



General Risk Assessments

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1 Introduction

These are the general risk assessments relating to the key activities carried out by the Company. They are to be used as a general reference when undertaking site work to ensure that general hazards are documented, together with risk ratings before and after controls have been implemented, and to ensure that the general control measures are implemented. They are to be used in conjunction with the site specific risk assessment.

The management will ensure that employees and self employed sub-contractors are made aware of the significant findings of the risk assessments and the general precautions to eliminate or reduce the level of risk to the lowest possible level. A copy of the general risk assessments will be available in the vans for easy reference.

Definitions

Hazard	Hazard is something with the potential to cause harm (eg electricity, working at height, chemicals, vehicles)
Risk	Combination of the likelihood and consequence of a specified hazardous event occurring.
Control Measures	The measures necessary to eliminate or reduce the level of risk
Risk Rating Without Controls	Level of risk before any control measures are implemented
Risk Rating With Controls	Level of risk after control measures have been implemented

Determining the Risk Rating (See Risk Assessment Tables)

Risk Rating = Likelihoo	od (of the hazard occurring) x Potential Severity (of the loss)
Likelihood (L)	The likelihood of harm occurring as result of the hazard:- 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Possible 4 = Very likely 5 = Certain
Potential Severity (S)	The potential severity of harm caused:- 1 = Injury, no time off 2 = Injury, time off 3 = More than three days off 4 = Long term absence 5 = Death
Risk Rating (R)	Low = less than 7 Med = between 8 & 14 High = greater than 15



2 Buried Services

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures		sk Rat h Cont	•
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Contact with electricity resulting in shock or burns	Operatives	3	5	High	 Planning to avoid known services by obtaining plans from owners who may have services in the area. Use of safe digging techniques: trial holes by hand & no mechanical digging with 500mm of known services. 	1	5	Low
Contact with sewerage containing unknown chemicals and biological hazards such as Weil's Disease	Operatives, general public	3	5	High	Studying plans (sometimes with the owner) on site, tracing with cable and pipe locating devices, marking the location of suspected routes of services in conjunction with a study of street furniture (manhole covers, meter housings) and disturbed surfaces (reinstatement). Personnel should not wear synthetic clothing.	1	5	Low
Rupture of liquid or gas fuel pipelines with risk of ignition, fire and explosion Rupture of hazardous gas or liquid pipelines (toxic, corrosive, flammable)	Operatives, general public	3	5	High	Excavating for suspected location of services by trained persons using safe digging techniques and marking on the surface the true location.	1	5	Low
Damage to telemetry (eg telephone or fibre optic cables) (costly but unlikely to be injurious)	Operatives	3	2	Low	Subsequent mechanical excavation or use of no-dig technology supervised by experienced banksmen to identify further evidence of undiscovered services, finally exposing them safely by hand when within 500mm of the suspected service.	2	2	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992

Managerial / Supervisory

- Ensure site survey undertaken before work commences to establish site specific risks
- Prepare safe system of work and risk assessment before work commences
- Ongoing liaison with person in control of premises and other contractors.

Training

• Operatives to undertake Induction training, as required.



3 Lifting Operations

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Equipment overturning/failing	Operatives, general public	3	5	High	 The organisation and control of all lifting operations to be under the responsibility of a competent and experienced person. Matters to be considered will include access for the lifting equipment, ground conditions, weather restrictions, overhead restrictions, proximity of lifting equipment to loading position, loads to be within safe working load of lifting equipment, thorough examination certificate for lifting equipment to be up to date, test certificates for slinging equipment to be up to date, competency of lifting equipment operators and signaller/slinger to be approved. Monitor lifting equipment operations whilst lifting. Competent person to organise and take responsibility for the lifting operation. Site survey to highlight presence of overhead electrical cables which could be rerouted/removed. Otherwise lifting equipment not to operate within distance decided by controller of lifting operations in liaison with electricity supplier (6 metre minimum). Site survey to highlight other obstructions like buildings/trees and suitable precautions taken to avoid striking. 	1	5	Low
Materials falling during lifting operations	Operatives, general public	3	5	High	 Loads to be slung by competent slingers who will ensure stability and security of loads. All lifting gear to be examined before use and to hold six monthly test certificate. Slinger/signaller to have clear communication with the lifting equipment operator at all times using signals or radio contact. As far as practicable prevent people from entering area below a suspended or moving load. 	1	5	Low



3 **Lifting Operations**

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls			
		L	S	R		L	S	R	
					All loads to be lifted to be within the safe working load of the lifting equipment and its accessories.				
Injury to person being lifted by lifting equipment	Operatives, general public	3	5	High	Operation to be planned by competent person following regulation 5 of LOLER Regulations.	1	5	Low	

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Health and Safety (Safety, Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996
- Electricity at Work Regulations 1989
- BS 7121 Code of Practice for safe use of cranes: Part 1
- GS6 Avoidance of danger from overhead electrical lines
- PM16 Eyebolts

Managerial / Supervisory

- Organisation and control prior to and during all lifting operations.
- Method statements to include details of how all lifting operations are organised/controlled on site.

Training

- Operation of lifting equipment and slinging of loads.
- · Signalling.



4 Work at Height

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures		sk Rat	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Falls from height	Operatives	3	5	High	 Work off suitable guarded platform ie scaffolding, scaffold towers, Provision of fully boarded scaffold to roof edges. Provide safety nets or crash decks or, if not feasible, use safety harnesses securely anchored with rescue provision. Installation of temporary guard rails on open edges. Suspend work in inclement weather Use of suitable secure roof ladders, along with edge protection – see risk assessment for roof ladders Only use ladders for access – see risk assessment for ladders Only use step ladders for shot duration, light work and when it is not practicable to use towers etc – see risk assessment for step ladders See risk assessments for Towers See risk assessments for work on fragile roofs 	1	5	Low
Falls through fragile surfaces (ie canvas material)	Operatives	3	5	High	 Fragile surfaces – either cover with suitable material or install temporary barriers to prevent workers from stepping on fragile surfaces Use of harnesses connected to a suitable anchor point to either prevent person getting near fragile surface, or to act as fall arrest in the event of a fall through a fragile surface 	1	5	Low
Falling materials	Operatives, other workers, general public	4	5	High	 Prohibit work below using barriers etc. Use of brick guards, fans, netting etc on scaffolding, particular over busy areas of the site Hard hats to be worn by all persons working at ground level 	1	5	Low
Unauthorised access	General Public	3	5	High	 Ideally remove ladders to scaffolding, otherwise board up In high risk areas, ensure scaffolding is alarmed with suitable warning signs 	1	5	Low
Manual handling	Operatives	3	4	Med	 Use mechanical handling where possible (ie use of hoist) Deliver close to the work area and provide assistance. 	2	3	Low
Sunburn & Dehydration	Operatives	4	4	High	 Encourage workers to cover up exposed parts of their body and head as much as possible Provision of suncream Adequate supply of drinking water on site Rest breaks out of the sun 	2	3	Low



Work at Height 4

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rati out Co		Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls			
		L	S	R		L	S	R	
Cold weather	Operatives	4	4	High	 Supply of suitable clothing and gloves for cold, wet conditions Rest breaks in warm, dry area 	2	3	Low	
Lightning Strike	Operatives	3	5	High	Worker to cease work and come down from roof if there is an electrical storm in the vicinity	0	0	Nil	
Excessive Wind	Operatives	3	5	High	Worker to cease work and come down from roof if the wind is excessive	0	0	Nil	

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Manual Handling Regulations 1992
- Work at Height Regulations 2005
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
 Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998
 HSG 33 Health and safety in roofwork

Managerial / Supervisory

• Risk assessments by management/fitters.

Training

• General working at height requirements / roof work.



5 Work in Occupied Premises

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Injury from third party activities	Operatives	3	2	Med	 Ensure all parties working on a site consult and co-operate with each other Awareness of uncontrolled risks by others Treat all electrical systems as live unless assurance has been given by a competent electrician that an electrical system is isolated Report hazardous situations to manager of site or own manager Wear safety footwear, helmets 	1	2	Low
Injuries to third parties	Other workers in vicinity	3	5	High	 Comply with safe systems of work and risk assessments Abide by Site Rules, H&S Plan, Signs etc Co-operate with management of the site and follow any reasonable instructions Report hazardous situations to manager of site or own manager Good housekeeping 	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992

Planning

- Exchange information with persons in control premises to ensure both parties have full knowledge of hazards and risks, areas of demarcation, areas of responsibility etc.
- Details of existing services to be obtained before work commences

Managerial / Supervisory

- Ensure site survey undertaken before work commences to establish site specific risks
- Prepare safe system of work and risk assessment before work commences
- Ongoing liaison with person in control of premises and other contractors.

Training

• Operatives to undertake Induction training, as required.



Carpentry & Joinery Work 6

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat h Con	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Vibration White Finger (VWF)	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	4	3	Med	 Provide a system for monitoring the health of Operatives. Use modern well-maintained equipment, keep hands warm, avoid smoking. Information on equipment vibration levels and maximum exposure times to be available on site 	2	3	Low
Dust	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	4	3	Med	 Use a vacuum cleaner instead of sweeping, provide hoses and extraction units to woodworking machinery, wear masks and goggles in accordance with any assessment carried out under COSHH. 	2	3	Low
Manual handling	Operatives	4	3	Med	 Use mechanical handling where possible, provide training, install stairs early, deliver close to the work area, provide assistance and trolleys or wheelbarrows. Wear safety footwear and suitable gloves. 	2	3	Low
Noise induced hearing loss	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	1	Low	 Job rotation for noisy operations and provision of suitable hearing protection. Carry out work in a separate area to other workers. 	2	1	Low
Electricity	Operatives	3	5	High	 Inspection and maintenance of site electrical distribution. User inspection of tools, careful siting of leads, use of 110 Vac tools, preference given to battery tools. 	1	5	Low
Slips, trips and falls	Operatives	3	4	Med	 Regular waste removal and responsibility for daily cleaning. Good cable management. Use of purpose made hop ups or access equipment. Suitable none slip footwear. 	1	4	Low
Nails	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	2	Med	Removal of protruding nails.Safety footwear with midsoles to be worn.	1	2	Low
Ergonomics	Operatives	3	3	Med	 Careful design of task and selection of PPE, eg bump caps. Provision of suitable tooling, eg electric planers. 	2	3	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
 Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
- L114: Safe use of woodworking machinery
- HS(G) 83: Training woodworking machinists
 HS(G) 88: Hand–arm vibration



6 Carpentry & Joinery Work

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat	ing ntrols	trol Measures Wit	sk Rati h Cont	-	
		L	S	R		L	S	R

- CRR73: Dust and noise in the construction process
- · WIS1: Wood dust: hazards and precautions
- WIS13: Noise at woodworking machines
- WIS15: Safe working at woodworking machines
- British Woodworking Federation Health and Safety Guide, Construction Industry Press.

Training

- Manual handling
- Safe use and inspection of machinery (see L114 referred to above).

Management

• Regular monitoring of housekeeping and fall prevention measures, imported or DIY woodworking machinery, eg circular bench saws without a riving knife used for ripping.

Recommendations

• If fine dust is produced, details of ventilation and PPE are required. Prevention of unauthorised use of bench machines.



7 Use of Portable Electrical Equipment

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures		sk Rat h Con	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Noise	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	2	Low	 Use well maintained equipment. Use correct equipment for the job. Enforce wearing of carefully selected ear defenders. Separate other workers and post ear protection zone signage 	2	2	Low
Injury from the toolbit	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	4	Med	 Use the appropriate tool for the job Ensure appropriate guarding is fitted on certain tools. Ensure regular maintenance and cleaning undertaken Wear eye protection. Disconnection from the supply when changing or adjusting the toolbit. 	2	4	Med
Work related upper limb disorders	Operatives	3	2	Low	 Ergonomic design of task, eg preassembly to avoid repetitious fixing with poor posture. Good lighting. Good quality access equipment. 	2	2	Low
Fire/explosion/ electrocution	Operatives	2	5	Med	 Use battery powered tools. Use 110v equipment. Regular maintenance and connection to a suitably protected supply. Prohibit use in explosive or flammable atmosphere. Scheme of test and inspection (ie PAT Test), including user inspection of tools, leads and any transformers or distribution boxes. Tools to be earthed or double insulated. Procedure for reporting damage and obtaining replacement tools. 	1	5	Low
Unauthorised use	Operatives	3	5	High	Restrict use to persons with sufficient maturity and never leave them unattended.	1	5	Low
Vibration White Finger (VWF)		3	4	Med	 Provide system for monitoring health of Operatives. Use modern well maintained equipment, keep hands warm, avoid smoking. 	1	4	Low
Dust	Operatives	4	3	Med	Damp down or use a vacuum cleaner instead of sweeping, wear masks and goggles in accordance with any assessment carried out under COSHH.	2	3	Low
Trips and Falls	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity /	3	4	Med	 Leads and extension cables to be routed so as to minimise likelihood of trips. Wear suitable non slip footwear 	1	4	Low



Use of Portable Electrical Equipment 7

Hazard	Those At Risk		Risk Rating Without Controls Control Measures				Risk Rating With Controls			
		L	S	R	R	L	S	R		
	general public									

Physical

- All equipment found to be defective will be switched off and reported immediately
- Visual inspection of equipment before use
 Only moulded socket holders are to be used

Managerial / Supervisory

Monitoring of maintenance and use of equipment

• Operatives will be trained in the precautions and safe use of electrical equipment



8 Use of Hand Tools

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat h Con	_
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Injury from the tool or material displaced by the use of the tool,	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	3	Med	 Use correct tool for the job. Wear eye protection and gloves as required. Use Rubber sleeved chisels. Training on use of equipment. 	1	3	Low
Cuts from sharp tools, such as knives, screwdrivers or other sharp tools	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	3	Med	Carried, used and stored safely	1	3	Low
Work related upper limb disorders	Operatives	2	3	Low	 Ergonomic design of task, eg special tools, or use of power tools, eg electric nut runner. Good lighting. Good quality access equipment. 	1	3	Low
Dust	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	2	Low	 Wear masks and goggles in accordance with any assessment carried out under COSHH. Damp down or use vacuum cleaner instead of sweeping 	2	2	Low
Falls while using the tool	Operatives	3	4	Med	Only permit work at height from a suitable working platform (not a ladder unless of short duration).	1	4	Low
Unauthorised use	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	Lock away hand tools when not in use.	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- HS(G) 60: Work related upper limb disorders

Supervisory / Management

• Monitoring of equipment that can deteriorate with use, to ensure they are sharpened or replaced as necessary. Monitoring to ensure equipment is used correctly.

Training

• Operatives are to be instructed in the correct method and use and in maintenance requirements at start of employment if not part of craft training.



9 Use of Abrasive Wheels

Hazard	Those At Risk		k Rat	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat h Con	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Impact injury caused by ejected particles or sparks, loss of or bursting of wheel including eye injury or contact with the wheel	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	3	Med	 Maintenance of machine guard, wearing suitable goggles or helmet visor, gloves (in some circumstances) and safety footwear. Inspection of wheel and grinder before use. Selection and inspection of the correct wheel and speed. Only trained Operatives to use abrasive wheels. 	2	3	Low
Fire through ignition of flammable vapours, oils, etc or sparks during cutting and grinding operations	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	2	5	Med	 Good housekeeping, wearing fire resistant clothing (heavy duty cotton overalls, never use polyester), regular laundering of overalls. Do not use in potentially explosive or flammable atmospheres. Suitable fire extinguisher in vicinity 	1	5	Low
Entanglement with rotating disc	Operatives	2	5	Med	 Loose clothing and ties not worn Long hair tied back Machine fully stopped before putting down. 	1	5	Low
Dropping equipment while in operation	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	2	5	Med	Only use while standing on firm, level groundWear suitable safety footwear, goggles etc	1	5	Low
Inhalation of dust	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	4	2	Med	 If possible, select equipment with integral dust suppression or local exhaust ventilation. Wear suitable face masks 	1	2	Low
Electrocution	Operatives	2	5	Med	 Use 110 Vac Equipment Regular maintenance and connection to a suitably protected supply. Prohibit use in explosive or flammable atmosphere. Scheme of test and inspection (ie PAT Test), including user inspection of tools, leads and any transformers or distribution boxes. Tools to be earthed or double insulated. Procedure for reporting damage and obtaining replacement tools. 	1	5	Low
Dermatitis from dust/slurries/waste material	Operatives	1	2	Low	As identified by COSHH Assessment.	1	2	Low
Noise induced hearing loss	Operatives / Other persons in vicinity / General Public	3	1	Low	Wearing appropriate hearing protection and, where possible, siting the work area away from others.	1	1	Low



9 Use of Abrasive Wheels

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls			
		L	S	R		L	S	R	
Vibration White Finger	Operatives	3	3	Med	 Provide system for monitoring health of Operatives. Use modern well maintained equipment, keep hands warm, avoid smoking. Reduced periods for operating equipment. 	2	3	Low	
Falls while operating the tool	Operatives	3	5	High	Only permit work from a suitable access platform (not a ladder).	2	5	Med	

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
- Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005
- Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005
- HSG 17 Safety in the use of abrasive wheels

Supervisory / Management

- Monitoring of wearing of eye protection and suitable use of work platforms.
- · Suitable storage facilities to be provided.
- Records of training to be available for perusal.
- This type of work lends itself to a generic method statement provided issues of how the work affects others are addressed in a site specific way

Training

• Training required by the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998



10 Use of Cartridge Operated Tools

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat h Cont	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Noise	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	4	2	Med	 Enforce wearing of carefully selected ear defenders. Separate other workers and display ear protection zone signage. Job rotation. 	1	2	Low
Tool misfiring or jamming, Nails or other material (ie splinters) deflecting at high speed during firing	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	4	4	High	 Follow approved procedure for misfires. Regular maintenance and cleaning at manufacturer recommended intervals. Use of cartridges and nails produced by the manufacturer of the tool. Wear suitable eye protection. Examine base material before fixing and carry out trial fix with low power setting. Do not fix into pre-stressed (eg floor beams) or hydraulically pressed concrete (eg kerbs). 	2	4	Med
Falls while operating the tool	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	5	High	Only permit work at height from a suitable scaffold (not a ladder).	1	5	Low
Fire, explosion, misuse	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	5	High	 Prohibit use in confined spaces and operate where appropriate under the control of a hot works permit. Do not permit use in the presence of flammable vapours. Storage of tools in lockable steel lockers. Strict accounting for issue of consumables and spent cartridges and gas cannisters. Spent or partly used cartridges are to be returned to the supplier. Note: large quantities must be licensed by the police in accordance with Class 6, Division 1 of the Explosives Act 1875. 	1	5	Low
User/other person injury	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	5	High	 Never permit taking up contact pressure with the hand. Restrict use to mature, trained people who are authorised in writing and are over 18 years old and never leave them unattended. Unload when not in use. 	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998

- Confined Spaces Regulations 1997
 Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005
 PM14 Safety in the use of cartridge tools, HSE (out of print).



10 Use of Cartridge Operated Tools

Hazard Those At Risk	Those At Risk	Ris Witho		_	Control Measures	Ri: Wit	sk Rati h Cont	Ÿ.
	L	S	R		L	S	R	

Training

• Training required by the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 can be provided by manufacturers or hire companies.

Management

• Require copies of training records and ensure they are relevant. Monitor the use of eye and noise protection and suitable use of work platforms. Strict control of consumables.

Recommendations

• This type of work lends itself to a generic method statement provided issues of how the work affects others are addressed in a site specific way.



11 Use of Ladders

Hazard	Those At Risk Without Controls				Control Measures		sk Rat h Con	_
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Manual handling	Operatives	3	3	Med	 Training in safe manual handling techniques. Provide clear access routes where ladders are carried or accessed from. Provide assistance with heavy ladders. Provide training in safe erection of ladders. Select lightweight ladders where appropriate. 	1	3	Low
Unauthorised movement of ladder	Operatives	3	5	High	 Use correct ladder for job (roof ladder to have appropriate ridge hook and wheels). Provide structure to secure ladder, or foot the ladder. Provide rigid ladder. Prohibit use in strong winds. Provide level base or ladder-levelling device. 	1	5	Low
Electrocution	Operatives	3	5	High	 Survey for overhead power lines. Agree safe system of work. Use extension ladders to avoid contact and sheath or isolate power supplies. 	1	5	Low
Fall of material	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	 Establish and police exclusion zones beneath work at height. Consider alternative to a ladder (ie scaffold, tower). Provide hooks or tool belt to ensure one hand remains on ladder. Wear helmet. 	1	5	Low
Falls from height	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	 Provide safe access routes. Good housekeeping Good lighting. Suitable footwear. Ladder to extend at least 1m above step of point (also applicable when gaining access to roof ladders) Trained user, with no history of alcohol or substance abuse. Ladder of sufficient length to ensure no use of top four rungs. Prohibit use in inclement weather. Vertical ladders to have safety hoops to British Standard specification and consider use of safety harnesses and continuous lines. 	1	5	Low
Unauthorised access	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity /	3	5	High	Remove ladder when not in use or affix plank to lower half.	1	5	Low



11 Use of Ladders

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
	General Public							
Structural failure of ladder	Operatives	2	5	Med	 Regular form inspection and record (ie 6 monthly). User inspection. Prohibit any adaptation of a ladder to support a plank, eg ladder cripples. Use Class 1 or EN131 Ladders 	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- Work at Height Regulations 2005
- HSG150 Health and Safety in Construction
- CIS40 General Access Scaffolds and Ladders
- BS1129: Specification for portable timber ladders, steps, trestles and lightweight staging
- BS2037: Specification for portable aluminium ladders, steps, trestles and lightweight staging
- BS EN131: Ladders
- INDG445: Safe use of ladders & stepladders: a brief guide

Training

• All users (correct method of climbing, inspection, erection, lowering and working from).

Management

- Daily monitoring by site manager.
- Site specific risk assessment required for working at height

Recommendations

- All roofwork from a ladder requires a specific risk assessment. As a general principle, working from a ladder will therefore require a job-specific risk assessment.
- No ladder to exceed 9m.



12 Use of Step Ladders

Hazard	Those At Risk		k Rat	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rati h Cont	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Manual handling	Operatives	3	3	Med	 Training in safe manual handling techniques. Provide clear access routes Use lightweight step ladders where appropriate. 	2	3	Low
Unauthorised movement of step ladder	Operatives	3	5	High	 Use correct ladder for job. Put step ladder facing onto work area (not sideways) Ensure step ladder is maintained and rigid. Provide level, firm base 	1	5	Low
Electrocution	Operatives	3	5	High	 Survey for power lines in the vicinity. 	1	5	Low
Fall of material	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	 Establish and police exclusion zones. Consider alternative to a ladder. le hop ups Provide hooks or tool belt to ensure one hand remains on ladder. Wear helmet. 	1	5	Low
Slips, trips and falls	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	 Provide safe access routes. Good housekeeping Good lighting. Suitable footwear. Trained user, with no history of alcohol or substance abuse. Ladder of sufficient height so the hand can hold top of ladder. 	1	5	Low
Unauthorised access	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	Remove ladder when not in use	1	5	Low
Structural failure of ladder	Operatives	2	5	Med	 Regular inspection. User inspection. Use Class 1 or EN131 Ladders 	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
 Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
 Work at Height Regulations 2005
 HSG150 Health and Safety in Construction
 CIS40 General Access Scaffolds and Ladders



12 Use of Step Ladders

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rati Without Cor	•	Control Measures	Ris Witl	sk Rati h Conti	•	
		L S	R		L	S	R	

- BS1129: Specification for portable timber ladders, steps, trestles and lightweight staging
- BS2037: Specification for portable aluminium ladders, steps, trestles and lightweight staging
- BS EN131: Ladders
- INDG445: Safe use of ladders & stepladders: a brief guide

Training

• All users (correct method of climbing, inspection, erection, lowering and working from).

Management

- Daily monitoring by site manager.
- Site specific risk assessment required for working at height



13 Use of Mobile Scaffold Towers

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Falls from height, fall of material, collapse of the scaffold, overturn of the scaffold	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	4	5	High	 Safe Working Load (SWL) to be marked on equipment and adhered to. Safe system of work for erection, alteration, movement and dismantling based on the erector having a copy of the manufacturer's instruction manual. Use of top and mid guard rail on all platforms Use of toe boards on all working platforms Handover and in-service inspection (legally required if tower is static for more than a week), erection and alteration by persons using only manufacturer's approved components. Bombing (throwing materials off the scaffold) to be prohibited. No use of chutes. Monitoring of weather conditions (if outside) and dismantling where appropriate. Careful inspection of ground condition before erection and maintenance of good ground conditions. Wear safety helmets. Access to tower by manufacturer's ladders or stairs. Visitors & General Public to be excluded from area below scaffold. 	2	5	Med
Unsafe movement of the tower	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	5	High	 Brakes to be applied, tools and persons removed before movement, dismantling in accordance with training. Use of stabilisers in accordance with the tower manufacturer's instructions. 	1	5	Low
Persons or vehicles colliding with the scaffold	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	2	5	Med	Lighting, provision of cones or barriers around the scaffolding	1	5	Low
Unauthorised access to the tower	Children / General Public	2	5	Med	Removal or boarding up of the first lift access ladder.Display warning notices.	1	5	Low
Manual handling	Operatives	3	3	Med	Use safe system of work for carrying and lifting components	2	3	Low
Contact with overhead services	Operatives	3	5	High	Survey site before erection, agree with cable owner to remove power from cable	1	5	Low

- Relevant legislation and sources of information
 Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
 Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- Work at Height Regulations 2005



13 Use of Mobile Scaffold Towers

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat	ing ntrols	Control Measures	Ri: Wit	sk Rati h Cont	9
		L	S	R		L	S	R

- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1999
- CIS10 Tower scaffolds
- CIS47 Inspections and reports
- CIS49 General access scaffolds and ladders
- BS 5973 Code of practice for access and working scaffolds and special scaffold structures in steel.
- Prefabricated Aluminium Scaffolding Manufacturer's Association (PASMA) Code of Practice

Training

- Erectors should be in possession of proof of training
- Users should have received basic instruction (ie a toolbox talk) on safe working practices based on CIS10 as a minimum

Management/Supervision

- · Constant monitoring to ensure towers always comply with manufacturer's instructions. Also wearing of hard hats needs regular monitoring.
- Site specific risk assessment required for working at height

Recommendations

• Deviations from manufacturer's recommendations requires a specific risk assessment and method statement.



14 Use of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat	•
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Falls from height, fall of material, overturn of the MEWP	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	4	5	High	 Safe Working Load (SWL) to be adhered to. Safe system of work for driving and operating MEWP ie MEWP operated by trained, authorised operators. Use of safety harnesses attached to purpose designed attachment point. Ensure suitable non-slip footwear worn. Bombing (throwing materials off the MEWP) to be prohibited. Monitoring of weather conditions (if outside) Careful inspection of ground condition before use. Wear safety helmets. No lifting over people - Other workers, visitors & general public to be excluded from area below scaffold. Manufacturer's handbook to be available in the MEWP. Have emergency rescue procedure in place 	2	5	Med
Unsafe movement of the MEWP	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	5	High	 Brakes to be applied, and people / significant quantities of materials/equipment to be removed before movement. Tyres to be checked as part of pre-use and daily inpection 	1	5	Low
Persons or vehicles colliding with the MEWP	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	2	5	Med	 Lighting, provision of cones or barriers around the MEWP 	1	5	Low
Contact with moving machines or pedestrians	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	2	5	Med	 Driver to have valid driving licence for type of MEWP Where visibility restricted, movements to be controlled under the guidance of a banksman Physically separate MEWP from other traffic and pedestrians by barriers etc Other workers in area to wear high visibility clothing Ensure MEWP fitted with warning lights, horn and reversing horns 	1	5	Low
Unauthorised access and operation of the MEWP	Children / General Public	2	5	Med	 Removal of key when not in use Position MEWP in safe, secure area when not in use 	1	5	Low
Manual handling	Operatives	3	3	Med	 Use safe system of work for carrying and lifting components – use team lift as necessary 	2	3	Low
Contact with overhead structures and services	Operatives	3	5	High	 Survey site before use Agree with cable owner to remove power from electric cables 	1	5	Low



14 Use of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms

Hazard	Hazard Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures		ing trols	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
					MEWP to be moved under guidance of banksman			
High pressure hydraulic fluid ejection	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	2	5	Med	Ensure MEWP maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions	1	5	Low
Structural failure of MEWP	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	1	5	Med	 MEWP regulated examined in accordance with LOLER regulations Daily pre-use inspection by operator No unauthorised maintenance by operator 	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.
- · Work at Height Regulations 2005.
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998.
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998.
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1999.
- HSG 144 The safe use of vehicles on construction sites
- HSG 150 Health & Safety in Construction
- HSG 151 Protecting the public, your move
- GS 6 Avoidance of danger from overhead electric lines
- BS EN 280 Mobile elevating working platforms
- OC 314/19 Mobile elevating working platforms and safety harnesses

Training

- Machine operator
- Use of safety harnesses (on boom type MEWPS)



15 Use of Access Scaffolding

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat h Cont	_
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Falls from height, fall of material	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	4	5	High	 Handover and in-service weekly inspection, erection by certificated scaffolders. Safe system of work for erection, including use of safety harnesses. Bombing (throwing materials off the scaffold) to be prohibited. Monitoring of weather conditions and re-inspection where appropriate. Provision of fans, brickguards or sheeting. Visitors & General Public to be excluded from area below scaffold. 	2	5	Med
Collapse of the scaffold or part of the scaffold.	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	3	5	High	Alteration by scaffolders only.	1	5	Low
Persons or vehicles colliding with the scaffold	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity	2	5	Med	 Careful inspection of ground condition before erection. Design of the scaffold if additional loads imposed, eg sheeting, hoist Capping of exposed tube ends, taping of exposed nuts, lighting approved by the Local Authority, provision of cones, painted timber baulks and sleeved standards. 	1	5	Low
Unauthorised access to the scaffolding	Children / General Public	2	5	Med	 Removal or boarding up of the first lift access ladder. The difficult access to the rear of the building will also prevent access. 	1	5	Low
Manual handling	Operatives	3	3	Med	Use aluminium tubes or system scaffold components, provide lifting equipment to raise materials for the scaffolder.	2	3	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998.
- Work at Height Regulations 2005
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1999
- HS(G)150 Health and safety in construction.
- HS(G) 168 Fire Safety in Construction Work
- NASC Guide to Good Practice for Scaffolding with Tubes and Fittings (TG20)
- BS EN 12811-1 : 2003 Scaffolds performance requirements and general design
- Cradle Riggers and Users guide to safe suspended platforms (Construction Industry Press S81)
- CITB Guide to practical scaffolding (CE509)
- GE 700 notes 5 part 1 National Access and Scaffolding Confederation (NASC) The use of fall arrest equipment whilst erecting, altering and dismantling scaffolding SG4



15 Use of Acce	ss Scaffolding						
Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rati Without Co	-	Control Measures		sk Rati h Conti	•
		1 0	В		1	ŋ	D

Training

- Scaffolders should be in possession of proof of training (Basic Scaffolder, Advanced Scaffolder), including use of safety harnesses.
- Workers should be made aware that alteration of scaffolds or removal of ties can only be undertaken by competent scaffolders on receipt of specific authority.
- Supervisors should be fully trained in scaffold inspection.
- Basic training in the form of tool-box talks should be provided to all workers to enable them to identify scaffold components and defects in scaffolds.

Management

• A detailed specification is required for scaffolding to ensure it is erected in accordance with NASC guidelines and that it provides edge protection where required, working platforms positioned at the correct height for the user, ladder access points intelligently positioned and suitable loading bays. Wearing of helmets needs regular monitoring.

Recommendations

• The method statement should detail sequence for dismantling as well as erection of scaffolding.



16 Use of Harnesses

lazard Those At Risk	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Falls from height due to failure of harness and associated equipment	Operatives	3	5	High	 Harnesses to be CE marked and procured from reputable source Harnesses and equipment to be checked before use for damage Harnesses to be inspected annually and records retained 	1	5	Low
Falls from height due to incorrect use of harness	Operatives	3	5	High	 Harnesses to fit person and be properly fitted / adjusted before use Operatives to be trained in harness use Use of dual lanyards when changing from one lanyard to another 	1	5	Low
Hitting surface / object in event of a fall	Operatives	3	5	High	 Restraint Lanyard to be suitable length so as to prevent person getting near danger ares Fall arrest lanyard to be long enough taking into account fall distance and length of shock absorber which unravels in event of a fall Consider pendulum effect 	1	5	Low
Falls due to failure of anchor points	Operatives	3	5	High	 Anchors points to be suitably robust and fit for purpose Anchor points to be formally checked annually and physically inspected before use 	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Work at Height Regulations 2005
 HSE Leaflet INDG367 Inspecting fall arrest equipment made from webbing or rope
 HSE Leaflet Selecting, using and maintaining personal fall protection equipment

Training

• All users (correct method of inspection and use).

Management

- Equipment and anchor points to be formally inspected and inspected before use.
- Site specific risk assessment required for working at height

Recommendations



17 Use of Wacker

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	_	Control Measures		sk Rat h Cont	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Dropping onto feet	Operatives	3	4	Med	Wearing of safety footwear with steel toe caps	2	4	Med
Noise	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	4	2	Med	Provision and enforced wearing of high quality ear defenders during hydraulic breaker duties.	2	2	Low
Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome	Operatives	3	4	Med	 See risk assessment entitled "Use of Vibrating Equipment (Risk of HAVS)" Information on equipment vibration levels and maximum usage times to be available on site. Use of modern low vibration equipment Job rotation 	1	4	Low
Electrocution (when using electrical equipment)	Operatives	3	5	High	 Use 110 volt equipment – only use 240 volt equipment with RCD Inspect equipment before use Portable Appliance Testing 	1	5	Low
Contact with petrol (when using petrol machine)	Operatives	3	4	Med	Minimise contact with skin – wear impervious gloves if necessary			
Slips, trips and falls	Operatives	3	3	Med	 Provide safe access routes. Cables (as applicable) routed in safe area Good housekeeping. Good lighting. Suitable non slip footwear. 	1	3	Low
Manual Handling	Operatives	3	3	Med	 Manual handling training Minimise carrying distance – use barrow or deliver close to workplace 	1	3	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2006
 Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
 HS(G) 150: Health and safety in construction

Management

• Monitoring use of equipment, particularly vibration exposure



Hazard Those At Risk	Ri: Witho	sk Rati out Cor	ng ntrols	Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls	
Tazard Triose At hisk		L	S	R		L S R



18 Use of Vibrating Equipment (Risk of HAVS)

Hazard	azard Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat	_
- 10-21-0		L	S	R		L	S	R
Hand/Arm Vibration Syndrome	Operatives	3	4	Med	 Use of suitable, well maintained equipment Selection of equipment with lowest levels of vibration – see manufacturers details about the equipment Obtain information on levels of vibration emitted by equipment, and ensure operatives do not exceed the daily exposure value (5 ms-2) – Refer to HSE calculator website or manufacturer's data If necessary, use HSE's vibration exposure calculator - available at www.hse.gov.uk/vibration/vibcalc.xls Gloves and facilities available to keep hands warm Health surveillance Information and training to operatives about the condition, the causes and control measures. 	2	4	Med
Work related upper limb disorder	Operatives	3	4	Med	 Ergonomic design of task ie pre-assembly to avoid repetitious fixing with poor posture Good lighting Job rotation Good quality access equipment 	2	4	Med

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002
- Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005
- HS(G) 60: Work related upper limb disorders
- HS(G) 88: Hand-arm vibration

Management

- Selection / procurement of equipment with lowest levels of vibration
- Implementation of Health Surveillance programme

Training

• Information and instruction about HAVS and symptoms/preventative measures



19 Use of Magnetic Drills

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures		isk Rat th Cont	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Contact with cutter – general hazard	Operatives	3	3	Med	 Adjustable guard on new m/c (rotabroach) Safety strap on rotabroach No guard on magnatech – but securely clamped (using magnet and clamp) Operate at waist height Use by trained, authorised operatives 	1	4	Low
Manual lubrication on some units using trigger spray – increases risk of contact with cutter	Operatives	3	3	Med	As above	1	5	Low
Entanglement in rotating cutter (hair, clothing)	Operatives	2	4	Med	 No loose clothing worn No staff with long hair No gloves worn when undertaking drilling Use by trained, authorised operatives 	1	5	Low
Cutting tool accidentally breaking – risk of tool being ejected	Operatives	2	4	Med	 Relatively slow cutter Eye protection is mandatory 	1	5	Low
Unintentional movement of equipment when using magnetic clamp – resulting in contact or breaking cutter	Operatives	3	4	Med	 Use proprietary clamp for all jobs where possible Safe system of work and training 	1	4	Low
Electricity – due to poor maintenance, damage etc-	Operatives	3	5	High	 Use of 110 volt equipment Any 240 volt equipment used with RCD on site Portable appliance testing Inspection before use 	1	5	Low



Use of Magnetic Drills

Hazard Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls			
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Cuts from contact with swarf	Operatives	3	3	Med	■ Brush off swarf – no gloves worn as these could be entangled	1	3	Low
Contact with / inhalation of cutting fluid substances – trigger spray	Operatives	2	3	Low	COSHH assessment required	1	3	Low

- Relevant legislation and sources of information
 Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
 Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998.

Training

• Basic training in the use of equipment

Management

Adequate space for undertaken work required

Recommendations



20 Unloading Lorries

Hazard	Hazard Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Manual Handling	Operatives	3	4	Med	Use of crane – see risk assessment for lifting operations	2	4	Med
Falls from height, from lorry trailer	Operatives	2	5	Med	Use of fall arrest equipment connected to crane hook, or use of bags around edge of trailer	1	5	Low
Contact with reversing lorries	Operative, others in the vicinity	3	5	High	Use of banksman on site to assist the reversing operations	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Work at Height Regulation 2005
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1999

Training

- Basic training in unloading from trailers
- operatives who use harnesses must have received training in safe use of harnesses

Management

• Planning and supervision of activity, and site specific risk assessment is crucial

Recommendations

•



21 Use of Forklift Truck / Telehandler

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat	ing ntrols	Control Measures		sk Rat h Cont	
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Fall of material from forks of FLT	Operatives, visitors	3	5	High	 Driver trained in safe driving techniques and instructed not to lift over people, Driver in strengthened cab, Safe Working Load (SWL) not exceeded, Trained, authorised drivers Check condition of surface as part of daily/weekly inspection 	1	5	Low
FLT overturning, particularly on sloping ground	Operatives, visitors	3	5	High	 Safe system of work (in accordance with FLT driver training), FLT suitable for work undertaken, Clean surfaces in good condition, and mostly on the level except for slope at rear Speed limit kept low - speed limiters installed FLT tyres in good condition, Safe Working Load not exceeded, Loads are not lifted high, Roll over protection system and seat belt worn when risk of toppling exists Trained, authorised drivers 	1	5	Low
Contact with moving vehicles or pedestrians	Operatives, visitors	3	5	High	 FLT fitted with horn, reversing alarm and flashing light – need daily checks to confirm they are working FLT Warning signs at site as required Limit traffic in FLT operations area, Limit number of pedestrians using area Optimise layout of site No unaccompanied visitors on site Adequate lighting in area Visitors enter premises through front entrance High-viz clothing worn by everyone on site 	1	5	Low
Collision with structures	Operatives, property etc	3	5	High	 Adequate lighting, Staff training and awareness Protection installed in vulnerable areas as required 	1	5	Low
Falls from machine	Operatives	2	5	Med	 Provision of suitable non-slip footwear Handholds fitted and non-slip materials used on FLT, FLT kept clean, 	1	5	Low



Use of Forklift Truck / Telehandler

Hazard	Risk Rating Those At Risk Without Controls				Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
-		L	S	R	1.1.1.1.2	L	S	R
					Seat belt fittedPassengers prohibited from riding on FLT			
Potential failure of lift ruck	Operatives, visitors	2	5	Med	 Ensure lift truck is examined by a competent company every 12 months in accordance with statutory requirements Load being lifted to not exceed the Safe Working Load (SWL) 	1	5	Low
Potential failure of lifting shovels and cage when in use	Operatives, visitors	2	5	Med	 Ensure all "lifting accessories" and examined by a competent company every 6 months in accordance with statutory requirements (speak to FLT maintenance company) 	1	5	Low
Unauthorised access	Operatives, visitors	3	5	High	Keys removed when FLT not in useFLT parked in safe area	1	5	Low
High pressure fluid ejection	Operatives, visitors	2	4	Med	Maintenance in accordance with manufacturer's instructions	1	4	Low
Bad Weather	Operatives, visitors	2	5	Med	Outside surfaces cleared of ice/snow before FLT is used	1	5	Low
Maintenance	Operatives	2	5	Med	 Extent of maintenance undertaken by drivers is limited, All other maintenance, including tyre repair, is undertaken by specialist mechanics Ensure daily checklist is fitted to FLTs in a prominent location Ensure records of daily checks maintained 	1	5	Low
Drivers	Operatives	3	5	High	 Drivers have full driving licence, Drivers have certificate of competence Manager checks competence of FLT drives Drivers medically fit, Drivers instructed to report any medical conditions/ medication that may affect their ability to operate the FLT safely Consider refresher training for FLT drivers at periodic intervals (i.e. every 3 to 5 years) 	1	5	Low

- Relevant legislation and sources of information
 Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
 Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015



21 Use of Forklift Truck / Telehandler											
Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls	Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls							

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Approved Code of Practice and Supplementary Guidance "Rider Operated Lift Trucks- operator training". ISBN 0 7176 2455 2 (HSE)

• Safety in Working with Lift trucks HSG(6)

Management

- Ensure suitable equipment hired for material and site conditions
- Ensure risk assessment undertaken and forklift truck operations planned before starting work on site ensure drivers are fully briefed
- Ensure equipment are subject to thorough examinations by a competent firm

Training

• Drivers must have up to date forklift truck licence and be medically fit



22 Use of Trailers

Hazard	Those At Risk	Risk Rating Without Controls			Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Overturn of trailer	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	 Do not overload trailer Trailer not to be used on surfaces with significant slopes Driver to check tyres for proper inflation and wear before use Loads to be distributed evenly and tied down 	1	5	Lowd
Trailer disconnecting when being pulled	General Public	3	5	High	 Driver to abide by trailer speed limit Trailer to be loaded in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and not overloaded Load to be secure and centre of gravity over the wheels Vehicle pulling the trailer to be suitable for the task and any attachments checked annually by a competent firm Brakes to be regularly checked as part of ongoing maintenance / inspection 	1	5	Low
Failure of trailer due to overloading	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	Do not overload trailer – load below the Safe Working Load (SWL) linit	1	5	Low
Other vehicles colliding into back of moving trailer	General public	3	5	High	 Driver to ensure all lights are functional before driving off Lights to be regularly checked as part of ongoing maintenance 	1	5	Low
Fall of material from trailer	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	3	5	High	 Do not overload trailer Tie down / make secure all equipment on the trailer Check any fold down sides and associated locks/pins during regular maintenance and inspectrion 	1	5	Low
Maintenance	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / General Public	2	5	Med	 Driver maintenance restricted. All other maintenance including tyre repair only by specialist mechanics. 	1	5	Low
Manual handling of trailer	Operatives	3	4	Med	 Assessment of risks and planning by management or driver Deliver trailer as close to parking area as possible – avoid or minimise any pushing/pulling Team work as required Consider type of surface, load, stability of load, sloping surfaces etc before undertaking any physical pushing/pulling of the trailer 	1	4	Low



22 Use of Trailers

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat out Co	ing ntrols	Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Manual handling of loads	Operatives	3	4	Med	 Park trailer as close as possible to point of delivery Consider task, environment, and load risks before embarking on manual handling Team lifting Use of mechanisation (ie trolleys) Operative to have received manual handling training 	1	4	Low
Unauthorised use	Operatives	2	5	Med	Kept at private address when not in useStored in secure area of site when parked on site	1	5	Low

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- HS(G) 144 Safe use of vehicles in construction work
- HS(G) 150: Health and safety in construction

Management

• The possession of a valid training certificate is not a guarantee for safe working practices. Every driver should be monitored and the site manager should have regular sight of the driver's licence.

Training

- Driver driving with trailer
- Manual handling training



23 Use of Welding Equipment

Hazard	Those At Risk		sk Rat	ing ntrols	Control Measures	Risk Rating With Controls		
		L	S	R		L	S	R
Arc welding	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / Clients / General Public	4	4	Med	 Adequate PPE (overalls, face masks) worn by operative On domestic premises, clients and public to be warned of welding activities and hazards Public to be kept away from area Welding to finish one hour before completion of work, and Fire Check to be made before leaving site Use of Hot Works Permit when on commercial or construction sites 	1	4	Low
Arc eye	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / Clients / General Public	5	4	Med	 Operatives to wear suitable face shields Verbal warning given to clients and general public not to look at welding operations Screens provided where necessary 	1	4	Low
Electrical hazards	Operatives / Other workers in vicinity / Clients / General Public	3	5	High	 Use of suitable, well maintained equipment – equipment regularly PAT tested Equipment used by trained, authorised people Equipment used in accordance with industry standard safe system of work 	1	5	Low
Fumes	Staff / Operatives / Visitors / Contractors	3	3	Med	 Adequate ventilation in area, preferably outside Portable ventilation provided if required Operatives to wear air fed visors if required 	1	3	Low
Burns	Staff / Operatives / Visitors / Contractors	3	3	Med	 Wearing of suitable overalls and gloves Position equipment (tools and workpiece) in place where people cannot come into accidental contact with hot surfaces 	1	3	Low
Leaking gas	Staff / Operatives / Visitors / Contractors	2	5	Med	 Adequate ventilation (ie outside) Use away from pits, drains etc where gas could otherwise sink into Use of well maintained welding equipment Equipment set up and maintained by trained, competent operatives 	1	5	Low
Fire / Explosion	Staff / Operatives / Visitors / Contractors	2	5	Med	 Extinguisher in vicinity Welding undertaken away from flammable/combustible materials Gas cylinders positioned in safe location away from welding activity User inspection of equipment, particularly pipes 	1	5	Low
Injury through falling cylinder	Operatives / Clients / Visitors	2	4	Med	Cylinder chained to transporting frame	1	4	Low



23 Use of Welding Equipment

Hazard	Those At Risk Withou		sk Ra	•	Control Measures	Ri: Wit		•
		S	R		L	S	R	

Relevant legislation and sources of information

- Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
- HS(G) 150: Health and safety in construction
- HSE document "Electrical Safety in Arc 3 HSG118"

Management

• Supervision of welding operations. Possible use of hot works permit system.

Training

• Training in welding operations