

Risk Assessment Information

Company Risk Assessments Applicable (Copies Attached)

Applicable Risk Assessment

Abrasive wheels

Employment of young persons

Ladders

Lead exposure

Manual Handling of Materials and Goods

Nail gun - pneumatic / gas

Scaffold erection and dismantling

Risk Assessment - Activity - Abrasive wheels

Using abrasive wheels

Hazards

Hazards		Hazard Level	Likelihood Before Control Measure	Likelihood After Control Measure	Resultant Risk
Abrasive particles causing e	ye injuries.	3	3	1	3
Damage to hearing from exp	osure to noise.	3	3	1	3
Fire Hazards caused by Spa	arks.	3	3	1	3
Hand/arm vibration syndrom	e (HAVS).	3	3	1	3
Health hazards arising from exposure to dust and abrasive particles.		3	3	1	3
Operatives being injured by contact with the wheel.		3	3	1	3
Operatives or bystanders being injured by disintegration (bursting) of the wheel.		2	3	1	2
Overall Resultant Level of	Risk	,			3
Population at Risk	Site personnel - Ge	neral public -	Client perso	onnei - Othe	er
PPE Requirements	Safety footwear Eyewear Gloves				
Control Measures to be app	lied				
Only trained and competent of Only trained, certificated and a Suitable abrasive wheels will I Machines, onto which abrasive spindle speed and not misuse Abrasive wheel machines will bursting wheel. Work areas will be clear and f All operatives and bystanders, protection.	peratives will use abrasive authorised persons will mo be selected for each work e wheels are to be mounte d. not be used unless adequa ree of obstructions includi where abrasive wheel ma	wheel machin ount abrasive process. ed, will be prop ate guards are ng any slip, tr achines are in	nes. wheels. perly mainta e fitted to co ip or fall ha use, will we	iined, marke ontain fragm zards. ear suitable (ed with ents of eye
Noise will be reduced to lowest possible level and where action levels are likely to be reached, assessments will be conducted, information given to all persons likely to be affected, ear protection			, ection		

provided, which must be worn when required.

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Abrasive wheel machines will only be used from stable position on secure and safe platforms. Abrasive wheel machines will not be used from a ladder (Refer to work at height risk assessment). A tool producing high levels of vibration shall have anti-vibration handles to reduce the risks hand/arm vibration syndrome (HAVS).

To avoid HAVS, minimise the time individuals use the equipment i.e. job rotation – vibration levels must be known prior to use.

A separate COSHH assessment will be carried out where dust is likely to be a hazard to health, and suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) will be provided and worn.

The area in which machine is to be used will be clear and free of obstructions and flammable materials.

See risk assessment number 406 for further controls to prevent hand/arm vibration syndrome.

Refer to CITB Construction Site Safety

Refer to HSE guidance HS(G) 17 - Safety in the use of abrasive wheels.

Refer to the Operator Manual.

Risk Assessment - Activity - Employment of young persons

Employment of young persons

Hazards

Hazards	Hazard Level	Likelihood Before Control Measure	Likelihood After Control Measure	Resultant Risk
Injury to health and safety of others.	3	3	1	3
Injury to health and safety of the young person.	3	3	1	3
Overall Resultant Level of Risk				3

Population at Risk	Site personnel - General public - Client personnel - Other
PPE Requirements	Safety footwear
	safety helmet
	Gloves
	Eyewear

Control Measures to be applied

Consideration of the work to be carried out, and the subject's capability to do so, will cover the following points :-

Their inexperience, lack of awareness of risks, and immaturity.

Their place of work will be assessed to ensure it is safe and the young person shall be advised to leave area if they feel it has become unsafe and report this to their supervisor.

The use of work equipment will be controlled – they will be trained to ensure they are aware of the safe working practices and the dangers posed by the equipment.

Young persons shall be prevented from using work equipment or plant which is high risk, i.e. equipment producing high levels of noise and/or vibration; cartridge/pneumatic operating tools; and operated plant such as cranes, excavators and dumpers (assess all plant and work equipment prior to work).

Young persons work activities shall be organised to ensure they are not put in unsafe or unfamiliar situations.

Young persons shall be prevented from using, or exposed to, substances hazardous to health

Young persons shall be supervised by a competent person and risks will have been reduced to the lowest level reasonably practicable.

Supervisors shall monitor regularly the extent of the health and safety training provided. Any other risks to their health and safety.

Young persons will be prohibited from involvement in activities which :are beyond their physical or psychological capacity. involve harmful exposure to agents which are toxic, can cause cancer or heritable damage, or chronically affect human health.

involve harmful exposure to radiation

involve risk from extreme heat or cold, noise or vibration.

NOTE:

These prohibitions will not apply where it is necessary to form part of structured training programme towards attainment of NVQ, SVQ, GNVQ or an equivalent qualification, or where he will be supervised by a competent person, or where risks have been reduced to the lowest level reasonably practicable. Where person is under school-leaving age, risk assessment must be discussed with parent or guardian.

Risk Assessment - Activity - Ladders

Working with / use of ladders

Hazards

Hazards	Hazard Level	Likelihood Before Controi Measure	Likelihood After Control Measure	Resultant Risk
Falling from ladders.	3	3	1	3
Ladders collapsing.	3	3	1	3
Ladders slipping.	3	3	1	3
Overall Resultant Level of Risk				3
Population at Risk S	ite personnel - Gene	eral public - Cl	ient personne	I - Other

PPE Requirements Safety footwear

Safety helmet (if required)

Control Measures to be applied

Ladders will only be used for light work of short duration, or where existing features on site cannot be altered.

Only Industrial Duty (Class 1) ladders which are designed for a Maximum Static Vertical Load (MSVL) 175kg or Trade Duty (previously Class 2, but now EN131) ladders are designed for a MSVL 150kg should be used.

Any surface upon which a ladder rests shall be stable, firm, of sufficient strength and of suitable composition safely to support the ladder so that its rungs or steps remain horizontal, and any loading intended to be placed on it.

A ladder shall be so positioned as to ensure its stability during use.

A suspended ladder shall be attached in a secure manner and so that, with the exception of a flexible ladder, it cannot be displaced and swinging is prevented.

A portable ladder shall be prevented from slipping during use by - (a) securing the stiles at or near their upper or lower ends; (b) an effective anti-slip or other effective stability device; or (c) any other arrangement of equivalent effectiveness

A ladder used for access shall be long enough to protrude sufficiently above the place of landing to which it provides access, unless other measures have been taken to ensure a firm handhold. Interlocking and extension ladders should be prevented from moving relative to each other whilst in use. Where a ladder or run of ladders rises a vertical distance of 9 metres or more above its base, there shall, where reasonably practicable, be provided at suitable intervals sufficient safe landing areas or rest platforms.

Mobile ladders should be prevented from moving before being stepped on.

Leaning ladders shall be placed at the correct angle i.e. 75° or a ratio 4:1. Users should face the ladder at all times whilst climbing or dismounting. Only one person should climb or work from a ladder.

Heavy loads must not be carried either ascending or descending ladders.

Users working from a ladder must not over-reach or 'jump' the ladder to reposition it.

Ladders left standing, after working hours, will be 'boarded' or removed to prevent unauthorised use. Ladders should be stored correctly.

Ladders will carry an identification mark and should be checked before setting up and inspected regularly.

Ladder defects should be reported immediately.

Weather: work at height shall only be carried out when weather conditions do not jeopardise the health and safety of persons involved in the work.

Additional controls considered necessary and further information:

Every ladder shall be used in such a way that - (a) a secure handhold and secure support are always available to the user; and (b) the user can maintain a safe handhold when carrying a load unless, in the case of a step ladder, the maintenance of a handhold is not practicable when a load is carried, and a risk assessment under regulation 3 of the Management Regulations has demonstrated that the use of a stepladder is justified because of - (i) the low risk; and (ii) the short duration of use).

Ladders should only be used if a risk assessment has demonstrated that the use of more suitable equipment is not justified (taking into account the short duration of the work and site features that cannot be altered).

Ladders must not be painted, as paint can hide faults.

Ladders made for DIY use may not be strong enough for site work and are best avoided.

Refer to CITB Construction Site Safety

Risk Assessment - Activity - Lead exposure

Working with / using lead

Hazards

Hazards		Hazard Level	Likelihood Before Control Measure	Likelihood After Control Measure	Resultant Risk
The effects of exposure to lead in the form of lead dust and lead fume arise when that dust or fume is inhaled and ingested. The lead is then absorbed through the lung and to some extent through the gut and is transported around the body i		3	3	1	3
Overall Resultant Level of Risk					3
Population at Risk PPE Requirements	Site personnel - General public - Client personnel - Other Safety footwear Eyewear Gloves Respiritory protection coveralls			r	

Control Measures to be applied

Provide employees with such information, instruction and training as is suitable and sufficient to know the risks to health, and the precautions which should be taken.

Persons who handle lead shall not smoke whilst doing so as lead on the cigarette can be inhaled in the form of lead fume and can also be transmitted from the fingers on to the tips of cigarettes which are then placed in the mouth.

Eating and drinking shall be prohibited until persons have washed thoroughly and removed any residues of lead from under the nails, using nail brushes which must be made available in the washing facility. Where structures coated with lead based paint need to be retained, consideration should be given to removing the paint once and for all in order to avoid future health hazards during refurbishment or maintenance.

Job rotation: It may be possible to ensure that those who are exposed to high values of lead in air are not exposed for considerable periods of time. This can often be achieved by rotating work so that, for example, persons who are employed burning lead based painted steel in demolition work for part of a shift, may be given other tasks, which do not expose them to lead fumes, for the remainder of the shift

Use one of the various forms of mechanical shears or croppers in demolition work to cut sections of structural steel. Whilst values of lead in air may still exceed the occupational exposure limit, there is a

significant reduction in exposure when cutting steel by this method. Containment of lead/lead materials/compounds/fume/dust in totally enclosed plant and containers.

Local exhaust ventilation: Where power sanding is carried out, or tools such as needle guns are used to remove lead based paint from steel surfaces, the quantities of lead in air can be significantly reduced by fitting cowls over the tools, connected by flexible hoses to an industrial vacuum cleaner.

Wetting: When carrying out such operations as sanding of surfaces coated with lead based paint, the emissions of lead in air can be considerably reduced if the surfaces are kept wet. Wet sanding methods should therefore be used rather than dry sanding methods. In circumstances where lead dust may have to be handled during, for example, demolition of plant which has used lead in manufacturing processes, the dust should first be dampened with a fine mist spray and then soaked thoroughly before collection. Lead in air levels should where applicable be monitored and exposure should be controlled by measures other than use of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) where practicable.

RPE which will reduce to an acceptable level the amount of lead in air which will be inhaled by the operative shall be worn where necessary and must be properly maintained and cleaned.

Operatives shall wear protective clothing which will eliminate or severely limit the amount of lead which may contaminate the skin or personal clothing.

Provide and maintain a high standard of cleanliness and hygiene.

Where employees are liable to receive significant exposure to lead, employers must establish monitoring by both air sampling and measuring the concentrations of lead in both blood and urine.

Records of assessments, air monitoring and medical surveillance must be kept.

Medical surveillance: Persons who may be exposed to significant quantities of lead must be medically examined prior to their carrying out such work and be regularly examined (i.e. every 12 months) to ensure that there is no excessive build up of lead within the body.

Work liable to result in significant exposure to lead as defined by the Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002: high temperature lead work above 500oC; work with lead compounds which gives rise to lead dust in air; abrasion of lead giving rise to lead dust in air; spraying of lead paint and lead compounds and low-solubility lead compounds; paint stripping, e.g. removal of old lead paint from, doors, window frames etc.; work with lead alkyl e.g. inspection, cleaning and maintenance work inside tanks which have contained leaded petrol.

Refer to CITB Construction Site Safety.

Refer to Control of Lead Regulations 2002 and an associated Approved Code of Practice.

Risk Assessment - Activity - Manual Handling of Materials and Goods

Manual handling of loads/materials/equipment

Hazards

Hazards	Hazard Level	Likelihood Before Control Measure	Likelihood After Control Measure	Resultant Risk
Cuts and bruises	2	3	1	2
Dropping of load causing injury/damage.	3	3	2	6
Injury to back or upper limbs	3	3	1	3
Sprains/ strains (musculo skeletal)	2	3	1	2
Overall Resultant Level of Risk				6

Population at Risk	Site personnel - Client Personnel - General public - Other
PPE Requirements	Safety footwear
	Gloves
	Eyewear (if appropriate)

Control Measures to be applied

Consider the work to be undertaken and loads to be handled at an early stage of the project. Material Handling is to be minimised and mechanical equipment such as cranes, hoists, forklift trucks, barrows, dumpers etc are to be utilised wherever possible. For the handling/movement of large and heavy pieces of plant/equipment or materials, further RISK ASSESSMENTS as necessary shall be carried out to determine the correct method of material/manual handling to reduce the risk of injury to any of the operatives.

Where Material Handling is unavoidable and alternatives of using mechanical means of handling are impractical, the correct methods of manual handling must be employed. This will make the job easier as well as safer and reduce tiredness and fatigue. All lifting should be carried out by the proper use of the correct muscles. Back and abdominal muscles are weak – Leg and thigh muscles are stronger. The spine when straight and normal is reasonably strong but is considerably weakened when bent or arched. The ideal position for lifting is therefore, Straight back, knees bent, use leg and thigh muscles and keep loads close to the body.

To reduce effort and fatigue when lifting and handling objects there are several basic principles, which shall be adhered to at all times.

STANCE - Feet shall be hip width apart, with one foot in front of the other to provide stability in all

directions.

STRAIGHT BACK - The back shall be kept straight at all times. (This necessitates bending at the knees or ankles to get close down to the load), then RAISE with LEG MUSCLES pushing upwards.

CHIN - By raising the head and tucking in the chin, the spine is stabilised and the small muscles of the back are relaxed, and this helps to maintain a straight back when lifting.

CORRECT GRIP - A good grip makes maximum use of the palms of the hands, the ball of the thumb and the base of the fingers. This will relieve the forearm muscles of tension and prevent strained forearm muscles and fingers.

ARMS - Arms and elbows must always be close to the body so that the body does not become unbalanced. In this position the body will take the weight and not the fingers, wrists, arms, shoulder or back muscles.

FEET - One foot should be in advance of the other and POINTING IN THE DIRECTION OF TRAVEL, to prevent strain on one leg and the back muscles. This conserves energy and ensures the object moves in the direction that it is intended to go.

BODY WEIGHT – The body should be kept in its normal position to act as a counter balance to the load. Although the average person can expect to lift their own weight, provided the above principles are correctly followed, Operative should seek assistance preferably from another person of similar height and build (to prevent the load becoming unbalanced) if trying to lift loads in excess of their normal ability. Operative are to wear the correct Personal Protective Equipment for the operation in hand including goggles, glove, overalls/clothing and protective footwear. Large tools shall be fitted with a work-contacting element and the contact area should be as small as practicable.

The mechanical linkage, where fitted, between the work-contacting element and the trigger should be enclosed.

Quick release couplings shall be provided in the airline to the tool. With the air supply disconnected, the air in the tool should be immediately exhausted, thus rendering it inoperable.

Before an attempt is made to clear a blockage at the nose of the tool, the air supply should be disconnected.

Only to be used in accordance with makers instructions, which should be available.

Only dry, clean, regulated compressed air should be used to operate the tool.

Spent gas canisters shall be disposed of in a safe manner i.e. handed to the site supervisor for safe disposal.

The tool shall be examined by a competent person at least weekly and kept clean – a record of this to be in writing.

Refer to: HSE Guidance Note PM 17 - Pneumatic nailing and stapling tools.

Refer to: Manufacturer's guidance.

Refer to CITB Construction Site Safety

Risk Assessment - Activity - Scaffold erection and dismantling

the erection/dismantling or altering of scaffold

Hazards

Hazards	Hazard Level	Likelihood Before Control Measure	Likelihood After Control Measure	Resultant Risk
Manual handling	3	1	2	6
Materials falling	3	1	2	6
Scaffolding collapse	3	1	2	6
Scaffolding operatives falling	3	1	2	6
Overall Resultant Level of Risk				6

Population at Risk	Site personnel - General Public - Client personnel - other
PPE Requirements	Hard hat
	Safety footwear
	Gloves
	Eyewear (if required)
	Fall arrest (if required)

Control Measures to be applied

Scaffold to be assembled, dismantled or significantly altered only by or under the supervision of a competent person.

Depending on the complexity of the scaffolding selected an assembly/dismantling plan shall be drawn up by a competent person, this may be in the form of a standard plan, supplemented by items relating to specific details of the scaffold.

A copy of the plan including any instructions it may contain, shall be kept available for the use of persons engaged in the assembly, use, dismantling or alteration of the scaffolding until it the required tasks have been carried out.

All components of the scaffold will be in good condition and comply with relevant safety standards. Materials will be safely transported, unloaded or loaded and stored on site by prior arrangement. Scaffolders will be trained in manual handling techniques.

Material will be raised and lowered safely using mechanical means where practicable.

The erection/dismantling area will be effectively segregated from other work areas.

Barriers shall be positioned to prevent approach to work area by members of the public or by other site workers, plant or traffic.

operations should be planned at such times to create least risk to the public i..e.'out of hours' Operatives shall receive safety harness training, these are to be worn at all times whilst working on the scaffold and a record must be kep of the training.

safety harness shall be attached at all times to a suitable anchor point unless at a suitable guardrailed working platform.

materials will only be raised/lowered from a guardrailed working platform.

When scaffold not available for use it either, assembly, dismantling or alteration it shall be marked with general warning signs and access denied to working zones.

Work should not be carried out in adverse weather conditions or conditions that may jeopordise the safety of operatives involved.

Liaise with local authority if the scaffold affects footpaths or roads.

competent person is one who has received the appropriate specific traing in the operations envisaged and more particularly:

1. Understanding of the plan for assembly dismantling or alteration of the scaffold.

2.Safety during the assembly, dismantling or alteration of the scaffold.

3.Measures to prevent the risk of persons, materials or objects falling.

4.Safety measures in the evnt of advers weather conditions that could directly affect the scaffold.

5.Permissable loadings

6.Any other risks that may affect the assembly, dismantling or alteration of the scaffold.