

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of Access Equipment (Mobile Towers, MEWPS etc) at slab edges	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Injuries caused by falls from height 2. Access equipment falling over edge of slab 3. Equipment falling from tower / mewp 4. Vehicle striking tower / mewp 5. Incorrect erection (of tower) 6. Overhead/underground services.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives on tower and passing contractors/vehicles.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. Only a competent and certificated person to erect mobile towers (or use access equipment), as per manufacturer's instructions. 2. Area of works to be checked for underground/overhead services (where relevant). 3. Towers (mewps) are to be erected (operated) on firm, level ground. 4. (Daily/weekly) Inspections to be carried out by competent person and records kept. 5. Operatives to ensure brakes are locked on at all times while on the tower / equipment. 6. Tower to have double safety rails and toe-boards on all working levels. 7. Operatives to access work platform in a safe manner using the ladder from the inside of the tower or as per manufacturer's instructions. 8. Tower to be tied to the building securely where possible. 9. Before attempting to move tower, ensure there are no operatives still on it and all equipment is made safe. 10. All platform hatches are to be kept closed after access. 11. Do not exceed manufacturer's safe working load (SWL) on tower. 12. Do not overreach, ensure working platform is erected safely (correct height). 13. Ensure all operatives have been briefed on Risk Assessment and Method Statement and records of such briefings kept. 14. When working near slab edges (at columns etc) a physical barrier / component will be secured to the slab to prevent the access equipment wheels going over the slab edge. This could be as simple as a length of 4x3" timber fixed adjacent to the slab edge to act as a buffer.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Towers to be inspected prior to use each day	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Use of laser equipment (levelling equipment, line marking etc.)	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Damage to eyes/eyesight	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Working environment conditions / Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives and passing persons/People working within eyesight of the laser source	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 5 = Total 10</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM ✓
			HIGH
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. MAXIMUM "CLASS II" (2) Lasers are permitted only. Lasers are classed from 1-4, with "4" being the strongest/most hazardous 2. Use of laser equipment must be in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions. 3. Avoid direct looking into the laser beam. Warn any workers/3 rd parties to move away from the direction of the beam. Operatives to be advised on the risk of temporary blinding if accidentally looking directly into the line of sight of the laser beam. The site managers to ensure that the equipment is maintained and safe for use. 4. Ensure all operatives using lasers are experienced and competent in the equipment they are using, and have received a briefing of this risk assessment (and the method statement applicable.) 5. All tools to be uniquely marked, tagged and records of maintenance logged. Check laser daily for damage before use and report all faults immediately 6. Any use of lasers for setting out/levelling etc. Will be at low level (below waist height) only. Where works require lasers to be used above waist height, they will be carried out from within a controlled exclusion zone from 3 rd parties. 7. Toolbox Talk to be given on the use of lasers regularly. Operatives to be informed of risk of injury to other trades etc. Supervisor to check the work areas at regular intervals. 8. Suitable lighting to be installed as and when required. Cables must be installed above head height so to prevent any trip hazard. Maintain clear walkways through work areas – do not leave equipment on floor as tripping hazard. 9. Ensure laser is turned off when not in use/required any more. 10. Report all incidents/concerns to site management immediately. 11. Store idle lasers out of reach of inexperienced/non-competent persons. Lasers are dangerous in the hands of such users. 12. Do not use optical tools such as a telescope or transit to view the laser beam. Serious eye injury could result 13. Do not place the laser in a position which may cause anyone to intentionally or unintentionally stare into the laser beam. 14. Do not modify the laser in any way. Do not remove or deface warning labels. 15. Position the laser securely on a level surface, or ensure securely fastened/held/attached where used on vertical surfaces (such as magnetic positioning) Damage to the laser or serious injury could result if the laser falls. 16. Store lasers in their supplied boxes/casing only to prevent damage	
PPE arrangements: BS EN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 1 X Severity 5 = Total 5</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		All work areas checked before works and on completion of works, all new equipment checked i.e. PAT (where applicable) and maintenance recorded.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:			DATE:
OPERATION/PROCESS:	Abrasive wheels Cutting equipment		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:	1. Operator injury due to misuse, cuts and abrasions 2. Operator injury due to defective equipment 3. Individual injury – passer by 4. Fire hazards, sparks 5. Inhalation hazard – dust 6. Occupational – HAVS, Noise – prolonged exposure		
SECONDARY HAZARDS:	Weather conditions, Other contractors works		
EXPOSED PERSONS:	All operatives involved in the works		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 3 X Severity 5 = Total <u>15</u>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:			
1. All operatives involved to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. Certificate of training for blade exchange / installation required 3. Operator competence / training to ensure correct selection of blades to spindle speed, material being cut 4. Inspect tool before use, ensure in good working order – DO NOT USE if damaged or defective, missing guard etc.. 5. ALWAYS wear suitable eye protection to BS EN166b impact grade goggles, hearing protection and gloves 6. Ensure tool is switched off when re-fuelling or during blade installation 7. Complete HOT WORKS permit prior to use, do not operate near flammable / combustible materials. 8. Maintain fire extinguisher nearby when creating sparks 9. Ensure when cutting masonry / stone a water suppression system is used to 'dampen' down dust, eliminating inhalation hazards 10. Beware of cutting sparks etc, keep all others away from cutting area. 11. Use for short duration, intermittent use only to minimise HAVS & Noise exposure, arrange for assessment of exposure by Safety Advisor			
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total <u>8</u>			
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.			
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Alsipercha Installation / use	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights (and Pendulem effect). 2. Incorrect installation / structural stability 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy work area / access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Falling loads – Incorrect Slinging of Loads	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Carpenters / EP Installers / Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments. 2. Follow the correct sequence and details for the erection of Alsipercha – see Manufacturers installation procedure, consider; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spacings of conical cones / Alsipercha units (for area coverage) • Cones are installed correctly and plumb • Check components prior to lifting / installing (lift point, slings, fall arrest block etc) – ensure lifting certificates are available. 3. All loads to be slung by a competent slinger/ signaller. See Principal Contractor 'lift Plan' / OCL Lifting Risk Assessments. 4. Ensure access to the locating of the hangman into the conical tube is clear and secure. 5. Keep hands clear of potential pinch points when guiding the hangman into the conical tube. 6. Obtain Structural Engineers approval for use in columns. 7. Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the workface. Leading edge / work area to be segregated from other works / incomplete areas. 8. Do not work unprotected from outside of edge protection / handrails. Operatives to clip on to Alsipercha before entering unprotected / decking area. 9. Follow correct method for decking and working on edges for pendulem effect. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check SWL and working range of fall arrest block • Ensure rescue plan / arrangements are in place- Suspension Trauma. • Man rider/stretchers cage on site? (PC) 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Banking Vehicles	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Being struck by vehicles 2. Vehicles colliding with other Plant or site vehicles 3. Delivery drivers driving around site in unauthorised areas 4. Speeding on site 5. Children or Pets in delivery vehicles	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Delivery Drivers, Vehicle Banksman, The public/ passers by	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments 2. The banksman must make contact with the driver upon arrival to the site 3. Confirmation of the area to be unloaded must be established. 4. The driver must be made aware of the bandsman's role and responsibilities. 5. Method and understanding of Hand signals and communication must be agreed prior to banking any vehicle. 6. Ensure all delivery drivers comply with the site PPE requirements. 7. Drivers must be instructed to only accept directions from the recognised banksman and to watch and follow the instructions given. 8. If at any time the driver loses sight of the banksman the driver must STOP IMMEDIATELY. 9. When banking into site gates, 2 operatives minimum, control the pedestrians. 10. Maximum speed limit on site is 5mph, during banking procedures speed is to be kept to an absolute minimum (walking speed). 11. Banksman must NEVER stand behind any vehicle to direct it into a location. This must always be done from the front of the vehicle. 12. The banksman must ensure prior to starting that the area behind the vehicle is clear and safe to proceed. He must inform the driver of his intentions to do this and stand to one side of the vehicle while checking. 13. If at any time pedestrians or other contractors enter the area where the vehicle is going BOTH hands must be raised and crossed over above the head instructing the driver to STOP IMMEDIATELY. This forms part of the agreed hand-signal communication method. 14. Ensure vehicle radios and mobile phones are switched off during the vehicle banking procedure. 15. The banksman must maintain complete control of the vehicle movements. If miss-directed, stop the procedure and instruct the driver to manoeuvre back to the original position and start again. 16. When banking very large vehicles round corners or obstacles the banksman must take into consideration the slew of the trailer. 17. Banksman to ensure passengers or pets do not exit the vehicle at any time.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Installation of Canti deck	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Incorrect installation / structural stability 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy work area / access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Falling loads – Incorrect Slinging of Loads	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Carpenters / Debris fan Installers / Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read / been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments. 2. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site (TWC / TWS) 3. Wear fall restraint at all times when installing/removing. Operatives are to be fully trained in the wearing of harnesses and the fall arrest system in use. Use an inner column to secure fall restraint inertia reel, directly behind the location point. 4. Ensure a controlled exclusion zone at ground level and slab level from 3 rd parties to the works. 5. Follow the correct sequence and design drawings for the assembly and installation of canti decks – see Manufacturers procedures, consider; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not mix components from different systems Check materials are free from damage Installed as per the design requirements. Check correct measurements of internal support section. 6. Ensure all lifting equipment and accessories hold current thorough examination and recorded inspection. 7. Use tag lines to aid the location of the deck. Keep hands/limbs clear of any potential pinch points. 8. Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the workplace. 9. Establish best access at every stage. 10. Do not work unprotected from outside of edge protection / handrails. 11. Ensure the slab is capable of taking the imposed loadings from the fan. TWC to give permission to install. Consider back propping to the levels below and above according to the design. Canti decks are to be classed as TW cat 2. TWC to issue permit to access and load the deck. 12. All loads to be slung by a competent slinger/ signaller. See Principal Contractor 'lift Plan' 13. Relocation procedures are to follow the same controls	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Cantilevered decks	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Correct installation / erection of falsework 2. Falling from height 3. Materials or items falling 4. Incorrect use of Harnesses 5. Not hooked on correctly	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors walking into area / underneath	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives, adjacent operatives, other trades	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives involved in the operation will be fully aware of the methods used in this activity and that the operation will be supervised at all times. 2. The work area & or area below the work area will be fully cordoned off with physical barriers and warning signage will be displayed. 3. All falsework erection / cantilevers to be carried out as per the Temporary works Design (Peri / Titan etc) in accordance with TW Procedure (Principal Contractor / OCL). 4. Dimensions on TW drawings / design to be adhered to unless confirmed in writing by the TWD. Any alterations to be approved. 5. Method / sequence of erection to be in accordance with Manufacturers information / erection procedures (see Method Statement). 6. All necessary precautions are taken to ensure that persons do not walk or work beneath operatives carrying out work at high level. 7. All safety equipment, staging, safety harnesses, anchorage's, etc. are inspected not less frequently than weekly and any defects noted during the inspections or reported by operatives shall be attended to immediately. All personnel will visually inspect their equipment immediately prior to use and any defective equipment should be exchanged or repaired before use. 8. All working areas at height will be guarded by edge protection to prevent falls of persons and materials where practical, or other suitable protective procedures will be used. 9. All operatives that work at height, in mobile platforms (MEWP) or work near open edges will wear and be trained in the use of safety harnesses / fall arrest equipment. All attachment points for the safety equipment will be tested and clearly identified. 10. All operatives must inform Supervisors of any hazards, do not take chances. Extra care taken in inclement weather. 11. Cantilevered decks are to be struck by angling the inner falsework legs in order to retrieve the plywood INTO the building and avoid potential falling materials.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Concrete columns	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Power tools - ensure in good order 6. Skin damage - Chemical burns 7. Health Hazards - inhalation of dusts 8. Falling loads - only trained slingers to sling- do not take loads over persons	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Labourers/ Carpenters/ Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
<u>LIKELIHOOD</u> 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		<u>SEVERITY</u> 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH ✓			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments inc. COSHH when relevant. 2. Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours 3. Tie lifting points securely when lowering in prefabricated column steel. 4. Trained slinger to sling loads 5. Remote release rebar from lifting accessory 6. Use a footed ladder when unhooking crane from rebar if work platform is not appropriate 7. Use lifting points and control ropes when positioning column boxes 8. Use a footed ladder to unhook crane form shutter if work platform is not appropriate 9. Fix bottom of column box securely to slab 10. Access tower erected for work at top of column box 11. Do not blow out unless all operatives' eyes are protected. 12. Eye protection must be worn during concrete pours to protect against splashes; this includes other trades if nearby (Carpenters, Steel fixers). 13. Do not leave skin bare. 14. Check for skin disorders periodically 15. Do not pour too rapidly. 16. Do not allow spillage to accumulate. 17. Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus. 18. Maintain safe access.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Concrete operations large pours	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Skin damage - Chemical burns 6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dusts 7. Concrete splashes to Eyes	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Concrete Operatives/ Steel fixers nearby	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments inc. COSHH when relevant. 2. Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours 3. Ensure accesses to slab pours (ply/scaffold boards) are in place as a walkway over rebar. 4. Provide safe access to columns and walls - e.g. work platforms with ladders, toeboards and handrails. 5. Do not blow out unless all operatives' eyes are protected. 6. Eye protection must be worn during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades if nearby (Carpenters, Steel fixers) 7. Do not leave skin bare. 8. Check for skin disorders periodically. 9. Obtain lights if late work likely (finishing / covering). 10. Establish NO-GO zone under decking (if slab pour). 11. Do not pour too rapidly. 12. Do not allow spillage to accumulate. 13. Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk		Pumping Concrete: 14. Only trained operators are to operate the pump. 15. Keep clear of hopper grill/augers /rams/blow out areas. 16. Couplers to have safety pins 17. Use catch basket when blowing out. 18. Release pressure before investigating blockages.	
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Concrete placement small localised pours	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Skin damage - Chemical burns 6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dusts 7. Eye Damage - Concrete splashes to Eyes	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Concrete Operatives/ Steel fixers nearby	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments inc. COSHH when relevant. 2. Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours 3. Do not blow out unless all operatives' eyes are protected. 4. Eye protection must be worn during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades if nearby (Carpenters, Steel fixers). 5. Do not leave skin bare. 6. Check for skin disorders periodically 7. Do not pour too rapidly. 8. Do not allow spillage to accumulate. 9. Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus. 10. Maintain safe access.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Construction Vehicle Directing and Wheel Washing	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles striking personnel or materials falling off Site operatives wandering around the gate area Vehicles reversing, speeding. Slip Hazards on the public footpath. Eye Injuries. Failure of equipment. 	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Traffic operatives/other contractors.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH ✓			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		Vehicle Directing: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All operatives are to undergo induction training reference site-specific traffic procedures. Traffic Control Operatives to wear high visibility jackets. All delivery/vehicle drivers will be verbally briefed on Site Rules to include: Access/egress procedure (No reversing without the Traffic Operative) PPE Requirements Traffic routes in/out of project (if required) Delivery areas. Means of communication (i.e. hand signals if reversing) Speed limits. Traffic operatives are to ensure that all vehicles whilst on site have their 4-way flashers/flashing beacon on at all times. Reversing of vehicle will be kept to a minimum on site Traffic Operatives to ensure other contractors do not enter hazards areas. Organised traffic free pedestrian routes to be clearly defined and signage prominently displayed. When directing the delivery vehicle the Traffic Operative will not stand directly in front or behind the vehicle. Remaining to one side, the operative will stay visible to the driver in his mirrors at all times and provide clear hand signals directing the vehicle if reversing is necessary. The Traffic Operative will confirm to the driver the destination on site prior to allowing access. All site signage relating to Traffic Management to be checked at regular intervals by Principal Contractor. 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk		Vehicle Wheel Washing: The Traffic Operative will also be responsible for washing the wheels of our vehicles only He will not wash or direct vehicle for other contractors. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Check the jet wash is in good working order prior to using it and free from projectile dirt. Wheels will be cleaned from the front to the back directing the jet into the site at all times. Check no site operatives or public passersby are in the hazardous area while using the jet. Ensure the public footpath is kept clean and slip free after the vehicle has left site. Waterproof PPE to be worn and eye protection as necessary 	
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 3 = Total 6			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Edge protection Installation / removal (BS EN 13374 Class A)	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Incorrect installation / structural stability 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy work area / access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Falling loads – Incorrect Slings of Loads	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Carpenters / EP Installers / Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments. 2. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site (TWC / TWS) 3. Where fall restraint at all times when installing/removing. Operatives are to be fully trained in the wearing of harnesses and the fall arrest system in use. 4. Follow the correct sequence and design drawings for the erection of Edge Protection – see Manufacturers installation procedure, consider; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not mix components from different systems Check materials are free from damage Installed as per BS EN 13374 for Class loadings. Check correct spacings, anchor points, spacings, gaps etc 5. Do not deviate from drawings unless authorised by the design provider – Peri / Titan etc. 6. Get a permit before loading / striking 7. Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the workface. 8. Establish best access at every stage. Barrier off work / striking area to prevent unauthorised access. 9. Do not work unprotected from outside of edge protection / handrails. 10. Erection / removal gang to wear suitable harness and be attached to suitable anchor point – NOT the Edge Protection panels. 11. Ensure there is a suitable working platform capable of accepting the load. 12. All loads to be slung by a competent slinger/ signaller. See Principal Contractor 'lift Plan'	
PPE arrangements: BS EN 397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN 345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN 471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN 420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN 166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN 352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN 149 – RPE ✓ BS EN 365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN 345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Site Engineering	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Being struck by mechanical plant 6. Health hazards - additional PPE may be needed if working in noisy, dusty areas 7. COSHH - disposal of spray paint tins – See associated COSHH Assessment	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Engineers, Engineers Assistant, Labourers	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total <u>20</u>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All engineers to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments 2. keep away from traffic routes & slewing area 3. Do not bang in pegs or pins unless area known to be clear of services 4. Draw up site sketch before going to work, with double checks 5. Fill in survey book and QA checks 6. Mark travellers on profiles 7. Maintain off-sets, grid lines and TBM's away from work 8. Keep hands clear of pegs when banging in except to start it 9. Watch for site vehicles 10. Beware overhead lines when levelling Protect setting out points with tape or barriers 11. DO NOT look into line of laser 12. If survey stations are on edges of buildings, keep inside handrail / wear harness 13. DO NOT ask the chainman to access unsafe areas 14. Beware fingers on tape nicks when reeling in steel tapes 15. If working on rebar mats , use the walkways 16. Take great care when climbing / descending ladders with instruments. Use stairs, even if longer way round. 17. Do not work on areas that are unsafe e.g. leading edges / Incomplete scaffolding	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total <u>8</u>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Falsework as a working platform	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Collapse of structure 3. Slip/trip hazards	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Labourers/ Steel Fixers/ Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments. 2. Ensure the correct sequence and design drawings for the erection of falsework have been followed. 3. Fall restraint/arrest equipment must be in full use at all times ANYWHERE on a piece of decking that has not got all sides and leading edges protected by collective measures such as combisafe, edge protect, k-guard or guard railing. 4. Prior to opening for general access without fall restraint.arrest, the TWS is to inspect the section/area of falsework intended to access and complete a sign off against the design. 5. Edge protection must remain in place at all times. 6. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site during these works 7. Ensure that a permit is created before loading with steel/materials, from the TWC 8. Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the workface. 9. Maintain good housekeeping to minimise the possibility of slips or trips	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Falsework strike & Erect	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Health Hazards - inhalation of dusts & oils 6. Falling loads – Incorrect Slings of Loads	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Labourers/ Steel Fixers/ Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments inc. COSHH when relevant. 2. Follow the correct sequence and design drawings for the erection of formwork and falsework. 3. Do not deviate from drawings unless authorised by the design provider with new design supplied and approved by the TWC 4. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 5. Get a permit before loading, pouring, striking from the TWC 6. Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the workforce. 7. Do not allow work in areas directly below especially during striking 8. Establish best access at every stage 9. Work from ground level where possible. 10. Always follow the pour pattern / sequence 11. Do not work from outside of edge protection / handrails 12. Ensure there is a suitable working platform capable of accepting the load. 13. When above ground erecting decking always: - where practicable work from platform - use an installed fall prevention system - the supervisor will determine safest alternative to work platform 14. Ensure manual handling is kept to a minimum. 15. All loads to be slung by a competent slinger/ signaller. See Principal Contractor 'Lift Plan'	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:			DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:	High Vibration exposure - HAVS			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:	1. Personal injury: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short duration – short term numbness • Long duration – long term numbness, vibration white finger, joint inflammation, Musculoskeletal injury 			
SECONDARY HAZARDS:	Weather conditions, Other contractors works			
EXPOSED PERSONS:	All operatives involved in the works			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours		
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY				
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc		
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25				
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 3 X Severity 4 = Total 12</i>				
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH				
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All operatives involved be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings CDM design requirement to minimise expose by designing out need for scabbling,, drilling pile trimming etc..etc Use design techniques, retarder, pile cut off membrane, cast in fixings etc to eliminate high vibration activities Use mechanical NON Hand Held tools, breakers etc fitted to machines. Eg. pile cruncher Select low vibratory / smooth tools for works Obtain vibration data for equipment being used Ensure equipment is in good order, efficient and effective will minimise use and exposure duration. Carry out works in intermittently to allow for circulatory recover between tool use Keep hands warm, always wear suitable gloves Carry out Vibration assessment to establish Action levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Below 2.5m/s A8 – no action required, monitor vibration levels • Above 2.5m/s A8 - reduce trigger times / exposure, maintain sharp effective equipment to reduce usage time, rotate workers, Individuals short report tingling sensation or cold hands Regular monitoring Occupational health checks may be necessary – Stockholm test 				
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓ </td> </tr> </table>				PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓				
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8				
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.				
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.				
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW				
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:		

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:			DATE:
OPERATION/PROCESS:	Hazardous materials - COSHH		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:	1. Personal injury: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhalation of fume, dusts etc Skin irritation, burn etc Ingestion Contamination of wound 		
SECONDARY HAZARDS:	Weather conditions, Other contractors works		
EXPOSED PERSONS:	All operatives involved in the works		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 3 X Severity 5 = Total 15</i>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. CDM – design specification – to specify non hazardous materials, low risk materials 3. Select low hazard materials by substitution 4. Undertake COSHH assessment based on MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) and brief workers 5. Operative training and appropriate PPE 6. Storage arrangements in accordance with COSHH Assessment 7. Always maintain good ventilation 8. Appropriate disposal of empty containers	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Installing Ply decking	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Materials falling 3. Tools falling	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Labourers/ Steel Fixers/ Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments for the works involved 2. All operatives to hold NVQ competence in falsework erection. 3. Ensure the correct sequence and design drawings for the erection of falsework have been followed. 4. Fall restraint/arrest equipment must be in full use at all times ANYWHERE on a piece of decking that has not got all sides and leading edges protected by collective measures such as combisafe, edge protect, k-guard or guard railing. 5. When working near the perimeter, over areas likely to be populated by pedestrians, the public, or neighbouring property, that collective protection from materials is achieved. E.G. Debris fan nets or scaffolding. Crash deck protected walkways below etc. 6. Where tools could fall over a perimeter edge. Tools should be tethered to the operative. 7. Access to the slab below the decking operation should be restricted for the above reasons. 8. DO NOT LAY DECKING IN HIGH WINDS 9. Ply decking should be secured by nail to the secondary beams immediately upon placing. This is to avoid unsecure ply sheets being missed. 10. Decking is to be a 2no. Operative process. Normally with one operative carrying out the cutting of ply and passing to the operative laying the ply. This is to minimise the plant and materials in the way of laying ply safely. 11. DO NOT permit access to anybody not secured to a fall protection system until the TWS have given authorisation. 12. Install edge protection progressively as the works continue. This minimises leading edges for possible falls as the works progress 13. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site during these works 14. Ensure there is a clearly defined, secure access and egress route to and from the decking. 15. Maintain good housekeeping to minimise the possibility of slips or trips	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:			DATE:
OPERATION/PROCESS:	Manual Handling		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:	1. Manual handling – back injury, joint injury etc..		
SECONDARY HAZARDS:	Weather conditions, Other contractors works		
EXPOSED PERSONS:	All operatives involved in the works		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
<u>LIKELIHOOD</u> 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		<u>SEVERITY</u> 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 3 X Severity 5 = Total 15</i>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓ </div> <div style="width: 65%;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All operatives involved in the works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings Manual handling training and assessment for higher risk loads such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy loads Awkward shaped loads Loads requiring more than 1 person Very repetitive work Needing to stoop of carry over long distance Carrying upstairs Fluid / moving load Sharp or HOT loads Prepare individual manual handling assessments as per company policy for higher risk manual loads Ensure individual is capable of lifting, prior KENETIC handling training required Gloves should be worn at all times when lifting Always use mechanical lifting equipment where practicable for heavy loads such as kerb lifters etc.. Use manual lifting aids such as wheel barrows etc to overcome travel distance Keep everyone away from lifting area when lowering loads </div> </div>			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.			
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:			DATE:		
OPERATION/PROCESS:	Materials Handling				
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:	1. Manual handling – back injury, joint injury etc.. 2. Mechanical <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fall of load Incorrect slinging – load displacement Injury to others 				
SECONDARY HAZARDS:	Weather conditions, Other contractors works				
EXPOSED PERSONS:	All operatives involved in the works				
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours			
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc			
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25					
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 3 X Severity 5 = Total 15</i>					
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH					
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:					
1. All operatives involved to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. Manual handling training and assessment for higher risk loads such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heavy loads Awkward shaped loads Loads requiring more than 1 person Very repetitive work Needing to stoop of carry over long distance Carrying upstairs Fluid / moving load 3. Always use mechanical lifting equipment where practicable for heavy loads 4. Use manual lifting aids such as wheel barrows etc to overcome travel distance 5. Certificate of training for plant operator, forklift, crane etc.. 6. Certificate of training for slinger banksman 7. Test / thorough examination Certificate for plant, equipment & accessory 8. Only trained operator to operate plant & equipment 9. Only trained slinger to sling load 10. DO NOT LIFT load directly overhead 11. Use guide ropes to control load in awkward situations or adverse weather 12. Keep everyone away from lifting area when lowering loads					
<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓ </td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓					
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.					
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.					
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:			

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Noisy operations	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Personal injury: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short duration - Headaches, fatigue • Long duration – Industrial Deafness 	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All operatives involved in the works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 3 X Severity 5 = Total 15</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives involved to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. Select low noise tools for works 3. Maintain mufflers, silencers etc to mechanical plant 4. Keep others away Noisy area – establish Hearing Protection Zone 5. Carry out detailed Noise Assessment when having to shout to be heard over a 1m distance 6. Carry out noise assessment to establish Action levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • below 80dBA – no action required, monitor noise levels • Above 80dBA - reduce noise exposure, noise levels or duration and provide suitable hearing protection if asked by operative, operative awareness training • Above 85dBA – re-evaluate quieter plant or process, erect hearing protection zones, mandatory hearing protection wearing, operative awareness training • Erect noise baffle screens to protect others • If levels exceed peak 140dBA – stop works and re-evaluate 7. Regular monitoring	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Portable woodworking tools; ie Skilsaws, Drills, Jigsaws etc	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Struck by tool, 2. Electric shock, 3. Equipment failure, 4. Operator error, 5. Slip/trip/fall hazards.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 3 = Total 12</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. Ensure correct tools are used for the task in hand. 2. Ensure all operatives are trained in equipment they are using and have received information/instruction/supervision relating to such equipment (certificated if applicable). 3. All equipment to comply with Electricity at Work Regulations: 4. All tools are serviceable – report defects immediately. Guards must be in place 5. Tools to have current PAT – 3 months 6. All tools to be uniquely marked, tagged and records of maintenance logged. 7. All electric power tools are to be checked daily for damage before use and faults reported immediately i.e. guards, safety devices. 8. All electric leads to be checked daily for abrasion/damage and positioned safely to minimise slip/trip/fall hazards. 9. Clear up debris regularly (housekeeping on completion of works) 10. Where applicable, ensure dust collection/extraction is in place. 11. Full PPE to be available and used when required, goggles/gloves/dust mask/ear defenders. 12. Keep hands/limbs clear of moving parts. 13. All operatives to be briefed on Risk Assessment and Method Statements (records kept of such briefings). 14. All areas where works are to be carried out to be checked for mechanical and electrical services before works commence. 15. Before works commence ensure working area is clear of general site hazards and access/egress to such areas are unrestricted.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 3 = Total 6</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above controls are adhered to.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Reinforcement fixing	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Power tools – Poor Maintenance 6. Abrasive wheels – lack of Eye protection & incorrect selection of wheel. 7. Falling loads – Incorrect Slings of Loads	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Labourers/ Steel Fixers/ Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments inc. COSHH when relevant. 2. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 3. Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the workplace. 4. Ensure all protruding rebar ends are covered over, where necessary, by plastic stop ends or plywood 5. Ensure there is a suitable working platform capable of accepting the load. 6. Keep loads near standards or supports. 7. Ensure manual handling is kept to a minimum. 8. Lift column cages from approx. 1/3 down, the lifting chains will go down the inside of the cage, come out, and be attached to bars fixed to the outside. This system allows for remote release when the cage is fixed in position. 9. When prefabbing walls, 'double tie' additional rebar diagonally to prevent twisting/racking of the cage. 10. On larger rebar cages an additional 'spreader' may be required to prevent over bending during lifting. 11. Do not lift on tying wire, take a "double wrap" around bars or bundles 12. Stack on timbers / baulks / dunnage 13. Get help when handling long or heavy bars. 14. Ensure all tools & equipment is well maintained & in good order. 15. Abrasive Wheels to be changed by a trained/ competent person only 16. All loads to be slung by a competent slinger/ signaller.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe unloading of Lorries/ Working at height on the back of a lorry	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falls - When working from heights • Falling Materials - ensure materials have been stacked safely before moving. • Hand injuries - Handling sharp materials • Health Hazards - Inhalation of exhaust fumes • Slip, Trips etc - Untidy access routes 	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Traffic operatives/other contractors.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All Banksmen to ensure air bags are placed at both sides of the vehicle. 2 high and 2 side by side. (If Applicable) 2. All Banksmen to ensure that if air/ bean bags are not in use then other means of fall protection are in use. (I.e. Fixed handrail or harnesses from an alsina system) 3. Banksmen to ensure load is secure and safe before accessing the work area. 4. Ensure ladder access is in place at rear of vehicle. 5. Ensure ladder access is footed when in use. 6. Only the designated Banksmen to be on the vehicle at any one time. 7. Vehicle to have engine switched off prior to start of works 8. Ensure full PPE is worn at all times, to include gloves when required if handling sharp objects. 9. All operatives to be briefed on the method statement and have a good understanding of it. 10. Lifting co-ordinator to ensure risk assessment is adhered to at all times.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of Ladders – Core access	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling off ladder 2. Ladder falling 3. Injuries from falls 4. Access 5. Overhead services 6. Unstable ground.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Persons using ladders/other contractors.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 X Severity 4 = Total 16			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM ✓
			HIGH
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		Following checks to be made prior to use: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Source alternative access equipment/method as a first measure where possible, can access be made through an opening at ground/slab level? Where not possible, Check with supervisor for permission to retrieve a ladder. Check Ladder for damage and report all defects. Check ladder for id tag and current (within 1no. week) date of inspection Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable within the core and underground/overhead services are not present. All ladders are to be secured – tied off at the top or footed during use. When placing the ladder from above, ensure that fall restraint equipment is used where a fall from height is possible. Place ladder into the core at the correct angle and secure the ladder from the top end to the structure/formwork. Once secure, ladder can be used for access. When removing the ladder, reverse this action. Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%). Complete Permit to use ladder from the PC Do not over reach/stretch (reposition access equipment). Don't take chances. Keep 3 points of contact at all times on the ladder. (2 feet and torso or 2 feet and 1 hand, ensure this is achieved when carrying tools) Ensure Ladder passes 4 rungs minimum past the access point/core top. Ensure all operatives read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and Control Measures stipulated. Keep ladders secured away when not in use to prevent un-authorised access/use 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure all ladders and stepladders are inspected regularly.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of Ladders – Deck access and working platforms access	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling off ladder 2. Ladder falling 3. Injuries from falls 4. Access 5. Overhead services 6. Unstable ground.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Persons using ladders/other contractors.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 X Severity 4 = Total 16			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM ✓
			HIGH
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		Following checks to be made prior to use: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Source alternative access equipment as a first measure where possible, can the stairs be progressed earlier? Can stair towers be used? Where not possible, Check with supervisor for permission to retrieve a ladder. Check Ladder for damage and report all defects. Check ladder for id tag and current (within 1no. week) date of inspection and continue to record inspection every 1 week minimum. Visual inspection by the supervisor daily. RE-INSPECT each time the ladder is moved between floors and obtain new permit. Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable and underground/overhead services are not present. All ladders are to be secured – tied off at the top or footed during use. When placing the ladder, have another operative foot it whilst it is tied secure to the structure. Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%). Complete Permit to use ladder from the PC. Do not over reach/stretch (reposition access equipment). Don't take chances. Keep 3 points of contact at all times on the ladder. (2 feet and torso or 2 feet and 1 hand, ensure this is achieved when carrying tools between floors.) Ensure Ladder passes 4 rungs minimum past the step off platform. Ensure all operatives read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and Control Measures stipulated. Keep ladders secured away when not in use to prevent un-authorised access/use 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure all ladders and stepladders are inspected regularly.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of Ladders – Formwork ‘hooking & unhooking’	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling off ladder 2. Ladder falling 3. Injuries from falls 4. Access 5. Overhead services 6. Unstable ground.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Persons using ladders/other contractors.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = “7 day “ injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 X Severity 4 = Total 16			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM ✓
			HIGH
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:			
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓		Following checks to be made prior to use: 1. Source alternative access equipment as a first measure where possible (podium steps, Mobile tower, MEWP – where qualified to use) 2. Check with supervisor for permission to use Ladder. 3. Check all equipment for damage and report all defects. 4. Check ladder for id tag and current (within 1no. week) date of inspection 5. Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable and underground/overhead services are not present. 6. All ladders are to be secured – tied off at the top or footed during use. 7. Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%). 8. Complete Permit to use ladder from the PC 9. Do not over reach/stretch (reposition access equipment) 10. Where works are within 3m of the slab edge, utilise Man anchor fall arrest as per the Method statement. 11. Don't take chances. When works exceed max 10 mins. Abort operation and seek advice from supervisor. 12. Keep 3 points of contact at all times on the ladder. (2 feet and torso or 2 feet and 1 hand) 13. Ensure stepladders are of an adequate height and can spread to full extent. 14. All support ropes/chains are secure and not damaged. 15. Ensure all nuts, bolts and screws are present and secure. 16. Operatives are not to work more than 2/3 up the ladder. 17. Ensure all operatives read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and Control Measures stipulated. 18. Keep ladders secured away when not in use to prevent un-authorised access/use	
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure all ladders and stepladders are inspected regularly.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of Ladders – Formwork securing (bolt tightening etc)	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling off ladder 2. Ladder falling 3. Injuries from falls 4. Access 5. Overhead services 6. Unstable ground.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Persons using ladders/other contractors.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 X Severity 4 = Total 16			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM ✓
CONTROL MEASURES		HIGH	
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		Following checks to be made prior to use: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Source alternative access equipment as a first measure where possible (podium steps, Mobile tower, MEWP – where qualified to use) Check with supervisor for permission to use Ladder. Check all equipment for damage and report all defects. Check ladder for id tag and current (within 1no. week) date of inspection Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable and underground/overhead services are not present. All ladders are to be secured – tied off at the top or footed during use. Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%). Complete Permit to use ladder from the PC. Do not over reach/stretch (reposition access equipment) Where works are within 3m of the slab edge, utilise Man anchor fall arrest as per the Method statement. Don't take chances. When works exceed max 10 mins. Abort operation and seek advice from supervisor. Keep 3 points of contact at all times on the ladder. (2 feet and torso or 2 feet and 1 hand) Operatives are not to work more than 2/3up the ladder. Ensure all operatives read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and Control Measures stipulated. Keep ladders secured away when not in use to prevent un-authorised access/use 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure all ladders and stepladders are inspected regularly.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of Mobile Towers	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Injuries caused by falls from height 2. Tower falling 3. Equipment falling from tower 4. Vehicle striking tower 5. Incorrect erection 6. Overhead/underground services.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives on tower and passing contractors/vehicles.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. Only a competent and PASMA certificated persons to erect mobile towers, as per manufacturer's instructions. 2. Area of works to be checked for underground/overhead services. 3. Towers are to be erected on firm, level ground. 4. (Daily/weekly) Inspections to be carried out by competent person and records kept. 5. Operatives to ensure brakes are locked on at all times while on the tower. 6. Tower to have double safety rails and toe-boards on all working levels. 7. Operatives to access work platform in a safe manner using the ladder from the inside of the tower or as per manufacturer's instructions. 8. Tower to be tied to the building securely where possible. 9. Before attempting to move tower, ensure there are no operatives still on it and all equipment is made safe. 10. All platform hatches are to be kept closed after access. 11. Do not exceed manufacturer's safe working load (SWL) on tower. 12. Do not overreach, ensure working platform is erected safely (correct height). 13. Ensure all operatives have been briefed on Risk Assessment and Method Statement and records of such briefings kept.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Towers to be inspected prior to use each day	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Silica & general site dust	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inhalation of dust particles 2. Respiratory problems 3. Injury to Eyes 4. Migration of dust to other work areas 5. Migration of dust outside site 6. Slip, trip & fall risk if settled 7. Contamination of clothing 	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Process of task (Other contractors works)	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives, other contractors, visitors, general public	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: Site Hours only
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 X Severity 4 = Total 20			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH ✓			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT BRIEFING, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE etc		All operatives to be fully briefed on the contents of the Risk Assessment All operatives to be briefed on the Method Statement relating to the risk of Wood Dust General site dust <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use correct tools for the job. Fit extraction to the tool if this is practicable 2. Make sure the tool is in good condition and used as intended 3. Wear appropriate RPE (Respiratory Personal Equipment) Face fit Testing all operatives 4. Where practicable, create an exclusion zone to avoid dust migration to other areas of site 5. Create physical barrier if adjacent to site to avoid migration to outside areas, e.g. school (Site hoarding)? 6. Damp down dust if non absorbent material 7. Areas producing high levels of dust are to be vacuumed using a dust class M (medium Hazard) vacuum cleaner NOT swept to minimise the volume of airborne particles (or use hoover attachment) 8. Toolbox talks to be given to all operatives regarding personal hygiene regarding contamination of clothing, eating and drinking etc. 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE (FFP3) ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk		Silica Dust <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where activities produce Silica dust, specific strict controls will be implemented. 2. Where necessary / appropriate, the task or process will be damped down using water spray or attachment. 3. The activity will be segregated from adjacent trades / operatives. 4. Operatives involved will be issued with and wear FFP3 masks and be Face Fit Tested. 5. Other relevant PPE will be worn as required. 	
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.(Managers to ensure control measures are adhered to and extraction is maintained so far as is reasonably practicable.)	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:			DATE:
OPERATION/PROCESS:	Slinging Loads / Banksman		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:	1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials when levelling decks		
SECONDARY HAZARDS:	Weather conditions, Other contractors works		
EXPOSED PERSONS:	Slinger banksman, Carpenters, Steelfixers, Labourers		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments 2. All Banksman/ Slingers to have a valid certificate of training. 3. Follow Lift Plan requirements 4. Ensure all chains, slings and shackles etc have been inspected and are in good sound condition. Records of inspections to be maintained. 5. Locate lifting point(s) 6. Ensure the lifting bars / points are securely tied (double tied or ringed at rebar junctions) 7. Ensure slings are securely attached to each load 8. Slinger to ensure the load is level 9. Ensure the area is clear of all personnel before lifting or landing 10. Ensure the load is landed safely before releasing the chain(s) 11. Ensure good communication at all times 12. Ladders to be fixed or footed if used. 13. Harnesses to be worn if working at heights near leading edges and hooked on to suitable hook on point. 14. No lifting to be carried out during inclement weather conditions.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:	Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and works are carried out in accordance with the lifting plan		
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.		
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Storage of fuels / flammables	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flammable liquids 2. Flammable/combustible materials 3. Explosions 4. Damage to services 5. Health Hazard 	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Other works being carried out in the area	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives, other contractors, visitors, general public	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: Site Hours only
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 4 = Total 16</i>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM ✓ HIGH			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT BRIEFING, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE etc		All operatives to be fully briefed on the contents of the Risk Assessment All operatives to be briefed on the Method Statement relating to the risk of Fire Prevention/Awareness <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comply with the Site Fire Plan, obtain Hot works Permit for any works creating a spark or creating heat e.g. cutting with Abrasive wheel 2. All fuels to be stored in a controlled and designated area / compound as agreed with Principal Contractor. Return to this area after use. 3. Flammable materials to be stored in appropriate, original containers, with lids in place & tightened. 4. Containers to be kept on bunds of 110% capacity, or 25% where more than 4 containers kept together. 5. Comply with the Hot Works Permit requirements, e.g. suitable fire extinguishing facilities for the materials, second operative to carry out fire watch whilst cutting operations are taking place 6. Ensure Combustible materials away from the working process 7. Maintain Good Housekeeping avoiding build up of flammable materials 8. Identify any CoSHH that may result in unexpected ignition of cutting, e.g. materials not coated in grease agents 9. Comply with the waste management controls – do not cross contaminate skips or site bins – Mastic in designated skip for waste removal etc. 10. Supervisor to monitor activities and consult with the PC for any process which may create a risk due to other trades in areas. 11. Ensure a suitable area is designated for working under Hot Works Permit requirements and suitable physical barriers are in place to alert and protect other operatives 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure individuals are aware of the site waste management policy and briefed on likely risks.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:	"		DATE:
OPERATION/PROCESS:	Temporary Works		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:	1. TW failure, collapse etc.. 2. Falls - when working from heights 3. Falls - when working from ladders 4. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 5. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dusts & oils 7. Falling loads – Incorrect propping of Loads		
SECONDARY HAZARDS:	Weather conditions, Other contractors works		
EXPOSED PERSONS:	Labourers, carpenters and site operatives		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. TWC to be appointed by PC as per BS5975:2008 (7.1) 2. Site Temporary works management system to be implemented by TWC BS5975:2008 (6.3.2.2.) - Implement system 3. TWC arrangements for inspection, checking, prior to loading, unloading and dismantle, TW register etc BS5975:2008 (7.2.5) 4. Ensure suitable design for all Temporary Works & issue to TWC 5. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method Statement and Risk Assessments inc. COSHH when relevant. 6. Follow the correct sequence and design drawings for the erection & dismantle of temporary works. 7. Do not deviate from drawings unless authorised by the design provider 8. Ensure supervision is suitably trained, may act as TWS if needed. 9. Get a permit before loading or striking 10. Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the workface. Do not allow work in areas directly below, erect barriers. 11. Establish best access at every stage, work from ground level where possible. 12. Ensure working platform capable of accepting the load. 13. Do not work from outside of edge protection / handrails unless secure to harness / fall prevention. 14. When above ground erecting platforms to work from, or working from access equipment always: - work from within platform - use fall prevention system (harnesses as last resort) - the supervisor will determine safest alternative to work platform 15. Before using safety harnesses, ensure inspected, operative is trained and a rescue system has been arranged	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:	Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.		
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.		
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Use of compressed air tools & hoses	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Pressurised air lines / excessive pressure 2. Mechanical failure / airline failure (rupture) 3. Flying particles / Projectiles blowing into the Eyes 4. Noise	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operative using the air tool / nearby operatives carrying out adjacent works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments 2. All compressed air tools to be in good order and checked for signs of damage / wear & tear regularly and before each use – report defects. 3. All joints in air lines / connections to have 'whip checks' attached. 4. All connections to be proper 'Tee' type and not 'home-made' / ad-hoc (tying wire etc). 5. Only authorised persons or those involved with the activity to be present on the working area 6. Do not blow out unless all operatives' eyes are protected – including persons in close proximity. 7. Eye protection must be worn (goggles not glasses) to protect against flying objects, this includes other trades if nearby (Carpenters, Steel fixers) 8. Ensure good supervision 9. Ensure access to the work area/slab is clear (ply/scaffold boards) are in place as a walkway over rebar. 10. Establish NO-GO zone to working area & Hearing Protection zone / radius.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Use of Harness and Lanyards	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling from height 2. Incorrect use/fit of Harnesses 3. Incorrect selection of lanyard 4. Not hooked on correctly	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives involved in the operation will be fully trained in the wearing of harnesses and use of fall arrest/restraint equipment being used. Training will also be held for the correct inspection of the equipment prior to use. 2. All operatives involved in the operation will be fully briefed to the Method statement and associated risk assessments. 3. Ensure the snug fitting of the Harness at all times when connected to fall restraint/arrest. Incorrect fit could result in injuries in the event of a fall. It is good practice to assign harnesses to individuals in order to maintain the fit achieved for each. 4. Ensure the correct selection of lanyards. Fall arrest extending lanyards should not be used where the potential fall is shorter than the lanyard selected when extended after being subject to a fall. In this circumstance, fixed length lanyards on fall restraint systems should be utilised to prevent a fall from happening. Alternatively, Inertia reels provide "Zero Fall" when used above head height 5. Ensure secure anchorage point is ABOVE the user at all times. 6. Secure anchorage points include permanent parts of the RC structure or designed fall prevention/arrest system components. For any other eventuality. Contact safety advisor for advice. Method and Risk assessment 7. Work at height activities will be supervised at all times. 8. All harnesses and lanyards, including inertia reels, must hold current 6 monthly through examination where in excess of 6 months old (in which case the manufacturers declaration of conformity will be held on file) 9. Operatives will carry out visual inspection of their equipment prior to use. 10. All equipment will be subject to a weekly recorded inspection by the site supervisors 11. Store Harnesses and lanyards out of extreme weather conditions and ensure they are put away each night. 12. All operatives must inform Supervisors of any hazards/defects immediately, do not take chances. Take extra care in inclement weather	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Void protection / inspection	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Uneven surfaces/changes in level 2. Poor Housekeeping standards/trip hazards 3. unprotected holes 4. Low lighting 5. weather conditions/raining, ice, snow etc	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		General Operatives, Delivery Drivers, Vehicle Banksman, site management	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 3 X Severity 4 = Total 12</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments / MS 2. Voids (builderswork holes etc) constructed during slab construction to be suitably protected by agreed method – mesh/reinforcement & plywood etc. 3. Mesh/reinforcement will be left in during the construction process and then covered over with plywood before concreting. 4. All voids to be adequately identified from above (at slab level – Hole Below etc) 5. Voids / covers will have a minimum 50mm 'buffer' around the edge to prevent plant (towers etc) running over the top / falling through. 6. Larger voids will have proprietary edge protection (K-Guard etc) installed around them. 7. Good housekeeping standards to be employed and regularly inspected for cleanliness 8. Walkways to be established around all construction activities 9. Trailing 110v electric cables to be kept out of walkways 10. Do not walk across site whilst using a mobile phone this must only be used in an authorised area and whilst stationary. 11. All holes to be properly covered and identified 'hole below' 12. Good lighting levels to maintained at all times with emergency lighting made available where required. 13. Holes / voids to be inspected regularly to ensure covers have not been damaged / removed. 14. Do not store materials or use plant on top of slab voids	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Wall formwork	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Health Hazards - inhalation of dusts & oils 6. Falling loads – Incorrect Slings of Loads	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Labourers/ Steel Fixers/ Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments inc. COSHH when relevant. 2. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 3. Work to design drawings 4. Ensure stability during erection and striking - maintain prop support or through bolt 5. Beware of temporary sticking or "stick-tion" 6. Keep out of the way of unpropped shutters 7. De-nail all timber. 8. Beware of gap between scaffold and rebar when lowering positioning shuttering 9. Ensure designated lifting soldiers have support plates under shutter 10. Ensure soldiers attached to shutters with L bolts 11. Do not climb on shutter or use as platform use proper designed platforms 12. Ensure that kicker is sound before using structurally 13. Beware uplift on booted columns from raking acrows 14. Ensure ladders are stable and have good surface to lean against and always secured, tied or footed - if work platform is not appropriate 15. Ensure there is a suitable working platform capable of accepting the load. 16. Use yoke if column is thin / narrow / radius 17. Ensure manual handling is kept to a minimum. 18. All loads to be slung by a competent slinger/ signaller. Use proper lifting points and control ropes. See Principal Contractor 'Lift Plan'	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Creation of wood dust by sawing / cutting etc	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inhalation of dust particles 2. Respiratory problems 3. Injury to Eyes 4. Migration of dust to other work areas 5. Migration of dust outside site 6. Slip, trip & fall risk if settled 7. Contamination of clothing 8. Hygiene 9. Fire/explosion 	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Process of task (Other contractors works)	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives, other contractors, visitors, general public	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: Site Hours only
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 X Severity 4 = Total 20			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH ✓			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT BRIEFING, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE etc		All operatives to be fully briefed on the contents of the Risk Assessment All operatives to be briefed on the Method Statement relating to the risk of Wood Dust <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All <u>hardwood</u> dusts have a WEL (workplace exposure limit) of 5mg/m³ averaged over an 8 hour day so a system of extraction fitted to the hand tool and suitable RPE is required where this limit is exceeded – see COSHH Assessment. 2. Use correct tools for the job. Fit extraction to the tool if this is practicable 3. Make sure the tool is in good condition and used as intended 4. Wear appropriate RPE (Respiratory Personal Equipment) Face fit Testing all operatives 5. If the specific dust is identified as 'hazardous' (MDF) then an additional risk assessment will be required to be included in the task undertaken. 6. Where practicable, create an exclusion zone to avoid dust migration to other areas of site 7. Create physical barrier if adjacent to site to avoid migration to outside areas, e.g. school (Site hoarding)? 8. Damp down dust if non absorbent material 9. Areas producing high levels of dust are to be vacuumed using a dust class M (medium Hazard) vacuum cleaner NOT swept to minimise the volume of airborne particles (or use hoover attachment) 10. Toolbox talks to be given to all operatives regarding personal hygiene regarding contamination of clothing, eating and drinking etc. 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE (FFP3) ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.(Managers to ensure control measures are adhered to and extraction is maintained so far as is reasonably practicable.)	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Working at height and close to leading edges	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling from height 2. Materials or items falling 3. Incorrect use of Harnesses 4. Not hooked on correctly 5. Other contractors walking underneath	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives involved in the operation will be fully aware of the methods used in this activity and that the operation will be supervised at all times. 2. All operatives will be trained in the wearing of harnesses and work at height including the fall arrest system used and daily inspection of the equipment 3. The area below the work area will be fully cordoned off with physical barriers and warning signage will be displayed or overhead gantries will be provided. Anybody encroaching into effected area the operation will cease until the area is safe once again. 4. All necessary precautions are taken to ensure that persons do not walk or work beneath operatives carrying out work at high level. 5. The safety adviser will be asked for advice on safe working methods, precautions and safety equipment required for any work at heights where standard procedures do not already exist. 6. All safety equipment, staging, safety harnesses, anchorage's, etc. are inspected not less frequently than weekly and any defects noted during the inspections or reported by operatives shall be attended to immediately. All personnel will visually inspect their equipment prior to use and any defective equipment should be exchanged and not used. 7. All working areas at height will be guarded by edge protection to prevent falls of persons and materials where practical, or other suitable protective procedures will be used. 8. All operatives that work in mobile elevated platforms or work near open edges will wear and be trained in the use of safety harnesses. All attachment points for the safety equipment will be tested and clearly identified. 9. All operatives must inform Supervisors of any hazards, do not take chances. Extra care in inclement weather	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:			DATE:
OPERATION/PROCESS:	Working in mobile elevated work platform / MEWPS / Cherry Picker / Scissors lifts		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Working at heights in a MEWP. Overturning due to overloading, uneven ground, wind, etc. Encroaching into works area. Collision: pedestrians/materials. Unqualified personnel. Contact with electricity Refuelling Electrocution 		
SECONDARY HAZARDS:	Weather conditions, Other contractors works		
EXPOSED PERSONS:	Operatives and anyone below		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All operatives involved in the operation will be fully aware of the methods used in this activity and that the operation will be supervised at all times. All necessary precautions are taken to ensure that persons do not walk or work beneath operatives carrying out work in the MEWP. The safety adviser will be asked for advice on safe working methods, precautions and safety equipment required for any work in MEWPS where standard procedures do not already exist. All operatives that work in MEWPS will wear and be trained in the use of safety harnesses. All attachment points for the safety equipment will be tested and clearly identified. Ensure that the MEWP is always operated on firm/level ground. The SWL will be clearly displayed on the machine and the operatives will not exceed this. There will be no obstructions especially overhead cables etc, in the area where the MEWP is to taken or used. Manufacturers' guidance on working in windy conditions is followed. If there is any doubt, then leave the platform at its lowest position and do not use until the wind levels reduce, or advice has been sought from the supplier. Good visibility and lighting are maintained during work operations with MEWPS. The MEWP is being used correctly and is not used for works for which it is not designed or intended, with information available as to its safe operation and use. 	
PPE arrangements: BS EN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 1 X Severity 4 = Total 4			
MONITORING RESULTS:	All areas when operating and working in MEWPS are to be checked before work commences, Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.		
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.		
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Working with Power Tools	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Struck by tool, 2. Electric shock, 3. Equipment failure, 4. Operator error, 5. Slip/trip/fall hazards.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
<u>LIKELIHOOD</u> 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		<u>SEVERITY</u> 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM HIGH ✓			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:			
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk		1. Ensure all operatives are trained in equipment they are using and have received information/instruction/supervision relating to such equipment (certificated if applicable). 2. All equipment to comply with Electricity at Work Regulations: 3. All tools to be uniquely marked, tagged and records of maintenance logged. 4. All electric power tools are to be checked daily for damage before use and faults reported immediately i.e. guards, safety devices. 5. All electric leads to be checked daily for abrasion/damage and positioned safely to minimise slip/trip/fall hazards. 6. Clear up debris regularly (housekeeping on completion of works). 7. Full PPE to be available and used when required, goggles/gloves/dust mask/ear defenders. 8. All operatives to be briefed on Risk Assessment and Method Statements (records kept of such briefings). 9. All areas where works are to be carried out to be checked for mechanical and electrical services before works commence. 10. Before works commence ensure working area is clear of general site hazards and access/egress to such areas are unrestricted.	
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		All work areas checked before works and on completion of works, all new equipment checked i.e. PAT and maintenance recorded.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Working with small Hand Tools	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Impact with tools, 2. tools falling, 3. slip/trip/fall hazards	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 3 = Total 12</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. Ensure correct tools are used for job. 2. Operatives know how to use tool safely – training/instruction/information. 3. All tools are serviceable – report defects immediately. 4. Access to working areas is safe and unrestricted. 5. Relevant PPE to be worn by operatives as and when required. 6. All equipment stored safely on completion of work and work areas left clean and tidy.	
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk </div>	
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 3 = Total 6			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above controls are adhered to.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Highway working – adjacent to live traffic	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Work area or individual being struck by oncoming vehicle 2. Road Traffic Accident caused by construction works	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives / engineers / groundworkers / managers	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives involved in the operation will be fully aware of the methods used in this activity and that the operation will be supervised at all times. 2. All operatives to where 'Highway standard' High Visibility clothing to BSEN471 class II formerly BS6229 appendix G 3. Erect adequate signage in accordance with Chapter 8 – advance warning signage & traffic cones maintained in good order is key to accident prevention – ie detailed traffic management. 4. Traffic management as per method statement & principles of Safety at Street Works and Road Works A Code of Practice" at all times 5. Maintain safety zone between highway works and traffic thoroughfare. 6. Always ensure materials are maintained within work area, especially mud migration onto road surface. Maintain traffic thoroughfare clear of materials at all times. 7. Maintain good lighting always pointed onto work areas, DO NOT point lights at oncoming traffic 8. Maintain minimum 3.25m for emergency vehicle access 9. Ensure mechanical Plant & Equipment cannot slew into traffic thoroughfare 10. Erect & dismantle traffic management cones & signage during OFF PEAK traffic flow times. 11. Liaise as appropriate with Highways and Police via Principal Contractor. 12. All operatives must inform Supervisors of any hazards, do not take chances. Extra care taken in inclement weather.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Working at height - falls into excavations	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling from height into excavations 2. Materials or items falling	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives / engineers	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:			
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk		1. All operatives involved in the operation will be fully aware of the methods used in this activity and that the operation will be supervised at all times. 2. The excavation area will be fully cordoned off with physical barriers and warning signage will be displayed. 3. Where suitable the area will have restricted access to machine operator only, hence barriers can be removed. In this instance all workers kept 2m away from excavation edge 4. Anybody encroaching into effected area the operation will cease until the area is safe once again. 5. The safety adviser will be asked for advice on safe working methods, precautions and safety equipment required for any work at heights where standard procedures do not already exist. 6. All safety equipment, barriers, etc. are inspected not less frequently than weekly and any defects noted during the inspections or reported by operatives shall be attended to immediately. All personnel will visually inspect their equipment immediately prior to use and any defective equipment should be exchanged or repaired before use. 7. All working areas at height will be guarded by edge protection to prevent falls of persons and materials where practical, or other suitable protective procedures will be used. 8. All operatives must inform Supervisors of any hazards, do not take chances. Extra care taken in inclement weather.	
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Operation of Excavators	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Mechanical Failure 2. Damage to nearby property 3. Striking workers 4. Quick Hitch Failure 5. Contact with underground services 6. Displacement	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All operatives involved or coming close to the excavation works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives/ plant operators involved in excavation works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. Only competent plant operators to operate the excavator. 3. Thorough examination certificate to be on site prior to any works. Daily and weekly inspections to be completed by the operator and recorded where necessary. 4. Operator to be familiar with all forms or the "Quick Hitch" system ensuring the safety pin is used at all times if necessary. 5. Excavation works to be planned and a review of all underground service drawings are to be carried out as well as the use of a CAT & Genny to locate them. Once located route of services to be marked out. 6. Only hand digging is to be carried out in the locations of the underground services when within 500mm 7. All excavations deeper than 1.5m must have protection against collapse by means or battering or trench sheets being installed. 8. Sufficient edge protection to be installed and maintained at all times. Hazard fencing only to be used if it can be placed 2m from the edge of the excavation. 9. Vehicle stops (i.e. Baulk Timbers) to be installed where necessary if at risk of vehicles or plant coming close to edges causing collapse. 10. Excavator operators to ensure that at no time can the arm/ bucket of the excavator get positioned above any operative working inside the excavation. 11. Operatives working inside the excavation are to ensure they do not enter into the area during such time that the excavator has its bucket extended into the excavation. 12. Extra care to be taken when operating close to public property. 13. Banksman to be present at all times when necessary including manoeuvring around site.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Working in Excavations	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Collapse of the excavation 2. Operatives or Vehicles falling into the excavation 3. Contact with underground services 4. Poor access leading to slips/trips and falls into/ out of the excavation 5. Being struck by excavators	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All operatives involved or coming close to the excavation works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
<u>LIKELIHOOD</u> 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		<u>SEVERITY</u> 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives involved in excavation works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. Excavation works to be planned and a review of all underground service drawings is to be carried out as well as the use of a CAT & Genny to locate them. (If Necessary) 3. Only hand digging is to be carried out in the locations of the underground services 4. All excavations to have safe and secure means of access. 5. Deep excavations must have protection against collapse by means or battering or trench sheets being installed. 6. Sufficient edge protection to be installed and maintained at all times. Hazard fencing only to be used if it can be placed 2m from the edge of the excavation. 7. Vehicle stops (i.e. Baulk Timbers) to be installed where necessary if at risk of vehicles or plant coming close to edges causing collapse. 8. Excavator operators to ensure that at no time can the arm/ bucket of the excavator get positioned above any operative working inside the excavation. 9. Operatives working inside the excavation are to ensure they do not enter into the area during such time that the excavator has its bucket extended into the excavation. 10. All excavations that cannot be backfilled within the same day are to be inspected by a competent person at the start and end of each shift and recorded in the register. 11. For security out of hours open excavations are also to have heras fencing panels erected around them prior to leaving site with warning signage prominently displayed.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Pile trimming – by hand	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Collapse of the excavation 2. Operatives or Vehicles falling into the excavation 3. Physical injury due to hand held breaker 4. Poor access leading to slips/trips and falls into/ out of the excavation 5. Noise & HAVS exposure 6. Injury due to sharp newly exposed reinforcement	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All operatives involved or coming close to the pile trimming works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 4 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives involved in pile trimming works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. Restrict work area to pile trimming operatives only 3. Pile design should incorporate 'cut off' membrane on reinforcement. 4. Re-assess design of pile to enable mechanical cruncher to trim piles. 5. Select smooth tool breaker to minimise vibration level and maximise trigger times before exceeding 2.5m/s A8 6. All excavations to have safe and secure means of access. 7. All excavations deeper than 1.0m must have protection against collapse by means or battering or trench sheets being installed. 8. Sufficient edge protection to be installed and maintained at all times. Hazard fencing only to be used if it can be placed 2m from the edge of the excavation. 9. Arrange for Safety Advisor to carry out HAVS training to minimise exposure & complete health questionnaire 10. Evaluate exposure durations using vibration information for proposed breaker, brief workers, ensure specialist gloves worn to maintain hand temperature and minimise absorb vibration, monitor trigger times and keep detailed records 11. Operative training for use of Abrasive wheels when forming neat trim to crunched pile. Eye, Ear & cut resistant gloves, protection to be worn during cut off works 12. Ensure abrasive wheel has water suppressed dust control. 13. Works should be intermittent, clearing broken pile materials for each pile, reduces long duration exposure to Abrasive wheel. 14. Leave protective caps on exposed reinforcement	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 2 = Total 4</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Pile trimming - Mechanical	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Collapse of the excavation 2. Operatives or Vehicles falling into the excavation 3. Poor access leading to slips/trips and falls into/ out of the excavation 4. Being struck by excavators 5. Noise exposure 6. Injury due to sharp newly exposed reinforcement	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All operatives involved or coming close to the pile trimming works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 4 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:			
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓		1. All operatives involved in pile trimming works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. Pile design should incorporate 'cut off' membrane on reinforcement. 3. Restrict work area to pile trimming operatives only 4. Wherever practical, always use mechanical cruncher to trim piles. 5. All excavations to have safe and secure means of access. 6. All excavations deeper than 1.0m must have protection against collapse by means of battering or trench sheets being installed. 7. Sufficient edge protection to be installed and maintained at all times. Hazard fencing only to be used if it can be placed 2m from the edge of the excavation. 8. Excavator operators to ensure that at no time can the arm/ bucket of the excavator get positioned above any operative working inside the excavation. 9. Operative training for use of Abrasive wheels when forming neat trim to crunched pile. Eye, Ear & cut resistant gloves, protection to be worn during cut off works 10. Ensure abrasive wheel has water suppressed dust control. 11. Works should be intermittent, clearing broken pile materials for each pile, reduces long duration exposure to Abrasive wheel 12. Leave protective caps on exposed reinforcement	
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Concrete Bases	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Slip, Trips etc - untidy access routes 2. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 3. Skin damage - Chemical burns 4. Health Hazards - inhalation of dusts 5. Concrete splashes to Eyes 6. Being struck by machine/ machine parts.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Steel fixers, Carpenters, Labourers	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
<u>LIKELIHOOD</u> 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		<u>SEVERITY</u> 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments inc. COSHH when relevant. 2. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 3. Set out Excavation, ensuring it has adequate and safe support. 4. Fall protection to be established 5. Provide safe secure access into hole via a staked & tied ladder. 6. Keep out of the way of the machines especially bucket and exc. walls. 7. All sides to be blinded 8. All delivery/ other vehicles to be banked/ marshalled. 9. Wear PPE when pouring. 10. Don't get caught between walls and base when backfilling	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of Ladders & Stepladders	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling off ladder 2. Ladder falling 3. Injuries from falls 4. Access 5. Overhead services 6. Unstable ground.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Persons using ladders/other contractors.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 4 = Total 16</i>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM ✓ HIGH			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		Following checks to be made prior to use: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check all equipment for damage and report all defects. 2. Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable and underground/overhead services. 3. All ladders are secured – tied of at the top or footed during use. 4. Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%). 5. Do not over reach/stretch (reposition access equipment). 6. Don't take chances. 7. Ensure stepladders are of an adequate height/spread to full extent. 8. All support ropes/chains are secure and not damaged. 9. Ensure all nuts, bolts and screws are present and secure. 10. Operatives are not to work more than 2/3 above the overall height of steps. 11. Ensure all operatives read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and Control Measures stipulated. 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure all ladders and stepladders are inspected regularly.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Operation of Dumpers	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Vehicles striking personnel or materials falling off 2. Vehicles reversing, speeding Mechanical Failure 3. Damage to nearby property 4. Striking workers 5. Displacement	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All operatives involved or coming close to the excavation works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:			
1. All operatives are to undergo induction training reference site-specific traffic procedures. 2. Traffic Control Operatives to wear high visibility jackets. 3. All delivery/vehicle drivers will be verbally briefed on Site Rules to include: 4. Access/egress procedure (No reversing without the Traffic Operative) 5. PPE Requirements 6. Traffic routes in/out of project (if required) 7. Delivery areas. 8. Means of communication (i.e. hand signals if reversing) 9. Speed limits.			
1. Traffic operatives are to ensure that all vehicles whilst on site have their 4-way flashers/flashing beacon on at all times 2. Organised traffic free pedestrian routes to be clearly defined and signage prominently displayed 3. All operatives/ plant operators involved in excavation works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 4. Only competent plant operators to operate the Dumper. 5. Daily and weekly inspections to be completed by the operator and recorded where necessary. 6. Vehicle stops (i.e. Baulk Timbers) to be installed where necessary if at risk of vehicles or plant coming close to edges causing collapse. 7. Operatives working inside any excavation are to ensure they do not enter into the area during such time that the dumper has its bucket over the excavation. 8. Extra care to be taken when operating close to public property. 9. Banksman to be present at all times when necessary including manoeuvring around site.			
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Operation of Ride on Rollers	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Vehicles striking personnel 2. Vehicles reversing, speeding Mechanical Failure 3. Damage to nearby property 4. Striking workers	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All operatives involved or coming close to the excavation works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All operatives are to undergo induction training reference site-specific traffic procedures. Traffic Control Operatives to wear high visibility jackets. All vehicle drivers will be verbally briefed on Site Rules to include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> PPE Requirements Traffic routes in/out of project (if required) Delivery areas. Means of communication (i.e. hand signals if reversing) Speed limits. Traffic operatives are to ensure that all vehicles whilst on site have their flashing beacon on at all times Organised traffic free pedestrian routes to be clearly defined and signage prominently displayed All operatives/ plant operators involved in the works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings Only competent plant operators to operate the Roller Seatbelts to be worn at all times Daily and weekly inspections to be completed by the operator and recorded where necessary. Vehicle stops (i.e. Baulk Timbers) to be installed where necessary if at risk of vehicles or plant coming close to edges causing collapse. Extra care to be taken when operating close to public property. Banksman to be present when necessary. 			
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of podium steps	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Injuries caused by falls from height 2. Podium falling 3. Equipment falling from Podium 4. Vehicle striking podium 5. Incorrect erection 6. Overhead/underground services.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives on tower and passing contractors/vehicles.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day" injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 4 = Total 16</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. Only a competent person to erect podium steps, as per manufacturer's instructions, using scaffold style labelling for weekly inspections. 2. Podiums are to be erected on firm, level ground only. 3. (Daily/weekly) Inspections to be carried out by competent person and records kept. All equipment inspection records are to be given to Main contractor every Friday. 4. Operatives to ensure brakes are locked on at all times while on the podium. Podiums may have a maximum of 2no. Wheels, with 2no. fixed feet. 5. Equipment to have double safety rails at minimum 950mm to top rail from platform. 6. Operatives to access work platform in a safe manner using the steps provided as per manufacturer's instructions. 7. Before attempting to move the equipment, ensure there are no operatives still on it and all equipment is made safe. 8. All gates are to be kept closed during use. 9. Do not exceed manufacturer's safe working load (SWL). 10. Do not overreach, ensure working platform is erected safely (correct height). Do not stand on the guard rails to gain additional height. 11. Ensure all operatives have been briefed on Risk Assessment and Method Statement and records of such briefings kept.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Podiums to be inspected prior to use each day by a competent operative	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 3 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Manual Handling – Safe use of pallet trucks and trolleys etc.	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1 Physical injury from technique 2 Physical injury from contact with the pallet truck or load. 3 Falling/toppling loads 4 Failure of plant 5 Slip/trip/fall hazards	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All pedestrian operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 3 X Severity 3 = Total 9			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM ✓ HIGH			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1 All operatives required to use the equipment are to have had training in the use of Pallet trucks and similar plant as part of their manual handling training. 2 Ensure Correct body positions are achieved when initiating the operation (push/pull/turn) 3 Carry out test lift to check for load stability. 4 Check load is secure/stable, and where applicable (trolleys etc.), secured. i.e. banded, strapped, wrapped etc. 5 Multiple operatives to be used for heavy/large loads to minimise manual handling efforts. Ensure communication is agreed. Keep limbs clear of the plant body and wheels, load and beware potential pinch points of walls, columns and other materials etc. 6 Ensure good housekeeping and clear access routes from the pickup point to the set down point. Inspect the route prior to commencing the operation. Check for visibility, floor voids/obstructions/condition, width of the route (will the load fit) and clear set down area out of the way. 7 "Lookout marshal" to assist and keep the route clear of pedestrians where necessary. 8 Pallet truck to hold current examination and receive regular inspection. DO NOT EXCEED THE SWL. 9 Ensure correct PPE is worn when performing the task. Gloves should be worn, and safety boots with ankle support. (In addition to site requirements) 10 Always consider 'TILE' before lifting. a. Task – What is to be lifted/moved and to where? b. Individual – what are my capabilities? Do I need help? c. Load – what shape, size and weight is the load? d. Environment – What route am I to take? What hazards are on the way? 11 Consider deliveries being unloaded where they will be needed to avoid un-necessary relocation. 12 Keeping a clean and tidy site will minimise slip/trip and fall hazards to encounter when manual handling.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 1 X Severity 3 = Total 3			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above controls are adhered to.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe operation of a concrete skip	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls from working at height 2. Falling loads / lifting operations 3. Contact with concrete (alkaline burns) 4. Dripping concrete 5. Equipment failure,	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives and site visitors/management etc.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc.	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. Ensure all involved operatives are briefed and understand the method statement and risk assessment for the works. 2. Full concrete PPE to be worn during concrete delivery. To include paper overalls / long sleeves and trousers. Safety glasses and impervious nitrile gloves (in addition to minimum site PPE requirements) 3. Concrete skip delivery hose to be tied closed during transit and wrapped over both hooks. Check the hose is fixed securely daily by spanner to the jubilee clip at the start of each shift. 4. Do not overload the skip or crane/lifting accessories SWL. 5. Concrete skip to hold current thorough examination and receive daily visual and weekly recorded inspection by the competent slinger / lift supervisor. Report all defects immediately and do not use until repaired/replaced. 6. Crane to hold current thorough examination and receive daily recorded inspection by the operator. 7. All lifting operations carried out and directed by competent CPCS trained plant operators and slinger/signallers only. 8. Check the hopper gate is fully closed prior to filling the skip. Ensure gate tension spring has adequate tension to close the gate after operation. The tension can be altered using the spring tension nut above the gate. Seek advice where not confident is this activity. 9. Operate skip delivery chord from side on position. 10. Concrete delivery is to be in repeated short periods to ensure whole contents do not discharge at once. 11. Access equipment to be used for works at height. Scissor lifts, Mobile Towers or podium steps (where proprietary platforms are not in place) – see the applicable risk assessment for use of the access equipment. 12. Always carry out a trial/test lift before full lift of the skip. 13. Ensure the skip is landed fully flat and slack is in the crane ropes / lifting chains whilst the skip is filled with concrete. Risk of skip moving with rope swing whilst landed. 14. Keep 3 rd parties clear of the lifting and concrete delivery operations. 15. DO NOT use the hose to move the skip. Use banksman slinger to move the skip with crane management. 16. Hose to be used to spread concrete within 1.5m radius of skip when hung.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		All work areas checked before works and on completion of works, all new equipment checked i.e. PAT and maintenance recorded.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Storage of formwork shutters and install/striking of shutters	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falling/toppling of formwork shutters 3. Lifting operations (See associated risk assessments)	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All on site	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments. 2. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 3. As a first priority, wall shutters are to be stored flat wherever possible. Where space or configuration makes flat storage impossible or impracticable, wall shutters should be stored within purpose made stillages/racks. 4. Shutters are only to be stored vertically outside of stillages in exceptional circumstances and as a temporary measure until space can be made for flat storage. 5. Vertically stored shutters must be adequately propped and secured by trained personnel. In such circumstances, these shutters are to be fenced off with signage erected regarding movement only permitted by authorised persons. I.e. Competent slinger/signalers and formwork carpenters. 6. Where propping is required, this is to be by acro prop or falsework leg, wedged tight beneath a horizontal part of the metal framework, within the top 1/3 of the shutter. Props should be pitched at an angle of not less than 35° and no more than 45°, and the base of the prop is to be timber wedged/chocked at the slab to prevent slipping. 7. For single shutters less than 2 meters in width, a single prop can be used. For all shutters in excess of 2meters width, and where multiple shutters are stored vertically, 2no. props must be used, equidistant from each end of the outer shutter for stability (approximately 1/3 in from each end). 8. Only the competent slinger/signalers and formwork carpenters are to install and remove propping during the storage operation or retrieval operation. Slingers will attach the lifting chains/clamps and instruct the plant operator to take the weight of the load, whilst the formwork carpenter removes the prop. In reverse, the formwork carpenter will install the prop before the slinger instructs the chains to be lowered off and removes the lifting clamps. 9. Lifting chains must not be removed from the shutter until is it securely propped. 10. When striking shuttering, propping must remain in place until the lifting chains are secured to the shutter and the load taken up by the crane/lifting equipment 11. Access for slinging to be by secure means. (Podium step, scissor lift, or footed ladder as a last resort)	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Storage of falsework components and install/striking storage	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Falling/toppling of falsework components 2. Lifting operations (See associated risk assessments)	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All on site	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day" injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM HIGH
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Method statement and Risk Assessments. 2. Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 3. All storage of falsework components is to be horizontal/flat. Unsupported legs and beams left vertically, leant against walls/columns etc, are likely to fall over or be knocked over during the construction works. 4. During transit or offloading, components can become unstable, take care when releasing banding. operatives are to stand "end on" when cutting banding straps, and ensure other pedestrians are not in the potential "collapse zone" 5. Falsework legs are delivered in 4 legged stillages to contain them. They should never be over filled, resulting in legs placed higher than the legs of the stillage and therefore possible to fall out. 6. When not in use, the components are to be stored neatly, with clear access around them for safe retrieval when required. Timber bites are used to place materials not in stillages. These timber bites should not be so long that walkways around the materials are compromised. 7. Gates can be stacked up to 1.5m high, providing it is on level ground, and the gates are stacked in their "self-locating" formation as they are delivered. The flat surface area of gates stored in this way makes potential for falling over very low. 8. All stacks not in stillages are to be on sturdy timber bites for safe slinging when required. 9. Falsework beams are to be stacked neatly and symmetrically so that the stack is stable. When not in use, stored beams are to be banded together every 3no. Rows high. I.e. if a stack is 9 horizontal beams high, banding will be secured around the bottom 3 rows, and then again around the bottom 3 and middle 3 rows, and then again around the entire stack. Beams should be stored on flat ground. 10. When erecting and striking falsework, the legs require support at all times unless connected together by gates in at least a 3no. leg triangular arrangement, which is self-supporting. Support is by hand in team efforts, controlled by the erection supervisor or striking ganger. 11. Struck falsework legs are not to be leant against walls or columns. They are to be shortened to their storage length immediately and stacked flat, away from the striking works. Until they can be relocated to a stillage externally, they will be stacked maximum 750mm high and alternate ends placed so that they interlock/lay neatly and securely. 12. Struck beams are temporarily stacked neatly, away from the striking works, up to a maximum of 6 rows high. To be relocated to proper storage location as soon as practicable and stacked as aforementioned.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Safe Use of scaffolding	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Injuries caused by falls from height 2. Scaffolding falling 3. Equipment falling from Scaffolding 4. Incorrect erection 5. Overhead/underground services.	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Inclement weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives on Scaffolding and passing contractors/vehicles.	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "3 day" injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 5 X Severity 5 = Total 25</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. Only a competent and certificated person to erect scaffolding. Confirmation should be confirmed via hand over certificate before commencing works. 2. Scaffolding to be erected on firm, level ground. 3. (Daily/weekly) Inspections to be carried out by competent person and records kept. Flatley Construction should request copies of these and check the scafftag 4. Operatives to ensure ties are not removed while on the scaffolding. NO ADAPTIONS OR COMPONENT REMOVAL IS PERMITTED BY UNTRAINED PERSONS. 5. All working platforms to have double safety rails and toe-boards. 6. Operatives to access work platform in a safe manner using the ladder from the inside of the scaffolding. 7. Scaffolding to be tied to the building/structure securely where possible and as legislation dictates. 8. Clean working platforms regularly 9. Remove access ladders out of hours. 10. All platform gates (where present) are to be kept closed after access. 11. Do not exceed scaffoldings intended safe working load (SWL). 12. Do not overreach, ensure working platform is erected to the correct height and keep both feet on the working platform. 13. Ensure all operatives have been briefed on Risk Assessment and Method Statement and records of such briefings kept.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – Safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f –Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE - ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8</i>			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Scaffold to be visually inspected prior to use each day and receive a weekly written inspection	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Large plant movement/handling (Generators, compressors etc.)	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1. Manual handling – back injury, joint injury etc.. 2. Crush injuries 3. Slips/trips/falls 4. Lifting operations 5. Vehicle movements	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions, Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		All operatives involved or coming close to the works	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day" injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 5 = Total 20</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH ✓
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1. All operatives involved to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2. All large plant is to be moved by mechanical means wherever possible (crane, telehandler, vehicle tow where applicable) 3. Where large plant is wheeled, the handbrake must be in good working order and used when the plant is stationary. Wheel chocks/stop blocks should also be used. 4. Large plant is to be manoeuvred in a "team effort" when manual movement is the only option. The area must be clear from obstructions. Test the load movement prior to commencing full operation. Ensure enough operatives are used. 5. Keep feet, hands and limbs clear of potential pinch/crush points during manual movement of large plant. Beware of wheels running over feet. 6. Manual handling training and assessment to be in place and followed for all large plant manual movement 7. When lifting large plant, all pedestrian operatives are to remain clear until the plant is landed. Certified lifting plant and accessories to be used, along with competent operators and slingers. SEE SLINGING/SIGNALLING & LIFTING RA 8. Keep clear of vehicles and plant when towing. All movements to be assisted by banksman/marshal. Follow the traffic management plan.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ Worn always ✓✓ Worn when at risk ✓			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Working with oxy propane for cutting/burning	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact with hot tools, slip/trip/fall hazards Hot works/fire 	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = " 7 day " injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 4 = Total 16</i>			
Activity Risk Value:		LOW	MEDIUM
			HIGH
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure operative using gas cylinders and connections is experienced and trained Keep flammable materials clear. Keep fire extinguisher suitable for the surrounding materials close to hand. Complete and follow the conditions of a hot works permit prior to works Wear correct PPE including leather gauntlet safety gloves and full face shield in addition to site minimum requirements and long sleeved/trouser fire retardant overalls. Keep 3rd parties away from the works. Ensure tools are serviceable, connectors are in good order, flashback arrestors are fitted correctly and maintained – report defects immediately. All equipment stored safely on completion of work and work areas left clean and tidy. Gas bottles to be stored in locked cages or secured upright within heras fenced secure compounds, at least 3 meters away from any part of the building/welfare area. Comply with the site fire plan. Second operative to carry out fire watch whilst cutting/burning takes place. Maintain Good Housekeeping avoiding build-up of flammable materials Hot Works Permit requirements should dictate a "cooling down" period to fire check at regular intervals following the works and before close of play. 	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166b – Eye protection ✓✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ BS ISO 14116 – fire overalls ✓✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 3 = Total 6			
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above controls are adhered to.	
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	

RISK ASSESSMENT

LOCATION:		DATE:	
OPERATION/PROCESS:		Working from 'Hop ups' (500 mm)	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED:		1 Falling from Hop Up 2 Mis-use of Hop up 3 Failure of Hop up	
SECONDARY HAZARDS:		Weather conditions,	
EXPOSED PERSONS:		Operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = "7 day" injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury, etc	
Risk Values: LOW = 1 to 8 MEDIUM = 9 to 16 HIGH = 17 to 25			
Activity Risk Rating: <i>Likelihood 4 X Severity 3 = Total 12</i>			
Activity Risk Value: LOW MEDIUM ✓ HIGH			
CONTROL MEASURES METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC:		1 Only Competent operatives will use hop ups. They will have received a TBT on their uses and instruction on their assembly. 2 The duration of the task utilising the 'hop up' will be kept minimal. Not to exceed ten minutes at a time. 3 'Hop ups' are to be used on Firm, Level surfaces. Free from debris and material which could cause a hazard if landed on. 4 Both feet are to remain on the 'Hop up' at all times. And it should be located as near to the working area as possible to avoid over-reaching. 5 'Hop ups' are to receive a weekly written inspection for defects. And should be visually inspected by the user before each use. 6 Hop-ups should not be loaded above their designed maximum working load limit.	
PPE arrangements: BSEN397 – Safety helmets ✓✓ BS EN345 – safety footwear ✓✓ BS EN471 – Hi Vis vest ✓✓ BS EN420 – Gloves ✓✓ BS EN166f – Eye protection ✓ BS EN352 – Ear Protection ✓ BS EN149 – RPE ✓ BS EN365 - Harnesses ✓ BS EN345 - Wellington boots ✓ ✓✓ ✓ Worn always Worn when at risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 X Severity 3 = Total 6			
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure the above controls are adhered to.			
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12 months or when circumstances change.			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:		POSITION:	