

PROJECT: St Bernard's Nurturing Demo

REF: TFMD/STBERN/DRA01

RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: MOBILE OPERATED PLANT & VEHICLES

Page 1 of 2

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Site use of mobile operated plant & vehicles, either wheel mounted or tracked crawler types including but not limited to: 180° or 360° Excavators - Excavators with specialist buckets and attachments (e.g. demo poles, shears, pulverisers, crushers, munchers, grabs, grapplers, impact breakers) - Dozers - Dumpers & dump trucks - MEWP's - Compaction Plant - Tractors - Graders - Processing plant - Drill rigs - Piling rigs - Front loaders & shovels - Tipper wagons - Delivery vehicles	All mobile plant & vehicle operations	H	Operators to hold a valid CSCS Partner card e.g. CPCS, NPORS for the category of plant or vehicle they will be operating.	L
	Hazards to other site personnel who may be in the vicinity of mobile plant activities	H	Set up exclusion zones or use a banksman if necessary, to keep people away from plant/vehicle operating & turning areas. Use the 'thumbs up' procedure to indicate safe movement of plant & vehicles, or before approaching. Good communication required between drivers and banksman using hand signals or 2-way radios. All personnel in the area of plant / vehicle movements must wear high visibility clothing.	L
	Overloading of mobile plant	H	Select plant that is suitable & capable for the intended purpose. Plant to be maintained in good condition, tested and inspected for compliance with statutory requirements. Know the safe limits and capabilities of the plant and do not exceed them. When other attachments are used, re-assess the weight/load. Refer to the operators' manual if you are unsure.	L
	Contact with live cables and other services - underground and overhead	H	All known or suspected services to be identified before any works take place. Obtain & refer to service plans. Scan the area. Where necessary use goal posts to protect overhead services with the SWH displayed on signs. Expose underground services where possible (vac ex or hand dig). Use permit to work system	L
	Uncontrolled or inadvertent movement of mobile plant	H	When unattended, mobile plant should have the parking brake applied, the ignition switched off or isolated and the key removed	L

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RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
<i>Cont'd</i> Site use of mobile operated plant & vehicles, either wheel mounted or tracked crawler types including but not limited to: • 180° or 360° Excavators • Excavators with specialist buckets and attachments (e.g. demo poles, shears, pulverisers, crushers, munchers, grabs, grapplers, impact breakers) • Dozers • Dumpers & dump trucks • MEWP's • Compaction Plant • Tractors • Graders • Processing plant • Drill rigs • Piling rigs • Front loaders & shovels • Tipper wagons • Delivery vehicles	Overturning of mobile plant & vehicles	H	Plant fitted with ROPS (Roll over protection structure) will be the preferred option. Identify steep gradients, unstable ground and leading edges on site and prevent encroachment.	L
	Mobile plant & vehicles falling into holes, excavations, voids or cellars, or overturning on steep ground	H	Assess ground conditions for suitability for mobile plant operation. Identify voids, leading edges, steep gradients and unstable ground on site and prevent encroachment. Use physical barriers, edge protection or vehicle stops if necessary. Keep to designated haul routes. Mobile plant will not be allowed near to unsupported trenches.	L
	Persons falling from mobile plant	H	Passengers not allowed unless in a factory fitted passenger seat. Seat belts must be worn by all, with green beacons operational where fitted. When mounting/dismounting plant: use dedicated handholds, steps, footholds; keep these clean as well as boots & hands; use 3 points of contact; wear gloves or remove gloves for extra grip; beware of loose clothing snagging levers, handles etc. Position the cab to dismount onto a landing platform (e.g. tracks) when parking the machine	L
	Noise - Hazard to hearing	M	<i>Refer to separate risk assessment for 'General Noise'.</i>	L
	Flying fragments of debris causing injury to persons or damage to property	M	Contain the site if practicable; exclude personnel from activities by use of a banksman or exclusion fencing. Additional screens e.g. Heras fencing with debris netting to be erected when the risk of flying fragments increases e.g. using hydraulic breakers	L
	Debris falling onto the machine and cab	M	Plant fitted with ROPS (Roll over protection structure) will be the preferred option where appropriate. Excavators will have grilles or similar fitted to protect the windscreen and roof lights. Tipper wagon and dump truck drivers to remain in protected cab when being loaded	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: LIVE SERVICES ON SITE

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
All site works including but not limited to: Excavations Breaking ground Soft strip Structural demolition Working at height Plant movements Vehicle movements Investigations / inspections, both intrusive and non-intrusive Use of vehicles, plant and equipment capable of extending, reaching or imposing a force further, higher or deeper, including but not limited to: Excavators, dozers, dumpers Cranes (including Hiab's) Vehicles, wagons & tippers MEWP's, scaffold, towers Drilling, probing & piling rigs Surveying equipment	MAIN SERVICES WHICH COULD EXIST ON SITE: - ELECTRIC - GAS - WATER - TELECOMS - PUBLIC SEWERS The presence of LIVE services, whether below or above ground, or overhead, may affect or be affected by site works. Contact with or close proximity to live services by personnel, portable tools, mobile plant, vehicles etc. can cause death, severe harm and damage, as a result of the following, although this is not exhaustive: - Electrocution - Electric shock - Asphyxiation - Gassing - Explosion - Fire - Burns - Flooding - Drowning - Disease - Chemical burns	VH	THE PRESENCE AND STATUS OF EXISTING SERVICES SHOULD BE KNOWN PRIOR TO WORKS COMMENCING. If there is doubt regarding the status of a service it will be treated as LIVE. Redundant services MUST BE confirmed dead or disconnected prior to being disturbed or removed. UP TO DATE SERVICES INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED AND ON SITE e.g. UTILITY PROVIDERS PLANS, SUB-SCAN SURVEY Services info to be reviewed and on-site inspection of affected areas to identify the presence of any potential services. On-site inspection to also include a CAT & Genny survey of areas. A PERMIT TO BREAK GROUND is required for any activities carried out on site that will disturb or break ground. Refer to the MS for more detail. In addition, a PERMIT is required for works near OVERHEAD SERVICES High-risk services, such as MP or HP gas, HV electric, oil pipelines etc. may require a specific safe system of work – check with the utility owner. Expose buried services to positively identify & verify their actual position if required – use vac ex or hand dig with insulated tools. For overhead services, safe clearance margins and working heights are to be obtained and implemented on site. Any services suspected to be present will be clearly marked & identified on site. Exclusion zones will be physically defined with signs & barriers. Works are excluded from these areas unless safe methods, controls & procedures have been written and implemented. Access will be via dedicated crossing points If there is ANY DOUBT on safety near services, DO NOT PROCEED.	L

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RISK ASSESSMENT



DESCRIPTION OF WORK: ROUTINE LIFTING OPERATIONS

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Routine lifts carried out on site, typical examples as below: - Loading or offloading items (such as cabins, containers, bowsers, drip trays, fence panels etc.) from a delivery vehicle either using the vehicle hi-ab or an excavator - Moving items short distances on site using an excavator to lift from one place to another - Use of an excavator with grab attachment to load materials into skips - Normal use of a forklift / telehandler for moving loads or items on site, or loading / offloading items from a delivery vehicle - Normal use of MEWP's for safe working at height Note: Refer also to separate RA's for: - Mobile Plant & Vehicles - Forklift Truck Telehandlers - MEWP's	Load failure during lifting	H	Select lift equipment and accessories with sufficient capability and SWL rating for the weight & size of the load. Refer to the operators' manual if uncertain. Attach the load to the equipment using the correct accessories and method – use dedicated lift points if provided. Perform a trial lift to check stability and centre of gravity of load if required. Lift equipment & accessories must be tested and inspected for regulatory compliance. Visually inspect lift points, equipment & accessories to ensure they are in good condition and free from defects before use	L
	Lifting equipment overturning or toppling	H	Know the limits and capabilities of the equipment and do not exceed them – SWL rating / capabilities of equipment will vary according to its configuration and movement (use trained & experienced operator). Ensure ground conditions are suitable and stable in the lifting area and along transit routes. Use stabilisers or outriggers if provided. Avoid rutted ground, steep slopes, sharp gradient changes and lifting near excavations. Check weather and avoid lifting operations during windy conditions	L
	Overhead live services, hazards and obstructions	H	Check the operating area & transit routes for any hazards to be identified and marked on site before works take place. Do not lift near overhead services and obstructions. Lifting equipment should keep more than 10m away from any overhead power lines!	L
	Collision with personnel or other activities in the vicinity of lifting operations	H	Erect barriers and signage if required to exclude non-essential personnel from the lifting zone, including the swing or slew radius - persons must not walk under a suspended or lifted load! Keep the path of the load free from obstructions. Attach any tag lines to stop the load from swinging when suspended. The operator should have all round visibility if possible – use a banksman if required. Avoid lifting near other work areas, lifting operations and excavations. Avoid moving the load above occupied areas.	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES – GENERAL

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TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Demolition of structures, including the fabric of the material within the structure	Uncontrolled collapse of whole or part of the structure leading to multiple injury or death, or damage to nearby or adjacent property	VH	Assess the structure prior to demo - construction details, any damage etc. Use remote mechanical demo methods where possible - establish drop zones to exclude persons or items. Protect items or property that cannot be removed (crash decks etc.)	L
	Exposure to existing LIVE services	VH	All services to be identified or disconnected / isolated before work commences, with confirmation obtained. NO WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT ON LIVE SERVICES	L
	Exposure to hazardous materials	H	Any hazardous materials, such as asbestos or lead, should be analysed and removed by a specialist contractor prior to any demolition works.	L
	Inadvertent disturbance of hazardous materials during soft stripping - exposure to operatives	H	Disposable coveralls and FFP3 masks to be worn during soft stripping activities	L
	Fire or explosion from exposure to flammable materials and gases	H	Information should be obtained as to contents of any tanks, pipes etc. with cleanliness or purging certificates obtained.	L
	Falls from height, including falls through roofs & floors	H	Measures should be taken to protect persons working at height e.g. working platforms, harness, edge protection. No access directly onto fragile roofs – install platforms e.g. scaffold and / or crawl boards with handrails & harness.	L
	Falling debris from above	H	Floors should not be overloaded. Debris to be cleared at regular intervals. Exclusion zones set up in drop zones below. Personnel to wear the correct PPE e.g. hard hats.	L
	Plant and equipment, e.g. cranes, excavators etc.	M	All plant and equipment should be well maintained, inspected and tested in accordance with legislation.	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: MATERIAL STOCKPILES

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TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Mobile plant overturning when forming, accessing or working on stockpiles	Loose material presenting unstable surfaces	H	Once tipped, place loose materials into position with tracked earthmoving plant. Use buckets and blades to form and shape the material. Track-in to compact materials evenly, removing isolated and occasional 'soft' spots	L
	Steep gradients	H	As the stockpile grows, form an access ramp at one end - ramp to have shallow gradient based on a safe gradient for the type of plant that is accessing the stockpile. Typical safe gradients for travelling directly up or down are as follows: - 5t – 9t forward tipping dumper: max 1 in 5 - ADT dump truck: max 1 in 5 - 360° tracked excavator: max 1 in 3 - Tracked dozer – D6 type: max 1 in 3 Refer also to manufacturers operator's manual if required Do not travel across gradients (slopes).	L
	Leading edges – safeguards required if wheeled plant access the stockpile	H	As the stockpile is formed, some tipped material will be used to form stop bunds along the sides of the access ramp and at the tip point. Dumpers to approach the tip point by leading with the discharge end of the skip / body.	L
Working on existing stockpiles	Uncertainty of stockpile construction – possible issues of unstable or loose material	M	360° tracked excavator to be used to 'test' stockpile areas for stability using bucket to apply load prior to bearing weight. Form access ramp at one end to access stockpile – see above Form sides battered at safe angle – 1 in 3 and seal up if required Form working face slope battered at safe angle and seal up as works progress	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: SLIPS, TRIPS & FALLS

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TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Walking around the work area Most accidents in the workplace occur when operatives are walking around the work area or carrying loads	Spillages, wet floor conditions – slip hazards	M	Clean up any spills immediately. Prevent water or liquid leaks onto the floor and walk routes - mop these up immediately if they do occur, or cordon them off as a slip hazard - always use the correct warning signage whenever there has been any floor cleaning undertaken	L
	Trailing leads – trip hazard	M	Keep trailing leads tidy and routed away from walkways. If this cannot be avoided, use visible protection mats / ramps. In all cases trailing leads should be secured to prevent accidental movement	L
	Poor lighting, uneven floors and obstructions – trip hazards	M	Ensure walk routes are adequately lit and clear of tools, equipment, materials and other obstructions.	L
	Leading edges, access ramps, steps, stairways – falls from height	H	Walk routes should be maintained with even surfaces and kept clean to remove mud & debris, including access ramps or steps into cabins – implement a good housekeeping policy on site All walkways need to be of a suitable width to allow easy access and egress, especially near to leading edges Provide sturdy handrails on access ramps, steps, stairways and adjacent to leading edges UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES are items (such as tools, equipment, materials or debris) to be stored or left on any stairways or steps	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: **MANUAL HANDLING**

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Manual handling	Manual handling of objects can involve difficult and heavy lifts which may lead to personal injury.	H	Avoid manual handling if possible – use mechanical means whenever you can. If manual handling is necessary always assess the situation before you attempt to lift or carry any object: • Do not exceed your strength capabilities or over-exert yourself – if the object is too heavy to lift or carry comfortably use another person to assist you • Consider the shape of the object –can it be handled securely without being dropped? • Consider the size of the object –can it be handled without causing you to lose balance? • If carrying, clear the walk route before you lift. Also, ensure you can see beyond the object where you are walking to, if not use another person to assist with the lift or to guide you • Always ask yourself the question –can the object be handled in a safer way? Using correct techniques is essential to avoiding injury: • Keep your back straight at all times. If lifting from a lower level use your legs to raise up • Do not twist or over-reach • When carrying keep the object close to your body if safe to do so and preferably at torso level Remember - <u>STOP- THINK - CONSIDER</u>	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: TEMPORARY FENCING

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Erecting temporary modular panel type fencing & barriers, such as Heras fencing, Blok n' Mesh, temporary pedestrian barriers etc.	Manual handling injuries from lifting bulky fencing or heavy fence supports (see also ' <i>Manual Handling</i> ' risk assessment)	M	Lifting of heavy fence sections should not be undertaken by one person. Manual handling training should be carried out for all the work force, and all dangers identified.	L
	Fencing panels falling	M	During storage, panels to be secured to prevent from falling. Operatives should work in teams when erecting fencing to ensure that fence panels are supported until fixed. Use bracing to strengthen the erected fence and prevent from falling over, especially in exposed areas.	L
	Operatives trapping hands or arms between fence sections while erecting	M	Know what your teammate is doing when manoeuvring panels – work together and communicate. All operatives undertaking this type of work should be experienced in Heras fence erection.	L
	Slips trips and falls	M	Fencing components should be stored such that they will not cause a tripping hazard to others. Ensure feet and bracing legs are visible – use red & white marker tape or cones if required	L
	Using incorrect or damaged tools to erect fencing	M	Always ensure that tools and equipment used are in good condition and suitable for the work to be carried out. Damaged tools should be removed and either disposed of or quarantined for repair by a qualified person. Hand tools should be inspected before use.	L
	Breaches to fence integrity and security	M	Repair any damaged panels or replace them if necessary. Erect warning signs to warn people of the hazard within the fenced area. Secure fencing with clips tightened from site side.	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: ASBESTOS REMOVAL

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TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
General work with asbestos NOTE – this section generally refers to asbestos that is part of the fabric of structures. However, certain controls may also be applicable for asbestos in soils identified in the ground investigation or for hand picking asbestos fragments. For asbestos in soils, refer also to the method statement / consultant's report and recommendations applicable and following the ground investigation. For hand picking asbestos fragments refer also to separate risk assessment	Inhalation of asbestos dust / fibres can cause asbestosis, cancer or other respiratory diseases.	VH	Establish the level of risk by identifying the location, type and extent of asbestos present. An adequate asbestos survey is required for buildings before work commences. Areas to be designated as hazardous areas, excluded with barriers and clearly signed as such. Encapsulation of areas should be considered. Access to the hazardous areas to be restricted. Removal and disposal of notifiable asbestos must be carried out by a licensed contractor. Work to be carried out in accordance with a specific Plan of Work (POW) & Method Statement – provided separately. Appropriate PPE & RPE will be provided and must be worn in accordance with the POW / RAMS. Air monitoring to be undertaken if required. Medical surveillance to be undertaken if the 'action level' will be exceeded Dust suppression by damping down should be used. Washing / changing facilities to be provided. Workers must not eat, drink or smoke in the hazardous areas (including changing areas) Waste asbestos must be disposed of correctly by a registered carrier. Workers MUST be trained in the removal of asbestos: CAT B minimum for non-licensed work (including>NNLW) CAT C minimum for licensed work	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: ASBESTOS DEBRIS – HAND PICKING

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Hand picking asbestos debris or fragments from material stockpiles, processes or discovered during site inspections, clearance or excavations Note: Only for works identified as Non-Licensed. This document IS NOT TO BE used for any LICENSED asbestos works. <i>This section does not refer to the following:</i> - Asbestos that is part of the fabric of structures and / or has been identified during an asbestos survey. Refer to separate plan of work and risk assessment compiled following an asbestos survey - Asbestos in soils identified in the ground investigation. Refer to the method statement / consultant's report and recommendations.	Inhalation of asbestos dust / fibres can cause asbestosis, cancer or other respiratory diseases.	H	Areas to be designated as hazardous areas, excluded with barriers and clearly signed as such. Access to the hazardous areas to be restricted. Minimise the number of people and equipment required to enter the area. Workers MUST be trained to the minimum standard required by CAR 2012 for working with non-licensed asbestos. If mobile plant / equipment is required transit routes should avoid the impacted areas. Consider using equipment from outside the exclusion zone (e.g. a power wash with long hose and lance to reach into the area). Asbestos fragments to be handled carefully – avoid damage or breakage caused by walking on or dropping them. Place in asbestos waste bags as soon as possible, double bag and in sealed skip ready for collection. Waste asbestos must be disposed of correctly by a registered carrier. Appropriate PPE & RPE will be provided and must be worn. Washing / changing facilities to be provided. Workers must not eat, drink or smoke in the hazardous areas (including changing areas) Dust suppression by damping down with fine clean water spray to be used. Damping down to be done in moderation to prevent flooding or excessive run-off. When placing materials through screener or picking station, the loading / process rates should be reduced to a slow speed and hoppers loaded carefully, not allowing material to drop from height. Discharge belts to be lowered to minimise height drop.	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: SOFT STRIPPING & HAND DEMOLITION

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TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Soft stripping	Inadvertent disturbance of unknown hazardous materials during soft stripping, such as ACM's or lead based materials - exposure to operatives	H	Disposable coveralls and face fitted FFP3 masks to be worn during soft stripping activities. Avoid stripping, cutting, grinding or breaking. Burning is STRICTLY PROHIBITED. Maintain good personal hygiene – wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking etc.	L
Hand demolition of structures, including soft stripping	Uncontrolled collapse of whole or part of the structure leading to multiple injury or death, or damage to nearby or adjacent property	VH	A fully trained and experienced demolition supervisor will oversee the work. Only trained demo operatives will undertake hand demolition. Assess the structure prior to demolition to establish deconstruction sequence. Work from the top down to avoid undermining and premature collapse. Establish drop zones to exclude persons or items. Protect items or property that cannot be removed (crash decks etc.) Just like the foolish lumberjack who cut the branch trunk side from where he was sitting, nor should demo ops de-stabilise a structure which could collapse beneath or onto them. It is only once they make this mistake...	L
	The potential for operatives to be injured may occur from hazards created by a number of conditions: - Falls from height - Existing LIVE services - Exposure to Hazardous Materials - Hand tools	VH	Refer to other risk assessments applicable to the works e.g.: - Working at Height - Working from MEWP's - Live Services on Site - Asbestos Removal - Asbestos - Hand Picking - Hand Tools - Powered Hand Tools - Abrasive Wheels - Manual Handling - COSHH - See also risk assessment '<i>Demolition Activities – General</i>'	L

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DESCRIPTION OF WORK: HAND TOOLS

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Use of hand tools	Contact with live services e.g. electric shock	VH	Arrange isolation or disconnection or exclude area from works. NO WORK TO BE CARRIED OUT ON LIVE SERVICES. If working near electrical apparatus (e.g. hand digging trial holes to locate underground services), use properly insulated and non-conductive tools.	L
	Using damaged, poorly maintained or incorrect tools may cause hand, arm and musculoskeletal injuries due to over-exertion or disproportionate force	M	Always select the correct type of tool for the task e.g. screw drivers and chisels should never be used as pry bars. Damaged tools should be removed from the work area and either disposed of or quarantined for repair by a qualified person. Hand tools should be inspected before use. Mushroom heads should be removed from chisels by regular grindings. Blades, chisels & points should be kept sharp to minimise labouring	L
	Fragments or objects flying off and hitting persons, especially the eyes, causing injury: - Material fragments - Tool fragments - Tools & equipment	M	Assess surroundings - exclude others with barriers or erect screens or guards to protect passers-by. Keep tools clean and in good condition – excess grease or oil used for tool maintenance should be cleaned. Operatives must always use the correct PPE i.e. safety glasses / goggles when there is any risk of eye injury.	L
	Bruises, cuts, gashes or impalement can occur to parts of the body if they collide with or snag other items or objects whilst using a tool.	M	Assess the work area – check if there will be anything that will obstruct or hinder your body to move freely. Clear / remove protrusions and obstructions if possible, or cover / pad them – nails, screws and other fixings are commonly snagged on. Likewise, pieces of timber, metal, plastic, strips, pipes, other fixtures etc. Wear PPE to protect vulnerable parts of the body – cut / impact resistant gloves, pads for elbows & knees, eye / face / head protection.	L

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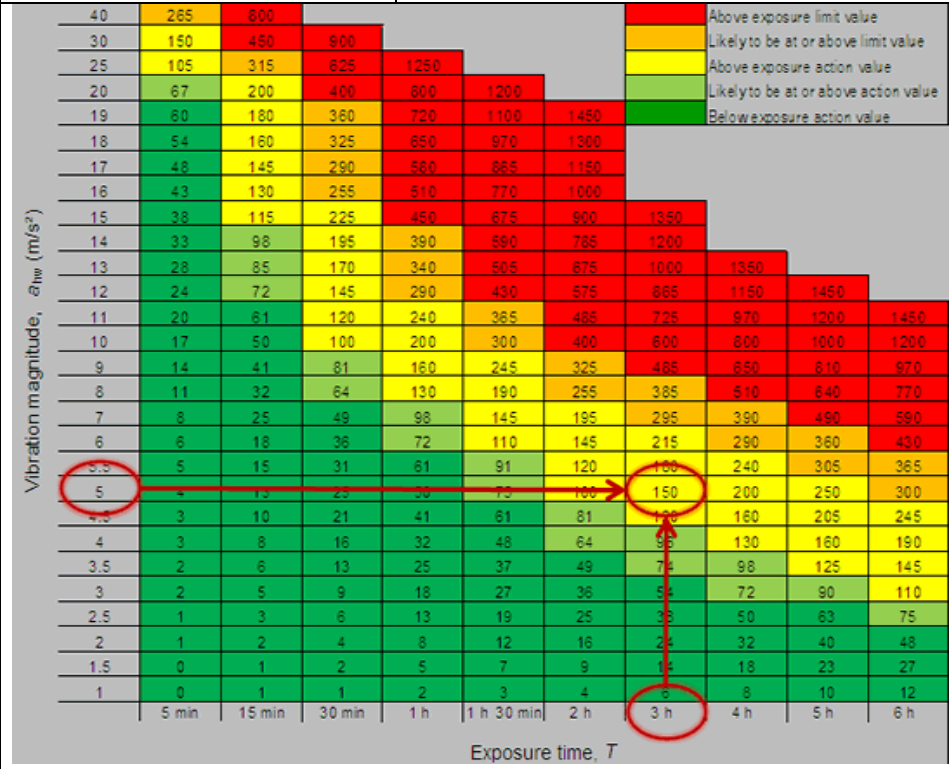
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RISK ASSESSMENT

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: POWERED HAND TOOLS

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Use of powered hand tools for breaking, cutting, drilling, grinding etc.	Noise resulting in noise induced hearing loss. (See also 'Noise' risk assessment)	M	Action should be taken to reduce noise at source. Assess noise levels and provide operatives with information, instruction and PPE accordingly.	L
	Excessive exposure to vibration resulting in Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS), also known as vibration white finger	M	Select tools designed for the task and only use them if they are in good condition. The same applies to components such as blades, chisels etc. Reduce trigger times and exposure levels by rotating shifts. Keep hands warm and exercise them regularly to promote good circulation. Plan the works effectively before commencing - know the vibration rating of the tool (check manufacturer's instructions) and undertake HAV assessment (table shown) so that you know the maximum trigger times permitted before action is required. The 'Ready Reckoner' tool on the HSE website can be used to assess exposure limits. Keep duration exposure below 100 points where possible. If not, further action WILL BE required. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD EXPOSURE EXCEED 400 POINTS 	L

COMPILED BY: D Dubell

DATE: 7TH Jan 2023REVIEWED BY:
SITE MANAGER

DATE:

PROJECT: St Bernard's Nurturing Demo

REF: TFMD/STBERN/DRA01

RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: WORKING WITH ABRASIVE WHEELS

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Working with abrasive wheels	Abuse and misuse of abrasive wheels machines by incompetent persons	VH	Abrasive wheel machines only to be used by persons who are competent and authorised by the Site Manager. Only trained and competent persons can change abrasive wheels and discs.	L
	Wheel / disc may burst or fracture and cause particles to fly off at high speed. Eye injuries	H	The correct type of abrasive wheel for the job must be used. Ensure the wheel is correctly mounted on a compatible machine and run at the correct speed – the speed rating of the wheel should be higher than the speed of the machine. Guards must be fitted to the machine and used. High impact eye protection to be worn. An exclusion zone with screens set up may be required to protect persons nearby	L
	Dust generated during the task may be hazardous to health, especially if inhaled	H	Reduce airborne dust – use on-tool dust extraction, or suppress dust at source with either water bottles (if fitted) or water spray. PPE / face fitted RPE to be worn if residual dust still emitted	L
	Noise of the machine and the cutting / grinding operation (see also ' Noise ' risk assessment)	M	Ear protection to be worn according to level of noise. Hearing protection zones may need to be set up to ensure persons nearby are not affected	L
	Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome	M	See ' Powered Hand Tools ' risk assessment	L
	Cutting or grinding likely to produce a stream of hot, abrasive particles or sparks, creating a fire hazard	M	Hot works permit required. Work areas should be kept free of debris and combustibles, or screens erected if this is not possible. Sparks should be contained as far as is practicable.	L

COMPILED BY: D Dubell

DATE: 19TH May 2023

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SITE MANAGER

DATE:

PROJECT: St Bernard's Nurturing Demo

REF: TFMD/STBERN/DRA01

RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: NUISANCE DUST

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Dust arising from site activities	As well as being a general nuisance, dust can be harmful to the health of operatives and other persons nearby due to contact, which could be in a number of ways: - Inhalation - Irritation to the skin - Irritation and injury to the eyes COSHH assessments will be required for the type of dust generated. Note: The degree of risk varies from low to high depending on the specific site situation: The type of dust will affect the degree of risk e.g. cement or silica dust will have chemical properties with increased harmful effects than, say, a general inert, aggregate dust. Weather conditions will also affect dust levels - dry and / or windy conditions will have an adverse impact on dust levels, whereas damp or wet conditions will help control levels.	L to H (See Note)	Due note should be taken of the overall occupational exposure standard for dust: 10mg/m3 total inhalable dust 5mg/m3 for respirable dust (includes cement), and the more stringent maximum exposure level for silica should this be involved. Dust should be contained at its source. In any event, dust should not be allowed to migrate beyond the site boundary. Dust generating activities should be regularly dampened to suppress dust. Dampen areas with water spray and managing surface run off as required. Areas that could become dusty should also be kept damp: - Regularly turn over stockpiled materials - Dampen haul routes on a regular basis Adhere to site speed limit (10mph), or reduce speed, particularly during dry spells. Monitor dust levels visually – if dust cannot be controlled, cease works and review the methods. Operatives should be provided with RPE if required for a particular dust-generating activity. These are to be face fitted to the operative who will need to be clean shaven Eye protection should be worn when conditions dictate. Operatives must maintain good standards of hygiene.	L

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RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: GENERAL NOISE

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
General works - Noise generation	Operatives are liable to be exposed to high levels of noise causing hearing damage both short and long term.	H	If possible identify the noisy activity and substitute with a quieter alternative. Minimise noise levels by: • Stopping rattles • Throttling down engine while idling • Fitting isolated engine covers • Keep tools sharp to lessen frictional noise • Do not drop items unnecessarily • Silencing the noise source by the use of mufflers, shields, enclosures and barriers • Distance the noisy activity from occupied premises	L
	Other persons working in close proximity or the general public can also be affected by the noise pollution created by the works	M	Monitor noise levels regularly, in areas where workers will be and at the site boundary. Exclusion zones (hearing protection zones) as appropriate should be set up near activities where thresholds are exceeded: • Hearing protection will be provided if levels are between 80 and 85 dB (A) • The wearing of hearing protection will be mandatory if levels are in excess of 85 dB (A). The most likely protection in ascending order of attenuation is earmuffs and noise attenuation helmets.	L

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DATE: 19TH May 2023

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RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: COSHH

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Exposure to hazardous substances in the workplace	Any liquids, gasses, dusts or solids have the potential to be hazardous to health.	H	All substances must have an assessment carried out on them before they are used in the workplace. This assessment will establish the possible harmful effects, how it is handled, how it is to be stored and what appropriate control measures should be taken. If substances unknown to the personnel on the site are discovered, they must be brought to the attention of the site manager and a suitable assessment must be carried out before the substances are handled. The risk to personnel must be considered and the exposure to harmful substances must be reduced to safe level wherever possible. Where use of hazardous substances cannot be avoided all possible precautions must be taken to minimise exposure. All appropriate personal protective equipment must be used as required by the assessment.	L
	Inadvertent disturbance of unknown ACM's during soft stripping - exposure to operatives	H	Disposable coveralls and FFP3 masks to be worn during soft stripping activities unless otherwise instructed by the Site Manager	L

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DATE: 19TH May 2023

REVIEWED BY:
SITE MANAGER

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RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: **WORKING AT HEIGHT**

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Working at height	Falling whilst working at height. Falls from height can result in serious injury or death.	VH	Safe means of access to the work area must be provided, suitable and appropriate to the work to be carried out and the height of access required e.g. podium steps and scaffold towers will be suitable for low level work with easy access from level ground, but high level work will require MEWP's or scaffolding Mobile towers only assembled by PASMA trained operatives. MEWPs only used by trained operatives with the relevant CSCS Partner card (PAL) for the category of plant. Scaffold only to be erected or adjusted by trained operatives with the relevant CSCS Partner card (CISRS). Edge protection should be installed at all openings or leading edges. Operatives should wear full body harness attached to a suitable anchor point when working near an unprotected edge. Certain types of access equipment may not be suitable as a fall arrest anchor due to risk of toppling – e.g. mobile scaffold towers	L
	Falling materials injuring persons below the working area	H	Minimise the amount of tools and materials stored or taken to high access work areas. Use tool belts, bags, boxes etc. so that they are not loosely stored. Ensure edge protection, boards, sheets etc. are intact, use debris netting, brick guards, crash decks etc. as required. Set up an exclusion zone below the work area to prevent persons entering the danger area. Erect barriers & warning signs	L

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DATE:

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RISK ASSESSMENT



DESCRIPTION OF WORK: WORKING FROM MOBILE ELEVATED WORKING PLATFORM (MEWP)

Page 1 of 2

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Working from a mobile elevated work platform (MEWP)	Falls from height: Operatives falling from the platform or basket whilst using the MEWP	VH	Keep platform access gates closed and locked off to prevent accidental release. Do not over-reach, or stand on anything higher than the MEWP platform i.e. do not stand on guard rails or use other access equipment in conjunction with a MEWP such as podium steps, ladders etc. <i>Note: MEWP's are specifically designed to lift people to a position where they can carry out work from the MEWP platform and then return to the starting level. They are not intended to be used to transfer people from one level to another or for people to exit the basket at height. If exiting the basket at height is the intention, this may only be undertaken following a further risk assessment indicating that this is the safest means of access to a particular location</i>	L
	Boom type MEWP's - falls from height: Operatives being thrown from the basket if the boom jolts, swings or tilts either during travelling, from collision with other vehicles or the boom / basket snags on obstructions.	VH	Operatives in boom type MEWP's to wear a *safety harness attached to the anchor points within the basket. Safety harnesses to be checked before use and periodically tested for conformity. <i>(*Note - exceptions may apply if there is risk of drowning – refer to separate 'Working Next to or Over Water' risk assessment).</i>	L
	Falls from height – materials or equipment falling and injuring persons below the MEWP's operating area	H	Set up exclusion zone in the area where the MEWP is operating with barriers and signage, or station a banksman to safeguard the operating area. Do not balance materials on guard rails – use specific material handling attachment if required and follow the manufacturer's guidelines to prevent incorrect loading or overloading	L

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DATE: 19TH May 2023

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RISK ASSESSMENT



DESCRIPTION OF WORK: **WORKING FROM MOBILE ELEVATED WORKING PLATFORM (MEWP)**

Page 2 of 2

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
Working from a mobile elevated work platform (MEWP) – cont'd	Elevated and high-level hazards (gantries, canopies, overhangs, beams, overhead services, particularly electric cables etc.)	H	LOOK UP and LOOK DOWN – remember, when working from a MEWP, any elevated hazards can be both above and below your working platform.	L
	Collision, entrapment, crushing of operatives if the MEWP moves towards an obstruction	H	Assess the route to be made both at ground level and at elevated levels. Be aware of the surroundings with regards to obstacles. Plan the route from one point to the next, clear obstacles from transit routes if necessary to minimise awkward manoeuvres	L
	MEWP's / personnel coming into contact with overhead services & power cables	H	Where overhead cables are present, goal posts and warning signs must be put into place. Refer also to 'GS6 - Avoiding Danger from Overhead Power Lines' for safety clearances	L
	MEWP's overturning or toppling over	H	MEWP's are only to be operated by trained operatives with the relevant CSCS Partner card (PAL) for the category of plant. Inspect the operation area and the route to and from it before work commences to ensure suitability of ground conditions – bearing capacity, uneven ground etc. Always use stabilisers when fitted and consider if the use of spreader boards is required. As a guide, windspeed should not exceed 30mph however, check the manufacturer's maximum wind speed in which the MEWP can be operated safely. Also be aware of the funnelling effect when close to buildings or inside open-ended buildings.	L

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RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: SITE OPERATIVES, THIRD PARTIES & GENERAL PUBLIC

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
The site can pose a variety of potential hazards and injury situations to operatives, third parties and the general public The degree and type of risks will vary from low to very high dependant on specific site circumstances and prevailing site conditions	Hazards from all site activities to operatives, visitors and third parties on site.	H	All operatives will be provided with a site-specific safety induction before entering site. Any person undertaking work on site will receive a full induction and must be briefed on H&S documents specific to the task they are undertaking, such as RAMS. Likewise, they will be encouraged to raise any concerns or issues they have. Visitors will receive a visitor's induction by the Site Manager. Any visitor wishing to walk round the site will be at the Site Manager's discretion, provided the Site Manager is satisfied that a walk round is safe, the visitor has the correct PPE and has received an induction, during which the visitor will be assessed on their general demeanour and attitude before being allowed on site. Visitors will be escorted around site by the Site Manager, or a nominated individual who is fully inducted and familiar with site.	L
	Hazards from all site activities to third parties and the general public.	H	Precautions and safeguards will be implemented to protect any persons within or near the site, or prevent unauthorised entry into work areas, such as segregation fencing, demarcation, barriers, security, fencing, fan / scaffold protection, debris netting etc. with warning or information signs prominently displayed. Containment of the site activities will be ensured and include precautions to confine falls of debris, collapse of structures, edge protection, dust suppression etc.	L

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DATE: 19TH May 2023

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PROJECT: St Bernard's Nurturing Demo

REF: TFMD/STBERN/DRA01

RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

DESCRIPTION OF WORK: FIRE ON SITE

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls
All work activities	Debris and waste containing wood, paper and various other combustible materials being allowed to accumulate Piles of debris and waste present no real threat to safety when people are on site working in the daytime. They become a hazard at night when large piles of rubbish are left unattended for trespassers to set fire to.	H	Whenever practicable, all flammable and combustible items will be removed at the start of the job, and before any hot works. Work methods will be adopted whenever possible to prevent or reduce the risk of fire e.g. if hot works are undertaken near to combustible items and neither can be removed, screens will be erected to prevent sparks or heat causing items to ignite Place rubbish in skips as soon as possible. If this is not possible, separate rubbish into small piles rather than one large pile (less likely to be set fire to). Ensure as much rubbish as possible is removed off site daily in 40yd skips In high risk areas, arrange for a night patrol or security watch. Have an adequate number of fire extinguishers and firefighting equipment on site, to suit the fire potential. Operatives will be informed of any areas or items posing a potential hazard and instructed in the precautions to be taken. When applicable, fire checks of the site will be carried out at the end of the working day.	L
Preparation of food & drink	Fires resulting from canteen activities	M	Only cooking equipment provided in the canteen is to be used. Naked flames, open fires, burning or barbecues will NOT BE PERMITTED in the compound or on site	L

COMPILED BY: D Dubell

DATE: 19TH May 2023

REVIEWED BY:
SITE MANAGER

DATE:

PROJECT: St Bernard's Nurturing Demo

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RISK ASSESSMENT

TFM

SITE SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES NOT IDENTIFIED ABOVE

(TO BE COMPLETED BY THE SITE MANAGER OR SUPERVISOR AS REQUIRED)

RISK CODES: L = LOW M = MEDIUM H = HIGH VH = VERY HIGH

TASK / JOB COMPONENT / ACTIVITY	HAZARD	RISK before controls	CONTROL MEASURES TO ELIMINATE, REDUCE OR CONTROL THE RISK	RISK after controls

COMPILED BY:	REVIEWED BY:
DATE:	DATE:

RISK MATRIX		POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HARM		
		MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR / FATAL
LIKELIHOOD OF HARM	REMOTE	Low	Low	MEDIUM
	UNLIKELY	Low	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
	POSSIBLE	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH
	LIKELY	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
	CERTAIN	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH

PROJECT: St Bernard's Nurturing Demo

REF: TFMD/STBERN/DRA01

RISK ASSESSMENT



BRIEFING CONFIRMATION

To be read by all personnel receiving instruction and briefing

In signing below, I acknowledge that I have received instruction of the works to be carried out on this site and the hazards and risks associated with this work activity and described above. I understand the hazards and control measures to be applied and I have had the opportunity to have any questions answered on any related matters in respect of this element of work.

No.	Name (print)	Signature	Date	No.	Name (print)	Signature	Date
1				16			
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