

Risk Identification Template

Please complete this risk assessment for your activity using the formula set out below. Please consider any hazards specific to your activity greater than every day hazards such as slipping, tripping or falling on stairs, trapping fingers in doors and cuts and bruises which are inherent in all environments.

Provider	Jeremy King and Ramboll UK		
Activity Description	STIXX Engineering Activity		
Who will be exposed to the hazards	School Students and adults taking part in the activity.		
Hazard	Severity and Likelihood.	Control measures	Risk rating after control measures applied.
Set up – lifting	3 x 2 = 6	Anything over 20kg to be carried on a trolley.	3
Housekeeping – Rubbish and temporary storage of material may present a slip, trip and fall hazard.	2 x 2 = 4	Must practice good housekeeping especially with regard to walkways and fire exits i.e. clear unwanted boxes, paper, etc. Any spare material to be kept under tables before use.	2
Using a STIXX machine – The STIXX machine is made up of three rollers. Two are fixed in a position horizontally, nearly touching. The roll of newspaper which needs to be tightened is paced to sit between the two rollers. A third roller attached to a bar is then brought down to compress the roll of paper. All the rollers are then rotated by turning a handle. Due to rotation direction of the rollers, fingers are not	4 x 3 = 12	The students are only allowed to use the STIXX machine individually. They have their left hand on the bar that controls the height of the middle roller and their right hand is on the handle that controls the turning of the rollers. Therefore they do not have a spare hand to go between the rollers. Adult supervision required to clean the rollers.	8

drawn into the rollers except for directly underneath the two horizontal rollers; this position is protected by a bar.			
Using a STIXX machine – Loose clothing or long hair could be caught between the rollers	2 x 3 = 6	Students asked to tuck in loose hair and clothing	4
STIXX Rods – Students hitting each other with them.	2 x 3 = 6	STIXX rods to be restricted to immediate area of activity	4
Side Cut Pliers and STIXX Cutters – Students cut themselves or facilitators	2 x 3 = 6	Students not to be given access to these tools.	4
Re-usable Cable Ties, for joining STIXX – Can be tied around fingers/wrists/neck	2 x 3 = 6	Use ties that can be released / undone.	4
Adhesive for STIXX – DIY wallpaper paste has a fungicide in it; some students can react to this.	2 x 4 = 8	Use a cellulose adhesive without fungicide, sometimes referred to as modified potato starch.	2

In order to calculate the risk to health, we consider the nature of the activities, the potential hazards and the likelihood of occurrence. We then consider the control measures we need to put in place to minimise these. Then in order to calculate how high a risk an activity is, we score the hazard severity by the likelihood of occurrence on a scale of 1 to 5 and multiply the two figures together.

Hazard severity

1. No risk of injury
2. Slight (minor injury requiring first aid)
3. Moderate (injury resulting in 3 days off school/work)
4. High (causing death or serious injury to an individual)
5. Very high (causing multiple deaths and widespread destruction)

Multiplied by

Likelihood of occurrence

1. Not likely (only under freak conditions)
2. Possible (if other factors are present)
3. Quite possible (if other factors precipitate it)
4. Likely (with other effects or sheer carelessness)
5. Very likely (an accident waiting to happen)

A multiplied score of 1 means there is no, (or little) hazard, and no (or a very unlikely) likelihood of it happening any more than a child falling over their own feet. Formal written risk assessments for a multiplied figure of 5 or less would not normally be carried out in most organisations (other than a mental risk assessment), though for schools we provide a written brief to demonstrate that we have considered the potential hazards, even though we may have come to the conclusion that there are no significant risks. A figure of 25 (5x5) would mean that the hazard was great (life threatening) and the chances of it happening very likely. The control measures demonstrate that the hazards and organisation of the activity have been carefully considered and by having these in place, the likelihood of occurrence will be less.