

# ACTSAFE

MINIMUM RECOMMENDED HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR PERFORMERS WORKING IN FILM AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION

These guidelines, prepared by the International Federation of Actors (FIA), are meant for performers working on film and television production. Whether shot on a studio set, on location or on both, this is a very dynamic environment where talent and crew are exposed to a range of hazards not usually found in more traditional working environments. Identifying those risks is therefore very important.

We hope that by raising your awareness, these tips will help you have a successful and safe acting career. Very often we performers rely on others to care about our security, be it the production company, a fight coordinator, a stunt coordinator, a fight director, a pilot, etc. This is certainly right, given the many guidelines and regulations that clearly define those who must remain vigilant and oversee our safety. But performers too must ensure that the set is a safe environment to work in. And the truth is, there are still too many accidents that they could have avoided with a bit more caution.

When you read through these guidelines, you may think they tell you nothing new. Hopefully this will be the case and you will have an even better “safety list” of your own to rely on. But maybe you have never really thought about these

issues and reading about them from time to time may help you remain unscathed.

Film or television sets can be a treacherous place to work in. Working hours are irregular, the studios are sometimes cramped and location shootings may be difficult due to ever changing, adverse environmental conditions. And then there is the pressure to move on, to be on schedule, to complete production as quickly as possible so to leave enough time for post-production, marketing and distribution. Everyone gets tired, stress levels soar and even the most elementary safety rules may be overlooked. This is when we hope these guidelines will help. Sound, basic advice when fatigue kicks in or the experience is simply not enough. Basic tips and precautions, easy to remember and to apply, both on and off camera.

We knew that we would never be able to deal with all possible risky situations that performers may face while working on film or television. We have therefore decided to focus on a few, key hazards in our working environment, with some suggestions about how to minimise the risks. Remember that these are not industry-approved standards and that your compliance with these guidelines may not be

sufficient to prevent work-related physical or mental harm. Always be vigilant and add your common sense to all the advice and support that you can otherwise get.

These guidelines are not meant for stunt performers, as they need to follow a very specific training, respect much stricter safety standards and acquire technical skills that are not usually required of the average performer.

As an additional precaution, we recommend that you always ask your union for advice before you start rehearsing or performing on a film or television production. They will provide further guidance, including on possible higher safety measures that you may wish to consider.

Finally, make sure you pay special attention to call sheets, as they may contain important safety information regarding the next day’s shoot. Always identify the crew health and safety representative, attend safety meetings and drills organised by the production and do not be afraid to ask questions or raise your concerns with the production if you have reason to believe that something may be unsafe for you or anyone else in the cast or crew.

Do not improvise or let anyone else gamble with your safety, your

health and that of others around you.

Act safe!

4.....	Alcohol and drugs
6.....	Animals
8.....	Costumes
10.....	Fire safety
12.....	Firearms and weapons
14.....	Harassment
16.....	Intimate scenes
18.....	Lighting and electrical equipment
20.....	Makeup
22.....	Mental health and psychosocial risks
24.....	Motor vehicles
26.....	Naked flames
28.....	Outdoor scenes
30.....	Props
32.....	Pyrotechnics
34.....	Rigging and flying of performers
36.....	Smoke and fog
38.....	Sound and noise levels
40.....	Stunts/Staged combats
42.....	Temperature and ultraviolet radiation
44.....	Ventilation
46.....	Water
48.....	Your notes

# Alcohol and drugs

ALCOHOL/DRUGS: ANY EXTERNAL SUBSTANCE THAT MAY INTERFERE WITH YOUR BODY, AFFECTING YOUR NORMAL BEHAVIOR AND YOUR ABILITY TO THINK, ACT AND REACT PROPERLY. E.G. WINE, BEER, SPIRITS OF ANY KIND, MEDICATION, MARIJUANA, LSD, AMPHETAMINES, HEROIN, COCAINE, ETC.

**Regardless of the personal reasons that may lead to you consume drugs of any sorts or alcohol at any given time in your professional career, you must be aware that those substances have a direct effect on your body and mind. Taken alone, or in combination with other factors or substances, they may severely affect your judgment and your ability to behave responsibly.**

**Medications are also drugs. They may have side effects you should be aware of before consumption.**

**Drugs and alcohol may reduce muscle tone, reaction time, risk perception and overall coordination, sometimes alone, other times in combination with other substances and factors. International research shows that 20% to 25% of all occupational injuries originate from drug and/or alcohol use, of which 3% to 15% result in fatal injuries.**

**Alcohol and drugs can seriously harm you and others around you!**

→ Remember that alcohol and drug consumption is illegal in many countries and may be seriously prosecuted

→ Be careful when taking medication. Read the notice attentively to prevent any side effect from affecting your safety and that of others at work. Seek the advice of a chemist when in doubt

→ Refrain from consuming alcohol or drugs before a rehearsal or a performance. Should you choose to imbibe, allow a considerable safety margin between the consumption and your professional commitments and avoid abusing

→ Should you feel unwell due to the effects of any medication, drugs or alcohol that you may have taken prior to rehearsal or performance, communicate this to a production representative. It simply is not worth affecting the production and those working on it – and you may risk losing your job or even face prosecution

→ Never drink alcohol at work and during working hours. Non alcoholic substitutes should be provided when alcohol consumption is to be portrayed on set

→ Never take drugs at work and during working hours, except medication prescribed by a medical practitioner and under their instructions

→ Always inform a production representative of any medical treatment you are under, especially if this requires you taking medication before or during rehearsal or performance.



# Animals

ANIMALS: ANY KIND OF ANIMAL, WHETHER TAMED OR UNTAMED, INCLUDING PETS AND BIRDS.

Animals are often used in film and television production as part of a performance. The welfare of animals requires vigilant care at all times. Equally important is to protect the health and safety of performers that may be required to handle, touch or otherwise interact with them on set.

Animals should be handled no more than necessary. Tired animals can become distressed and irritable. Whenever possible, animals that present the least risks for humans should be selected. Rehearsals with animals should accurately recreate the conditions they will encounter while filming, to ensure they familiarised with them and to reduce the risk of erratic behaviour.

Complacency and the feeling of being safe in the presence of animals may leave a performer off guard and expose them to a dangerous situation. The potential for zoonotic diseases - i.e. illnesses caused by infectious agents that can be shared by or transmitted between animals and humans - should also be carefully considered.

Maximum hygiene should always be ensured in the working place when animals are used in a rehearsal and when shooting. Any production intending to use animals should hire an experienced handler for the safety

of performers but also of the animals.

**The production should have a veterinary certification for all animals in the production, proving their eligibility and health.**

→ Always ask your employer whether you will be expected to rehearse and work with animals

→ Always inform your employer about any allergies, physical condition (e.g. pregnancy) or difficulties you may have in relation to the animal in question. Enquire about any vaccinations you may need in case of bites or scratches

→ Make sure you meet whoever is responsible for the animal and that you are fully briefed about how best to handle it. Also, ask details about the animal's behaviour and safety issues. Do not touch or feed it unless you are given specific instructions

→ Should you be required to touch or handle an animal, use all precautions and stay away from its paws, its mouth and other body parts the animal can use to strike if scared

→ Do not eat, drink or smoke while handling animals

→ Avoid blind spots. Face the animal and/or keep eye control on its whereabouts, especially when

at close distance. Avoid sudden movements if at all possible

→ Consider any animal as a possible source of infection or infestation, in particular those that are closer to humans in the evolutionary scale - i.e. primates

→ Deem every animal unpredictable, especially pets, and never let your guard down

→ When handling or performing with animals, always follow basic hygiene rules: wash thoroughly afterwards, especially before meals



# Costumes

COSTUMES: ANY ITEM THAT IS WORN, NOT CARRIED OR HANDLED, BY THE PERFORMER, INCLUDING WIGS, MASKS AND FOOTWEAR.

With very few exceptions, costumes are invariably used in rehearsals and performances. Their shape, size and combination obviously change ever so often, depending on such things as the choreography, stage design, etc. Your body and your ability to move will inevitably be affected by the specific outfit you wear. Sometimes costumes may have an adverse effect on your body, impair your performance or even put you and other around you at risk. It is therefore important that you take some time to evaluate your costumes and detect any inconsistency at the earliest possible date.

Costumes should be tailored to your age and size. They should not hinder your movements unreasonably on and off stage. Whenever special staged movements are required, your outfits should be customized to make that possible with no discomfort.

Needless to say, they should be clean, stored in pristine conditions and integrate safely with all other elements of the production.



→ Look out for loose parts, wear & tear and report anything you find potentially dangerous before you wear your costumes

→ Make sure you inform the company about any allergies that may not allow you to wear a given fabric

→ Check your costumes before wearing them and make sure they are clean, especially if they are to be used in direct contact with your skin

→ If possible, make sure you wear the same costumes from the beginning of rehearsal throughout the performance

→ Try to anticipate the variety of staged movements and ensure your costume is suitable for all postures you will undertake during your performance

→ Do not hesitate to report any impairment caused by your costumes. Pay particular attention to your field of vision and your ability to breathe and hear normally

→ Should you be required to handle open flames or act near one, enquire as to whether the fabric of your costume is flame resistant or has adequately been treated with flame retardant. Do not use the costume unless it is safe to use next to a flame

→ After each use, take particular care in handling your costumes and store them neatly where they can be picked up for cleaning and further use

# Fire safety

FIRE SAFETY: ALL SAFETY MEASURES AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES TO PREVENT THE EFFECTS OF A FIRE.

Fire safety is paramount in television and film production, especially in wire-packed studios, where flames can quickly spin out of control and become lethal. Emergency procedures and a fire evacuation plan should be made available in writing and fire drills should be routinely scheduled, especially each time someone is new to the environment.

There should be emergency exits, clearly marked, closed but not locked nor obstructed, provided with panic handles and opening towards the exterior.

Fire extinguishers should be functional, maintained as required and their use should be carefully described during fire drills.

All curtains, set, props and scenery should be fireproof. Costumes should be fireproofed if any naked flames are to be used on the production.

All wiring and technical equipment should be in pristine conditions and be regularly checked by the production. All electrical equipment should be waterproof and isolated. Plugs should be firmly inserted in their sockets or disconnected.

→ Read the written emergency procedures and the fire evacuation plan carefully as you familiarise with your new working environment. If you can see none, ask the Health and Safety representative or the production directly

→ Do not smoke out of designated smoking areas. Always use ashtrays and stub your cigarettes out completely before you leave the smoking area

→ Only throw paper or other inflammable material in the designated bins. Never dump them on an ashtray or near it

→ Do not play with fire at any time. Should you be required to handle a naked flame or to smoke on a set, comply with all safety instructions regarding fire hazards

→ Remember: fire doors are there for your safety and that of others around you. Do not wedge open, obstruct or block a fire door in any way, anytime

→ If pyrotechnic effects are to be used, please refer to the specific chapter in these guidelines

→ Take routine fire drills seriously: in situations of panic, even the most elementary rules are often overlooked

→ Remember: fire safety does not stop when you leave the workplace. Make sure you do not leave behind you something that may accidentally cause a fire, e.g. a spray can in direct sunlight, a loosely plugged electrical device, etc.



# Firearms and weapons

**WEAPON:** ANY OBJECT WHICH IS DESIGNED FOR THE PURPOSE OF INFLECTING BODILY HARM

**FIREARM:** ANY WEAPON THAT CAN FIRE SINGLE OR MULTIPLE PROJECTILES PROPELLED BY DEFLAGRATION, OR THAT DISCHARGE EXPLOSIVE GASES (BLANKS)

**Use, storage, maintenance of weapons must fully comply with applicable safety and police regulations. Only firearms that have been deactivated should be used as props. They should be deactivated, modified or repaired by qualified gunsmiths, with the approval of the manufacturer.**

**The choreography should be carefully studied to ensure no one gets hurt. Firearms and other weapons should never be given to performers on a set without first determining that they are knowledgeable in their proper and safe use.**

**When not in use, ammunitions, weapons and firearms should be locked by the expert in a safe place, with no smoking signs posted nearby. A sign in sign out procedure should regulate the distribution.**

**Sound pressure levels should be kept at the lowest possible level. Whenever possible, you should be allowed to wear hearing protection when firearms are used.**

**Always treat firearms and weapons as if they were loaded!**

**Even blank ammunitions can be deadly!**

→ You should be informed in advance of the intention to use weapons in a given production and

should not be forced to use one against your will. You should also be given thorough instructions on safe handling by a weapons expert

→ Never use live ammunition on rehearsal AND on set, even if you personally hold an appropriate licence. You must refuse to do so if the production asks you to

→ Even when firearms with blanks are to be used on set, rehearsals should preferably be done with non-firing weapons. If blanks are to be fired, a weapons expert should be present and in charge of security

→ You should use the same weapon or firearm at each rehearsal and performance

→ Do not use firearms if they are clogged with dirt or other foreign matter, as you may cause them to explode! Never play around with them

→ Never point a firearm to anyone, even when it is being fired during a scene

→ Never attempt to fix jams or malfunctions. All maintenance should be the responsibility of a weapons expert

→ Check that all swords, knives and blades you are given are blunt before you use them on rehearsals and on set. Make sure you are aware if the blade is retractable or non retractable

→ Whenever weapons are to be used in a production, your performance should be carefully choreographed to minimise risks

→ When not in use, firearms and weapons should be safely stored by an expert. Should you see any weapon or firearm lying about, report it as soon as possible to the production

→ Never load or unload a weapon or firearm. Let the weapons expert do that for you



# Harassment

**HARASSMENT: A RANGE OF UNACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOURS AND PRACTICES, OR THREATS THEREOF, WHETHER A SINGLE OCCURRENCE OR REPEATED, THAT AIM AT, RESULT IN, OR ARE LIKELY TO RESULT IN PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, SEXUAL OR ECONOMIC HARM, AND INCLUDES**

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND HARASSMENT (ILO CONVENTION 190).**

Workplace harassment is an occupational health and safety issue that poses a potential threat to the physical and mental health of the workers. It can take a wide range of forms: from inappropriate jokes to bullying, isolation tactics, the spreading of rumours, discrimination, threats or stalking. It can occur online or offline and is not necessarily intentional. Harassment is a complex issue, therefore, the full context must be considered when assessing whether or not a situation qualifies as such.

Sexual harassment is any form of non-consensual verbal, nonverbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature which has the purpose or effect of violating a person's dignity and creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment for the person. The range again is wide: from unwanted comments about appearance, whistling or display of material with sexual content all the way to inappropriate touching or assault.

Bystanders may not realise that what they are witnessing is actual harassment and therefore inappropriate or even illegal.

Bystanders may also be affected by a negative atmosphere at work and potentially choose to leave their job.

Workplace harassment affects all sectors, and the film and audiovisual industry is no exception. On the contrary, this industry tends to employ workers on freelance, part-time and fixed-term contracts and is often highly competitive. This renders professionals in the

field particularly vulnerable since, to prevent jeopardizing current and future employment opportunities, they tend not to report the abuse.

Employers and productions have the responsibility to take measures to prevent workplace harassment. They can, for instance, implement zero tolerance protocols, policies and awareness training, and should ensure that transparent procedures are in place in order to receive and address complaints fairly.

→ At the earliest stage of your involvement with a project, including auditions, enquire about any harassment prevention policies in place. Reach out to your union in case of any doubt

→ Should you find yourself being the target of harassment, it is important to remember that you are not the perpetrator. Try to avoid indulging in feelings of guilt as this can be self-destructive and shifts the responsibility away from the harasser(s)

→ Seek support. Talk to a person you trust such as a friend, a co-worker, your agent or your union. They can help you make sense of the situation and advise you on the necessary steps to take

→ Keep a detailed record of the events, facts and witnesses as well as any written evidence you may have. Try to add as many details as possible (what happened, who was there, how you felt, etc). If the harassment occurred online, save the messages and take screenshots. This will

be very useful when explaining the situation. It is advisable to keep your notes outside of the workplace

→ If you think it is safe and productive, you can talk to the perpetrator and let them know how you feel. Take a support person if this makes it easier.

→ Refer to the anti-harassment and discrimination policies, the complaints mechanisms as well as

the designated person (e.g., the HR department, shop steward, manager) at your workplace to understand the process of filing an internal complaint, if you wish to take the matter further.

→ The harassment you experience may be considered a crime, depending on national legislation. This is often the case for sexual harassment and assault - sometimes also for stalking. If you seek legal advice and/or wish to take legal action, consider asking your local union for support

→ Should the situation be affecting your physical and/or mental health, do not hesitate to reach out to a qualified medical practitioner

→ Should you be a witness of harassment at work, keep a detailed written record of what you witness and speak privately with the person experiencing the harassment. Be supportive and offer to provide your evidence if necessary. Even if you have doubts about a situation, ask the person in private how they are feeling and that you are there to support them

→ If it is safe and helpful, intervene when you witness a possible case of harassment and make it clear that you don't support the behaviour exhibited

→ Feel free to reach out to your union at any time for advice and support

# Intimate scenes

INTIMATE SCENES: THE PORTRAYAL OF INTIMATE INTERACTION (1) BETWEEN PERFORMERS INVOLVING BODILY CONTACT, WHETHER INVOLVING NUILITY OR NOT, INCLUDING SIMULATED SEX AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE; (2) OF THE PERFORMER WITH THEMSELVES IN A SEXUAL OR PRIVATE

MANNER; (3) THE PERFORMER APPEARING NUDE OR IN THEIR UNDERWEAR, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT TOUCHED.

The rendering of authentic human experiences is the essence of what performers do. This may at times involve performing acts of intimacy, including nudity or partial nudity, simulated sex or sexual violence. The sensitivity of this high emotional content, and the impact it may have on the physical and emotional wellbeing of the performers rendering them, should never be underestimated and the entire process, from auditions to the performance itself, through to the final curtain and all backstage operations should be conducted in a respectful and safe manner, based on informed and continuing consent.

Productions should undertake a risk assessment of all intimate scenes, similarly to what they would do for stunt work and should consider hiring a trained and qualified intimacy coordinator.

Intimacy coordinators have become a new industry standard. They are tasked with implementing proper protocols for all intimate scenes, including nudity, simulated sex and sexual violence, liaising between the production and performers, choreographing all movements and coaching the performers as well as advocating for their wellbeing.

The following advice is intended to offer you a basic safety line, in the absence of an intimacy coordinator who would otherwise be best advised to assist you. We encourage you to look for more detailed guidelines, now widely available online, and seek to openly discuss them with the production hiring you at the earliest stage possible.

## AUDITIONS

→ Before auditioning, ask if your role will involve any form of intimacy. You should be notified before your audition and the intimate action described in detail

→ There are no professional circumstances where semi-nudity or nudity, kissing or simulated sexual activity should ever be required, proposed or agreed to in a theatre audition

→ In no circumstances should a performer be asked or required to send a self-tape involving nudity or simulated sexual activity

→ Should nudity be required for your role, you may be requested to partly expose your body in a callback audition, subject to your prior written consent. Appropriate modesty garments must be provided and

the audition limited to those essential to the casting process. You may request a support person to be present at your audition. Still photography and recordings of your audition may not be taken without your explicit and written consent and must be protected and destroyed once your role is cast

→ Never agree to audition in hotel rooms, private residences or other unconventional locations where you may find yourself in a particularly vulnerable situation

→ Intimate contact with another performer is never necessary at auditions. Physical contact should be minimized whenever possible

## REHEARSALS AND PERFORMANCES

→ Performing a scene requiring any form of intimacy requires your prior written agreement and must clearly be mentioned with the action clearly described, in your engagement contract. You should also be given a copy of the script prior to signing your contract

→ Specific contract riders should be signed by you at least 48 hours before your call time and include a full description, for each scene, of the degree of intimacy you are agreeing to as well as the use any body doubles

along with the action that they will perform. Never sign anything you feel uncomfortable with. Your consent must never be assumed. You should never be pressured to perform anything you have not expressly consented to in your rider

→ You must not be confronted with last-minute changes to the script and/or asked to perform unscripted acts of intimacy. All variations to your riders should be disclosed in a timely manner, discussed with you and subject to your prior written agreement

→ You are entitled to discuss each of the scenes requiring intimacy, including those involving other performers, with the production in advance of rehearsals and your performance. Sufficient time should be scheduled for a measured and professional process

→ You are free to withdraw your written consent, verbally at any time prior to performing. The director may then double your performance depending on the terms of your contract and rider

→ A closed rehearsal room is essential when intimate scenes are rehearsed. Its gender composition should make for an inclusive environment,

as much as possible. No one other than essential crew and cast are permitted at the rehearsal. Only essential monitors should be on and they should be tented for privacy

→ Nudity, when essential to a scene, should only be from stage entrance to exit. You should remain robed at all other times. All sex scenes shall be simulated and there shall be no nudity with genitals touching. Modesty garments must be provided by the production

→ Finally, the hiring of an intimacy coordinator by the production, in conjunction with a fight director or/and a fight coordinator is strongly recommended

# Lighting and electrical equipment

LIGHTING: THE ILLUMINATION AND OVERALL VISIBILITY ON STAGE BUT ALSO BACKSTAGE AND ON SERVICE AREAS

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: ANY ELECTRIC ITEM THAT A PERFORMER MAY BE REQUESTED TO CARRY OR HANDLE ON STAGE

**Dazzling spotlights or inadequately lit sets and service areas increase the risk of tripping or falling. Sudden variations in lighting intensity may also temporarily blind performers and expose them to a possible injury, especially when combined with movement on or off set.**

**Sometimes, performers may be expected to act with their vision deliberately impaired. This is also an additional risk factor that requires special awareness.**

**When cables are not off the ground, they should be clearly identified and secured in order not to create a tripping hazard.**

**A qualified electrician or a competent person should be present at all times and test electrical equipment for function before rehearsals or on camera performance.**

→ Make sure you become accustomed to the lighting well before each performance. Should lighting levels change abruptly during your performance, restrain your movement until your eyes are fully accustomed. Do not take unnecessary risks unless you can see well around you

→ Watch out for electric wires laid onto the set: these should be covered by rugs, taped down, pulled into safety pipes to prevent

accidental falls, against contacts with sharp edges or heavy loads

→ Total blackouts should not occur. However, should a blackout/dim lighting be an integral and necessary part of a performance, you should have adequate time to rehearse your movements in those conditions and be well aware of all standard operating procedures to ensure your safety

→ Should you be requested to perform with your vision temporarily or permanently impaired, make sure you rehearse in exactly the same conditions you will experience during filming. Should you feel unsafe as your sight is limited, do not hesitate to request extra precautions and/or rehearsing time

→ Service areas should be properly lit at all times. You should allow your eyes some time to adapt to the new lighting as you are leaving the set. Although alleyways and other service areas should be free from obstacles, props, technical equipment or other fellow performers may impede your exit and cause you to stumble due to your vision being temporarily impaired

→ Should you be required to handle electrical devices on set, make sure you are shown exactly how they work and familiarise yourself with them during rehearsals. If possible, you should not use an electrical item during a shoot for the first time

→ Check out for any sign of deterioration or poor maintenance in the electrical device that you are requested to manipulate. Should the wiring or plugging look loose or otherwise inadequate, do not use that item for your own safety

→ Make sure that you and the surface you are standing on is not wet as you are about to use electrical devices on rehearsal or on set. Do not use electrical equipment that appears to be wet, unless it is specially conceived and tested for use on those conditions



# Makeup

MAKEUP: FACE PRODUCTS, HAIR PRODUCTS AND OTHERS, INTENDED FOR USE ON THE PERFORMERS' BODY – INCLUDING PROSTHETIC SCULPTING, MOULDING AND CASTING TECHNIQUES TO CREATE ADVANCED COSMETIC EFFECTS

**Makeup is a rather common feature in the life of a performer. It can range from basic facial cosmetic treatment to tattoos or even very elaborate creations meant to give to the body and/ or face a radically different appearance.**

**A performer's makeup can raise health and safety concerns and requires particular care. As cosmetics are directly in touch with the skin, hygiene and the prevention of allergy reactions are of paramount importance. The protracted stationary pose required by very extensive makeup sessions might cause body stiffness, cramps and even cause fainting. Sometimes, when makeup is particularly heavy, performers may experience anxiety and a disturbing sense of uneasiness.**

**Safely removing makeup after a performance is equally important and can also be a rather demanding experience, particularly when added to performance fatigue, emotion or stress. The specific products used for this purpose need to remove all makeup, while restoring the skin's natural tone and moisture.**

**Racially diverse hair and bodies have different needs that professional makeup artists employed by a production must be trained to meet.**

→ As you are about to make up for a rehearsal or your on-camera performance, make sure that the applicators you use are clean. The sharing of sponges, puffs, brushes, sticks, wedges, removers and other tools is not recommended. You should preferably use your own material. Do not use sprays in a very confined space, with no ventilation

→ If you have a skin condition, sensitive skin or allergies, remember to check the ingredients in the cosmetics before you use them. This should be done every time you buy new or replacement products, since manufacturers sometimes change the components in their products

→ Should your makeup be the task of a professional, ensure that they are fully informed of any allergy or sensitivity you may have. Do not hesitate to enquire whether they are trained to attend to your specific hair texture and skin tone. If not, request a makeup artist with such qualification if at all possible

→ After the performance, all makeup should be removed from your body, using non-toxic, specific products. Once again, be aware of the substances in those products, as they too may trigger allergies or be aggressive on your skin, and refrain from using someone else's makeup kit. Ensure that everything you use is clean and proper

→ Any extensive makeup requirement should be accurately discussed with you in advance. The application of specialised makeup should always be carried out using non-toxic materials and by a trained makeup professional, as it can be potentially dangerous if applied incorrectly

→ The more extreme the makeup, the more important it is to experience it during the early stages of rehearsal, thus recreating the same conditions that you will later experience on set



# Mental health and psychosocial risks

MENTAL HEALTH: A STATE OF WELLBEING IN WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL CAN HANDLE NORMAL LEVELS OF STRESS, WORK PRODUCTIVELY, CONTRIBUTE TO SOCIETY AND REALIZE THEMSELVES FULLY. IN ITS MOST FREQUENT DENOMINATIONS, IT CAN BE COGNITIVE, BEHAVIORAL AND/

OR EMOTIONAL (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION). PSYCHOSOCIAL RISKS: ASPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT OF WORK THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO CAUSE PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM.

Being a professional worker in the film and audiovisual industry can be a physically, emotionally and socially challenging occupation for a number of reasons: unsocial work hours, pressure to achieve perfection, tight schedules, performance anxiety, post-show blues, the impact of performing disturbing roles/scenes, among others.

All of these factors can lead to adverse psychosocial effects such as stress, anxiety, sleep deprivation, work-life imbalance and sometimes serious mental health challenges. Having a freelance or a short-term contract - which is a typical form of work in the sector - can also generate financial insecurities and contribute to anxiety.

These implications may be difficult to identify as they build up over time and tend to be accepted as "part of the job". However, while some hazards are intrinsic to the job and can be mitigated by a healthy routine and stress management, some mental health threats stem from poor working conditions and need to be addressed collectively, for example through your union.

The following tips are therefore a generic checklist to help performers find a safe and healthy routine and cope with the acceptable mental and physical demands of work. They are intended to

provide practical advice and to debunk taboos around mental health. They are not, however, a substitute for medical advice, which should be sought in case of serious or recurrent distress. Nor are they meant to undermine the responsibility of the hiring production to provide protective work contracts and safe working conditions that allow performers to thrive on the job.

→ Take care of the basics: healthy diet, sufficient sleep and regular exercise. Avoid smoking, alcohol and any psychotropic substances

→ Watch being overly-ambitious with your work schedule. Set realistic goals for yourself and consider declining requests or opportunities when you are overwhelmed

→ Keep track of how many hours you work and how much of that is unpaid. Try setting boundaries around this

→ Try to schedule regular breaks and holiday leave, in order to relax, refocus or socialise. Remember that the quality of your work is more important than the time spent on it

→ If your work rhythm and environment are causing or contributing to the deterioration of your mental health, it is also important to approach your union for support and to collectively demand better working conditions

## STRESS AND ANXIETY

→ Should you experience excessive levels of tension, anxiety, anger and other negative feelings, seek out practices to help calm you down, such as deep breathing, meditation, exercises, sports, writing in a diary or talking to someone. If this is a regular experience you may want to try and identify the cause and consider whether you need to seek professional help

→ Should you experience performance anxiety, try to focus on your work rather than on the people around you and the overall situation. Give the best performance you are able to give rather than the perfect performance

→ If you are facing prolonged or overwhelming distress affecting your work or preventing you from handling your daily life, consider seeking professional advice



## FATIGUE

→ Should you experience high levels of fatigue and poor sleep patterns, try taking short power naps at regular intervals, if possible

→ If you know that you will be driving at a time when you may feel tired and sleepy, such as after a late evening show, look for carpooling opportunities or alternatives to driving

→ Should you suddenly feel sleepy while driving, pull over and rest, even briefly, in a safe place

## WORK-LIFE BALANCE

→ If you feel that your work is encroaching on your personal life, try to establish boundaries between the two and, whenever possible, set specific times and days for work

→ Do you need to be reachable 24/7? Try to limit your work-related contacts to within working hours

→ If you're working part-time from home, consider setting up a work space that is separate from your living or sleeping spaces

→ Share your schedule with your relatives and friends so you can coordinate spending time together

→ Taking some time off is important, so allow yourself some regular "me time" and make a real occasion of it

# Motor vehicles

**MOTOR VEHICLE: ANY VEHICLE, NOT RUN ON RAILS, THAT IS DESIGNED TO BE SELF PROPELLED OR PROPELLED BY ELECTRIC POWER OBTAINED FROM OVERHEAD TROLLEY WIRES, BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE A MOTOR ASSISTED CYCLE**

Motor vehicles are used on almost every film or television production nowadays. Performers are regularly asked to get on cars or motorcycles, to board on boats or airplanes. Sometimes they may even be required to drive them, although professional stunts should be hired wherever possible for these parts. These devices can be extremely dangerous for performers and other members of the cast and the crew, unless strict security measures are enforced.

All motor vehicles to be used in the production must be road/sea/airworthy and maintained in excellent working order. They must be regularly inspected for defaults, with a special care for steering and braking.

Performers should be able to drive at the speed limit. Professional stunt artists should be used for any action including speeding beyond the limit, losing traction/locking, causing damage to the vehicle or to surrounding property, getting involved in an impact – including a near miss – a roll or an explosion.

Whenever actors are to perform as well as drive, additional safety measures must be taken, e.g. lead and follow up vehicles,

avoiding heavy or fast traffic areas, choosing suitable routes, etc.

**Motorcycles should be equipped with a cut-off switch attached to the handlebars and the wrist of the rider, in such a way that the engine cuts off when the latter separates from the motorcycle.**

→ Never drive a motor vehicle unless you have the correct licence for that vehicle, the skills and the experience to perform the tasks required by the production. You should be given enough time to familiarise with the engine and its responsiveness to your commands. You should also be allowed to practice the specific manoeuvres required by the script, until you are comfortable to perform safely. You should not be asked to fly planes, helicopters and other airborne vehicles

→ Never drive unless you feel 100% fit for it. You should also have your eyesight checked regularly

→ You should be allowed a double for any manoeuvre that you and/or the stunt coordinator deem to be unreasonably risky. Low loading or towing the vehicle should be available as alternatives whenever possible

## BOATS

→ Do let the production know if you are susceptible to seasickness. If you are required to stay on a boat during filming, make sure you take proper counter medication with you to control it. Should you feel nauseous anyway, stay on the deck in the fresh air and well away from diesel fumes

→ Wear non-skid deck shoes when working on a boat, a wide brim hat, sunglasses and apply sunscreen

→ Stand clear of the boat and the dock edge during docking procedures. Do not attempt to board unless the boat is securely moored and a member of the boat crew authorises it. Board the boat only from designated areas

→ Always wear a life jacket on the boat, unless you are specifically told you may remove it

→ Do not throw anything overboard, unless this is necessary for the shoot and in accordance with the instructions that you are given

→ If smoking on board is allowed, be extra careful. A fire on board while at sea can be a serious hazard

## CARS

→ Always wear a seat belt when you are in a car, unless the script precludes it. In the latter case, you should not get in the car or drive unless you are confident about the security measures put in place by the production for your safety and that of others around you

→ Always adjust your speed to the visibility ahead of you and the road conditions

→ Never interfere with the driver or obstruct his vision in any way, unless this is required by the script and appropriate safety measures are in place

## MOTORCYCLES

→ Always wear full protective clothing and an approved crash helmet, unless the script precludes this. Even in this case, the production should take all security measures to ensure your safety, concealing protective pads under your costume, redesigning the sequence, etc. This also applies if you only pillion ride

→ Crash helmets must be in pristine conditions. Any helmet previously involved in a crash should be discarded, even if it looks in good condition

→ Do not pillion ride if you cannot reach the footrest with your feet. Always keep both feet on their rests while the motorcycle is moving. Remember to lean into the curves with the driver, not away from him/her

→ Do not make sudden moves, do not give instructions to the driver or point out at anything, unless otherwise required by the script

→ Keep your hands securely around the waist of the driver or on the grab rail, where provided

## HELICOPTERS

→ Always make eye contact with the pilot before you approach a helicopter. Proceed only once the pilot has acknowledged your presence and waived you forward

→ Whether the rotors are turning or not, always approach and leave the helicopter from the front. Never walk around the tail rotor of a helicopter

→ Crouch as you approach and leave the helicopter

→ Never walk downhill towards a helicopter or uphill away from a helicopter

→ Carry all equipment parallel to the ground and below your belt as you approach a helicopter

→ Make sure you have no loose garments on you – e.g. a scarf – as you approach and leave a helicopter that may be sucked in by the rotating blades

→ Protect your eyes during takeoff and landing manoeuvres



# Naked flames

**NAKED FLAME:** ANY DEVICE WHERE AN UNPROTECTED FLAME IS USED FOR SPECIAL EFFECTS, INCLUDING CANDLES, TORCHES, RINGS OF FIRE, MATCHES, WALLS OF FLAMES

**Naked flames are not uncommon in film and television. For obvious reasons, they represent a serious hazard for performers and must rigorously comply with all applicable safety regulations.**

**All threats associated with the use of naked flames in a rehearsal and during filming must be carefully assessed and appropriate measures must be taken by the production to eliminate or minimize the risk.**

**Outdoor events are subject to unpredictable weather conditions that may interact with the flame and cause a fire. The influence of weather and wind on naked flames must therefore be carefully considered.**

**The use of naked flames indoors also requires extra precaution. The scenery, costumes, drapes and props should all be fire retarded.**

**Emergency drills should be carried out on a recurrent basis and fire-fighting equipment – including fire extinguishers – should be checked regularly and kept readily available.**

**A qualified fire engineer should always be on set when naked flames are being used and should ensure that the flame is put out and any threat of fire is eliminated after the show.**

**When naked flames have a fuel source, explosion risks must**

**also be carefully assessed and additional precautions taken for fuel transportation, storage and use.**

**Never take naked flames lightly! It can take as little as a single match to start a fire!**

→ You should be informed in advance of the intention to use naked flames in the production, of the type of flame and the nature of the effect. The briefing should include a description of possible hazards and the precautions that are being taken. It should be repeated before every rehearsal and on camera performance

→ You should not be involved with a naked flame in a production unless you are required to do so and have received previous training, which should also include adequate emergency drills

→ There should be fire extinguishers nearby. Be sure to know their location and how to operate them, even if you are not in charge of them

→ Flames and animals are often an explosive cocktail: unless it is strictly necessary and you have received a specific training, you should never perform next to animals with a naked flame

→ Make sure that your costumes and the props you are required to handle next to a naked flame are all

fire resistant or flame retarded. If you are unsure, ask the production

→ Try to keep as much safety distance as possible from you and the naked flame. Be mindful to reduce your exposure to the flame to a minimum

→ Should you not feel confident next to a naked flame, stop and discuss your worries with the production

→ Never use naked flames on a shoot for the first time. Should you be asked to do so, you should refuse as it puts your safety and that of others around you at risk. Extended rehearsals should always be allowed to minimise risks



# Outdoor scenes

OUTDOOR EVENTS: ANY PERFORMANCE THAT IS TO TAKE PLACE, IN TOTAL OR IN PART, IN AN OPEN-AIR ENVIRONMENT.

**Outdoor scenes are an often-underestimated source of injury for performers. The weather and environmental conditions may interfere with props, the scenery or directly with the performers.**

**Insects or other animals may get in the way. Daylight may drop and it may become difficult for a performer to see properly, to evaluate the space available, etc. Temperature may also change abruptly and vary dramatically from the one experienced during rehearsals.**

**Safety procedures may not be clearly displayed and adequate first-aid facilities may be distant from the venue.**

**In general, the production should ensure that all equipment is appropriate for use even in extreme weather conditions and power failure. Adequate lighting should be available at all times. Prevailing wind direction and sun position for both rehearsals and filming should be considered when planning the shoot and the time of the performance.**

**Costumes should be able to be modified for changing weather conditions, adding or removing layers easily.**

→ Be vigilant when you are about to play in an open-air environment. If at all possible, take it also upon yourself to check what the weather conditions will be like, from the beginning of the show until the end

→ Bring warm clothes with you to retain heat during breaks if the weather gets cold. Breaks should be allowed more frequently and plenty of drinking water made available if the weather gets warm. Isotonic drinks may become appropriate if the weather gets very hot and/or humid

→ Be extra careful as you handle - or perform near - open flames. A sudden gust of wind may thrust the flame towards you. The same applies for pyrotechnics

→ Make sure you know where the nearest hospital is. Adequate transportation should be available nearby to reach it quickly in case of need. Always have emergency numbers close at hand. First aid equipment, with cold and heat packs, should also be made available by the production

→ You should not be expected to perform if it starts raining or if the weather conditions deteriorate, including if daylight drops significantly, without adequate measures to guarantee your safety

→ Look out for wet and slippery surfaces before the shooting starts, as well as for debris, droppings

and other substances that may have accidentally littered the performance area

→ You should be advised of the presence of potential environmental allergens. Do let the production know of any environment-related allergy you may have

→ Be careful before using costumes or handling props and look out for any possible live or dead insects

→ Be extra cautious when performing outdoors with animals, as they may react unexpectedly to changing environmental factors

→ In wilderness locations, do not drink untreated water from rivers, streams or lakes



# Props

PROP: ANY ITEM EITHER TO BE CARRIED OR HANDLED BY THE PERFORMER.



**Props are inherent to your work. During rehearsal and performance you will often be expected to use and interact with objects of different weight, shape and size. Many of them may have some bearing on your body and on your ability to move. It is therefore important that you are watchful about them, detecting hitches that may hinder your ability to perform accurately or even cause injury to you and others around you.**

**Props should be adequate for your age, size and physical condition. They should be conceived, manufactured and purchased in view of the specific use that is required of you on set. They should be properly maintained and integrate safely with all other elements of the production.**

**You should be given detailed handling instructions about the prop ahead of time by the person in charge, especially when the item or its handling may be hazardous.**

**Tapestries and other elements made of soft textile should be cleaned regularly from dust. The production should ensure that only non-toxic products are used for painting props.**

Do not use props that you feel may be unsafe for you or others around you!

→ Make sure you are fully briefed by the person in charge about how the prop is to be handled

→ Make sure you inform the company about any allergies or condition that may not allow you to handle or carry a prop safely

→ Look out for loose parts, rough edges, damage, wear and tear and report anything you find problematic before you carry or handle the prop

→ Get acquainted with the weight, the size and the shape of the prop and report any inconvenience you may experience

→ Allow yourself ample rehearsal time to familiarise yourself with the prop

→ Make sure that the prop you use during rehearsal is the same article intended for your performance, or as close to it as possible

→ If a prop is to be used near an open flame, find out whether it is made of flame resistant materials or whether it has been treated with flame retardant – if not, you should not use it if possible or use extra care otherwise

# Pyrotechnics

PYROTECHNICS: SPECIAL EFFECTS WHERE A CHEMICAL COMBINATION IS USED TO PRODUCE VISIBLE AND/OR AUDIBLE EFFECTS BY COMBUSTION, DEFLAGRATION OR DETONATION

Pyrotechnic special effects are frequently used in film and television production. Whenever needed on location or other external shootings, they need to be handled and be used with great care. With only one blunder, everything may go terribly wrong. By being alert and aware of those risks, you can play a significant role for your safety and for that of others around you.

For the purpose of these guidelines, we will assume full compliance with all applicable regulation and with the manufacturer's guidelines, as far as transport, storage, preparation, handling and use of pyrotechnics are concerned. In addition, a pyrotechnician should be employed by the production and be responsible for the correct use and possible abortion of all operations involving pyrotechnics.

Child performers should not be exposed to pyrotechnic effects, unless this is strictly required by the production and provided there is a written permission from a parent or guardian prior to rehearsal and filming.

Pyrotechnic special effects should be kept to a minimum, because of their inherent danger for human beings and the environment. A special care is required when animals are also included in the production, as they may

cause them to react erratically. Alternatives like computer simulations should be preferred whenever possible.

Pyrotechnic material should be kept for the shortest necessary time on set, constantly supervised and stored safely in a dry and smoke-free environment.

→ Pyrotechnic material should be clearly labelled with "no smoking" and "explosives" warning stickers. It must be stored and handled in a safe and dry place. Make sure you know where it is and keep your distance

→ Never smoke close to where pyrotechnics are stored or handled

→ Make sure you are fully briefed about the exact location of the safety equipment, first aid kits, escape routes and telephone. Emergency numbers should be clearly displayed next to the telephone. Emergency routes should be unobstructed. Make sure you are familiar with the emergency procedures: a speedy reaction if things go wrong could really make a difference

→ When you are first informed about the nature and the intended use of pyrotechnics, you must also enquire about possible deviations, excessive noise and other possible hazards you may have to face

→ Do not assume that everything is clear – and do not rehearse – until you have watched a practical demonstration – a "dry run"

→ Never handle, touch or otherwise use explosive material. This should only be done by a pyrotechnician, who shall note all effects in writing on the blocking plan

→ Always keep a safe distance from pyrotechnics, unless your role in the performance requires you to be close, in which case make sure you are fully briefed and carefully review the blocking with the pyrotechnician



# Rigging and flying of performers

RIGGING: WORK AND EQUIPMENT RELATED TO A THEATRICAL FLY SYSTEM, PRIMARILY MEANT TO MOVE LIGHTS, SCENERY AND SOMETIMES PERFORMERS VERTICALLY OVER THE ACTING AREA AND/OR HORIZONTALLY ABOVE THE STAGE DURING REHEARSALS AND THE PERFORMANCE.



Flying effects are not uncommon in film and television productions. Needless to say, there is a much greater chance of injury in the event of an accident than during normal performance activities, especially as you may have little or no control over the speed or direction of travel.

**Proper equipment must be used as intended and within the designated safe working load factor. All rigging equipment should be inspected and tested regularly before use, especially after any alteration. Chains and ropes should never be shortened by knots and should be immediately replaced when worn or torn. They should also be safely terminated and secured.**

**Loads should never exceed the safe capacity of the system.**

**Harnesses are to be considered a part of the rigging and not of the costume. They need to be specially adapted to the size, weight and choreography that the performer is required to follow.**

**Suitably qualified experts/supervisors should set up the rigging and always be in attendance on set.**

→ You should always be informed in advance if the production intends to fly you above the set. This should never be attempted without appropriate supervision, proper rigging, adequate training and rehearsal time. The latter should reproduce exactly the same conditions that you will experience during filming

→ The rigging equipment must be suited to your size, the weight that you will generate and the

movements that you are required to perform

→ Pay attention to any costume elements worn over the flying harness that may impair your vision or your mobility. In case of doubt, discuss the issue with the production and only perform the flying moves – including at rehearsals – when you feel your safety is not at risk

→ Any quick release system must be equipped with a safety lock. Security systems – e.g. a hands-off catch (preventing falls in the event of operator or performer error) or a passive secondary (backing up the rigging system) – should be used and tested before each performance

→ Do not withhold information – e.g. fear of heights – that may jeopardize your safety. It is never worth it and may also alter your performance. Do not forget to report any condition you may have to the production: use of

some drugs may impair your sense of balance or trouble your vision

→ Make sure you understand and learn a safe communication system with the rigging operator before the performance, to avoid any lack of coordination. You should be able to keep visual contact with the operator before, during and immediately after flying operations

→ There should be clear access to the area where the operator will hook you up to the flying system and enough visibility to hook up, check and operate such system. Never attempt any of these operations by yourself

→ Double check that the fly area and the landing point are clear of obstructions

# Smoke and fog

**SMOKE:** LOCALISED THEATRICAL EFFECT, USUALLY CREATED BY VAPORISING BURSTS OF A WATER AND GLYCOL-BASED FLUID ON STAGE WITH A DEDICATED MACHINE.

**FOG (HAZE):** UNIFORM, LOW-LEVEL THEATRICAL EFFECT, USUALLY CREATED BY GENERATING AN AEROSOL OF MINERAL OIL, BLOWN ON STAGE BY A DEDICATED MACHINE.

Smoke and fog are special effects, frequently used on set. The first is normally water-based, dense and white. The second is oil based and is more persistent.

Scientific studies have proven that, although there seem to be no serious threats to the safety of performers, health effects may be associated with exposure to elevated or peak levels of smoke and fog. These include respiratory, nasal, eye and throat symptoms and may depend on the positioning of performers, their overall condition, on vapour concentration, intake rate, exposure duration, etc.

Smoke and fog can cause unpredicted consequences, as they may reduce visibility and cause the performer to stumble or even panic. Mineral oil fogs can also leave a slippery residue on floors that may become hazardous.

As a rule, smoke and fog effects should be kept by the production to a minimum. Oils made from food-grade glycols should be favoured for artificial fog, as they contain fewer toxic chemicals.

→ You should be warned in advance that smoke or fog effects are to be used during your performance. Make sure you understand exactly how the effect will operate, so it does not catch you by surprise and affect your performance

→ Where possible, a full rehearsal should be carried out with these special effects, to prevent any unforeseen risks and optimise on-set visibility

→ Should you notice a thin oily layer on set, next to where the fog is blown or the machine is located, take extra care not to slip on it and report this to the management at the earliest possible opportunity

→ Make sure you report any allergies or condition you may have (e.g. asthma) which may be affected by the fog or smoke

→ Should your vision be inadvertently reduced by fog or smoke, restrict your movements until you can orient yourself again. Moving erratically may lead you to stumble on props or bump into fellow performers

→ Ventilation is particularly important to dissipate the fog and bring in fresh air. Dizziness or breathing difficulties experienced as fog or smoke is vaporised on set, could be a sign of inadequate oxygen provision. Do not hesitate to alert the production at the earliest possible convenience

# Sound and noise levels

SOUND: VIBRATIONS THAT TRAVEL THROUGH ALL SORT OF MATTER AND THAT CAN BE PERCEIVED BY THE HUMAN EAR

NOISE: ANY UNWANTED SOUND

Performers are critically dependent on their hearing. Yet, they are often exposed to excessive sound or noise levels that can have very damaging consequences.

Singers, musicians and dancers are primarily concerned, but so are actors and variety artists when performing against a music background, or when some special effects (e.g. pyrotechnics, stunts) or props (e.g. firearms) are used in the production.

Impulse sounds/noises involve a rapid raise and fall in pressure level and can be very loud. These are typically those produced by gunshots or cymbal crashes.

Steady state sounds/noises can be loud but have a more consistent level. Any loud sound can damage hearing if performers are exposed to it for long enough periods or if the sound pressure is high enough to cause immediate damage.

Noise induced hearing loss is generally progressive and inner ear damage is irreversible. Exposure to loud noise can result in sleeplessness, fatigue, stress and communication difficulties. These can then affect concentration and potentially lead to more incidents and injuries.

Appropriate seating, sound deflectors, acoustic shields, performance scheduling, hearing protection, amplification levels, speakers and instruments

**positioning, safety distance and other precautions should be carefully considered in order to protect the hearing of performers.**

→ At your first rehearsal, ask whether you will or may be exposed to loud sounds or noise. If necessary, do not hesitate to enquire about the measures the production has taken to protect your hearing

→ If, at any time, you feel you are too close to the sound or noise source, increase your distance and, if possible, turn your ears away from it

→ Use ear protection whenever possible, if this does not affect your performance. Some specialised and custom made ear plugs can effectively limit high sound pressure, without affecting your ability to hear clearly

→ Be aware of your overall level of fatigue: it may increase the vulnerability of your ear. Be equally aware of other previous exposure to high noise or sounds (e.g. concert, disco, loud iPod, etc)

→ Alcohol and medicines may distort your hearing perception, lessen your sense of discomfort and decrease your vigilance

→ Should you experience dull hearing or ringing in the years after a sound or a noise exposure, take a break at the earliest opportunity

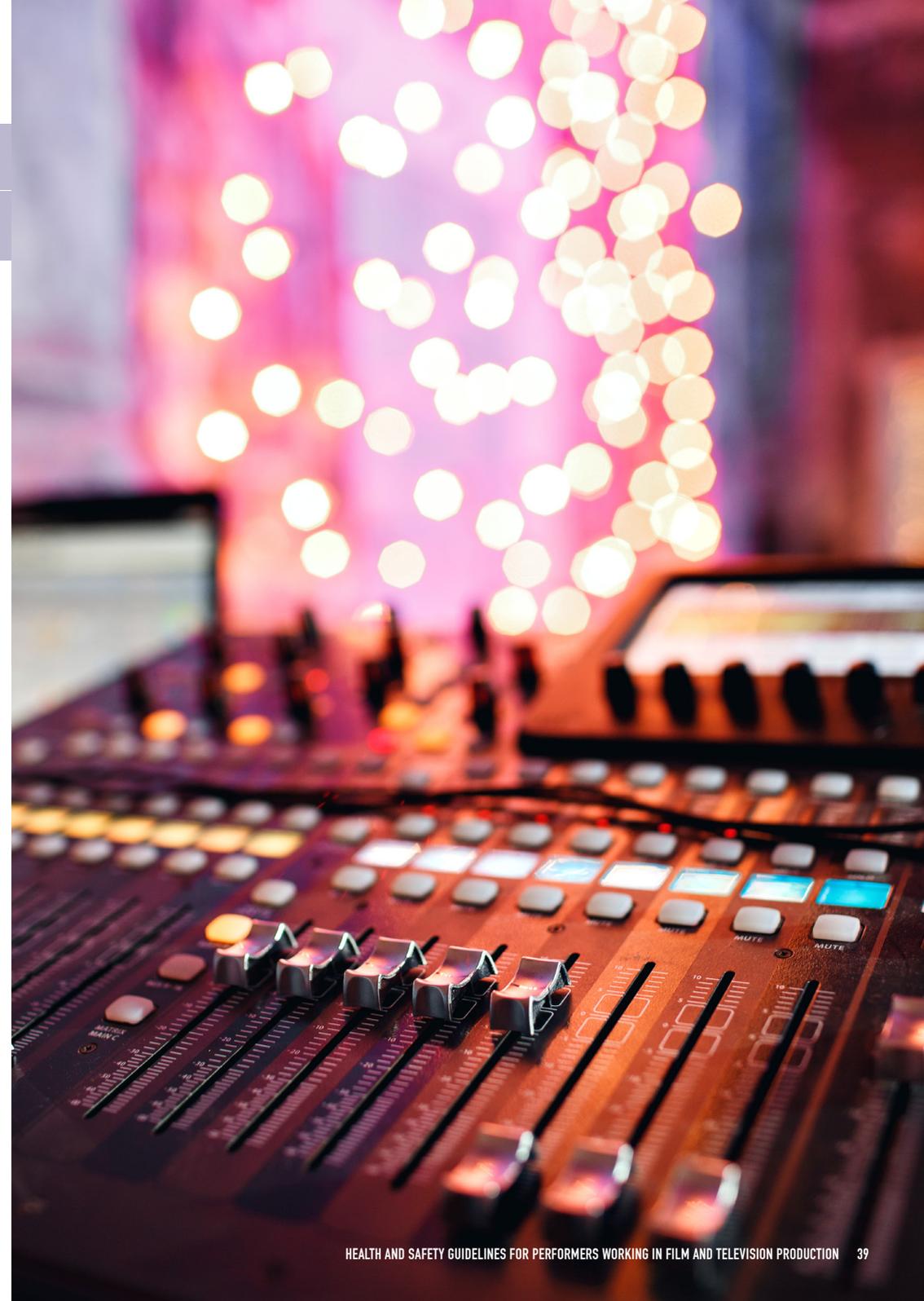
and seek a quiet place to rest.

Frequent breaks are recommended even if you do not feel any warning signs, when working in a noisy environment

→ Be wary of any discomfort to your ears that may appear after the performance. It may indicate excessive sound/noise exposure

→ Should this discomfort continue, seek medical advice without hesitation

→ As a safety routine, have your hearing regularly checked by an audiologist



# Stunts/Staged combats

STAGE COMBAT: SERIES OF MOVES DESIGNED TO CREATE THE ILLUSION OF PHYSICAL COMBAT, WITHOUT CAUSING HARM TO THE PERFORMER

STUNTS: ANY ACTION SEQUENCE PERFORMED FOR ARTISTIC PURPOSES AND INVOLVING A POSSIBLE INJURY TO PERFORMERS OR OTHERS ON STAGE

The risks in stunt work and staged fights are always high and every move or position should be carefully choreographed and rehearsed to reduce the risk of injury. Accidents remain frequent, due to the increased use of special effects and the trend towards always more realism.

Stunts should not be performed if they are not strictly necessary to the production. The safest option should always be retained to minimise risks.

A competent person responsible for staging and co-ordinating all fights and stunts should be hired by the production for additional safety.

Professional stunt people should perform all stunts where there is a high risk of injury and where a particular certification is required (e.g. parachuting, scuba diving, etc). Emergency, on-site medical equipment should be available and be appropriate, depending on the distance to adequate hospital facilities, the availability of medical transportation, the degree of risk of the stunt, etc. Safety procedures should be in writing and discussed with all the performers concerned.

→ When you are hired for a performance, you should be made aware of all stunts and/or staged fights involved. You should be allowed to be doubled by a professional stunt person, if you do not wish to be directly exposed to risk

→ Never misrepresent or overestimate your technical skills. Be honest about what you know how and what you don't

→ Never perform a stunt or a staged combat you have not adequately rehearsed before: you could seriously harm yourself or others around you. You should also be allowed to practice several times without the risk factor

→ Be sure you know who the stunt/fight director is and follow their direction. Do not push your body beyond its limits. If you feel the activity is too challenging let the director know

→ Do insist on additional rehearsal time if you do not feel confident with your moves. Inadequate training can have very dire consequences for you and others around you

→ Before you are to perform a fight or another stunt, you should be briefed on all safety procedures. Regularly run quick mental checks to make sure you remember them well – e.g. the location of the nearest medical and fire protection kit, the emergency number to call, first aid moves, etc

→ Be especially aware of the presence of children. Children should not perform stunts or be nearby when stunts and/or fights are performed



→ Stunts and fights can be physically demanding: do not perform them if you do not feel 100% fit. Keep your body hydrated by drinking regularly. Frequent breaks should be provided to limit fatigue

→ You should never be requested to perform a staged fight or a stunt other than the one you have trained and rehearsed for

→ Make sure there is no ambiguity concerning cues and signals

→ Be aware of any debris, ground imperfections or obstacles that may impair your balance and hinder the right execution of the staged fight

# Temperature and ultraviolet radiation

TEMPERATURE: THE DEGREE OF HOTNESS OR COLDNESS IN A BODY OR ENVIRONMENT

ULTRAVIOLET RADIATION: ENERGY RADIATED BY THE SUN IN SHORT WAVELENGTHS, INVISIBLE TO THE HUMAN EYE

The skin and body tissues strive to remain at a constant temperature, despite the fluctuations of external heat. By draining your body's ability to regulate itself, environmental temperature can impinge on your performance and be unsafe, especially when combined with protracted exposure.

Whether you are working indoors or outdoors, cold is not to be taken mildly. Shivers are the first signal that your muscles are artificially trying to generate heat by contraction and to keep your body temperature to its normal level. Protracted exposure to cold temperatures will numb your body, reduce your concentration and lower your efficiency. As your muscles naturally contract, you will be more exposed to sprains, strains and other serious injuries.

Conversely, warm/humid conditions will force your body to cool down, which may be especially tricky if the performance is rather physical. This is typically done by perspiration, which uses up many of the fluids and salts in the body. Dehydration (loss of water and salt in sweating) and hyperthermia (over heating) are dangerous, resulting in early fatigue, impaired performance, loss of consciousness and even heat stroke.

While safety thresholds in live performance vary – depending on your build, on the nature of the performance, on costumes, etc – a rule of thumb is to work between 18° C (65° F) and 32° C (90° F), the ideal being somewhere amid those two extremes.

**Ultraviolet (UV) radiation present in sunlight is an environmental human carcinogen. In humans, prolonged exposure to solar UV radiation may result in acute and chronic health effects on the skin, eye and immune systems.**

→ Strengthen your body's resistance to temperature changes by following a healthy diet and keeping fit at all times. Make sure you always give your body the appropriate nutrients

→ If at all possible, try and get acclimated by arriving on location a few days early

→ Make sure you wear/are given adequate clothing. Costumes next to the skin must be effective in transporting moisture away from the body's surface for evaporation or in retaining a layer of warm air around you. If they do not, then you should not have to wear them continuously for extended periods. If at all possible, you should use the same costumes at rehearsal and performance to get your body accustomed. Remember that as much as half of the body heat is lost through your head and neck, so keep them covered as well

→ Beware of resting times: in a warm environment you will need to keep your body cool and drink plenty of water, preferably not chilled. Conversely, in a cold condition, you must retain body heat, cover up and eat power food. Make sure you have your own supply of water and food. If you do not need to be outside, seek some place warm

→ Pre rehearsal and performance warm-up exercises are very useful. They should focus on individual and groups of muscles. Post rehearsal and performance stretching/cool down exercises are also useful to prevent injury

→ Recognise early symptoms of cold or heat injury. Watch out for shivers, particularly when you are resting, and for any loss of concentration or coordination, cramps, hunger, sign of early fatigue, slurred speech, slow breathing, heart rate, dizziness or headache, blurred vision. At the first sign of any of these conditions, notify your supervisor and/or seek medical attention

→ Good ventilation is essential but you should avoid exposing yourself to shafts, particularly in warm and humid conditions. Try to avoid intense sweating and keep your clothing as dry as you can

→ You should not perform in temperatures beyond those recommended here, unless you are properly equipped and can take frequent breaks

→ Remember that it is easier to avoid hypothermia/frostbite and heat exhaustion/heatstroke than to treat them

→ Beware of ultraviolet radiation, even on cloudy days. Apply sunscreen regularly and at least 15 minutes before exposure to direct sunlight. Wear industry approved sunglasses. Cover your head and neck, possibly with a wide brim hat. Wear loose fitting clothing, if possible, to keep your skin ventilated and dry, while reducing exposure to sunrays

→ Factors like the time of the day, cloud cover, the season of the year, the geographical location, the altitude, the extent of reflection, etc. all have a direct impact on the intensity of UV radiation. Do not hesitate to enquire about them in advance and to ask for safety advice when preparing your day out. Always bring some protection with you, especially sunscreen and sunglasses, in case the intensity of the exposure increases beyond expectations



# Ventilation

VENTILATION: NATURALLY OR ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED AIRFLOW BETWEEN AN INDOOR SPACE AND THE OUTSIDE, ENSURING AN OPTIMAL BREATHING CONDITION, TEMPERATURE AND CLEAN AIR.

A good ventilation system is a basic health and safety requirement for all indoor venues. This does not only concern the set but also all service areas. Breathing can become difficult due to too much fog or haze or carbon dioxide in the air, displacing the oxygen that our body needs to function properly. Some particular props or masks can also limit the normal intake of air. This can affect all performers, especially those that need to do deep breathing (singers, dancers, etc).

Poor ventilation is often underestimated as a potential hazard for the safety of performers, including by the latter. Low-lying areas and confined spaces are obviously the first to be affected. However, the whole set area could be concerned, especially when filming takes place in small and packed venues or where productions make a significant use of vapour or other special effects, etc. These conditions tend to worsen when the overall temperature is high, as the body needs more oxygen intake to get rid of the extra heat.

Ventilation should be continuous, because in many confined spaces the hazardous atmosphere will form again quickly once the flow of air is stopped.

A poor oxygen supply can lead to fainting, asphyxia or worse. It also

**does impair your concentration, your sense of balance and can induce fatigue, overall body weakness, dizziness and temporary memory loss.**

→ As you are rehearsing, pay attention to any stale smell or to the unusual persistence of fog and smoke in the air, when used by the production, or to a rapid increase of the surrounding temperature. These factors may be caused by deficient ventilation or insufficient air conditioning.

→ Should you experience a feeling of discomfort breathing naturally or notice a rise in your natural breathing rhythm unrelated to physical activity, try to slow down and mention this inconvenience as soon as you can to the production

→ Should you be required to work in a confined space or to wear a costume that you feel may limit your ability to breathe normally, do rehearse in exactly the same conditions that you will experience during filming, bearing in mind additional factors like stress, temperature variations, etc. that are likely to further affect your breathing. Ask the production to provide better ventilation if you notice a discomfort. You should also be allowed to take regular short rest breaks. You should be in constant contact with an observer

who can alert the production should you feel unwell

→ Be aware of your overall condition and of the fact that poor fitness will increase your oxygen intake. Also emotional stress, nasal congestion, influenza and other sickness may interfere with your ability to breathe normally

→ Should you be affected by asthma, make sure the production knows about it to avoid unnecessary risks

# Water

WATER: ANY BODY OF WATER (E.G. LAKE, POND, RIVER, SEA STRETCH, BASIN OR WATER TANK) WHERE FILMING TAKES PLACE, WITH WATER DEPTH FROM BELOW THE KNEE UPWARDS, POSSIBLY REQUIRING SWIMMING

**Filming in the immediate vicinity of or on water is very common, especially – but not only – on location. Filming under water is also frequent, especially for documentaries, historical reconstructions or action movies.**

**As much as we can be used to it, water is never to be taken lightly. Water temperature, the body build, underwater topology, water composition and other factors can interact with each other and pose a serious threat to our safety.**

**The production must gather and make known all available information about possible threats related to the water where filming is about to take place. Whenever a potential safety hazard is found to exist, the production must take all necessary steps to mitigate or eliminate the risk.**

→ The production must let you know if you are required to work on or near water. Be sure to make the company aware if you have a fear of working around water or if you cannot swim

→ Make sure you check the call sheet regularly to find out when you are going to have to work near or on water. Take extra precautions when planning your meals to reduce the risk of congestion

→ Know as much as you can about the body of water you

are to work near to or on – e.g. temperature, currents, underwater life, natural or handmade hazards, including sub-surface objects and contamination. Also enquire about any upstream activities, like dams, waste disposal sites, intensive farming and/or logging, flash flood dangers, etc.

→ Wear a life vest or other safety gear whenever appropriate. Enter the water gradually if possible to let your body adapt to the temperature. Do not enter the water if you do not feel 100% well

→ Safety lines, watch safety personnel and/or divers should be used when filming in a body of water where potentially hazardous conditions may exist (e.g. quick currents, thick underwater plant life or rocks, dangerous marine life, etc.). When necessary to work in fast-moving rivers, downstream safety pickup personnel and equipment should be stationed for emergency rescue

→ If you believe that security measures provided by the production are not enough to secure your safety, you should not put your life in danger. Ask for a professional stunt performer to double you instead

→ Do not drink untreated water ever. Should you inadvertently swallow some, make sure you get a full scan for possible bacteria or

parasites in your body as soon as possible

→ Watch out for early signs of hypothermia (reduced body temperature) like intense shivering, dizziness, intense feeling of cold or numbness, muscle tension. Leave the water as soon as it is possible, dry up and warm yourself up. Remember that an empty stomach does not help your body restore its normal temperature

→ Only fully qualified divers are to be allowed to work under water, provided they have a specific experience concerning the depth, time and water conditions of the shoot, as well as with the movements that are to be portrayed under water





