

Risk Assessment

Department The Cockpit Review Date 20 th July 2015	Risk Assessment AM/08/2014	Date 21 st July 2014
Activity Workshop activities.	Location The Cockpit	Name of Assessor/s Deb Jones Anthony Moore. Health and Safety Adviser.

Please refer to Appendix A which contains:

- outlines how to calculate the Risk Assessment
- contains other important information which you may wish to consider when completing this form, including:

	Legislation Considered	HSE Risk Matrix	General considerations
•	Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regs		
•	Health and Safety at Work Act.	To be assessed before	General Causes of injuries and hazards.
•	Manual Handling Operations Regulations.	and after control methods.	
•	Working at Height Regulations.		Examples of good practice.
•	Electricity at Work Regulations.	Risk rating to be	
•	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regs.	expressed numerically.	
•	Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order		

Licensing Acts	

Initial Risk Assessment								Re-assessed Risk Assessment			
Who are at Risk? Staff, students, contractors and visitors.	Severity of Hazard (SH)	Likelihoo d of Risk (LR)	Initial Risk Level (IRL)	SH	LR	IR L		Control Methods	SH	LR	IRL
Activities Sawing Materials by Hand	• Ins	Hazards appropriate sa secure materi ppage attention		4	4	16	•	is to be used. The saw is to be sharp and in good condition. The saw is to be checked that the handle is secure and well fitting. Workbench type support to be used Work area to be unobstructed.	4	2	8
Drilling of Materials	HicNaInaInji	ectric fault dden hazard ture of mater appropriate di ury attention		4	4	16	•	Drill check visually for faults. Cable to be unwound, but not forming a trip hazard. Work area to have adequate lighting Clear and safe area to be maintained. Eye protection to be used.	3	2	6
Poor Ventilation	• Hy	nalation of du poxia e damage	st	4	4	16	•	An effective ventilation system is to be installed, and used. Dust masks to be provided and used by those working in a dusty environment. The room is to be ventilated to prevent hypoxia.	4	2	8

	Т	1	ı			ı		-
Cutting Materials by Machine	 Electrocution Injury Materials being used Toxic wood dust Incorrect use of the machine Person unfamiliar with the machine Mechanical defect 	4	3	12	 Machine to be check for defects, and any insecure parts before operation. Operator to be familiar and competent to use the machine. All dust poses a hazard, especially hard wood and MDF, and care must be take that dust is not inhaled or eye damage incurred. Eye protection and dust masks must be used by everyone using a cutting machine. At high level of dust pollution the machine is to be switched off, and the room vacated and aired. A safe working area is to be maintained. A qualified first aider is to be available. 	З	ω	9
Access and Egress to work areas	 Trips Slips and spillages Impact injuries 	3	4	12	 Visual assessment to be carried out before commencing work in the area. Good housekeeping by all staff carried out and all hazards to be removed before the start of the work. No trailing leads or cables are to be in the work area, unless covered over. No obstruction is permitted in the walk ways, corridors or fire escape routes. The work area is to be kept clear and rubbish removed daily. A good level of lighting is to be maintained. 	3	2	6

		1			l		I	1	
Working at height Hot Work (use of hot flame equipment)	 Serio Burn Fire o 	k by falling items balance us injuries injuries damage ke inhalation	5	4	20	 Avoid working at height whenever possible. Assess the task before starting work. Use a safe place to access the work area. Use appropriate means of working at height i.e. ladder, stepladder and over 5m; use a genie lift, ladder, mobile tower, scaffolding etc. Fall prevention equipment (Dog Lead type) to be used when appropriate. Appropriate supervision to be provided especially when the work is over 5m high. Working at height training to be provided. Tool belt provided. Two members of staff to carry out the work. Work area to be cordoned off beforehand. A dynamic risk assessment is to be made for very minor hot work, and a written risk assessments for any other hot working. Good ventilation to be maintained. Permit to work to be completed whenever hot work is carried out. Site to be monitored for one hour after hot work has been finished to check for anything smouldering. 	5	3	15
						hot work has been finished to check for			

Carrying heavy items	Back injuryStrains and sprainsCrush injuriesImpact injury	4	4	16	 Mechanical means of moving heavy items must be used, whenever possible. Before purchasing items, consideration should be given to the weight of multiple packed items and the ease of 	4	2	8
					 An assessment is to be carried out before repetitive manual handling operations. Heavy items not to be store over shoulder height. Supervisors are to assess the physical strength of employees engaged in manual handling, and ensure the item is not beyond the employee's capability. All regular and repetitive manual handling activities to be risk assessed using the HSE Manual Handling Assessment Chart (MAC) Score Sheet. Manual handling training to be given to all workshop users on the staff. 			
Using Solvent Cements	 Fumes. Inadequate Ventilation Ignition points Ingestion Skin eruptions 	4	4	16	 A dynamic risk assessment must be carried out by anyone using solvents. The manufacturer's instructions are to be followed. Adequate ventilation must be available for the solvent to be used. Spills to be cleaned up as soon as possible and the room ventilated. A safe working area is to be maintained. 	4	2	8

Defective Tools	InjuryElectrocutionHigh speed breakageProjectile injury	4	4	16	 Ensure First Aid information is displayed. Induction Training. Adequate Training given and an acceptable level achieved. Adequate supervision. Periodic and adequate maintenance. 	4	2	8
Sharp Hand Tools	InjuriesDefective toolincorrect toolUser unfamiliarity	4	3	12	 Tool to be checked before use for any defects. The correct tool for the job must be used. Training to be given when required. A safe working area is to be maintained. 	3	2	6

Assessors

Name of Assessor: Deb Jones Signature Deb Jones Date 13th August 2014

Name of Assessor: Anthony Moore Signature *Anthony Moore* Date 13th August 2014

Theatre Manager

Name: Dave Wybrow Signature Dave Wybrow Date 13th August 2014

Legal

Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992. Manual Handling Operations Regs. 1992 & 2002. Provision & use of work Equipment Regs. 1998. The Dangerous Substances & Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002.

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Working at Height Regs. 2005. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health.

General Risks

Contact with moving Machine parts. Flooring - Slippery

Working at Height.

Welfare, washing and WC. Exposure to wood dust.

Use hazardous substances. Storing & moving pipes.

Eye damage.

Safe Access and Egress.

Solo working. Explosive atmosphere.

Lack of welfare facilities.

Air born wood dust.

Student/trainee behaviour.

Cutting tools.

Unsafe Access and Egress.

Examples:

Sawing materials by hand.

Poor ventilation.

Cutting materials by machine. Drilling.

Restricted working areas.

Using solvent cements.

Defective tools. Fumes.

Sharp hand tools.

Occupational Asthma.

Loose clothing.

Risk assessment (Significant risks and hazards)

1. Identify the hazards

3. Evaluate the risks and decide on the appropriate control methods.

4. Review and update as necessary or within 12 months.

2. Decide who might be at risk and how.

3. Record your findings and their implementations.

Persons at risk include:

Employees, members of the public, students, disabled persons, contractors and visitors.

Management Action Plan	To be completed by	Completed Date	Comments
 Annual Maintenance: Manual Tools and a Log Record retained. Scheduled Replacement of Defective Equipment. Scheduled Staff Training. 	End of each Month		

Severity Likeli-hood	No Injury	First Aid Injury	Lost Time (Over 3 days)	Major Injury or Disabling Disease	Death			
Improbable	1	2	3	4	5			
Remote	2	4	6	8	10			
Possible	3	6	9	12	15			
Probable	4	8	12	16	20			
Very Likely	5	10	15	20	25			
to Occur								
Risk Rating		,	Action Require	d				
16 to 25	High risk and may require the provision of considerable resources involving special equipment, training, high levels of supervision and consideration of the most effective methods of eliminating or controlling hazards.							
6 to 15	Medium risk and will require an appropriate level of resources.							
1 to 5		actions should st nin reasonable li	till be taken to tr imits.	y to reduce thes	se risks further,			