

RISK ASSESSMENT – Presence of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs)

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.01

Date: 6-Nov-19

L = Likelihood of Occurrence L5 = Certain L4 = Probable L3 = Occasionally L2 = Unlikely L1 = Improbable					S = Severity Rating S5 = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) S4 = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) S3 = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage S2 = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage S1 = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Release of asbestos fibres into the atmosphere by: - Accidental damage - Not being aware of the presence of ACMs - Effects of other trades - Violation of company procedures - Cross contamination of ACMs with clean materials	The individuals who may have disturbed the ACMs and other persons who may have breathed the contaminated air, may in the long-term suffer from: - Asbestosis - Pleura Mesothelioma - Lung Cancer	3	5	15	- If known locations of ACMs have been removed by others, the air clearance certificates are to be submitted to PDS Ltd prior to works commencing - Areas of known ACMs that are to remain are to be clearly identified and communicated to all PDS Ltd operatives - If removal is being carried out by others, the areas are to be clearly segregated and signs erected warning of the works - Only those who hold a current 'Category A' asbestos awareness training certificate are to work in structures that are likely to contain ACMs - If suspicious materials are discovered during the works, the demolition works in that area are to immediately cease and PDS Ltd Site Supervisor is to be immediately notified, the supervisor will then follow company procedures to ensure that the suspected discovery is handled in the appropriate manner to prevent possible further contamination	2	4	8

					- Any affected area is not to be reoccupied until confirmation has been received that the area is clean following removal if the suspected material proved positive for asbestos, or that there is no further risk to health from suspected material - Prior to any possible variation works being undertaken, the works are not to proceed unless it has been proved that ACMs are not present - Operatives are to work in a careful considered manner with the appropriate amount of physical force to carry out the works without causing unnecessary damage to the surrounding fabric and must exercise due diligence to the fact that ACMs may be hidden within the fabric - Appropriate supervision is to be provided during all stages of the work			
Spread of fibres from the contaminated clothing of a person exposed to fibres	Other workers may become exposed to fibres and fibres may be transported to other locations such as vehicles and even home	2	5	10	- The person suspected of being contaminated is to remain in the area where the suspected contamination took place and raise the alarm by calling for assistance, warning others of the potential hazard - Those providing assistance must protect themselves by wearing the appropriate PPE comprising of: ➤ Sealed & hooded overalls ➤ Gloves ➤ Respirator - To decontaminate, the procedures as detailed in em8 are to be followed: ➤ Removing & decontaminating PPE: - Clean your boots with damp rags – see sheet em7 - Where available, clean your overalls with the brush attachment on a Class H vacuum cleaner. Vacuum off the brush - Otherwise, use damp rags by a 'patting' action. Rubbing can disturb fibres - Where there are two workers, they can help to clean each other - Peel off disposable overalls. They should be inside out. Put them in a suitable asbestos waste container - Bag up re-usable overalls for a specialist laundry - Finally, remove your disposable respirator and place it in	1	5	5

					the asbestos waste container • Tape the container closed ➤ Personal decontamination: • Can you use site washing facilities? If so, they must be for your use only • Keep other people out during personal decontamination, and until you have cleaned the facilities • Wash every time you leave the work area • Use damp rags to clean the washing facilities at the end of the job • Clean the facilities daily if the job lasts more than one day • Inspect the facilities visually once the job is finished • Clearance air sampling is not normally needed for washing facilities			
For removal of non-licenced asbestos containing materials, see risk assessment ref: PDS.03.18								

Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Discovery of Suspected Hazardous Substances

Project Name: The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road

Ref: PDS – 03.02

Date: 6-Nov-19

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Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Discovery of hazardous substances that include: - Asbestos - Lead - Herbicides & pesticides - Acids & alkalis - Pressurised containers - Paints & varnishes - Oils - Solvents - Needles - Unmarked containers - Contaminated water and other fluids - Gasses	Individuals who come into contact with suspected hazardous substances and others close by may be affected by one or more of the following: - Inhalation causing respiratory difficulties - Absorption through the skin and eyes causing irritation and burns - Ingestion causing stomach irritation - Injections of contaminants direct into the blood stream causing Hepatitis, Tetanus Weils Disease & HIV etc Other factors include: - Pollution of water courses - Fire and explosion from release of gasses	3	5	15	- Prior to stripping out or demolition works commencing, a sweep of the structure must be carried out by PDS Ltd Supervisor in an attempt to ascertain if obvious hazardous substances are present and that all storage vessels and pipelines have been disconnected from associated pipework - Storage vessels and pipework is not to be worked upon unless it has been categorically proved that vessels are empty and have been cleaned of hazardous substances and that pipelines are disconnected from their source and have been purged and cleaned of hazardous substances - If such substances are found, the Supervisor will make the necessary arrangements to have the substances removed by an approved method – a point of works or specialist risk assessment may be required for the removal operation, dependent upon what has been found - Should suspicious substances be discovered, the works in the immediate area are to cease and PDS Ltd Supervisor is to be immediately notified - the supervisor will then follow company procedures to ensure that that the suspected discovery is handled in the appropriate manner to prevent possible contamination - Measures may include one or more of the following:	1	5	5

					➤ Keep people clear of the area and barrier off as necessary ➤ Display warning signs and/or post sentries to prevent access by others ➤ Inform contract management of situation ➤ Place bunds from materials on site to hand such as sand and earth to prevent spread – this is only to be carried out if it deemed safe to do so by PDS Ltd Supervisor ➤ PDS Supervisor to ensure that the Emergency services and/or Environment Agency have been informed if spillage is of a serious nature and deemed necessary ➤ Take note of all relevant information on labels if present and only if safe to do so ➤ If noxious or foul smells are emanating form the spillage, evacuate the area and wait for the Emergency services or other authority to give clearance prior to returning ➤ Only competent and licensed sub-contractors will carry out the disposal of hazardous substances ➤ All off site movement of hazardous substances will be in accordance with the appropriate Environmental legislation and documented with the necessary Waste Transfer notes ➤ Lift and place containers to secure area, if safe to do so – PDS Ltd Supervisor may be required to complete a point of works risk assessment ▪ Should operatives be contaminated by liquid splashes or powdering of the skin, the affected are is to be washed with copious amounts of water and medical advice if necessary is to be sought ▪ When dealing with suspected hazardous substances, an assessment must be made by PDS Ltd Supervisor as to what the requirements for PPE are to be			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Works Involving Excavators

Project Name: The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road

Ref: PDS – 03.03

Date: 6-Nov-19

<i>L</i> = Likelihood of Occurrence <i>L5</i> = Certain <i>L4</i> = Probable <i>L3</i> = Occasionally <i>L2</i> = Unlikely <i>L1</i> = Improbable					<i>S</i> = Severity Rating <i>S5</i> = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) <i>S4</i> = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) <i>S3</i> = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage <i>S2</i> = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage <i>S1</i> = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
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Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
- Physical contact with persons - Striking overhead and/or buried utility services - Overturning due the presence of voids, steep gradients and uneven ground etc. - Whole body vibration syndrome - Upper limb disorders - Production of noise resulting from activities such as breaking out concrete - Falls from height when accessing the engine to check levels and to collect window guards – over 15T machines - Lower limb injuries when alighting the cab	The excavator operator may suffer serious or fatal injuries resulting from overturning and from striking utility services - possible health issues include, upper limb disorders from poor posture and excessive vibration, together with hearing damage from prolonged exposure to noise Those working close by may suffer serious or fatal injury if the excavator makes physical contact with them	4	5	20	- Only authorised competent persons holding the relevant CPC card are to operate excavators and strictly in accordance with their training and PDS Ltd operating procedures - Operatives are to carry out daily 'pre-use checks' prior to using excavators, the results of the checks are to be recorded in the appropriate register – if defects are found that affect the safe operation of the excavator, the excavator is to be immediately withdrawn from service until the defects have been rectified - Working close to overhead power lines should only be undertaken when there is no other alternative – it is the responsibility of the Principal Contractor to ensure that power lines are adequately protected from accidental damage by the use of appropriate passage way barriers - All other utility services, generally buried, are to be isolated prior to demolition works commencing – evidence of the termination is to be provided to PDS Ltd Senior Management by the Principal Contractor prior to works commencing - The presence of known voids are to be communicated to PDS Ltd Supervisor prior works commencing – the excavator operator and supervisor should also carry out their own visual survey to determine if	1	5	5

					voids such as drainage inspection chambers, tanks, wells and basements exist ▪ When operating on stockpiles of demolition debris to load vehicles or to gain height, the excavator operator is to be fully aware of his own limitations and the limitations of the excavator and only work within these limitations – all ramps are to be formed at appropriate gradients so that the risks of overturning are eliminated ▪ A dedicated ‘Banksman’ is to oversee all excavator operations ▪ The operator is to ensure that the seating position is appropriately set so that a good operating posture is maintained ▪ All cab windows and all mirrors are to be maintained in a clean condition to ensure good all-round visibility ▪ Excavators should be operated with windows and the door closed ▪ Hearing protection is to be worn for all operations requiring the use of a breaker ▪ Noise assessments conducted by PDS supervisor will be required to determine if hearing protection zones are to be established ▪ When accessing the engine area to check engine levels and to store or retrieve the window guards, the operative must remain within the confines of the guardrails – only for machines over 15T ▪ All operators are to wear the standard PPE as for all other PDS Ltd operatives, hard hats and FFP3 face masks do not need to be worn in the cab, but must be available ▪ The operation manual for the excavator is to remain in the cab for operator reference ▪ The operation of the excavator is to be carried out at the lowest engine revs possible for the works being carried out and the actions are to be smooth to avoid unnecessary noise and vibration ▪ When the excavator is not in use, the engine is to be switched off and the excavator secured to prevent unauthorised use ▪ When alighting from the cab, use the preparatory steps and do not jump from either the cab or from the tracks			
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See separate risk assessment for changing attachments such as breakers, buckets and shears etc. PDS.03.04 and transport providers risk assessment for loading and unloading excavators from delivery vehicles.

Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Changing Excavator Attachments

Project Name: The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road

Ref: PDS – 03.04

Date: 6-Nov-19

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Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Persons coming in to contact with the operation	Persons in the vicinity may be struck by the item of plant or attachment and suffer possible crush injuries	2	4	8	- Attachments to be changed in a designated area only - Banksman to be in attendance during the operation to ensure that other site personnel do not inadvertently stray into the area - Plant operator to be satisfied that the area is clear prior to changing the attachment	1	4	4
Release of hydraulic fluid under pressure	Plant operator may suffer eye or injection injury from the release of hydraulic fluid under pressure when disconnecting or reconnection hydraulic lines	2	3	6	- Prior to changing any attachment, the control procedure for the specific item of plant for switching from one operational mode to the attachment change mode is to be strictly followed – following this procedure will ensure that attachment is correctly installed and that the pressure in the hydraulic lines is released - Gloves and eye protection to be worn when working the hydraulic lines - Any spillages of hydraulic fluid are to be promptly cleaned by absorbing into a suitable medium, such as sand, or using a spill kit and appropriately disposed of	1	3	3

Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Explosion and Outbreak of Fire

Project Name: The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road

Ref: PDS – 03.05

Date: 6-Nov-19

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Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
- Use of flame cutting equipment resulting in radiant and/or direct heat - Sparks from the use of disc cutting or grinding equipment - Arson - Inappropriate storage and use of fuels - Poor house keeping allowing combustible materials to build up - Escape of gasses igniting	All on site can suffer serious or fatal effects from exposure to toxic and/or harmful fumes, together with serious or fatal direct effects of fire Fire may also damage structures, causing them to be weakened and unstable Fire may also spread to adjacent shared areas and structures, causing significant damage and potential loss of life to members of the public	4	5	20	- Only a use flame cutting option when all other possibilities have been discounted and only by authorised competent persons – see risk assessment PDS.03.06 Flame Cutting; PDS Ltd Supervisor may also be required to draft a point of works risk assessments - Smoking is not permitted in any PDS Ltd premises, vehicle or workplace – smoking is only permissible in designated area - Where possible, use cold cutting equipment in preference to hot cutting, such as grinders and disc cutters - Fuels and gasses are to be stored in a secure well ventilated location away from sources of heat - Fuels are to be discharged into plant and equipment using the proprietary pumps, conduits or funnels – any spillages are to be promptly cleaned with spill kits - All work areas are to be kept free of combustible materials - The Principal Contractor is responsible for ensuring that the site is secure at the end of each shift so as to prevent unauthorised access	1	5	5

					▪ All gas services are to be identified and evidence presented by the Principal Contractor that they have been isolated and purged, prior to works commencing ▪ Should fire be discovered, the alarm is to be immediately raised and operatives are to follow the evacuation instructions from the Principal Contractor ▪ Following a significant fire, structures should not be entered until clearance has been given from Structural Engineers that the building is secure and therefore safe to enter			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Work Equipment (power & hand tools etc.)

Project Name: The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road

Ref: PDS – 03.06

Date: 6-Nov-19

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Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Work equipment is almost any piece of equipment (including hand & power tools) used by operatives. Hazards include: - Contact with moving parts - Exposure to vibration - Exposure to noise - Cuts from exposed blades - Contact with projectiles	Operatives may suffer a variety of injuries from minor to more serious, such as: - Eye injury from projectiles - Cuts & abrasions from blades - Broken bones from crushing Health issues may be both short or long-term and may include: - Hearing loss - Hand arm vibration syndrome - Musculoskeletal disorders	4	3	12	- The selection and use of work equipment is to be matched to the operative's ability and competence and is to be appropriate for the task being carried out - Ensure that pre-use checks are carried out to identify defects that may affect the safe operation of the equipment – if defects are found, the piece of equipment is to be taken from service and the supervisor notified - Only power tools with a current PAT label are to be used - Equipment is to be used strictly in accordance with relevant training and guidance – if hired equipment is being used, instructions on its safe use and residual risks must be sought from the hirer - Prior changing any ancillary items on power tools, such as chisels and blades, ensure the tool is isolated from its power source - Tools are not to be modified in any way to enable tasks to be carried out and guarded power tools must be operated with the guard secured in the right location to maintain safe use at all times - In flammable atmospheres, spark free power tools and non-ferrous hand tools are to be used	2	3	6

					▪ Tools are not to be left where they may become a trip hazard – if power leads are to be used, leads are to be located wherever possible at high level, if this cannot be achieved, leads are to be located where they do constitute as a trip hazard ▪ If power tools are being used that produce vibration, the selection of the tool must be of the lowest vibration frequency for the task being carried and that the HAVS register is maintained throughout the use of the tool to ensure that operatives do not exceed 95 daily points – refer to the equipment asset register and vibration ready reckoner to determine individual daily trigger times ▪ The type of PPE required will depend upon the type of equipment being used and will comprise of the following: ➤ Safety glasses/goggles to BS EN166 to protect against flying projectiles – for both power and hand tools ➤ Ear defenders to BS EN352 – all operations where the noise level will exceed 85dBA – refer to the equipment asset register to determine the sound pressure (dB(A)) ➤ RPE to FFP3 to protect against particles and fumes ➤ Gloves to BS EN388 to protect against mechanical hazards such as cuts and abrasions ▪ On completion of the task, the equipment is to be checked for defects prior to returned to storage			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Live Utility Services & Stored Energy

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.07

Date: 6-Nov-19

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Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Contact with live utility services such as gas and electricity supplies Contact with stored energy such as vessels containing gas or liquids under pressure	Operatives and others close by may suffer serious or fatal injury resulting from explosions and fire Operatives may suffer injury resulting from the effects of releasing pressurised liquids and gasses from storage vessels	3	4	12	- Prior to works commencing, it will be the responsibility of the client/principal contractor, to ensure that reasonable attempts have been made to locate and mark all services and to demonstrate that all locations of known services have been isolated and made safe - Written confirmation of the above is to be obtained from the client/principal contractor prior to the works commencing - Prior to removing pipework and vessels, it will be the responsibility of the client/principal contractor to ensure that any pressurised system has been drained down and where necessary, purged so that it can be safely removed - If services are discovered during the demolition works that have not been identified as being isolated and made safe, the works are to immediately cease and not restart until such time that the services have been made safe - Should services need to remain live throughout the works, suitable protection measures are to be developed to prevent accidental damage; furthermore, the site supervisor must carry out a point of works risk assessment proving it is safe to work around the live service and detailing the required protective measures	1	4	4

					▪ Where overhead power lines exist and cannot be diverted, and work is to be carried out near to the overhead lines, suitable barriers in accordance with GS6 are to be employed ▪ Where vehicles are to pass beneath overhead power lines, a safe passageway is to be created beneath the power lines in accordance with GS6 ▪ A specific risk assessment is to be developed for working near or underneath power lines			
For further information, refer to HSE's GS6								

Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Manual Handling

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.08

Date: 6-Nov-19

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		L	S	R		L	S	R
Manual handling is the movement of articles by physical force and includes: - Lifting - Pushing - Pulling - Twisting	All operatives have the potential to suffer from musculoskeletal injuries due to the nature of the work Injuries may include: - Back strain - Slipped discs - Sciatica - Hernias - Upper limb disorders such as muscle and tendon strains - Lower limb disorders such as varicose veins and osteoarthritis	5	3	15	- Consider using mechanical measures to eliminate or reduce manual handling wherever possible - Where manual handling cannot be eliminated, the following TILE principle is to be considered: ➤ Task: - Reduce carrying distance - Make use of lifting aids wherever possible - Get assistance ➤ Individual: - Only those who have had manual handling training are to carry out non-routine manual handling tasks - The type of PPE required will be dependant upon the load being lifted – this will be decided at the point of lift by the supervisor - Do not lift loads that you are not comfortable lifting or if you have a pre-existing condition that may be aggravated by the task ➤ Load: - Where possible, break the load into smaller sections	2	3	6

					○ Check to see if the load has other hazards such as, sharp edges and is it evenly balanced ○ If the weight is not known, attempt to ascertain an approximation by attempting to rock the article ➤ Environmental: ○ Ensure that the route is free from slip and trip hazards, and is adequately lit ○ Ensure that change in surface levels or slopes have been identified ▪ Prior to lifting, think on how the lift is to be carried out using the TILE approach above, adopt a stable position, get a good hold, lift smoothly keeping you head up and avoid twisting or leaning sideways ▪ For sustained periods of manual handling, suitable rest periods should be taken in order to prevent fatigue and to promote recovery ▪ Dependant upon the manual handling tasks required, the supervisor may need to complete a task specific manual handling risk assessment			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Soft Strip

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.12

Date: 6-Nov-19

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Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Exposure to asbestos fibres	Operatives and others in the vicinity may suffer long-term serious ill-health effects such as asbestosis, cancers and pleural mesothelioma	3	4	12	- Prior to works commencing, sufficient measures must be taken to ensure that locations of asbestos containing materials have been identified by way survey - All known locations of asbestos containing materials that are to remain are to be clearly marked and communicated to those working in the areas - See risk assessment PDS-03.01 Asbestos Containing Materials and PDS-03.18 Working with Non-Licensed Asbestos Containing Materials for further information	1	4	4
Discovery of hazardous substances – including needles	Operatives may be exposed to numerous substances that may cause short or long-term ill-health effects Operatives may also suffer from needlestick injuries from contaminated needles	3	4	12	- Prior to works commencing, the supervisor is to carry out a sweep of the work areas to determine if there any obvious hazardous substances present, or evidence of substance abuse and needles - Should hazardous substances be found, a point of works risk assessment is to be undertaken to determine the extent of the control measures required - See risk assessment PDS-03.02 Discovery of Suspected Hazardous Substances for further information	1	4	4

Explosion and outbreak of fire	Operatives and others using the building may suffer serious or fatal injuries and the structure may become unstable	2	5	10	▪ Prior to works commencing, the supervisor must make reasonable efforts to ensure that all utility services have been isolated and where necessary purged ▪ The supervisor is also to carry out a sweep of the works area to identify if any vessels that may have stored flammable substances are present ▪ If such vessels are found, a point of works risk assessment is to be undertaken ▪ Good housekeeping is of the utmost importance; all flammable materials are to be promptly disposed of away from sources of heat ▪ See risk assessment PDS-03.05 Explosion and Outbreak of Fire for further information	1	5	5
Use of work equipment	Operatives may suffer a variety of injuries and ill-health effects	4	3	12	▪ Ensure that the right equipment is selected for the task to be carried out ▪ Ensure that pre-use checks have been carried out prior to commencing the tasks ▪ Ensure that the correct PPE has been selected and is appropriately worn ▪ See risk assessment PDS-03.06 Work Equipment for further information	2	3	6
Electrocution	Operatives may suffer serious or fatal injury	3	4	12	▪ Prior to works commencing, the supervisor must make reasonable efforts to ensure that all power supplies and elements of stored energy have been fully isolated and cannot be re-energised ▪ See risk assessment PDS-03.07 Live Utility Services for further information	1	4	4
Manual handling of materials, equipment, substances and other articles	Operatives may suffer short or long-term ill-health effects from manual handling operations	5	3	15	▪ Wherever possible, use mechanical means to handle articles ▪ Where manual handling is necessary, follow the principles of TILE ▪ For non-routine operations, a specific manual handling assessment may be required ▪ See risk assessment PDS-03.08 Manual Handling for further information	2	3	6

Slips and trips	Operatives and others in the vicinity may suffer various injuries resulting from slips on wet or greasy/oily surfaces and trips from debris and other articles	4	3	12	▪ Good housekeeping is essential as it prevents the build-up of articles that may present as trip hazards ▪ All nails from timbers are to be removed or made safe at the point of removal ▪ Any spillages of liquids are to be promptly cleaned away ▪ If power leads are required, they are to be positioned overhead wherever possible, if this is not achievable, they are to be positioned in locations that do not present as trip hazards – particular attention is to be given to door openings ▪ Areas where stripping out works are being carried out are to be segregated to prevent unauthorised access ▪ All access routes must be kept clear of debris at all times	2	3	6
Other personal injury and ill-health effects from the activities being carried out	Operatives may suffer numerous injuries that include: ▪ Cuts and abrasions ▪ Eye damage ▪ Broken bones Ill-health effects may include: ▪ Hearing damage ▪ Respiratory disorders ▪ Skin disorders	4	3	12	▪ Works are to proceed in a methodical manner with the minimum force required to complete the task ▪ Dust production is to be kept to a minimum by using the right tool for the task, mist spraying where required (over spraying may result in a slip hazard) vacuuming and not sweeping where possible ▪ The levels of noise are to be monitored, as a rule of thumb, if you need to raise your voice to be heard from a distance of 2m, then it is likely that hearing protection will be required ▪ All other relevant risk and COSHH assessment, including point of works risk assessments, are to be reviewed prior to commencing works. ▪ PPE required must include: ➢ Hard hats ➢ Safety footwear ➢ Safety glasses ➢ FFP3 respirator ➢ Hi-vis clothing ➢ Abrasion resistant gloves	2	3	6

Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Site Security

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.13

Date: 6-Nov-19

L = Likelihood of Occurrence L5 = Certain L4 = Probable L3 = Occasionally L2 = Unlikely L1 = Improbable					S = Severity Rating S5 = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) S4 = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) S3 = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage S2 = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage S1 = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
- Unauthorized entry to the site and/or workplace, both in and out of normal working hours - Arson	Unauthorized persons such as trespassers and members of the public are exposed to risk of serious injury and subsequent consequences from entering a live demolition site Those entering the site with malice in mind may cause significant structural damage by setting fires and may also suffer injury due to their acts	4	4	16	- A secure double clipped Heras type fence or timber hoarding will be erected to the perimeter - Suitable signs are to be displayed on the fence warning members of the public of the dangers of construction sites and that the area is strictly prohibited - Daily checks will be carried by the Site Supervisor to ensure that the fence is maintained in good condition - The site gates are to be kept closed when not in use - The Site Supervisor will be responsible for securing the gates when not in use and the end of each day - All visitors and operatives are to make themselves known to the Site Supervisor and must sign in and sign out when leaving the site - All live work areas are to be secured by secondary fencing when working on a shared site wherever possible and are to be monitored by banksman to ensure unauthorised persons do not enter any danger areas - Sources of fuels are to be secured so that unauthorised access to them is denied	2	4	8

					▪ All part demolished structures are to be left in the safest possible manner at the end of each shift to prevent an uncontrolled collapse ▪ Any ladders are either to be removed or secured at the end of each shift ▪ Any danger areas on the site including trenches etc are to be left in the safest manner as is reasonably practicable ▪ The above measures are to be reviewed by the Site Supervisor and Contract Manager as the works proceed to ensure that they remain effective			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Slips and Trips

Project Name: The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road

Ref: PDS – 03.14

Date: 6-Nov-19

L = Likelihood of Occurrence L5 = Certain L4 = Probable L3 = Occasionally L2 = Unlikely L1 = Improbable					S = Severity Rating S5 = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) S4 = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) S3 = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage S2 = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage S1 = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Slips and trips caused by a variety of activities and situations, such as: - Spilt fluids and substances - Trailing leads and hoses - Poor housekeeping allowing debris to collect - Poor lighting - Inappropriate steps and ramps - Uneven surfaces	Operatives, visitors and others on site may suffer may injuries such as sprains, strains and possibly broken bones, especially the forearm from falling out onto outstretched hands	4	3	12	- Good housekeeping is essential to prevent the collection of debris that may cause people to trip - Debris is to be cleared to the skip or other designated location at the time of removal - Trailing leads and hoses etc. should be placed at high level wherever possible; where this cannot be achieved, they are to be positioned in locations to avoid presenting as a trip hazard - Any spillages of fluids or substances are to be promptly mopped or swept up - All emergency escape routes are to remain clear of materials and debris - Lighting levels are to be sufficient to allow persons to traverse the site without hindrance - If steps and ramps are to be used, they are to be constructed in such a manner that the appropriate levels of grip are afforded	2	4	8

Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Working at Height

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.15

Date: 6-Nov-19

L = Likelihood of Occurrence L5 = Certain L4 = Probable L3 = Occasionally L2 = Unlikely L1 = Improbable					S = Severity Rating S5 = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) S4 = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) S3 = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage S2 = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage S1 = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
- Falls of persons and/or materials from height - Overturning of scaffolds	Operatives may suffer serious or fatal injury from either falling from height or being struck by objects falling from height	4	5	20	- In the first instance, consider if the task can be carried out without the need for working at height - Should working at height be necessary, works are to be carried out from platforms such as MEWPS, independent scaffolds and tower scaffolds - Fixed scaffolds are only to be erected and altered by an approved sub-contractor and are to be subjected to weekly statutory inspections - Tower scaffolds are only to be erected by authorised persons – see risk assessment PDS-03.16 Tower Scaffolds for further information - Scaffolds are to be protected from overturning by the using the right equipment that has been suitably designed for the task and by ensuring that the sequence of demolition does not adversely affect the stability of the scaffolds - If it is not reasonably practicable to prevent a fall, as a last resort, measures to protect against a fall such as using a harness and lanyard fixed to a suitable structure can be utilised, but only if accompanied with the appropriate authority from the Site Supervisor and that a point of works risk assessment has been carried out – see risk assessment PDS-03.17 Working from a Harness - Means of rescue from those at working at height will be either by the use	2	5	10

					of ground controls in MEWPS or by the emergency services for all other working at height equipment ▪ All leading edges where a person may fall and sustain injury are to be protected by guardrails ▪ Suitable measures are to be taken to prevent the fall of objects from height, this may include passing them down, securing them to the structure or lowering in MEWPS ▪ A danger area where objects may land is to be established and persons are to be prevented from entering this area by the use of physical barriers and banksman			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Working with Non-Licensed Asbestos Products

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.18

Date: 6-Nov-19

L = Likelihood of Occurrence L5 = Certain L4 = Probable L3 = Occasionally L2 = Unlikely L1 = Improbable						S = Severity Rating S5 = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) S4 = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) S3 = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage S2 = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage S1 = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken	

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Release of asbestos fibres into the atmosphere by: - Accidental damage - Aggressive removal of ACMs - Not being aware of the presence of ACMs - Cross contamination of ACMs with clean materials	Individuals who remove non-licensed ACMs and other persons who may have breathed the contaminated air, may in the long-term, suffer from: - Asbestosis - Pleura Mesothelioma - Lung Cancer	3	5	15	- Only operatives with Category B training are to undertake works involving the removal of non-licensed asbestos containing materials - Should the ACMs be in a damaged condition, or are likely to deteriorate when removed, although being non-notifiable, the removal is to be notified to the HSE - A point of works risk assessment is to be carried out for the removal of all ACMs - Removal and disposal of ACMs is to strictly follow the HSE guidance series: - Equipment and method sheets (EM01 to EM10) - Working with asbestos (non-licensed) (A01 – A38) - Areas where ACM removal is being carried out and associated transit routes are to be clearly barriered and signed to prevent unauthorised access - A record of the times that employers are removing ACMs and the nature of the ACMs are to be recorded - All removal works are to be closely monitored by the site supervisor	2	4	8

					▪ Operatives are to wear the appropriate PPE as identified in HSE's guidance at all times and if the PPE should be damaged, operatives are to immediately cease works and seek further guidance and replacement from the site supervisor ▪ It is a requirement that all person removing ACMs are clean shaven and that they have undertaken the appropriate face fitting for the respirator being used ▪ Should an operative suspect that they may have been inadvertently exposed to asbestos fibres as part of the removal works, they are to immediately notify the site supervisor who will then take the appropriate decontamination measures			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Loading & Off-Loading Vehicles

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.22

Date: 6-Nov-19

L = Likelihood of Occurrence L5 = Certain L4 = Probable L3 = Occasionally L2 = Unlikely L1 = Improbable					S = Severity Rating S5 = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) S4 = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) S3 = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage S2 = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage S1 = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Falls of persons, materials and equipment from the bed of vehicles, operatives may also become trapped between the vehicle and another object	Operatives may suffer significant injury from falls from height or by being struck or trapped from falling materials or equipment or between the vehicle and other object	3	4	12	- Operatives not involved with loading and off-loading are to be prohibited from the area - The vehicle is to be positioned clear of overhead power lines - To maintain stability, trailers should be parked on firm level ground - Loads should be spread as evenly as possible during loading and off-loading to prevent overturning - Ensure vehicles and trailers brakes are securely applied - The vehicle driver is responsible for overseeing the loading of the vehicle and for ensuring the load is appropriately secured and not overloaded prior to moving the vehicle - Tailgates and sideboards must be closed when possible. If over-hang cannot be avoided, it must be kept to a minimum - the over-hanging part of the load must be clearly marked - Operatives are prohibited from working from the bed of the vehicle unless it has been fitted with a proprietary fall prevention or fall protection system or has been parked in a dock loader with fitted with fall prevention measures - Where possible, materials and equipment are to be loaded and off-	2	4	8

					loaded by mechanical means ▪ Pallets of loose materials are to be securely wrapped prior to loading to prevent materials from falling ▪ Prior to off-loading materials and equipment are to be checked to see if they have moved in transit and present as risk to those off-loading ▪ Items of plant being loaded onto low-loaders are to be undertaken by competent operators			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – On-Site Mobile Plant Maintenance

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.24

Date: 6-Nov-19

L = Likelihood of Occurrence L5 = Certain L4 = Probable L3 = Occasionally L2 = Unlikely L1 = Improbable					S = Severity Rating S5 = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) S4 = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) S3 = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage S2 = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage S1 = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Contact with moving components	Maintenance engineers may become entangled in high-speed moving components or crushed by falling components, both causing serious or fatal injury	3	5	15	- Only trained competent engineers are to undertake maintenance tasks - The item of plant is to be switched off and prevented from being inadvertently started by removing keys - Any guards are to remain in place during diagnostic investigations and are not to be removed unless the plant has been made safe in terms of re-starting, or from the release of stored energy - Working beneath unsupported body components is strictly prohibited	1	5	5
Release of stored energy	Maintenance engineers may suffer significant injury from release of stored energy such as electricity, hydraulic fluid under pressure and compressed air	3	4	12	- Batteries are to be disconnected when working on electrical systems or if earth connections are required to be disconnected - When working on pressurised systems, the system is to be isolated from its source and pressure released from the vessel and/or hoses prior to commencing maintenance activities	1	4	4
Exposure to fuels and lubricants	Maintenance engineers may suffer skin disorders such as dermatitis	4	3	12	- Ensure lids of containers are kept tightly closed - Top up levels using funnels or pumps	1	3	3

	from contact with diesel and heavy oils				- Ensure any spillages are promptly cleared up using absorbing materials such as sand or spill kits - Wear butyl or nitrile gloves and overalls - Ensure good hygiene by thoroughly washing hands prior to taking rest breaks, smoking or eating etc.,			
Sudden movement of plant	Maintenance engineers may suffer significant injury resulting from unintended movement of plant	3	4	12	- If the plant is movable, position on firm level clean ground and apply the brakes prior to carrying out maintenance tasks - If the plant is broken down and cannot be moved, ensure that it is suitably prevented from sudden movement by placing stop blocks and other supports where necessary - Remove keys to prevent vehicles from being inadvertently started - If the item or plant or part of it requires jacking, ensure that it is fully supported prior to carrying out the task	1	4	4
Manual handling of components	Maintenance engineers may suffer musculoskeletal disorders from working in restrictive positions and handling heavy components	4	3	12	- Use mechanical aids wherever possible to lift heavy components - Consider the task to be done and where necessary, if it is not practical to use mechanical aids, ask for assistance - Where possible, position plant so there is suitable room to carry out the required tasks	2	3	6
Falls from height	Maintenance engineers may suffer significant injury from falling from plant engine bays and other above ground platforms	3	4	12	- Where work is required at height, measures must be taken to prevent falls such as working from behind existing guardrails - If required, a harness and fixed lanyard may have to be worn, but only if the engineer has received appropriate harness training	2	3	6
Use of hand and power tools	Maintenance engineers may suffer a variety injuries from using power and hand tools such as: - Eye damage - Muscle sprains & strains - Broken bones - Cuts & abrasions - Hearing damage - Vibration	4	3	12	- Select the most appropriate tool for the task - Ensure all tools are in good working order - Apply the minimum amount of force required - Use all tools as for the manufacturers information - Wear the required PPE for the task: ➤ Eye protection where there is a risk of projectiles ➤ Gloves to protect against mechanical abrasion and to protect the skin from absorption of fuels and oils ➤ Hard hat when on construction sites ➤ Hi-vis clothing ➤ Overalls ➤ Safety boots	2	3	6

					➤ Hearing protection when using certain percussion power tools and when working in close proximity to running engines ➤ Be aware of trigger time limits when using powered percussion tools			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Removal of Fuel Storage Tanks

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.25

Date: 6-Nov-19

<i>L</i> = Likelihood of Occurrence <i>L5</i> = Certain <i>L4</i> = Probable <i>L3</i> = Occasionally <i>L2</i> = Unlikely <i>L1</i> = Improbable					<i>S</i> = Severity Rating <i>S5</i> = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) <i>S4</i> = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) <i>S3</i> = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage <i>S2</i> = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage <i>S1</i> = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Explosion and fire resulting from the ignition of fuel vapours	Operatives and others in the vicinity may suffer serious or fatal injuries	4	5	20	- Only tanks and associated pipework that have been cleaned and certified gas free are to be exhumed and/or dismantled - Be aware that hydrocarbons may have leaked into the surrounding soils, therefore, samples must be taken to establish the level of contaminant prior to works commencing – further control measures may be required should the samples prove positive for hydrocarbons - A permit to work will be required prior to the exhumation or dismantling works commencing – the permit is detail the measures required for dealing with contaminated ground - Only cold cutting techniques are to be used when dismantling tanks and pipework	1	5	5
Uncontrolled movement of above ground tanks and plant movements	Operatives may become trapped by sections of tanks being dismantled and struck by moving plant resulting in serious or fatal injury	2	4	8	- All operatives not involved in the works are to be prevented accessing the area by means of erecting physical barriers and posting appropriate signage - Works are to be controlled under the direction of a banksman who is to be positioned at safe distance from the item of plant and the tank	1	4	4

Uncontrolled collapse of ground when exhuming tanks and plant movements	Operatives may become entrapped in falling earth resulting serious or fatal injury	2	4	8	▪ All personnel not involved with task are to be prohibited from entering the tank area by the erection of physical barriers and posting appropriate warning signs ▪ Works are to be controlled under the direction of a banksman who is to be positioned at safe distance from the excavation and plant ▪ Excavations are not to be entered ▪ As the tank removal progresses, areas are to be backfilled and suitably compacted	1	4	4
For plant operations risk assessment see PDS-03.06								

Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Biological Contaminants

Project Name: *The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road*

Ref: PDS – 03.26

Date: 6-Nov-19

<i>L</i> = Likelihood of Occurrence <i>L5</i> = Certain <i>L4</i> = Probable <i>L3</i> = Occasionally <i>L2</i> = Unlikely <i>L1</i> = Improbable					<i>S</i> = Severity Rating <i>S5</i> = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) <i>S4</i> = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) <i>S3</i> = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage <i>S2</i> = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage <i>S1</i> = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Leptospirosis: ▪ Weil's disease – transmitted to humans by contact with urine from infected rats ▪ Hardjo form – transmitted from cattle to humans	Operatives may contract a serious and sometimes fatal infection - both diseases start with flu-like illness with a severe headache which can lead to vomiting and muscle pains and ultimately to jaundice, meningitis and kidney failure – in rare cases the disease can be fatal The bacteria can enter the body through cuts & scratches & through the lining of the mouth, throat and eyes	3	3	9	▪ Do not encourage rats to populate the site by maintain high standards of housekeeping and sanitation ▪ If dead rats are found, do not touch them with unprotected hands ▪ Wash cuts and grazes immediately with soap and running water and cover all cuts and broken skin with waterproof plasters before and during work ▪ Wear protective clothing ▪ Wash your hands after handling any animal, or any contaminated clothing or other materials and always before eating, drinking or smoking ▪ Report any illness to your doctor and tell your doctor about your work	1	3	3
Psittacosis: ▪ Infection of birds transmitted to humans by breathing in infected material or occasionally by	Symptoms operatives may show are often flu-like, with fever, headache, muscle ache and respiratory tract symptoms - the disease can progress to severe pneumonia and	2	3	6	▪ Good ventilating should be established prior to clearing away bird droppings and other material such as feathers and dead birds ▪ Cleaning procedures should avoid creating aerosols and dusts – high pressure jet washing is to be avoided ▪ Suitable disinfectants are to be used during the cleaning process	1	3	3

oral infection	other non- respiratory health problems				▪ If dead birds are found, do not touch them with unprotected hands ▪ Wash your hands after handling any animal, or any contaminated clothing or other materials and always before eating, drinking or smoking ▪ Wear protective clothing and FFP3 face masks			
Tetanus: ▪ The bacterium usually enters the body through a wound or cut in the skin	Operatives may show symptoms that include muscle spasms and stiffness throughout the body, particularly in the neck, face and jaw (lockjaw)	2	3	6	▪ Following good basic hygiene including regular hand-washing ▪ Covering all cuts, abrasions and other breaks in the skin with waterproof dressings and/or gloves - seek medical advice as soon as possible if you have a deep wound that could get contaminated and you have not been vaccinated - you may need a medication called tetanus immunoglobulin (TIG) ▪ Wear the appropriate gloves for the task being carried out that give suitable mechanical resistance	1	3	3
Legionella: ▪ The bacterium enters the body by breathing water droplets (aerosols)	The bacteria can cause illnesses in operatives and others who may breathe the droplets collectively called Legionellosis - this includes the most serious illness, Legionnaires' disease, as well as the similar but less serious conditions of Pontiac fever - legionnaires' disease is a potentially fatal form of pneumonia	2	3	6	▪ All water systems should be drained down prior to demolition to avoid water stagnation ▪ Water outlets (taps, shower heads, etc) which are still needed but not regularly used should be flushed through regularly ▪ Keep any system and the water in it clean ▪ Ensure the water cannot stagnate - properly control the release of any water spray	1	3	3

Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12 month intervals

Written by: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Jet Wash Bowser

Project Name: The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road

Ref: PDS – 03.28

Date: 4-Jul-18

L = Likelihood of Occurrence L5 = Certain L4 = Probable L3 = Occasionally L2 = Unlikely L1 = Improbable					S = Severity Rating S5 = Death and/or serious structural/equipment damage (RIDDOR) S4 = Severe/multiple injuries & equipment damage (RIDDOR) S3 = Significant – significant or multiple minor injuries & equipment damage S2 = Minor – minor injuries or equipment damage S1 = Negligible – slight, no potential risk of injuries				
1 - 4	Low - maintain and review controls	5-9	Medium – seek to implement measures to reduce risk further	10-14	Serious – additional control measures & monitoring may be required	15-19	High – Alternative processes to be found	20-25	Unacceptable level of risk, task not to be undertaken

Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Moving the bowser by manual means	Operatives may suffer significant musculoskeletal injuries	3	3	9	- Lift the bowser with the site excavators to the required positions; ensure lifting is via the proprietary lifting attachments and use the correct certified chains/strops for the weight of the bowser and the water contained in the tank - Do not attempt to manually manoeuvre the bowser if it contains water - Only manoeuvre on paved surfaces with an adequate number of persons to avoid	1	3	3
Refuelling	Operatives may suffer from burns should fuels be spilt on hot exhausts Fuels may pollute water courses and the ground if spilt	2	3	6	- Switch off the engine prior to refuelling and use either a pump or spout to avoid spillage; promptly clear any spillage with a spill kit should fuels be spilt - Allow a suitable passage of time for the engine and exhaust to cool prior to refuelling	1	3	3
Personal injury from using the jet wash	Operatives may suffer hearing damage and other minor injuries	3	3	9	The engine of the jet wash produces noise at approximately 90db, therefore, the jet wash should be located away from where persons are working, and the operator should stand as far as possible from the bowser	1	3	3

					employing a long length of hose to the lance ▪ Hearing protection is to be worn when operating the equipment ▪ Ensure the lance hose is positioned so it does not create a trip hazard ▪ Never point and trigger the lance at another person			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written By: Lee Shirley

RISK ASSESSMENT – Demolition Dust Control

Project Name: The Gables, Purbrook Heath Road

Ref: PDS – 03.31

Date: 27-Feb-19

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Significant Hazards:	Who Might be Harmed & How:	Risk			Control Measures:	Residual		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Exposure to airborne dusts from the stripping out and demolition processes.	Operatives and others in the vicinity of the works, including neighbours of the site, may suffer a number of short or long-term health issues such as: - Occupational asthma - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) - Silicosis - Lung Cancer - Breathing difficulties - Damage to the upper respiratory tract from heavier dusts being trapped in mucus membranes - Eye damage and irritation - Skin irritation and dermatitis	4	4	16	- Minimise release and spread of dusts by the following: - Restrict access to authorised persons only - Careful stripping out of fitting and fixtures to avoid unnecessary dust production - Cover trollies when transporting waste likely to give off dusts - Place waste into bins carefully avoiding long drops - Maintain the workplace to avoid the build-up of dusts - Avoid dry sweeping by vacuuming or wet sweeping - When demolishing structures, avoid unnecessary long drops - Ensure suitable provision for the use of water suppression including a back-up should the primary system fail - Plant to operate at low engine revolutions, therefore providing greater control of the demolition process - Keep the site clean and if necessary, surfaces damp - Maintain water suppression to stockpiles of dust producing debris	2	8	8

	▪ Digestive tract irritation				○ Ensure environmental measures are taken to avoid contamination of watercourses from run off from the water suppression process ▪ PPE should be used as a last resort and should complement the control measures ▪ Respirators should be: ○ FFP3 with the correct cartridge selected for the type of dusts expected ○ Correctly fitted with evidence of face fit testing for the individual to the respirator ○ Stored appropriately ○ Checked for defects ○ Operative suitably trained on the correct use ▪ Ensure welfare facilities are maintained and suitable provision is available for operatives to thoroughly clean hands and faces prior to taking breaks ▪ Constantly monitor the levels of dust production and review the effectiveness of the adopted control measures			
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Assessment review date: Following any significant change in the work activity, not exceeding 12-month intervals

Written By: Lee Shirley

Point of Works Risk Assessment

Part A - Project Details (to be completed by Project Supervisor)			
Project:		Location:	
Contract Ref:		Date:	
Project Supervisor:		Contact No:	
Activity/Process:			

Part B – The Works (to completed by person responsible for undertaking activity/process)					
Pre start:		Yes	No	N/A	
Do you have the correct documentation for the activity/process?		☐	☐	☐	
Do you have the correct PPE and is it in good order?		☐	☐	☐	
Are your power tools, leads and any other plant inspected and in good order?		☐	☐	☐	
Are scaffolds, ladders, steps or other working platforms inspected and are access safe?		☐	☐	☐	
Has any required lifting equipment been inspected?		☐	☐	☐	
Have fire detectors been isolated or changed to heat detectors?		☐	☐	☐	
If 'No' has been given for any of the above points, report the issue to the project supervisor.					
Hazard assessment: (tick the box for know hazards)					
☐	Falls from height	☐	Dust	☐	Low levels of light
☐	Falling or flying objects	☐	Noise	☐	Adverse weather
☐	Substances harmful to health	☐	Vibration	☐	Temperature (low/high)
☐	Heat, fire or explosion	☐	Fumes	☐	Risk to you from activity/process
☐	Asphyxiation or drowning	☐	Electricity	☐	Risk to others from process/activity
☐	Contact with stationary object	☐	Gases	☐	Asbestos (check register)
☐	Overturning or collapsing	☐	Underground services	☐	Traffic or moving vehicles
☐	Slips, trips & falls on the same level	☐	Overhead services	☐	Interface with occupied areas
☐	Entry into a confined space	☐	Manual handling	☐	Other (state below)
If control measures are not in place for the above checked hazards, complete the next stage of the form.					

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Part C – Additional Measures (to completed by person responsible for undertaking activity/process)

Workplace control measures:					
Identified Hazard	Control Measure	Residual Risk			
		High	Med	Low	
		☐	☐	☐	
		☐	☐	☐	
		☐	☐	☐	
		☐	☐	☐	
		☐	☐	☐	
Who is at risk: (tick the box)					
☐ Operatives	☐ Young persons	☐ Members of the public			
Communication register:					
Name:	Signature:	Company:	Date:		
End of activity/process review:					
Questions	Yes	No	Comments		
Was the activity/process as expected?	☐	☐			
Has the work created any new hazards?	☐	☐			

Part D – Activity/Process Review (to be completed by Project Supervisor)

Lessons learnt: (state below any information that the would make assist in making the activity/process safer)							
Name:		Position:		Signature:		Date:	