# **Risk Assessment J&D GUTTERS LIMITED**

# **Prepared by J&D GUTTERS LIMITED**

**For: CUSTOMER EXAMPLE**

**On: 2/22/22 EXAMPLE**

**Review date: 5/5/22 EXAMPLE**

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| **Potential hazards** | **People at risk and how?** | **Actions already in place** | **Further action required** | **Action by** | **Action target date** | **Done** |
| **Falling from height (ladders)** | Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height | • Non access ladders should be used in conjunction with ladder stays, a securing device or a person footing the ladder  • Access ladders should be extended one metre above platform  • Ladders in good condition, placed on a firm surface, and have a pre use check prior to use and a thorough visual check every six months  • Ladder is used at correct angle of 1 in 4, or 75°  • Avoid over reaching and ensure that belt buckle remains between the ladder stiles at all times with both feet on the same rung | Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing |  |  |  |
| **Falling from height (mobile towers)** | High risk of injury or fatality to workers and members of the public if a mobile tower collapses or tips over | • Towers not to be moved or dragged with brakes on  • Towers to be checked for level and that brakes are engaged after moving  • Only PASMA card holders to move and reposition mobile towers and outriggers  • Correct access and egress to be used  • Mobile towers only to be moved or repositioned when the working platform is empty | Manager to brief all operatives on safe loading of mobile towers prior to work commencing and to conduct tool box talk on working at heights |  |  |  |
| **Falling from height (scaffold)** | Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height | • Ensure guardrails, midrails and toe boards are in place and that it has been signed off prior to use  • Use correct access and egress points, ensuring any gates, or trap doors are in correct position after use  • Only use if signed off and seven day inspection checks have been carried out and are in date  • Don’t use after severe weather until scaffold has been re inspected  • Visually check that there is no sign of tampering or interference of sole plates and ladders before use | Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing |  |  |  |
| **Slips, trips and falls** | Sprains, fractures and tissue damage could be suffered by operatives or public from slipping, tripping or falling over tools, materials, waste or areas of bad ground | • Housekeeping to be carried out at regular intervals throughout the working day with surplus materials and waste to be removed as work progresses  • Safety boots to be worn by all operatives and site visitors  • Work area to be cordoned off where practicable and site caution signs to be used  • Avoid trailing cables, and ensure materials and tools are not obstructing designated walkways  • Use signage for uneven, or wet floor surfaces as well as for change in levels |  |  |  |  |
| **Objects falling from height** | Minor or serious injury could occur to a person if objects fall from height | • Where possible only store light loads above head height  • Maintain clear access to storage areas  • Only use suitable storage systems  • Ensure that items stored above head height are placed in a safe a suitable manner  • Ensure adequate lighting is available in overhead storage systems |  |  |  |  |
| **Hazard to hands from general construction work** | Operatives can suffer skin disease and damage including dermatitis by prolonged contact with a range of materials | • A minimum of palm coated gripper gloves to be worn  • Waterproof gauntlets to be used for prolonged contact with wet works  • Avoid direct contact with skin where possible and rinse off with clean water if contact occurs  • Use of barrier cream encouraged | Use of gloves to be monitored by supervisor |  |  |  |
| **Manual handling** | Operatives may receive back and other injuries if correct practices are not adhered to | • Manual handling should be avoided where at all possible, but when required:  Raising, lowering, and carrying loads is to be carried out using correct posture and techniques and following the health and safety guidelines for lifting at work. This includes the consideration of how heigh an object is to be lifted and the distance from the torso.  • The recommended maximum safe lifting limits when raising a compact object to waist level and close to the torso is 16kg for women and 25kg for men. However, these are only guidelines, and due to individuals having different capabilities, these figures are largely down to an individual’s choice, provided they have had manual handling training and are competent.  • If the load is to be moved check the route is free from obstacles before starting and use mechanical aids such as stack trucks where possible if applicable.  • A load is classified as double handling if it is of irregular shape, obstructs vision, must be manhandled around staircases or other obstructions or if a person doesn’t feel confident lifting it. | All operatives and staff to have manual handling training every three years |  |  |  |
| **Fire / explosion** | All operatives in the vicinity could suffer smoke inhalation or burns | • Suitable fire extinguishers/sand buckets to be kept in welfare room and at various points around site if required  • No hot works to be carried out without a permit and sign off  • Fire risk assessment carried out prior to works commencing  • Escape routes, traffic management plan, muster point and importance of signing in book explained at induction and good housekeeping maintained  • Use of gas horns to act as fire alarm demonstrated at induction | Supervisor to brief all operatives on first day on emergency arrangements agreed with principal contractor |  |  |  |
| **Welfare / first aid** | Glasses cleaning stations, washing facilities and first aid facilities provide a safer working environment and allow minor cuts and grazes to be dealt with in a hygienic and proper manner | • Principal contractor to provide on-site facilities including  • Flushing toilet  • Canteen with kettle, microwave and washing facilities  • First-aid equipment | Supervisor to brief operatives on facilities and the maintaining of a clean welfare area |  |  |  |
| **Noise** | Operatives and others in the vicinity may suffer temporary or permanent hearing loss from exposure to noise | • Consideration of tools noise output when selecting tools and low-noise tools used where possible  • Adequate PPE for noise suppression supplied and used  • Operatives tool box talked on noise exposure at induction |  |  |  |  |
| **RSIs (Repetitive strain injuries)** | Any individual who carries out repetitive tasks may experience pain in various joints and muscle groups. | • Avoid forceful or repetitive tasks where possible  • Ensure work area is set up correctly  • Avoid arching back or squatting for long periods  • Avoid stretching and over reaching |  |  |  |  |
| **Power tools** | A range of minor, major and possibly fatal injuries can be sustained from moving parts of tools and the substances they are working with | • Tools to be visually inspected prior to use and have current PAT certification  • Correct drill bits, saw blades, grinder discs etc… to be used for the job and to be in good condition  • No working tool to be forced. i.e. if excessive pressure has to be applied to get a tool to work, the situation has to be reassessed  • Correct guards and PPE to be use to prevent impact or cut damage to eyes, face and body.  • Consideration of clothing, hair and jewel should be made to ensure that nothing can get caught in moving parts |  |  |  |  |
| **Substance Risks** | | | | | | |
| **Brick dust** | Irritating to respiratory system and skin | • Correct respiratory and eye PPE for the task and gripper gloves |  |  |  |  |
| **Silicone sealant** | May cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation | • Follow manufacturer’s instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment  . |  |  |  |  |

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