

RISK ASSESSMENT

SUPERVISOR TO AMEND THIS RISK ASSESSMENT TO HIGHLIGHT ANY CHANGES OR SIGNIFICANT RISKS

Job Number VS1319

Customer Highfield Construction Southern Limited

Site Details Shopping Wellington Way

Site Address

London Rd
Waterlooville, PO7 7EB

Risk Assessment V2

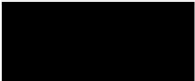
Hazard	Hazardous Effect	Risk Factor (Severity x Probability)			Control Measures	Risk Factor (After Controls) (Severity x Probability)		
Work at height whilst erecting scaffolding.	Falls from height/falling materials. (Scaffolding operatives and third parties in the vicinity)	4	2	8	· All work at height to be undertaken in accordance with SG4.22, with the emphasis on creating the scaffolders safe zone as a priority (Scaffstep). · Consideration to be given to avoidance of work at height wherever possible. (Example is erection of bridge scaffolds at ground level and lifting them into position by means of a crane) · The wearing of all arrest equipment mandatory for all of those working at height. · Exclusion zones to be set up beneath the work area and lookouts posted where necessary to ensure such zones are not breached. (Where this is not possible – works may need to be undertaken during ‘quiet’ hours) · Materials to be stored safely when not in use. · ‘Danger! Men Working at Height’ Signage to be posted in conspicuous areas along pedestrian access routes. · Prior to commencing residential scaffold works, householders to be informed face to face by a member of the working party that scaffold activity is about to commence. (Residents wishing to enter or leave their property should inform the gang that this is the case before encroaching on the work area) · All work at height to be adequately supervised,	4	1	4
Failure of fall arrest equipment.	Fall from height. (Scaffolding operatives)	4	4	16	· Fall arrest equipment to be subject to three monthly documented checks by a competent person. · Fall arrest equipment to be checked prior to each period of use by the user.	4	1	4
General work at height (Non-scaffolding)	Falls from height/falling materials. (Scaffolding operatives and third parties in the vicinity)	4	2	8	· All work at height to be undertaken with due consideration given to the Work at Height Regulations 2005. (Avoidance and mitigation etc) · Where no protection exists, a safe system of work must be drawn up and consideration for the protection of those working height. · Use of ladders to be justified by task-specific risk assessment.	4	1	4
Working at height in inclement weather.	Falls from height, falling materials. (Scaffolding operatives and third parties in the vicinity)	4	2	8	· Those working at height will be removed from their duties at the discretion at the leader of the working party if he believes weather conditions pose an extra and unacceptable risk. · Particular assessment will be made during frosty/ icy weather.	4	1	4

					· Management will not exert any pressure on individuals to work in weather extremes.			
Work adjacent to overhead power lines.	Electrocution, burns & cardiac arrest etc. (Scaffolding operatives)	4	2	8	· All overhead lines should be assumed to be carrying electricity. Advice must be sought from the responsible Contracts Manager/H&S consultant prior to commencement.	4	1	4
Casualty suspended by fall arrest equipment.	Harness Suspension. (Scaffolding operatives)	4	2	8	· Rescue procedure to be drawn up.	4	1	4
Working adjacent to overhead plant/machinery.	Electrocution, electrical injuries, mechanical injuries. (Scaffolding operatives)	4	2	8	· Where scaffold erection is assessed to be adjacent to such items, specific risk assessment will be undertaken to ensure isolations etc have been implemented.	4	1	4
Roof work	Falls through fragile roofing materials or from exposed edges. (Scaffolding operatives and third parties in the vicinity)	4	2	8	· All Roof work should be undertaken only when a task-specific risk assessment has been produced and communicated to all of those involved.	4	1	4
Work at height in poor light levels.	Falls from height, falling materials. (Scaffolding operatives and third parties in the vicinity)	4	2	8	· Work at height to be undertaken either in good levels of daylight or with adequate task lighting provided.	4	1	4
Scaffold instability	Scaffold collapse, resulting in injury to Scaffolders and third parties.	4	2	8	· Scaffold to be built and secured in line with TG20:21 and if anchored are used these should be installed in line with TG4:19. Customer to use the scaffold in accordance with the loading specified on the hand-over certificate/scaffold tag. No modifications to be made to the scaffold, especially removal of ties or structural members.	4	1	4
Manual Handling of Scaffolding Components	Injury to those carrying out manual handling duties, including work related upper limb disorders, (WRULDS) strains, pulled muscles. Lacerations. Grazes and muscular-skeletal disorders.	4	2	8	· All operatives to be trained in the application of safe handling techniques NASC SG6. · No materials to be carried up or down ladders. · Work activity to be well planned to lessen the requirement for manual handling. i.e. use of mechanical handling equipment, parking delivery vehicles directly adjacent to the workface wherever possible. · Use of lifting equipment integrated into the work activity wherever possible. (i.e. use of hoists and pulleys etc) · Mechanical aids to be viewed as preferential to manual handling to reduce manual handling to the lowest practicable level.	4	1	4
Handling Scaffold Components	Abrasion, splinters to scaffolders from handling scaffold boards, lubricant from handling scaffold fittings	3	3	9	· Scaffolders to wear appropriate gloves (detailed in the method statement) at all times while handling scaffold materials	3	1	3
Use of MEWPS	Falls from height, falling materials. (Scaffolding operatives and third parties in the vicinity)	4	2	8	· Only IPAF card holders may operate MEWP equipment. · Restraint lanyards to be worn in cherry pickers & other similar MEWPS to prevent falls from the MEWP. · Specific risk assessment required for all MEWP activity. (To consider local hazards such as ground conditions, vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the area & overhead hazards etc) · Absolutely no climbing out of MEWP baskets unless expressly designated as acceptable in the method statement.	4	1	4
Third party individuals accessing unsafe parts of scaffold/incomplete scaffolding.	Falls from height. (Third parties)	4	2	8	· Access to unsafe scaffold parts to be prevented by fixed barriers supplemented by signage.	4	1	4
Work adjacent to water.	Falls into water resulting in drowning. (Scaffolding operatives)	4	2	8	· All works over or adjacent to water must be subject to a specific risk assessment to enable the most appropriate control measures to be implemented.	4	1	4
Installation of drilled scaffold anchors.	High noise levels, resulting in Noise induced hearing loss & tinnitus etc	4	2	8	· Drills to be fully maintained and serviced to ensure that it operates at its maximum potential as detailed in the manufacturer's instructions. · Operatives to wear hearing protection when operating drills with a SNR (Single number rating) of a minimum of 25-35. · Operatives using drills and those working within the working vicinity to wear hearing protection when in use.	4	1	4
Installation of drilled scaffold anchors.	High vibration levels, resulting in Hand/arm vibration syndrome	4	2	8	· Drill to be used for a maximum of 15min trigger time per day	4	1	4

	resulting in conditions such as Vibration white finger.				· Drill to be fully maintained and serviced to ensure that it operates at its maximum potential and excessive vibration is minimised from worn parts. · Operative to wear gloves when operating drill. · Extra precautions are to be taken when hands are cold and wet. Ensure hands become dry and warm prior to operating drill. · Drill bits to be changed at regular intervals to reduce vibration exposure time.			
Installation of drilled scaffold anchors.	Use of poorly maintained drills, resulting in Falling objects, electric shock, fire.	4	2	8	· Drills & battery chargers to be subject to a documented maintenance and inspection regime. · Drills & battery chargers to inspected by the user prior to each period of use.	4	1	4
Installation of drilled scaffold anchors.	Production of silica dust, resulting in Cancer, occupational asthma silicosis, COPD.	4	2	8	· Drills to be fitted with built in extraction devices. (This will reduce the need for operators to use respiratory protective equipment (RPE) however as these units cannot guarantee no dust will be present P3 face masks are still to be worn by those operating the drills and other in close vicinity – please note – the individual emptying the extraction unit must comply with the points below) · Operators to be wear P3 rated RPE. · Operators to be face fit tested for the mask they are wearing.	4	1	4
Installation of drilled scaffold anchors.	Ejection of particulate matter, resulting in eye injury.	4	2	8	· Impact rated eye protection to worn by operators.	4	1	4
Use of the reciprocating saw/disk cutter	Ejection of particulate matter, resulting in injury	4	2	8	· Equipment only to be used by authorised suitably instructed/trained persons. · Pre user checks must be undertaken prior to the use of the equipment. · Saw blades may only be changed by individuals possessing a specific certificate of competence. · Ensure all safety guards are in place. · Eye protection must be worn. · No loose clothing to be worn while using the saw. · Carried out in a safe location (away from fuel sources). · Equipment to be in good condition with appropriate PUWER Assessment	4	1	4
Falls of materials when using gin wheels.	Impact injuries Fatality, major injuries Damage to equipment, property etc.	4	2	8	· Load bearing double couplers MUST be fixed either side of the Gin Wheel · Create and exclusion zone with post warning signs and work within the designated area · Gin Wheel to be certificated within the last 12 months by a competent LOLER Engineer, with certification available · Operatives to work with a fully certificated rope inspected at the required intervals. · Operatives using gin wheel must be suitably trained (CISRS Part 1, Part 2 and Advanced) · Pre-use inspections to be undertaken · Weekly inspections to be incorporated into statutory scaffold inspection · Operative to lift at an angle away from working below the rope. · No more than 50kg to be lifted at any one time · Gin wheel to be erected correctly as per TG20:21. · Operative at the bottom to be in good communication with operative landing the material. · All raising and lowering of materials to be carried out in a controlled manner i.e. by gin wheel and fitting bags. · Adequate number of operatives must be in place to man handle material · Materials to be stored in a safe and secure manner, to prevent them accidentally falling or being knocked off the	4	1	4

					working platform when at height. · Long tube to be stored horizontally and only positioned upright immediately before use. When positioned up right always rest into a corner to help prevent falling. · Only the materials being used to be out on the scaffold until boarded areas are erected to store. · Operative to know all correct knots for lifting tube and boards prior to work commencing. · Correct hitches used and tube only raised or lowered in 1's or 3's. · Assessment of risks to be undertaken in inclement weather, i.e. high winds			
Lone Working	Fatality/Major Injury (Lone Worker)	4	2	8	· Carry out planning before arriving on site. · Most sites have people on them (and as long as there are people on site then the risk is vastly reduced). · If this site has no one on the site at all, then there is a greater risk and you must contact your manager / colleague and discuss this in detail and decide on appropriate control measures (such as visiting the site in pairs, or setting up a phone system where you ring when you enter site and then ring every half hour – failure to ring back / answer call will then instigate action, such as ringing 999) · Speak to the site manager and explain you will be on site for a specific period and that you will keep to all designated areas / routes and report any issues immediately. · If there is heavy machinery in use – such as diggers – do not enter that work area unless it is safe to do so. • At all times you must not put yourself in danger.	4	1	4
Lone Working	Unexpected Event or Illness (Driver/Lone Worker)	3	2	6	· Drivers will ensure they remain fit and attend any required health checks or tests (based on medical questionnaire). • Mobile phones are to be carried but are not to be used as handheld devices. Please see Company mobile phone policy. • Plan routes before setting out and keep to main roads where possible • Supervisor must have prior notice each time with details of next location and estimated time of arrival.	3	1	3
Scaffold constructed inadequately when rubbish chute attached.	Scaffold collapse/failure	4	2	8	· Scaffolds supporting chutes must be erected under the direct supervision of a Scaffolders holding CISRS Scaffolders status. · Scaffolds supporting rubbish chutes must be subject to bespoke design. (Attachment is not permitted to TG20 'compliance sheet' scaffolds unless written confirmation from an Engineer is received). · Chute installer must install the chute as per the manufacturer's specifications.	4	1	4
Incorrect installation/removal of chute.	Falling materials, falls from height	4	2	8	· Chutes to be installed and used as per TG3:19, 'Erection use and Dismantling of Temporary Rubbish Chutes on Scaffolding' and Section 11.3 of TG20:21. · The chute should be erected in sections starting at the top from fully boarded working platforms. Scaffolders to secure harness in accordance with SG4:22 if reaching below single guardrails. The chute must not be assembled in a horizontal position and raised to the vertical, as this is unsafe. · Chute installation must be started from a fixing frame secured using load bearing fittings only at the top lift			

					guardrail height/ lift height depending upon the top hopper height.			
					· The chute must always be started using a top hopper.			
					· Chute sections must be erected using the chains hanging downwards, chute must never be erected with the chains upwards this is incorrect.			
					· The chute must be handed over prior to use. It is the responsibility of the chute erector to ensure the necessary inspection and issuing of hand over documentation takes place.			
					· It is the responsibility of the chute user to ensure the required measures to prevent dust release, meet local highways agency requirements and protect third parties.			

Completed By	Adam Gage, Chris Hilton, Shaun Hughes
Risk Assessment For	Highfield Construction Southern Limited - Risk Assessment V2
Date/Time	08/01/2024 11:02
Signature	

Notes

1. When completing the risk assessment, please be aware what the definitions of Hazard and Risk are – Hazard – “ Something with a potential to cause harm” Risk- “ the likelihood that harm from the hazard will take place”
2. For the Risk Assessment and Residual Risk Assessment, please use the terms High, Moderate, Low and Insignificant to reflect the level of risk.
3. Where the Residual Risk Assessment is High or Moderate, the control measures identified are inadequate and you will need to consider alternatives to reduce the risk assessment to Low or Insignificant.
4. The risk assessment will be reviewed when there is a reason to suspect that it is no longer valid, when there has been a significant change in the matters to which it relates, every 2 years.
5. If in doubt please consult your Manager or the SHEQ department.