

RECORD RISK ASSESSMENT – EGYPTIAN PYRAMID

Risk Assessed for: Egyptian Pyramid Assessment undertaken by: Charlie Lupton Date: 5th November 2011

HAZARD	RATING (Note 1)		RISK (Note 2)			RISK CONTROL MEASURES (RCM)	Score after RCM
	O	H	Low	Medium	High		
	O x H = Total						
1. Carving stone with stone hammer – injury to fingers	3	3	X			Children must wear gloves when holding and hitting stones. Large pebbles used to minimise risk to fingers. Clear instructions on how to hold stones. Soft surface under stone to minimise slipping.	6
	9						
2. Stone chips in eyes	3	4	X			Eye protection must be worn.	1
	12						
3. Carving stone with chisels – risk to hands and fingers	3	3	X			When available, chisels with hand guards are to be used. Gloves must be worn at all times. Large mallets are used to reduce risk of child missing chisel head. Clear instructions on how to hold stone and chisel. Soft surface under stone to minimise slipping. ‘Soft stones’ used.	2
	9						
4. Stone fragments hitting other children during carving process.	3	2	x			Carving to take place as far from other children as is practicable.	4
	6						
5. Sledge crushes fingers when being dragged	2	4	x			Clear instruction that sledge only to be pulled by attached ropes and then when it is being repositioned, children must not put fingers under runners	2
	8						
6. Children fall off sledge during travel	2	2	x			When the sledge is pulled, clear instruction that the start has to be even and progressive. Clear instruction that sledge MUST be pulled slowly.	2
	4						
7. Damaged fingers when rubbing papyrus.	2	2	x			Children receive clear instruction about where to hold stones to prevent any damage. Only round, smooth stones used.	1
	4						
8. Spray glue gets into children’s eyes	3	2	X			Glue used is very dilute washable PVA with no long lasting negative effects. Child will have eyes cleaned with cold water. Clear instruction on how the spray is to be used.	2
	6						
9. Children fall off platform when building pyramid.	3	2	X			Platform below the required 60cm fall height on to a hard surface.	6
	6						

Note 1: Risk equals Occurrence (O) x Harm (H) (see separate sheet or back). Approximately, totals equate to the following levels of risk:
 1 –14 = Low; 15 – 24 = Medium; 25 –49 = High

Note 2: There should not be any high risks because action should already have been taken to reduce the risk to medium or low. If the risk is high, action should be short term or immediate.

RISK POTENTIAL CALCULATION:

OCCURRENCE	Score	HARM	Score
Improbable (probably close to zero)	1	Trivial	1
Possible (remote chance)	2	Minor	2
Occasional (has been known)	3	Lasting more than 3 days	3
Frequent (annual / bi-annual)	4	Major injury to 1 person	4
Regular (3 – 6 month occurrence)	5	Major injury to one or more people	5
Common (1 – 3 month occurrence)	6	Death of 1 person	6
Continuous (daily / weekly event)	7	Multiple deaths	7

RISK RATING = OCCURRENCE x HARM

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49

Low Risk	1 - 14
Medium Risk	15 – 24
High Risk	25 - 49