**Risk assessment for events and activities of longer duration**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk factor** | **Assessment** | **Risk-reducing measure** |
| **Indoor or outdoor event** | There is a greater risk of transmission in indoor events than outdoors | Consider whether all or parts of the event can be held outdoors |
| **Number of supervisors / instructors** | Too few supervisors / instructors increases risk of transmission | Increase number of supervisors / instructors |
| **Number of participants**  | Many participants increase the risk of transmission.  | Limit the number of participants |
| **Participants from geographical areas with different infection burden** | Gives greater risk of transmission between geographical areas | Consider limiting the total number of participants and/or reduce group size  |
| **Common mealtimes/ Serving of food and drink** | Close contact at mealtimes can increase risk of transmission | Good hand hygieneEnsure adequate distance between groups at mealtimes, or mealtimes at different times for different groups. |
| **Overnight stays** | Staying overnight will increase the degree of close contact between participants | Arrange for participants from the same group to sleep together. Allow for at least 1 metre distance between sleeping places. |
| **Toilets** | Use of common facilities can increase transmission risk  | Ensure adequate capacity and cleaning |
| **Transport** | Transport to and from events is often associated with transmission risk due to close contact | Limit use of public transport where possible With organised transport, those who belong to the same group can sit together. |