increase the air flow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents told to provide a named water bottle in school every day • Frequent reminders to drink and refill bottles • Parents informed to send their child into school in cool comfortable school uniform • Ensure staff are aware of the risk assessment and check the environment through the day to ensure 	<p>Children and staff</p>	<p>During the heatwave</p>	<p>Continuous</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep the use of electrical equipment to a minimum- do not switch indoor lights on. • In the classrooms keep the blinds closed and do not sit children in direct sunlight. • The children will not take part in vigorous physical activity if the temperatures are above 30 degrees centigrade. 	recommendations are being followed			
<p>Health risks from heat-heat exhaustion-</p> <p>Symptoms of heat exhaustion vary but include one or more of the following:</p> <p>tiredness dizziness headache nausea vomiting hot, red and dry skin confusion</p>	Children and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff must be aware of these symptoms and be vigilant of children displaying them. • Staff will use the emergency red band system to inform the main office if a child is presenting these symptoms. A first aider will attend the child and assess the situation. The child will be given first aid and sent home. <p>The following steps to reduce body temperature should be taken immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move the child to as cool a room as possible and encourage them to drink cool water (such as water from a cold tap). • Cool the child as rapidly as possible, using whatever methods you can. For example, sponge or spray the child with cool (25 to 30°C) water – if available, place cold packs around the neck and armpits, or wrap the child in a cool, wet sheet and assist cooling with a fan. • Dial 999 to request an ambulance if the person doesn't respond to the above treatment within 30 minutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff to be made aware of the symptoms of heat exhaustion 	Children and staff	During the heatwave	Continuous

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a child loses consciousness, or has a fit, place the child in the recovery position, call 999 immediately and follow the steps above until medical assistance arrives. 				
<p>Health risks from heat-heat stroke</p> <p>Symptoms of heatstroke may include:</p> <p>high body temperature a temperature of or above 40°C (104°F) is a major sign of heatstroke red, hot skin and sweating that then suddenly stops fast heartbeat</p>	Children and staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff must be aware of these symptoms and be vigilant of children displaying them. Staff will use the emergency red band system to inform the main office if a child is presenting these symptoms. A first aider will attend the child and assess the situation. The child will be given first aid. <p>The following steps to reduce body temperature should be taken immediately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move the child to as cool a room as possible and encourage them to drink cool water (such as water from a cold tap). Cool the child as rapidly as possible, using whatever methods you can. For example, sponge or spray the child with cool (25 to 30°C) water – if available, place cold packs around the neck and armpits, or wrap the child in a cool, wet sheet and assist cooling with a fan. Dial 999 to request an ambulance if the person doesn't respond to the above treatment within 30 minutes. If a child loses consciousness, or has a fit, place the child in the recovery position, call 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to be made aware of the symptoms of heat stroke 	Children and staff	During the heatwave	Continuous

fast shallow breathing confusion/lack of coordination		999 immediately and follow the steps above until medical assistance arrives.				
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