

CONSTRUCTION PHASE RISK ASSESSMENT

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION
WITH THE
METHOD STATEMENT

Client:	Wates
Site:	India House
Description of Works:	Soft Stripping
Supervisor:	TBC
Contract Number:	RIS001129-002
Assessment By:	John Duggan
Date of Assessment:	07/10/2021
Risk Assessment Review Date:	01/02/2022

<u>Likelihood of Occurrence (Rating A)</u>		<u>Severity of Hazard (Rating B)</u>	
Low (1)	May occur in time. However, hazard exists infrequently or hazardous event occurs very infrequently. Low expectation of occurrence.	Low (1)	Hazard resulting in minor injury requiring first aid treatment only. Minor consequential loss potential to both individual and organisation.
Medium (2)	Likely to occur in time. Hazard exists intermittently or hazardous event occurs occasionally. It may be useful to define by exclusion, {i.e. clearly not 'High' or 'Low' may be the most practical approach}.	Medium (2)	Hazard capable of resulting in personal injury/illness requiring brief absence from work. Medical attention required. But ... Again, defining by exclusion, i.e. it simply isn't obviously 'High' or 'Low'.
High (3)	Likely to occur imminently or in the very short term. Hazard exists permanently or hazardous event occurs frequently, or much evidence of previous harm.	High (3)	Hazard capable of resulting in death, severe injury or illness. Major consequential loss potential to the individual and organisation.
<u>Residual Risk Rating (Risk Prior C)</u> Likelihood of Occurrence (Rating A) x Severity of Hazard (Rating B) = Risk Prior C High = (9), (6) Medium = (4), (3) Low = (2), (1)			

TASK ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RATING A	RISK TO	RATING B	RISK PRIOR C	PREVENTION CONTROL	RISK AFTER
Site Establishment							
Provision of Adequate Welfare Facilities	Cross contamination leading to food poisoning and disease, dehydration, poor work ethic and low morale.	Med (2)	All site personnel and visitors to site.	Med (2)	Med (4)	The Client is to provide Adequate welfare facilities must be provided to comply with the law, and to keep the workforce happy. There is a general duty under the Health & Safety Act to ensure so far as is 'reasonably practicable' the health, safety, and welfare of all their employees, and anyone who uses the premises. Therefore, we will ensure that on site there is; • Toilet facilities • Hot and Cold running water • Wash Station • Place to rest and eat • Changing facilities Operatives will be urged to use these facilities to reduce the risks by; • Washing hands before eating • Taking adequate breaks • Changing from contaminated clothes	Low (1)
Establishing Exclusion Zone/ Control of personnel on site.	Public and unauthorised personnel entering site. Difficulty in enforcing exclusion zones. Inability to evacuate site in case of emergency.	Med (2)	Public and unauthorised personnel. Operatives in the vicinity of work activities.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Site and hazardous work activities to be enclosed with suitable fencing either heras type fencing or solid timber hoarding depending on the site. A pedestrian access gateway should be used. All site personnel (including visitors) are to sign on and off site. Gates to remain closed. Emergency escape routes should be established. Use crowd barrier to form exclusion and warning	Low (2)
Asbestos survey to be carried out prior to any demolition works.	Unforeseen asbestos located within the building, release of asbestos fibres into the atmosphere.	High (3)	All operatives working on site and public.	High (3)	High (9)	Asbestos survey must be carried out by a UKAS accredited specialist company. Asbestos survey type must be a 'Refurbishment and Demolition Survey,' previously named – Type 3 survey.	Low (2)

						Asbestos surveying company must follow procedures laid out in HSG 264 Asbestos: The Survey Guide. The asbestos survey report must have been studied by a contracts manager prior to works commencement and any asbestos removal notified. The on-site Supervisor must have a copy of the survey on site at all times and must have read the survey to be aware of where asbestos is located.	
Erection of Scaffold by sub-contractors.	Falling and falling materials. Slips and trips from stacked materials.	High (3)	Team of scaffolders on erection and dismantling scaffold structures. Also operatives in the vicinity.	Med (2)	High (6)	Refer to Scaffold Company's own Risk Assessments and method statement. Ensure that the scaffold company used on site have been vetted and approved by Rhodar Industrial Services. Area below scaffold work is to be an exclusion zone. Good Trade practices are to be used. Take extreme care when climbing or descending ladders. Observe sub-contractors exclusion zones. RAMs to be approved by Rhodar Industrial Services. RAMs to be issued and signed off by all operatives.	Med (3)
Service Disconnections							
Failure to Disconnect/ Isolate incoming electrical services	Machine or operatives encounter electricity, electric shock, skin burns, fire and possible death.	High (3)	Individual teams of operatives contacting services on initial commencement of work.	Med (2)	High (6)	Ensure all pipework and electrics are spaded, disconnected, or locked off. Check that this is shown on the client's permit. All isolation certs to be issued by Wates prior the work commencing Ensure you have service plans of the area and isolation certificates of all services that have been confirmed as dead. Any remaining live services on site must be clearly identified in writing by the client. If unsure whether a service is live or dead please stop work and check with management. Carry out checks with a cable locating device and finally visual checks before commencing work.	Med (3)

						Permits to work to be issued by Wates.	
Failure to Disconnect/ Isolate incoming gas services	Gas pipe strike causing gas leak. If gas ignited can cause explosion. If gas inhaled can cause dizziness, health problems and possible death.	High (3)		Med (2)	High (6)	Ensure all pipework and gas connections are disconnected or locked off. Check that this is shown on the client's permit. All isolation certs to be issued by Wates prior the work commencing Ensure you have service plans of the area and isolation certificates of all services that have been confirmed as dead. Any remaining live services on site must be clearly identified in writing by the client. If unsure whether a service is live or dead please stop work and check with management. Carry out checks with a cable locating device and finally visual checks before commencing work. Permits to work to be issued by Wates	Med (3)
Failure to Disconnect/ Isolate incoming water services	Water pipe strike leading to water leak, saturated ground meaning unworkable conditions and possible flooding.	Med (2)		Med (2)	Med (4)	Ensure to disconnect internal water and sewer lines from the mains. A licensed plumber must do this work. This requirement is also to notify the Water Corporation before commencing works and arrange for the disconnection of its services. If the water service is still required (e.g. for future development) you should engage a licensed plumber to secure the internal water service at the property.	Low (2)

Soft Stripping

Soft stripping doors, skirting boards and architrave	Personal Injury such as cuts from nails and splinters.	Med (2)	Operatives carrying out soft strip techniques.	Low (1)	Low (2)	This should be done by hand and by using suitable hand tools. Ensure hand tools are fit and safe for purpose by carrying out checks. Operatives are to be aware of manual handling techniques – ensure doors are manageable to carry. Suitable hand PPE must be worn to protect from cuts and splinters.	Low (2)
Soft striping of suspended ceilings	Personal injury from tiles falling from above. Injury to eyes from falling debris.	Med (2)	Operatives carrying out soft strip techniques. Any other operatives in the area.	Med (2)	Med (2)	Operatives are to use the safest means of gaining access to suspended ceiling such as tower	Low (2)

	Falls from working at height.					scaffold erected by trained and competent personnel. Operatives are to wear suitable goggles to protect eyes from falling debris. Cut support wires that are attached to lights. Be aware of sharp suspension wires and lagging clips. Broken tiles are to be cleared into plastic sacks for disposal to avoid fibres and small sections blowing through the building into external plant and the site	
Soft stripping of suspended ventilation	Falls from working at height. Injury to eyes from falling debris. Injury from contact with reciprocating saw and kick back, vibration illnesses from use of reciprocating saw repetitively. Burns, fumes, and fire hazard if hot works used.	Med (2)	Operatives carrying out soft strip techniques. Any other operatives in the area.	High (3)	High (6)	Ensure work is carried out from a tower scaffold with adequate edge protection. If using reciprocating saw avoid contact with blade, ensure adequate guarding. For long term use of reciprocating saw ensure operative rotation as to manufacturer's specification. If use hot works please see under relevant hot works section below. Operatives are to wear suitable goggles to protect eyes from falling debris. Ensure operatives are trained to use the equipment they are using.	Low (2)
Soft stripping of mechanical and electrical services	Falls from working at height. Injury from contact with reciprocating saw, vibration illnesses from use of reciprocating saw repetitively. Injury from contact with grinder; metal particles lodged in eye, kick back from grinder.	Med (2)	Operatives carrying out soft strip techniques. Any other operatives in the area.	High (3)	High (6)	Ensure work is carried out from a tower scaffold with adequate edge protection. If using reciprocating saw avoid contact with blade, ensure adequate guarding. For long term use of reciprocating saw ensure operative rotation as to manufacturer's specification. Grinder must be suitable size for its job with correct disc and has adequate guarding. Ensure operatives are trained to use the equipment they are using. Ensure guarding is positioned to suit the task in hand and the grinder must be held with both hands at all times. Ensure correct PPE is worn when using any abrasive wheels.	Low (2)
Soft stripping of block/brick partitions	Uncontrolled collapse of wall causing personnel injury to	Med (2)	Operatives carrying out soft strip techniques. Any other operatives in the area.	High (3)	High (6)	Find the stability of the floor to decide whether to drop the wall with force onto the floor below or whether to take it down carefully by hand.	Low (2)

	operatives. Unstable floor due to weight of rubble from wall. Vibration illnesses from using lightweight breaker.					Ensure tools such as sledgehammer and hand held breakers are fit for purpose and checks have been carried out prior to use. For long term uses of breaker ensure operative rotation as to manufacturer's specification.	
Soft stripping of carpets	Back injuries from manually handling carpets.	Med (2)	Operatives carrying out carpet removal.	Med (2)	Med (4)	If carpet is stuck firmly then use a carpet lifter or multi-scraper to reduce the risk of back injuries.	Low (2)
Soft stripping of timber.	Injury from nails and splinters etc.	Med (2)	Small teams of operatives involved in soft stripping operations.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Wear suitable PPE and exercise care. Any injuries - no matter how minor- to be reported.	Low (2)
Cutting of sheeting and timber.	Personal injury. Off cuts of material falling.	Med (2)	Small teams of operatives involved in soft stripping operations.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Use only suitable tools. Ensure sharp tools are not carried in pockets.	Low (2)
Access to ceiling mounted ducts and pipework.	Falling from mobile scaffold towers and ladders.	Med (2)	Small teams of operatives involved in soft stripping operations.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Ladders are to be used for short duration access. All mobile towers are to be erected to manufacturer's recommendations. All operatives are to be trained in erection of mobile scaffold towers.	Low (2)

Working at Height

Falling when working at height.	Physical injury to all parts of body, possible death resulting from fall.	High (3)	Small teams of operatives accessing work areas.	Med (2)	High (6)	Avoid work at height where it reasonably practicable to do so, e.g. by assembly at ground level. If not possible; - Prevent any person falling a distance liable to cause personal injury e.g. by using a scaffold platform with double guard-rail and toe boards; and - Arrest a fall with equipment to minimise the distance and consequences of a fall, e.g. safety nets, where work at height cannot be avoided or the fall prevented.	Med (3)
Working from a scaffold tower	Serious injury or death from falling from height	High (3)		High (3)	High (9)	Fixed Scaffold towers will be erected and dismantled by an external specialist company, who will tag and maintain the scaffold for the duration of the works. Mobile access towers will be erected and dismantled by our own PASMA trained demolition operatives. The right type of tower must be selected and must be suitable for the work. It must be erected	Low (2)

						and dismantled by people who have been trained and are competent to do so. Those using tower scaffolds should also be trained in the potential dangers and precautions required during use. Tower scaffold provision and use must be properly managed and include rigorous scaffold inspection arrangements. Tower scaffolds must comply with the standard of required for all types of scaffolds, e.g. double guardrails, toe boards, bracing and access ladder. When the tower is purchased or hired it should arrive with all the necessary components to prevent falls and ensure stability. Towers rely on all parts being in place to ensure adequate strength. They can collapse if sections are left out. The result of an inspection should be recorded and kept until the next inspection is recorded. Never use a tower: - in strong winds; - as a support for ladders, trestles or other access equipment; - with broken or missing parts; or with incompatible components.	
Demolition							
Working on a demolition site.	Flying debris striking operatives	High (3)	Operatives involved in the demolition process and operatives in close proximity.	Med (2)	High (6)	All work to be carried out to the approved Method Statement. All company procedures and demolition code of practice BSI 6187:2011 to be followed at all times. Exclusion zones to be set up and access to work area to be controlled. Operatives to be trained and as a minimum hold a CSCS card.	Med (3)
Working on a demolition site around dust.	Dust causing damage to respiratory tract and lungs.	Med (2)	Operatives involved in the demolition process and operatives in close proximity.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Please see below section 'silica' for more information on dust but in general; Suppress site dust as much as possible by use of dust suppression from a hose.	Low (2)

						Operatives are to wear P3 disposable masks during particularly dust demolition processes.	
Failure to isolate electrical services in a building that is being demolished.	Electrocution, compressed air blast.	High (3)	Operatives involved in the demolition process.	Med (2)	High (6)	Ensure all pipework and electrics are spaded, disconnected or locked off. Check that this is shown on the client's permit. Ensure all disconnection certificates have been retrieved from client prior to starting work, if none found contact the office immediately. If any doubt then cat-scan the area for any live services prior to working. If services are to remain live for duration of work then all must be clearly marked up and avoided during demolition works.	Med (3)
Failure to isolate gas services in a building that is being demolished.	Engulfment by substances hazardous to health.	Med (2)	Operatives involved in the demolition process and operatives in close proximity.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Adopt control measures as detailed in specific COSHH assessment. Ensure all gas connections have been disconnected or locked off. Check that this is shown on the client's permit. Ensure all disconnection certificates have been retrieved from client prior to starting work, if none found contact the office immediately. If services are to remain live for duration of work then all must be clearly marked up and avoided during demolition works. Ensure operatives are adequately briefed and wear appropriate PPE.	Low (2)
Sudden unpredicted failure of floors and/or supporting structure from demolition/ dismantling activities.	Entrapment.	High (3)	Operatives involved in the demolition process.	Med (2)	High (6)	Documented sequence of demolition. Technical advice - commissioned services of Structural Engineer, when necessary. Incorporation of 'false work' scaffold.	Med (3)
Plant/Equipment							
Use of pneumatic percussion tools.	Vibration related injuries such as white finger. Manual handling and flying debris.	Med (2)	Individual operatives using handheld equipment.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Please see exposure to vibration under key safety issues below.	Low (2)

						Ensure equipment being used is correct for the type of work. Check that any material being removed cannot collapse or slide onto operatives and those pieces dislodged cannot fall onto people below. Rotate work force operating the equipment at regular intervals to reduce exposure to vibration. Inspect all tools and hoses before use. Do not lift or lower tools by hanging on hoses. This strains hoses and may damage couplings. Report any damaged tools or hoses immediately and take them out of use.	
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KEY SAFETY ISSUES

Chemicals

Working with Leaded products.	When using hot works techniques lead from use of fumes can get into the blood stream by inhalation from fumes or by ingestion from food when not washing hands.	Med (2)	Operatives carrying out hot works techniques.	Med (2)	Med (4)	All operatives should undertake lead medicals prior to start of work under the lead at work regulations and then continued medical surveillance. Rotate employees using hot works techniques. Wash hands prior to touching mouth or food. Ensure a half face mask is worn fitted with an ABEK filter to filter gas and fumes. Lead levels in blood should be monitored by occupational health and if a high level is detected this level will need to be reduced by further control measures or it will be suggested by the doctor to stop working with lead or to add more control measures.	Low (2)
Exposure to substances hazardous to health.	Inhalation, absorption and ingestion resulting in ill health.	Med (2)	Operatives on site using hot works techniques, re-fuelling plant or using certain cleaning products.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Adoption of COSHH control measures i.e. refer to Rhodar Industrial Services specific COSHH assessments and hazard data sheets for each substance specifically used on site. All operatives will wear correct PPE to be appropriate to the conditions. Always wash before eating and drinking, shower when leaving site.	Low (2)

						Site Manager to ensure all precautionary measures are adhered to.	
Temporary Works - Electrical							
Electrical Connection And Installation.	Electrocution and Fire.	High (3)	All operatives working in proximity of electrical installation	Med (2)	High (6)	Ensure electrical contractor is NICEIC registered and fully competent. Ensure all isolations are effective and cannot be overridden. Only trained and authorised personnel to carry out electrical work. Ensure all cables/transformers and switch boxes have a current PAT test or equivalent certification.	Med (3)
Electrics within work area.	Electrocution, serious burns.	High (3)	All operatives in the work area.	Med (2)	High (6)	Ensure all electrics have been locked off and shown on permit. Visually inspect lock offs. Cover all fuse boxes, equipment as required. Ensure all cables are covered to not cause a trip hazard. Ensure all cables are marked up as live. Removal work to commence from a free end. Consider whether protection to live services is necessary. If in doubt ask!	Med (3)
Use of electrical and other power tools.	Electrical and physical injuries. production of dust.	High (3)	All operatives working with power tools.	Med (2)	High (6)	All equipment will be inspected and certified as appropriate before use. NO power tools to be used for asbestos removal. Any damaged or suspect equipment to be taken out of service immediately.	Med (3)
Exposure to Vibration							
Exposure to vibration when using work equipment.	Use of equipment that vibrates in use: Angle Grinders, hammer drills, cut-off discs, jig saws, circular saws etc. Possible risk of 'Hand arm vibration syndrome' or 'Vibration white finger' with high exposure, which is a painful and disabling condition affecting the fingers and hands	Med (2)	Any Operatives or Supervisors who are using the work equipment.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Limit the need to use vibrating equipment where possible. Select equipment that incorporates vibration limitation or vibration dampening. Maintain all equipment in good condition including balancing systems and bearings. Having checked the HAVS data supplied with the work equipment by the plant hire company, restrict the duration of work by conducting an assessment on each individual piece of	Low (2)

						equipment using a HAV calculator. Calculate time to Elv and time to Eav. Training for operatives and supervisors in the first signs of injury and ways to minimise risk. Ensure work is not carried out in extremely low temperatures. Ensure correct PPE worn. Inspect all tools and hoses before use. Ensure anti-whip ties are fitted to all couplings in the hose.	
Exposure to Crystalline Silica review and include demolition							
Legal Requirements – Silica’s work place exposure limit of 0.1mg/m3, expressed as an 8 hour time weighed average. Exposure should be reduced to as low as reasonably practicable, below the WEL. Reference to RPE-should have a protection factor of at least 20 (e.g. FFP3 filtering face piece. Qualitative face fit test required.							
Drilling into brickwork with hand held tools (30% silica in brick)	Breathing in the very fine dust of crystalline silica can lead to the development of silicosis. This involves scarring of the lung tissue and can lead to breathing difficulties. Can cause fibrosis and loss of lung function.	High (3)	Operatives handling the drill. Operatives in close vicinity to the drilling action.	High (3)	High (9)	Only allow access to authorised staff. Ensure RPE is used and maintained. Use equipment with integral dust collector Ensure a good supply of water for dust suppression. Use air blower to get fresh air into restricted areas. When all controls are applied properly, less than 0.1 mg/m3 silica is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).	Low (1)
Using jackhammers to break out concrete in large open indoor areas (25% to 70% silica in concrete)	Breathing in the very fine dust of crystalline silica can lead to the development of silicosis. This involves scarring of the lung tissue and can lead to breathing difficulties. Can cause fibrosis and loss of lung function.	High (3)	Operatives using the jackhammer. Other operatives in the indoor working area.	High (3)	High (9)	Only allow access to authorised staff. Ensure RPE is used and maintained. Use equipment with integral dust collector Ensure a good supply of water for dust suppression on concrete and rubble. Use air blower to get fresh air into restricted areas. Minimise time spent on task, alternate tool user. Ensure checks are carried out on tools. When all controls are applied properly, less than 0.1 mg/m3 silica is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).	Low (2)
Using jackhammers to break out	Breathing in the very fine dust of crystalline silica can lead to the development of silicosis. This involves scarring of the lung	Med (2)	Operatives using the jackhammer. Other operatives within the surrounding area.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Only allow access to authorised staff. Ensure RPE is used and maintained. Use equipment with integral dust collector	Low (1)

concrete in outdoor site area. (25% to 70% silica in concrete)	tissue and can lead to breathing difficulties. Can cause fibrosis and loss of lung function.		Members of the public surrounding the site.			Ensure a good supply of water for dust suppression on concrete and rubble. Use air blower to get fresh air into restricted areas. Minimise time spent on task, alternate tool user.	
Abrasive wheels – use of grinders	Breathing in the very fine dust of crystalline silica can lead to the development of silicosis. This involves scarring of the lung tissue and can lead to breathing difficulties. Can cause fibrosis and loss of lung function.	High (3)	Operatives using the tool. Other operatives within the surrounding area. Members of the public surrounding the site.	High (3)	High (9)	Ensure wheels properly mounted by trained persons. If practical look for an alternative means in order to avoid attrition giving rise to dust. Designate an exclusion zone. Fence it off and post warning signs. Ensure that workers wear suitable RPE and eye protection. If practical use a water spray to suppress dust. When all controls are applied properly, less than 0.1 mg/m ³ silica is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).	Low (2)
Cutting concrete with floor or wall saw (25% to 70% silica in concrete)	Breathing in the very fine dust of crystalline silica can lead to the development of silicosis. This involves scarring of the lung tissue and can lead to breathing difficulties. Can cause fibrosis and loss of lung function.	Med (2)	Operatives using the cutting floor saw or wall saw. Other operatives within the surrounding area. Members of the public surrounding the site.	Med (2)	Med (4)	Provide effective water suppression system to saw. Only allow access to authorised staff. Ensure RPE is used and maintained. Use equipment with integral dust collector Use air blower to get fresh air into restricted areas. Minimise time spent on task, alternate tool user.	Low (1)
Concrete crushing for use as Hardcore material (25% to 70% silica in concrete)	Breathing in the very fine dust of crystalline silica can lead to the development of silicosis. This involves scarring of the lung tissue and can lead to breathing difficulties. Can cause fibrosis and loss of lung function.	Med (2)	Operator of the crusher. Banksman in nearby working area. Members of the public in nearby surrounding area.	High (3)	Med (6)	Use equipment fitted with water suppression to minimise the amount of dust created. Fit water suppression at crushing and transfer points. Clean down the equipment before starting maintenance - use wet or dustless methods. At least once a week, check that water suppression works properly. RPE should not be needed if the controls work properly. However RPE may be needed for work near the equipment while it is running and is often needed for maintenance and some cleaning jobs.	Low (1)

						When all controls are applied properly, less than 0.1 mg/m ³ silica is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).	
General cleaning and removing rubble with hand sweeping brush. (silica % dependent on material within rubble)	Breathing in the very fine dust of crystalline silica can lead to the development of silicosis. This involves scarring of the lung tissue and can lead to breathing difficulties. Can cause fibrosis and loss of lung function.	High (3)	Operatives within the working area. Members of the public surrounding the site.	High (3)	High (9)	Use vehicles fitted with a HEPA filtered air supply to the cab. Use respiratory protective equipment (RPE) for hand-shovelling rubble or any manual rubble clearance. Disposable RPE is acceptable. Make sure that workers check that their RPE works properly every time they put it on. Keep roadways and rubble damp to help suppress dust. Keep doors and windows closed while working. When all controls are applied properly, less than 0.1 mg/m ³ silica is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).	Low (2)

Acknowledgement of Risk Assessment

I confirm that I have read and understand the Risk Assessment referenced in the footer of this page. By signing this document, I am declaring that I have read and understood the contents of this Risk Assessment. I also confirm that I will not undertake any activity on site which deviates from information and guidance contained within this document. I understand that I am to raise any health and safety concerns over any work methods with the Supervisor.

Name	Signature	Date