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This Document refers to the safe operation of the Christopher Lauriello trading as "CLS Entertainments". The aim of this document is to identify potential risks, asses their significance level, and any potential harm that may occur as a result of the use of this system, and what steps have been taken to reduce the risks and the harm these risks may cause, or eliminate them entirely.

CLS Entertainments Risk Assessment Matrix

		Likelihood				
		1 Rare	2 Unlikely	3 Possible	4 Likely	5 Almost Certain
Consequences	5 Catastrophic	5 Moderate	10 High	15 Extreme	20 Extreme	25 Extreme
	4 Major	4 Moderate	8 High	12 High	16 Extreme	20 Extreme
	3 Moderate	3 Low	6 Moderate	9 High	12 High	15 Extreme
	2 Minor	2 Low	2 Moderate	6 Moderate	8 High	10 High
	1 Negligible	1 Low	2 Low	3 Low	4 Moderate	5 Moderate

For Quantitate guidance, the definitions of the above listed are as follows:

Consequences		Likelihood	
Negligible	Minor, small cuts, bruises	Rare	Only occurs in exceptional circumstances
Minor	Cuts / Bruises / Musculoskeletal injury	Unlikely	The event might occur at some point
Moderate	Time off school or work / Hospitalisation / RIDDOR reportable	Possible	The Event should occur at some point
Major	Permanent Disability, Multiple serious Injury	Likely	The event will occur in most circumstances
Catastrophic	Fatality	Almost Certain	The Event is expected to occur in most circumstances

Risk will be categorised and managed as follows

Risk Rating	Classification	Action Required
1-4	Low	Improve within months if any
5-10	Medium	Improve within weeks
11-25	High	Immediate Action Required, Activity not permitted

Terms: - For the duration of this document, the following terms will be applied, listed by the CATEGORY of persons at a HIGHER risk

- E – Employees (Christopher Lauriello and his employees, affiliates, friends, family and anyone who may be providing assistance to Christopher Lauriello)
- YP – Young Persons (Children over 3 months but under 18, this includes toddlers, infants, young children and children)
- A – Adults (persons over 18 but under 65)
- D – Disabled people
- NEMI – New and Expectant Mothers and Infants (Women who are pregnant, or have recently given birth and may be cradling new born children under 3 months, infants under 3 months)
- MP – Members of the Public (persons who are in no way connected to the business of "CLS Entertainments" but may be in the vicinity of activities, even though they are not participating)
- All – All persons listed above

Example Risk Assessment

- *Activity: - A Verbal description of the type of activity undertaken will be listed here, and the potential risks identified, and the Matrix Value of the Risk made up of consequences and likelihood*
- *Cause: - How the risk has been identified. This could be based on experience, or previous incident.*
- *At risk: - The category of persons at HIGHER risk.*
- *Measures taken:- A Verbal description of the measures taken to reduce the risks identified*
- *Matrix Value of Risk, after measures are taken*

ANY ACTIVITY given a rating of medium or above will NOT be permitted

1.1 Arrival, Departure And Setup of Equipment – RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Cause is based on experience and risks identified. No previous incidents recorded.

- 9 - Tripping on unattended equipment or unsecured wires
- 16 - Electrocution from unsafe, unterminated or unsecured wires
- 6 - Unsecured equipment falling on persons present
- 4 - Hearing damage from loud speakers during sound testing
- 6 - Falling equipment landing on persons present during transportation and installation
- 6 - Tripping on or interference with electrical cables during party

- Persons identified at higher risk:- YP, NEMI, D

1.2 Arrival, Departure and Setup of Equipment – REMEDIES APPLIED

- All persons present will be verbally warned to keep well clear of the equipment until it has been properly installed
- Safety barriers installed as soon as possible to minimise the risk of persons present tripping, falling, or interfering with disco equipment. These might include sided tables, chairs, rope barriers or any other means provided by the venue.
- All gain levels will be set to minimum level prior to equipment power up.
- All persons present verbally warned not to approach safety areas or to cross into safety areas without prior permission from CLS ENTERTAINMENTS.
- All equipment in use is routed back to a single 13amp plug covered at source by an RCD device.

1.3 Arrival, Departure And Setup of Equipment – RISKS MATRIX VALUES AFTER REMEDIES APPLIED

- 2 - Tripping on unattended equipment or unsecured wires
- 2 - Electrocution from unsafe, unterminated or unsecured wires
- 2 - Unsecured equipment falling on persons present
- 1 - Hearing damage from loud speakers during sound testing
- 1 - Falling equipment landing on persons present during transportation and installation
- 3 - Tripping on or interference with electrical cables during party

2.1 – General Party session – RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Cause is based on experience and risks identified. No previous incidents recorded.

- 10 - Customers interfering with electricity cables accessible from dance floor area
- 10 - Customers entering safety areas without prior permission
- 10 - Younger children entering safety areas without prior permission
- 10 - Electrocution caused by customers interfering with cables in base unit

- Persons identified at higher risk:- YP

2.2 – General Party Session – REMEDIES APPLIED

- Customers verbally warned not to enter the safety areas. In the case of younger children, appropriate adults also warned.
- Customers verbally warned not to enter the safety areas.
- Small amounts of cabling will always be accessible by customers from the dance floor. This risk cannot be irradiated. Carpeted barrier placed in front of exposed cabling on base unit to minimise the risk of electrocution and / or interference.
- High current cables will be secured with 16amp C-Form connections which minimise the risk of electrocution as far as possible.
- RCDs used at all times.

- 2.3 - General Party Session – RISKS MATRIX VALUES AFTER REMEDIES APPLIED

- 4 - Customers interfering with electricity cables accessible from dance floor area
- 4 - Customers entering safety areas without prior permission
- 4 - Younger children entering safety areas without prior permission
- 2 - Electrocution caused by customers interfering with cables in base unit

3.1 – Snow Machine – RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Cause is based on experience and previous incidents

- 16 - Customers slipping on wet floor.
- 10 - Customers suffering allergic reaction to snow vapours or snow residue.
- 6 - Damage to property or clothing from snow mixture.
- 15 – Accidental Activation of fire alarm systems and / or fire suppression systems
- 16 - Customers tripping on exposed cable running from base station to snow machine.
- 20 - NEMI slipping on wet floor

- Persons identified at higher risk:- NEMI, D

3.2 Snow Machine – Remedies

- Adequate notice given over PA system that snow machine will be in operation and the floor may become slippery. NEMI and D advised not to partake.
- Adequate notice given regarding asthma. The risk to asthmatics is extremely low (less than 0.1%) but owing to the consequences factor being so high a verbal notice will be given to minimise the risk as much as possible.
- Snow fluid mixed to a strength not exceeding 15% concentrate to minimise the risk of slipping, and minimise the risk of damage to property or clothing, and also minimise the risk of allergic reactions and/or respiratory problems.
- Snow machine not used in close proximity to fire detection systems. Snow Machine NOT used in proximity of fire suppression systems.
- All participants must be wearing suitable footwear. Snow machine will not be used if this point cannot be met.
- In unusually slippery floor circumstances, participants will be required to sit down, close together, for the duration of the snow. This will minimise the risk of falling / slipping over, and reduce the floor surface area exposed to snow fluid to reduce the surface area that may become slippery.
- Trailing cable will be kept under 5 metres wherever practically possible. Unless the snow machine is being operated outdoors, this criteria will always be met. 5m trailing cable cannot be secured down; operator to remain stationed between base unit and crowd / customers to minimise the risk of customers tripping on trailing cable.
- Rubber matting / carpet / other floor coverings are ruled out as to be so impractical and costly as to make the activity uneconomically and impractically manageable. The implications of tripping on carpet edging in itself is a risk, and carpeting does not reduce the risk of slips, trips and falls. Rubber matting is totally impractical and not economically viable.
- Snow effects not used on floors of an extremely polished nature, or on flooring where wax coating has been applied, to prevent extreme likelihood of injury and certain cost of re-waxing flooring.

3.3 – Snow Machine – RISKS MATRIX VALUES AFTER REMEDIES APPLIED

- 4 - Customers slipping on wet floor.
- 4 - Customers suffering allergic reaction to snow vapours or snow residue.

- 1 - Damage to property or clothing from snow mixture.
- 5 - Venue Fire Alarms triggered by snow residue.
- 3 - Customers tripping on exposed cable running from base station to snow machine.
- 5 - NEMI slipping on wet floor

4.1 Bubble Machine – RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Cause is based on experience

- 4 - Damage to property caused by excess bubble fluid
- 4 - Damage to clothing caused by excess bubble fluid
- 10 - Contamination of Eyes from excess bubble fluid
- 20 - Slippery surfaces caused by excess bubble fluid

- Persons identified at higher risk:- NEMI,

4.2 Bubble Machine – REMEDIES APPLIED

- Bubble machine restricted to outdoor use only. Under Exceptional circumstances, bubble machine may be used for short periods of no more than 15 seconds in an indoor setting. However, great care must be taken to adhere to 15 second time limit to eliminate all risk factors stated in 4.1. NEMI are not permitted to take part in the activity.
- Minimum of 2 metres clearance to customers and crowd required before use

4.3 Bubble Machine – RISKS MATRIX VALUES AFTER REMEDIES APPLIED

- 1 - Damage to property caused by excess bubble fluid
- 1 - Damage to clothing caused by excess bubble fluid
- 2 - Contamination of Eyes from excess bubble fluid
- 4 - Slippery surfaces caused by excess bubble fluid

5.1 – CO2 Jets – RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Cause is based on experience and training

- 20 - Freeze burns caused by exposure to CO2 Gas
- 20 - Asphyxiation induced by exposure to CO2 Gas
- 20 - Freeze burns caused by contact with working CO2 Jet parts
- 15 - Explosion of CO2 Cylinder
- 15 - Damage caused by propelled CO2 Cylinder; to building and / or customers caused by failure / damage to CO2 regulator
- 8 - Tripping on CO2 cables and / or hoses
- 4 – Accidental Activation of fire alarm systems and / or fire suppression systems
- 16 - "Kickback" from CO2 Jet base, subsequent inadvertent change of pitch / angle of jets leading to misfire / incorrect angle of CO2 bursts
- 16 - Accidental discharge of CO2 Jets, by authorised or unauthorised persons.
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- Persons identified at higher risk:- YP, NEMI, D

5.2 – CO2 – REMEDIES APPLIED

- All customers kept 2 metres away from CO2 base at all times.
- CO2 limited to 3 second burst maximum.
- CO2 not used in confined spaces such as (but not limited to) single rooms in houses.
- Wherever possible, area will be well ventilated. This can include but not be limited to; Air conditioning systems, open windows, open doors. If sufficient ventilation is not possible, system will not be deployed.
- CO2 hoses and cables utilised in a restricted / "working" / safety / confined space wherever possible. When this is not possible, any cables / hoses passing in reach of customers will be secured.
- All CO2 hoses, cylinders and equipment visually inspected prior to each use. CO2 Jets given a "dry test run" to ensure correct operation prior to the application of CO2 Gas.
- CO2 cylinders only refilled by BRYLAND FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES competent staff. Cylinders will be inspected prior to refill his will ensure all cylinders are in a safe working order, and all cylinders are only refilled using suitable quality CO2.
- All CO2 cylinders will be secured down prior to safety tabs being removed. This can include by is not limited to; ratchet straps, safety chains, cable ties.
- Standard "rotational" regulators replaced with "compress handle" regulators. In the event of the cylinder falling over / being "knocked over" / breaking free from secure straps; regulator handles will release and close the cylinder, preventing further CO2 escape.
- CO2 operation limited to a single trigger switch, protected from accidental trigger by a flip cover. CO2 systems can be isolated from the mains power on the main base equipment. The individual Jets can also be isolated by the use of their power switches. Wherever possible, mains current will be isolated when the Jets are not in use.

- Operation of the CO2 Jet equipment will be limited to a single trigger switch, only accessible from inside restricted / “working” / safety area. Panel isolated when operator is not present.
- CO2 Jets will be angled and secured to prevent kickback or accidental change of pitch / angle. This will include a spanner or other suitable tool to tighten and secure directional bolts.
- Where YP are present, cylinders will be restricted to a maximum of 5KG blue bottles, allowing a maximum of 15 seconds total discharge.
- A Visual assessment of the YP present will be taken prior to operation. An age of APPROXIMATELY 8 year’s old minimum will be followed, but not exclusively adhered to. Factors such as YP confidence, YP discipline and organisers present will also be factored in.
- CO2 jets in visual field prior to discharge, to ensure safe operation. In the event the CO2 jets are not in visual range, CO2 systems will not be operated.
- CO2 cylinders fully discharged down to residual air pressure once operation has finished.
- Safety tags, safety caps and tie clips will be removed as close to operation as possible and safety cap will be replaced as soon as operation has finished.

5.3 – CO2 – RISKS MATRIX VALUES AFTER REMEDIES APPLIED

- 5 - Freeze burns caused by exposure to CO2 Gas
- 5 - Asphyxiation induced by exposure to CO2 Gas
- 5 - Freeze burns caused by contact with working CO2 Jet parts
- 5 - Explosion of CO2 Cylinder
- 5 - Damage caused by propelled CO2 Cylinder; to building and / or customers caused by failure / damage to CO2 regulator
- 2 - Tripping on CO2 cables and / or hoses
- 1 – Accidental Activation of fire alarm systems and / or fire suppression systems
- 5 - “Kickback” from CO2 Jet base, subsequent inadvertent change of pitch / angle of jets leading to misfire / incorrect angle of CO2 bursts
- 5 - Accidental discharge of CO2 Jets, by authorised or unauthorised persons.

6.1 Confetti System Launcher – RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Cause is based on experience, and previous incidents.

- 15 - Risk of injury caused by close proximity of person(s) present
- 12 - Risk of explosion of gas filled cylinders
- 12 - Unintentional launch of confetti systems
- 12 - Tripping on cables running to launcher systems
- 10 - "Kickback" from confetti base, subsequent inadvertent change of pitch of confetti discharge.
- 10 - Confetti dislodging suspended ceilings and / or other equipment / property / building

- Persons identified at higher risk:- None identified

6.2 – Confetti System Launcher – REMEDIES APPLIED

- Confetti systems will be mounted in a suitable location, preferably in a controlled / restricted / safety zone, away from customers.
- Confetti Launchers will be in visual field prior to discharge, to ensure safe operation. In the event the confetti systems are not in visual range, confetti systems will not be operated.
- Confetti system cables to be routed away from public areas, or secured to prevent tripping / interference.
- Confetti will be angled and secured to prevent kickback or accidental change of pitch / angle. Thumb wheels tightened to maximum permissible level without causing damage to the unit, rubber inlays to be replaced at regular intervals as they fade.
- Confetti base units to be secured, mounted, or "backed" to prevent kickback during use
- Reusable cylinders will be visually inspected prior to refill. Refill to take place in a secure area away from customers, or off site prior to event.
- Confetti systems to be directed away from and / or over customers. Minimum clearances distances applied.
  - Reusable confetti system – no clearance required providing confetti discharge is directed away from customers, and pressure caps are not used
  - MAGICFX single shot CO2 confetti / streamer systems to be used in accordance with safe operational procedures and distances.
- Only approved consumables meeting British safety standards will be used
- Confetti operation limited to a single trigger switch, protected from accidental trigger by a flip cover. Confetti systems can be isolated from the mains power on the main base equipment. Wherever possible, mains current will be isolated when the Jets are not in use.
- Confetti Cartridges stored in accordance with manufacturers regulations
- Confetti Base systems present a clear blue light to indicate the launcher system is active. Confetti cylinders will not be attached to the launcher system when the launcher system is active.
- All confetti launchers and equipment visually inspected prior to each use. Confetti system given a "dry test run" to ensure correct operation prior to the mounting of Confetti cylinders.
- Various sizes and PSI cartridges stored and taken to venues so that appropriate PSI can be selected according to venues. Guidelines are entirely subjective, but guidelines include (but not limited to)

- Ceiling Height
- Room Size
- Distance to customers

6.3 Confetti System Launcher – RISKS MATRIX VALUES AFTER REMEDIES APPLIED

- 4 - Risk of injury caused by close proximity of person(s) present
- 3 - Risk of explosion of gas filled cylinders
- 4 - Unintentional launch of confetti systems
- 3 - Tripping on cables running to launcher systems
- 2 “Kickback” from confetti base, subsequent inadvertent change of pitch of confetti discharge.
- 5 Confetti dislodging suspended ceilings and / or other equipment / property / building

7.1 – Pyrotechnics – RISKS IDENTIFIED

- Cause is based on experience, and previous incidents.

- 25 - Fire damage to building, property, contents and or persons present
- 25 - Explosion of pyrotechnic device, prior to, or during use
- 15 – Accidental Activation of fire alarm systems and / or fire suppression systems
- 15 - Injury to operator, prior to or during pyrotechnic device launch
- 15 - Inadvertent pyrotechnic discharge
- 15 - Pyrotechnic device discharged at incorrect angle for use

- Persons identified at higher risk:- YP, NEMI, D

7.2 – Pyrotechnics – REMEDIES APPLIED

- Minimum safety distances applied to installation of pyrotechnic device
- Pyrotechnic device secured using suitable means (e.g. cable tie) to a secured base unit (tripod, base plate etc.)
- Pyrotechnic systems protected by 3 systems to prevent accidental / inadvertent discharge
  1. Key switch
  2. Power switch
  3. Manual fire button

  All 3 systems must be activated for pyrotechnic device to launch. Key will be carried by operator at all times.
- Discharge area visually inspected for flammable / combustible materials. All materials shall be removed from the area prior to pyrotechnic device being discharged.
- Pyrotechnics only to be attached to launch system prior to launch
- Area designated for pyrotechnic discharge shall be clearly sectioned off, away from public / customer access.
- Pyrotechnics will only be discharged if they are in visual field. If this criteria cannot be met then the pyrotechnic device will not be discharged.
- In the event of the distances not being suitable or available (a small hall or low ceiling hall) then the pyrotechnic device will not be discharged.
- Pyrotechnics to be transported to and from an event in a suitable protective container away from sources of ignition such as flames or batteries.
- Building will be visually inspected as far as reasonably and practically possible for fire detection / smoke detection systems. These systems will be isolated for the duration of the pyrotechnic display if possible. In

the event this cannot be safely managed then the pyrotechnic devices will not be discharged. Pyrotechnics will NOT be used in the proximity of fire suppression systems.
- All pyrotechnics will be used in conjunction with the manufacturer's instructions.
- The pyros are T1 registered devices, British manufactured and meet all EU requirements.
- Pyrotechnic device will be used only in conjunction with stipulations laid down in insurance document:- NP014067/12/17

GERBS

The insured will also use Gerb's which produce a directional column of sparks for ¾ of a second to a maximum height of 2 metres.

The average height of the sparks is 1.8 metres, and the debris falls no more than a metre from the base.

The colour may vary, but the details of the effects will remain the same in terms of height and radius etc.

MINES

The average height reported in testing is only 4.9m (labelled 6m)

The minimum safe distance is 9m height and 4m radial.

The colour may vary, but the details of the effects will remain the same in terms of height and radius etc.

7.1 – Pyrotechnics – RISKS MATRIX VALUES AFTER REMEDIES APPLIED

- 5 - Fire damage to building, property, contents and or persons present
- 5 - Explosion of pyrotechnic device, prior to, or during use
- 3 - Accidental Activation of fire alarm systems and / or fire suppression systems
- 5 - Injury to operator, prior to or during pyrotechnic device launch
- 5 - Inadvertent pyrotechnic discharge
- 5 - Pyrotechnic device discharged at incorrect angle for use