Turners Pasture Ltd

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RISK ASSESSMENT

Operation	Personnel at risk	Hazard	P	S	R	Control measures	P	S	R	Residual risk High Medium Low
General assessment of risk	***ALL*** site operatives & Contractors	Locality of project to other housing estates resulting in un-authorised access resulting in accidents and or damage. (Children playing). Deliveries and waste removal	3	3	9	• Construction of wooden fence with access and or egress points. • Separate vehicle pedestrian access egress points • Footpath diverts as required • Traffic light system and road closure as required • ***ALL*** deliveries shall be supervised by a "banksman" • Organise deliveries and or collection outside of school start/finish times	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**
		Working in close proximity to others, contractors, pedestrians	3	3	9	• The Principle Contractor will have the overall responsibility onsite, therefore its essential that the site rules are followed. All people working onsite ***MUST*** be inducted and briefed before being access to the working area. • Site rules and polices ***SHALL*** be established by the Principle Contractor that shall determine the flow of materials and the program of work. • The Principle Contractor shall a system of contractor controls checking such details as ❖ Insurance ❖ Competence	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**

						❖ Equipment testing (PAT) ❖ Equipment calibration Risk assessments & Method statements ❖ Etc. • Site inductions and "toolbox" talks • Site house keeping rules shall be established				
		Working at height, accidents can quite often be fatal or at least life changing	3	3	9	• ***ALL*** work at height activates shall be planned. • A safe means of access shall always be provided ❖ Scaffold system ❖ Portables towers • Air bags and or a netting system shall also be part of the safety solution • Individual safety harness shall be used in conjunction with another safe means of access	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**
		Falling object/materials one of the dangerous issues on building sites and can lead to a fatality if falling objects are not prevented	3	3	9	• Only scaffold and tower systems with a toe board shall be used • Netting of the scaffold shall be considered where the risk of injury is prevalent. • The area immediately beneath the work at height activity shall be prohibited • The wearing of hard hats shall be enforced	1	3	3	**LOW**
		Collapse of the scaffold/tower system	3	3	9	Prior to erecting the scaffold or tower system a visual survey shall be conducted	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**

		presents a major safety risk to those who could be working on the scaffold at the time of the collapse and those in the immediate area				to ascertain best fit and most secure method. This shall include the erecting and dismantling and how the scaffold shall be used. • The scaffold or tower system shall only be erected and or dismantled by a competent person. • The scaffold ***MUST*** be scaf-tagged before its declared fit for use and inspected and tagged weekly and after high winds or impact with a vehicle. Risk assessments and method statement ***MUST*** be produced by the scaffold contractor • Access ladder ***MUST*** extend beyond the top of the scaffold and be removed at the end of the shift or have a rung lock fitted to prevent access				
		Trench working, there is documented evidence relating to the dangers of work in, on or by a trench. There is always a potential risk of collapse of the trench walls trapping the person inside the trench and sometime burring them completely	3	3	9	• The trench construction ***MUST*** be supervised by a competent person. • The walls and end of the trench must be supported • Temporary support, before digging any trench pit, tunnel, or other excavations, decide what temporary support will be required and plan the precautions to be taken. • Make sure the equipment and precautions needed (trench sheets, props, baulks etc)	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**

						are available on site ***BEFORE*** work starts. • Battering the excavation sides, battering the excavation sides to a safe angle of repose may also make the excavation safer. • In granular soils, the angle of slope should be less than the natural angle of repose of the material being excavated. In wet ground a considerably flatter slope will be required. • Excavated material may fall from spoil heaps into the excavation. Edge protection should include toe boards or other means, such as projecting trench sheets or box sides to protect against falling materials. Head protection should be worn. • Check that excavations do not undermine scaffold footings, buried services or the foundations of nearby buildings or walls. Decide if extra support for the structure is needed before you start. Surveys of the foundations and the advice of a structural engineer may be required. • Do not park plant and vehicles close to the sides of excavations. The extra loadings can make the sides of excavations more likely to collapse • Edges of excavations ***SHALL*** be protected with substantial barriers where people are				

						liable to fall into them. • To achieve this, use: ❖ Guard rails and toe boards inserted into the ground immediately next to the supported excavation side ❖ Fabricated guard rail assemblies that connect to the sides of the trench box ❖ The support system itself, eg using trench box extensions or trench sheets longer than the trench depth. ❖ A competent person who fully understands the dangers and necessary precautions should inspect the excavation at the start of each shift. • Excavations should also be inspected after any event that may have affected their strength or stability, or after a fall of rock or earth. • A record of the inspections will be required and any faults that are found should be corrected immediately.				
		Exposure to existing services. Accidental contact with underground or over ground services could lead to a fatality	3	3	9	• Identify clearly the extent of the work area and find out what underground services are within the area before considering whether they are likely to be disturbed • Obtain service drawings from utilities companies and other organisations with	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**

						relevant information about the site. • Survey the site to identify the services and other underground structures. Record the location of any services. • Review/assess the planned work to avoid disturbing services where possible. Allow sufficient time and provide sufficient resource to do the work safely. • Emergency work still requires planning and assessment of the risks arising from the work. • A precautionary approach must be taken when breaking ground. • Local knowledge if its available as a resource				
		Adverse weather conditions affecting roofing and or cladding work creating work at height hazard conditions. Fatalities/major injury's resulting from a fall from height having been blown or slipped of the building. Lightening and driven rain can be challenging when working at height Special arrangements must be agreed when extreme fog is present	3	3	9	• During times of extreme weather conditions I.e ❖ High winds ❖ High winds with rain ❖ Heavy rain ❖ Thunder & lightening ❖ Snow ❖ Fog ❖ Etc. • Employee's with physical difficulties • Employee's with other disabilities • Not before the scaffold access has been inspected and safety tagged	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**

						• Work at height permit ***MUST*** be completed by the site manager				
		Working in a confined space can expose the employee to a variety of hazards that can result in them being overcome by heat, slip & trip injuries, manual handling injuries, fire and explosion, sensitises and even suffocation and asphyxiation. Collapse of the side walls on a confined space can also be a hazard that will require identification and management.	3	3	9	• Environment air monitoring shall be completed before confined space work is undertaken. • It made be a requirement that the air monitoring is maintained through the work activity inside the confined space • The confined space may require to be vented to remove the presents of gasses and or solvent fume. Ventilation can be forced with air being blown into the space with a large fan or extracted or a combination of both • Employee's may require a face mask to protect them from dust or solvent. This mask can have blown air fitted to it to cool the operative and make breathing and working conditions easier. Full breathing apparatus maybe the only option however the operative who would use this type of equipment ***MUST*** be competent and this competency will extend to the rescue team • A second employee's shall always be on hand to monitor the work activity at to raise the alarm in the even of an emergency. This person ***MUST*** remain on	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**

						station ***MUST*** not enter the confined space themselves and ***MUST*** not level their position while work is taking place in the confined space • An emergency recue team ***MUST*** always be available				
		Fire hazards can be a real part of construction work particularly during refurbishments of older property. Fire can start during the soldering process or faulty fitted appliances. Equally welding and or cutting maybe part of the task and will present a fire risk that must be controlled. Fire kills, smoke causes breathing difficulties and leading to asphyxiation. Fire destroys property and can lead to loss of business and ultimately your job.	3	3	9	• A fire assessment will be completed and assembly points agreed • Fire extinguishers shall be available • A person ***SHALL*** be appointed as a fire marshal. • A daily sign in sign out sheet SHALL be completed by all operatives, contractors and visitors visiting/working onsite • If the site is sufficiently lard and complex, site induction may become necessary • Hose keeping is paramount to prevent combustible materials from accumulating • Smoking is prohibited onsite. • Fire actions signs will be positioned onsite.	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**
		Communication. Failure in communication can result in a major accident that can be fatal or life changing.	3	3	9	• Tool box talks ***SHALL*** be completed on a regular basis • All work activities will be planned and this plan ***SHALL*** be made available to all employees/contractors. The plan must allow for work to be completed before a	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**

						conflicting activity starts. • Deliveries, reversing of vehicles, lifting activity and other site movements SHALL be control with clear communication from the driver and the banks man.				
		Workplace transport Impact with mobile plant and or equipment can be fatal or at least life changing. Due to the size and scale of these item of equipment working in close proximity is extremely hazardous	3	3	9	• High visibility clothing must be worn at all time by operatives working in the yard area • Access to the yard are shall be restricted to Employees only • Lorry drivers shall be asked to remain in their vehicles through the unloading and loading operation where possible. • Banks-man will supervise and control all reversing movements and shall be identified by **orange** coloured high visibility clothing • Hard hats and gloves shall be issued to all employees. • Sign shall be fixed warning others of the dangers when entering the yard area. • Signs shall be fixed directing visitors to the office at the front of the site. • Warning signs shall be fixed at every door exit warning operatives of the vehicle movements when stepping out the doors.	2	3	6	**MEDIUM**
		Manual handling Muscular sprains and pains caused	2	3	6	• Examine the object, check that the load is stable, and look for any sharp edges.	1	3	3	**LOW**

		when muscles, tendons or ligaments are stretched beyond their normal capability. Normally occur in the back, arms or wrists. Back injuries include injuries to the discs between the vertebrae, lumbago and sciatica. Trapped nerve usually occurring in the back as a result of another injury but aggravated by manual handling. Hernia a rupture of the body cavity wall in the lower abdomen from which part of the intestine protrudes. cuts and abrasions caused by handling loads with unprotected sharp edges. Fractures normally of the feet due to the dropping of a load.				• Get a good grip • Decide beforehand how to hold the object. • Get help if you have any doubt about moving the object yourself. • Wear suitable clothing, your clothes should allow you to move freely, but not be so loose that they get in the way. • Rest, or rotate tasks • Avoid becoming overtired. Frequent lifting, lowering and moving, is physically demanding and cause stress to muscles and joints. Take short rests regularly, and do other tasks between those involving manual handling if you can. • Use good manual handling technique • Follow good technique when lifting, carrying, unloading, pushing or pulling. • Learning to lift correctly will reduce the risk of injury to your back, arms and legs.				
		Work equipment. Health issues associated with work equipment can range from vibration white finger, electrocution to impact. Injury can be short term such	2	3	6	• Specific responsibility for power/hand tool and competency will be at user level. • The equipment when inspected must be in good sound condition and tested where appropriate. • Low vibration and low noise emitting tools	1	3	3	**LOW**

		as a cut or bruise or life changing. The effects of prolonged exposure to excessive noise of the "Cochlea" results in damage to the fine hairs that detect the sound pressure wave and to some extent vibration. The damage will result in employees becoming deaf or suffering from Tinnitus. These effects are permanent and irreversible.				***SHALL*** only be permitted onsite • Noise assessments shall be produced • Vehicle movements shall be organised to be inside of acceptable hours of working • Complaints shall be investigated				
		Welfare, the Principle Contractor must make arrangements for the provision of these facilities before the project starts. A good area for dry clothing and food consumption, fresh drinking water etc and toilet facilities at a ratio of 7:1	2	3	3	• Consideration must be given to the location on site of these welfare units/toilet etc particularly with other hazards I.e. ❖ Pedestrian routes ❖ Vehicle routes ❖ Drop zones • So far as reasonable and particle provide toilet with flushing water. Water tanks maybe a solution and the toilet unit could be connected to a drain or a contract with a suitable service provider to empty and clean the toilet once a week • Washing facilities must be provided and sited near to the rest area unit ❖ A supply of hot/cold clean running	1	3	3	**LOW**

						water ❖ Provision of soap or other cleaning solution ❖ Towels or other means of drying ❖ Sufficient light and ventilation ❖ Sink large enough to wash forearms etc. • Rest area must be well ventilated and heated				
		UVC. Exposure to UVC is the highest-energy, most-dangerous type of ultraviolet radiation, and causes adverse effects that can variously be mutagenic or carcinogenic. Despite the importance of the **sun** to vitamin D synthesis, it is prudent to limit the **exposure** of skin to UV radiation from **sunlight**				• keep safe and make sure you NEVER BURN you should follow the 5 S's of Sun Safety • SHOULDERS - COVER UP - Clothing Fabrics should be 'UV protective' so always try and keep your shoulders and body covered up. • SUNHAT - Always wear a broad-brimmed hat that shades your face, neck and ears. • SUNSCREEN Apply a good quality SPF 30+/ min 3 star rating sunscreen with broad spectrum UVA protection, to exposed areas of skin - making sure you use enough and reapply every 2 hours. • SUNGLASSES Wear wrap-around sunglasses with UV protection to give your eyes adequate protection from the sun's rays. • SHADE Always seek shade whenever you can, particularly during the hottest time of the day between 11am-3pm and when				

						you have breaks if your job keeps you out in it. **Avoid Dehydration:** Be wary of dehydration - the lack of sufficient water in the body. The best way to beat dehydration is to drink before you get thirsty. If you wait until after you're thirsty, you're already dehydrated. Water is important to the body at all times, but especially in warm weather. It keeps the body from overheating. When you exercise or work, your muscles generate heat. To keep from burning up, your body needs to get rid of that heat. The main way the body discards heat in warm weather is through sweat. As sweat evaporates, it cools the tissues beneath. Lots of sweating reduces the body's water level, and this loss of fluid affects normal bodily functions so you need to replace the fluid. Take Water with you when working outside and drink plenty				

Risk factor		**Severity**		**Residual risk rating**	
Probability	**1 Unlikely**	**Injury**	**1 Minor**	**Residual rating**	**1-3 Low**
	2 Possible		**2 Reportable**		**4-6 Medium**
	3 Probable		**3 Fatal**		**7-9 High**
Calculation	**Risk factor**	**Multiplied by**	**Severity**	**Equals**	**Risk**