

Risk Assessment

Practical approaches to COVID-19 Risk Assessments

The following recommendations are based on the practical approach to Risk Assessment outlined in the [Paradigm here](#) and the principles outlined in the COVID-19 [PCC](#).

The following recommendations are based on the [PCC](#) and the [RAC](#) model. Where there are any differences between the [PCC](#) and the [RAC](#), the [PCC](#) takes precedence.

Identify the hazard	<p>The hazard is a COVID-19 infection that can be transmitted from an infected person to another person.</p> <p>Some of the common ways in which this can happen are through direct contact with an infected person, through respiratory droplets, and through contact with a contaminated surface.</p>
Identify who can be harmed	<p>The hazard can harm people who are susceptible to COVID-19, including those who are at high risk of severe illness or death.</p> <p>People who are at high risk of severe illness or death include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">People who are aged 65 and overPeople who have underlying health conditionsPeople who live in care homes or long-term care facilitiesPeople who are pregnant or recently pregnantPeople who are immunocompromised



<p>Decide the level of risk (with control measures)</p>	<p>To assess the level of risk, consider the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature of the activity and the number of people involved. The location of the activity and the ventilation of the space. The duration of the activity and the frequency of contact between people. The health status of the people involved. The effectiveness of the control measures in place. <p>Assess the risk of COVID-19 transmission based on the above factors.</p>
<p>Review existing measures that may need to be strengthened</p>	<p>Consider the following measures that may need to be strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical distancing and avoiding large gatherings. Wearing face masks and covering coughs and sneezes. Regular handwashing and using hand sanitizer. Ensuring good ventilation in indoor spaces. Limiting the number of people in a room. Regular cleaning and disinfection of high-touch surfaces.
<p>Keep your workforce and people informed</p>	<p>Make sure that your workforce and other people are kept informed about the risk of COVID-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use clear and simple language to explain the risk and the measures that need to be taken. Provide regular updates on the situation and any changes to the measures. Encourage people to report any symptoms or concerns. Provide support and resources for people who are affected.
<p>Stay up to date with guidance</p>	<p>Guidance on the management of COVID-19 is constantly changing, so it is important to stay up to date with the latest guidance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check the official websites of the health authorities for the latest guidance. Attend training and workshops on COVID-19 management. Consult with experts and other organizations for advice. Review and update your risk assessment and control measures regularly.
<p>Keep a record</p>	<p>It is important to keep a record of the risk assessment and the control measures that are in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record the date and time of the assessment. Record the name of the assessor and the people involved. Record the findings of the assessment and the control measures that are in place. Record any changes to the assessment or the control measures. Review the record regularly to ensure that the control measures are still effective.

Different types of COVID-19 Risk Assessments

Since the beginning of the pandemic, many organizations have created their own risk assessment frameworks to manage the risk of COVID-19.

The following are the most common risk assessment frameworks used by organizations to manage the risk of COVID-19 and its related risks.

One of the most common frameworks used by organizations to manage the risk of COVID-19 is the **Swire Car's Fac b Gr p**. If an organization is not a member of the **Swire Car's Fac b Gr p**, it can be a member of the [Fac b Gr p](#) on its own.

