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| --- | --- |
|  | Potential consequence / severity of outcome |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Likelihood of harm occurring / frequency of occurrence | Noneno injury or adverse effects | Minorfirst aid injury | Moderatelost time injury | Majorhospital treatment | Catastrophicdisabling injury or death |
| Could happen, but probably never will. | 1 - Rare | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Not likely to occur in normal circumstances. | 2 - Unlikely | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| May occur at some time. | 3 - Possible | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 15 |
| Expected to occur at some time. | 4 - Likely | 4 | 8 | 12 | 16 | 20 |
| Likely to occur on many occasions. | 5 – Almost certain | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 |

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| Total | Level of risk | Timescale / action |
| 1 to 5 | Low | No additional physical control measures are required however monitoring is necessary to ensure controls are maintained. |
| 6 to 10 | Medium | 3-6 months - efforts should be made to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.  |
| 12 to 25 | High, or stop | Immediate - work should not be started until the risk has been reduced to an acceptable level. Where the risk involves work in progress, urgent action should be taken. If it is not possible to reduce risk even with unlimited resources, work will have to be stopped. |

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| **Step 1**What are the hazards? | **Step 2**Who might be harmed and how? | **Raw risk rating** | **Step 3**What do you have in place? | **Step 4**Is anything further needed?Yes / No | **Step 5**Action and review | **Residual risk rating** |
| Spot hazards by:* Walking around your workplace.
* Asking those doing the task what they think.
* Checking manufacturers’ instructions.
* Considering health hazards.
 | Identify groups of people: * employees
* lone workers
* pupils
* service users
* temporary / agency staff
* contractors
* volunteers
* members of the public
* children (including work experience).
 | When there are no control measures are in place.State total score.  | List what is already in place to reduce the likelihood of harm or make any harm less serious, examples include: * guarding
* training
* procedures, safe systems of work
* personal protective equipment (PPE).
 | You need to make sure that you have reduced risks ‘so far as is reasonably practicable’. An easy way of doing this is to compare what you are already doing with good practice. If there is a difference, indicate ‘yes’ and list what needs to be undertaken in the action column. | Remember to prioritise hazards that are high-risk and have serious consequences first:* List the actions required and who needs to complete and by when.
* Check actions are correctly completed.
* Check controls remain in place.
* Review the risk assessment annually, or earlier if there is an incident or if the work activity changes.
 | Level of risk when all control measures are in place.State total score. |

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| **Activity / operation/ event:**  |
| **Establishment:**  | **Assessment date:**  |
| **Assessor name / position:**  | **Review date:**  |
| **Step 1**Identify the hazards | **Step 2**Who might be harmed and how? | **Raw risk rating** | **Step 3**What do you have in place? | **Step 4**Anything furtherneeded?**Yes / No** | **Step 5**Action and review |
| state total score | **Action required** | **Residual risk rating**state total score | **Responsible****person** | **Date completed** |
| Using electric kilns – operational duties and insufficient knowledge of other hazardous equipment used.*Only trained staff can use electric kilns.* | Pottery and Glass Technicians.Injury or harm caused by lack of risk assessments (pottery and glass workshop, and electric kiln) which identify the control measures required to reduce or eliminate the risk of harm e.g. training, fire and emergency evacuation procedures, and other safe working practices. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| First aid and burns kits not available. | Pottery and Glass Technicians.Injuries aggravated by not having first aid or burns kits available. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spread of contamination of silica and other substances e.g. when sanding down kiln shelves to remove clay or glazes. | Pottery and Glass Technicians.Harm due to inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with a hazardous substance. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Incorrect clothing and footwear worn. | Pottery and Glass Technicians.Injury or harm caused by slipping, tripping, falling by wearing inappropriate footwear and spillages from hazardous substances or chemicals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lack of ventilation. | Pottery and Glass Technicians.Harm caused by Inhalation of fumes or dust particles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PPE/RPE - insufficient stock or equipment faulty/damaged. | Pottery and Glass Technicians.Fine dust particles causing ill health due to contamination of RPE FFP3 mask: inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with a hazardous substance. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insufficient knowledge of using, handling, and storage of COSHH due to lack of training e.g. mixing and preparing clay, glaze mixing and preparing. | Pottery and Glass Technicians.Harm caused by lack of knowledge of COSHH e.g. fumes, swallowing, inhalation, incorrectly using, storing etc. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Incorrect handling of heavy or awkward items e.g. when mixing and preparing clay or glazes. | Pottery and Glass Technicians.Injury or harm caused by not following safe working practices e.g. incorrectly lifting, not using lifting aids or splitting heavy or awkward items into easier to manage loads. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |