



MP Brothers

Risk Assessments

MPB/RA/SA/001:

26 Sheldon Avenue, London N6 4JT

Client:

Dr. Sanjiv Patel

Project:

The Construction of a Detached Three Storey Residential Home

March 2023



Contents Page

1. Brick & Blockwork
2. Banking Vehicles
3. Concrete Bases
4. Concrete Columns
5. Concrete Operations
6. Concrete Placement Small Localised Pours
7. Concrete Pumping
8. Construction Vehicles - Directing and Wheel Washing
9. Falsework Site Erect
10. Reinforcement Fixing
11. Safe Unloading of Lorries / Working At Height on the Back of Lorries
12. Safe Use of Ladders and Step Ladders
13. Safe Use of Mobile Towers
14. Simple Structures
15. Site Engineering and Supervision
16. Site Operation of Excavators
17. Slinging Loads – Banksman
18. Structural Openings
19. Working At Height and working close to leading edges
20. Wall Formwork
21. Working in Excavations
22. Working with Power Tools
23. Working with Small Hand Tools

Operation / Process	Brick & Blockwork					
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling bricks/ blocks etc			5. Skin Damage - Chemical burns 6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 7. Cement/ concrete splashes - Contact with eyes		
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractors work			Frequency of Exposure	Daily	
Exposed Persons	Bricklayers/ Masons & Laborers			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-3			MEDIUM: 4-6		HIGH: 7-9
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 3 x Severity 5 = 15					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - Ensure good supervision during all operations - Do not leave skin bare - Do not allow spillage to accumulate - Check for skin disorders periodically - Do not lay more than 5 courses of blocks at a time - Do not load roof areas with access materials - Maintain safe access - Eye protection & gloves to be worn when cutting rebars and laying any 'pump' poured concrete				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process		Banking Vehicles					
Hazards Identified		1. Being struck by vehicles 2. Vehicles colliding with other Plant or site vehicles 3. Delivery drivers driving around site in unauthorised areas 4. Speeding on site				5. Children or Pets in delivery vehicles	
Secondary Hazards		Weather conditions. Other contractors work			Frequency of Exposure		Daily
Exposed Persons		Delivery Drivers / Vehicle Banksman / The public / Passers by			Duration of Exposure		As per Site Working hours
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3	'3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4	Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5	Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>					
Control Measures:		Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments - The Banksman must make contact with the driver upon arrival to the site - Confirmation of the area where the load is to be unloaded must be established - The driver must be made aware of the Banksman's role and responsibilities - Method and understanding of Hand signals and communication must be agreed prior to banking any vehicle - Ensure all delivery drivers comply with the site PPE requirements - Drivers must be instructed to only accept directions from the recognised banksman and to watch & follow the instructions given - If at any time the driver loses sight of the Banksman the driver must STOP IMMEDIATELY - When Banking into the sites, 2 operatives minimum must control the pedestrians - Maximum speed limit on site is 5mph, during Banking procedures the speed is to be kept to the absolute minimum (walking speed) - Banksman must NEVER stand behind any vehicle to direct it into location. This must always be done from the front of the vehicle. - The Banksman must ensure prior to starting that area behind the vehicle is clear & safe to proceed. He must inform the driver of his intentions to do this and stand to one side of the vehicle checking. - If at any time Pedestrians or other contractors enter the area where the vehicle is going BOTH hands must be raised and crossed over above the head instructing the driver to STOP IMMEDIATELY. This forms part of the agreed hand-signal communication method - Ensure vehicle radios and mobile phones are switched off during the vehicle banking procedure - The Banksman must maintain complete control of the Vehicle movements. If mis-directed, stop the procedure and instruct the driver to maneuver back to the original position and start again - When banking very large vehicles around corners or obstacles, the Banksman must take into consideration the slew of the trailer - Banksman to ensure passengers or pets do not exit the vehicle at any time				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>					
Monitoring Results:		<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW					
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position		Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process	Concrete Bases					
Hazards Identified	1. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 2. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 3. Skin Damage - Chemical burns 4. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust			5. Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes 6. Being struck - by machine / machine parts		
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractors work			Frequency of Exposure	Daily	
Exposed Persons	Concrete operatives / Steel fixers nearby / Slinger Banks-man			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-3		MEDIUM: 4-6		HIGH: 7-9	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = 25					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - Ensure sufficient supervision is on site - Set out excavation, ensuring it has adequate and safe support - Fall protection to be established - Provide safe secure access into hole via a staked and tied ladder - Keep out of the way of the machines especially bucket and exc. Walls - All sides to be blinded - All delivery / other vehicles to be banked / marshalled - Wear PPE when pouring - Do not get caught between walls and base when backfilling				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk: - BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process		Concrete Columns					
Hazards Identified		1. Falls - when working from height 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Power tools - ensure in good order				6. Skin Damage - Chemical burns 7. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 8. Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes 9. Falling Loads - only trained slingers to sling- do not take loads over persons	
Secondary Hazards		Weather conditions. Other contractors work			Frequency of Exposure		Daily
Exposed Persons		Labourers / Carpenters / Slinger Banksman			Duration of Exposure		As per Site Working hours
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3	'3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4	Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5	Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>					
Control Measures:		Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours - Tie lifting points securely when lowering in prefabricated column steels - Trained slinger to sling loads - Remote release rebar from lifting accessory - If work platform is not appropriate, use a footed ladder when unhooking crane from rebar - Use lifting points and control ropes when positioning column boxes - If work platform is not appropriate, use a footed ladder when unhooking crane form shutter - Fix bottom of column box securely to slab - Erect access tower for work at top of column box - Do not blow out unless all operatives eyes are protected - Eye protection must be work during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades nearby (Carpenter, Steel fixers etc.) - Do not leave skin bare - Check for skin disorders periodically - Do not pour too rapidly - Do not allow spillage to accumulate - Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus - Maintain safe access Pumping Concrete: - Only trained operators are to operate the pump - Keep clear of hopper grill/ augers/ rams and the blow out areas - Couplers to have safety pins - Use catch basket when blowing out - Release pressure before investigating blockages				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>					
Monitoring Results:		<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW					
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position		Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process	Concrete Operations					
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - when working from height 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Skin Damage - Chemical burns			6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 7. Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes		
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractors work			Frequency of Exposure	Daily	
Exposed Persons	Concrete operatives / Steel fixers nearby / Slinger Banks-man			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = 25					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours - Ensure accesses to slab pours (ply/scaffold boards) are in place as a walkway over rebar - Provide safe access to columns and walls - e.g. work platforms with ladders, toe boards and handrails - Do not blow out unless all operatives eyes are protected - Eye protection must be work during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades nearby (Carpenter, Steel fixers etc.) - Do not leave skin bare - Check for skin disorders periodically - Obtain lights if late work likely (finishing / covering) - Establish NO-GO Zone under decking (if slab pour) - Do not pour too rapidly - Do not allow spillage to accumulate - Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus Pumping Concrete: - Only trained operators are to operate the pump - Keep clear of hopper grill / augers/ rams and the blow out areas - Couplers to have safety pins - Use catch basket when blowing out - Release pressure before investigating blockages				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevjhi Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process	Concrete Placement Small Localised Pours						
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - when working from height 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Skin Damage - Chemical burns				6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 7. Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes		
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractors work			Frequency of Exposure	Daily		
Exposed Persons	Concrete operatives / Steel fixers nearby / Slinger Banks-man			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3	'3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4	Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5	Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = 25					
Control Measures:		Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours - Do not blow out unless all operatives eyes are protected - Eye protection must be worn during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades nearby (Carpenter, Steel fixers etc.) - Do not leave skin bare - Check for skin disorders periodically - Do not pour too rapidly - Do not allow spillage to accumulate - Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus - Maintain safe access Pumping Concrete: - Only trained operators are to operate the pump - Keep clear of hopper grill/ augers/ rams and the blow out areas - Couplers to have safety pins - Use catch basket when blowing out - Release pressure before investigating blockages				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.					
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW					
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position	Health & Safety Director		

Operation / Process	Concrete Pumping					
Hazards Identified	1. Skin damage - Chemical Burns 2. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 3. Falling loads 4. Pump overturning 5. Unauthorised driving around site			6. Speeding on site 7. Falls from height 8. Hand injuries		
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractors work		Frequency of Exposure	Daily		
Exposed Persons	Concrete Operatives / Labourers / Pump Operator / Slinger Banksman		Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - All operatives to have a valid certificate of training Mobile Pumps: - Ensure that all 'R' Pins are in place on the Pump line - Ensure the Pump line is secured - Ensure the Pump is satisfactorily positioned - The Pump outriggers must be extended fully and founded on well compacted grounds - Do not allow unauthorised persons to operate the Pump - Fit catch Basket - Ensure hopper safety grill is in the down position - Do not use scaffold or falsework to secure line - Ensure effective communication - Driver to be instructed at site access point directions on location required - Speed to be kept to a minimum on site - 5mph Static Pump: 'R' Pins must be in place on Pump line - Pump line must be adequately secured - Do not use scaffold or falsework to secure line - Guard Pump receiving hoppers - Ensure effective communication - Do not have sharp bends or kinks in the rubber line - Fit catch basket - Check Pressure gauges at start of shift - Site Pump on firm level ground				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position	Health & Safety Director		

Operation / Process		Construction Vehicles - Directing and Wheel Washing					
Hazards Identified		1. Vehicles striking personnel or materials falling off 2. Site operatives wandering around gate area 3. Vehicles reversing, speeding 4. Slip Hazards on the public footpath 5. Eye injuries				6. Failure of Equipment	
Secondary Hazards		Weather conditions. Other contractors work			Frequency of Exposure		Daily
Exposed Persons		Traffic Operatives, Other Contractors works			Duration of Exposure		As per Site Working hours
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3	'3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4	Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5	Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = 20					
Control Measures:		Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- All operatives are to undergo induction training reference site-specific traffic procedures - Traffic Control Operatives to wear High Visibility Jackets - All Delivery vehicle drivers will be verbally briefed on Site Rules- to include: - Access/ Egress procedure (not reversing without Traffic Operative) - PPE Requirements - Traffic routes in/ out of project (when required) - Delivery areas - Means of communication (i.e. Hand Signals if reversing) - Speed Limits - Traffic operatives are to ensure that all vehicles whilst on site have their 4-way flashes/ flashing beacon on at all times - On site Reversing of vehicles will be kept to a minimum - Traffic Operatives to ensure other contractors do not enter hazard areas - Organised traffic free pedestrian routes to be clearly defined and signage prominently displayed - When directing the delivery vehicle, the Traffic Operative will not stand directly in front or behind the vehicle - If reversing is necessary, remaining to one side, the Traffic Operative will stay visible to the driver in his mirrors at all times and provide clear & concise hand signals directing the vehicle - Prior to allowing access to the site, Traffic Operative will confirm to the driver the destination on site - All site signage relating to Traffic Management to be checked at regular intervals Vehicle Wheel Washing: The Traffic Operative will also be responsible for washing the wheels of all vehicles on site for MP Brothers only. He will not wash or direct vehicle for other contractors. - Prior to using it check that the Jet Wash is in good working order and free from projectile dirt - Directing the Jet into the site at all times, the Wheels will be cleaned from the front to the back - Whilst using the Jet, check that no Site Operatives or Public passer-by are in the Hazardous area - After the vehicle has left the site, ensure the public footpath is kept clean and slip free - Waterproof PPE and eye protection to be worn as required				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
						PPE Worn when at risk:	
						- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 3 = 6					
Monitoring Results:		<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW					
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position		Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process	Falsework Site Erect					
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Skin Damage - Chemical burns			6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 7. Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes		
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractors work			Frequency of Exposure	Daily	
Exposed Persons	Concrete operatives / Steel fixers nearby / Slinger Banks-man & Carpenters			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours - Do not blow out unless all operatives eyes are protected - Eye protection must be worn during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades nearby (Carpenter, Steel fixers etc.) - Do not leave skin bare - Check for skin disorders periodically - Do not pour too rapidly - Do not allow spillage to accumulate - Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus - Maintain safe access Pumping Concrete: - Only trained operators are to operate the pump - Keep clear of hopper grill/ augers/ rams and the blow out areas - Couplers to have safety pins - Use catch basket when blowing out - Release pressure before investigating blockages				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process		Reinforcement Fixing					
Hazards Identified		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Power tools - Poor Maintenance				6. Abrasive wheels - Lack of eye protection & incorrect selection of wheel 7. Falling loads - Incorrect slinging of loads	
Secondary Hazards		Weather conditions. Other contributory works			Frequency of Exposure		Daily
Exposed Persons		Labourers / Steel Fixers/ Slinger Banksman			Duration of Exposure		As per Site Working hours
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3	'3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4	Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5	Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>					
Control Measures:		Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - Ensure sufficient supervision is on site - Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the areas being worked on - Ensure all protruding rebar ends are covered over where necessary by plastic stop ends or plywood - Ensure there is a suitable working platform capable of accepting the load - Keep loads near standards or supports - Ensure Manual handling is kept to a minimum - Lift column cages from approx. 1/3 down, the lifting chains will go down the inside of the cage, come out, and be attached to bars fixed to the outside. This system allows for remote release when the cage is fixed in position - When per fabbing walls. 'double tie' additional rebar diagonally to prevent twisting/ racking of the cage - On large rebar cages an additional 'spreader' may be required to prevent over bending during lifting - Do not lift on tying wire, take a 'double wrap' around bars or bundles - Stack on timbers / baulks / dunnage - Get help when handling long or heavy bars - Ensure all tools & equipment is well maintained & in good order - Abrasive Wheels to be changed by a trained / competent person - All loads to be slung by a competent slinger/ signaller				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>					
Monitoring Results:		<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW					
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position		Health & Safety Director

Operation / Process	Safe Unloading of Lorries / WAH on the Back of Lorries					
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falling Materials - Ensure materials have been stacked safely before working 3. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 4. Health Hazards - Inhalation of Exhaust fumes 5. Slip, Trips etc. - Untidy Access routes					
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractor works		Frequency of Exposure	Daily		
Exposed Persons	Traffic Operatives, Other Contractors		Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = 20					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All Banksmen to ensure air bags are placed at both sides of the vehicle. 2 high and 2 side by side. (If applicable) - All Banksmen to ensure that if air / bean bags are not in use then other means of fall protection are in use. (I.e. Fixed handrail harnesses from an aisina or similar system) - Banksmen to ensure load is secure and safe accessing the work area - Ensure ladder access is in place at rear of vehicle - Ensure ladder access is footed when in use - Only the designated Banksman to be on the vehicle at any time - Vehicle to have engine switched off prior to start of works - Ensure full PPE is worn at all times. This to include gloves as required when handling sharp objects - All Operatives to be briefed on the method statement & have a good understanding of it - Lifting co-ordinator to ensure Risk Assessment is adhered to at all times				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position	Health & Safety Director		

Operation / Process	Safe Use of Ladders & Step Ladders					
Hazards Identified	1. Falling off ladder 2. Ladder falling 3. Injuries from falls 4. Access 5. Overhead / Underground services			6. Unstable ground		
Secondary Hazards	Inclement Weather conditions, Other contractor works			Frequency of Exposure	Daily	
Exposed Persons	Persons using ladders, Other Contractors			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-8			MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 4 x Severity 4 = 16					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:					PPE Worn Always:
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- Check all equipment for damage and report all defects - Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable and check for underground / overhead services - Check all ladders are secured- tied at the top or footed during use - Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%) - Do not overreach / stretch (reposition) - Don't take chances - Ensure stepladders are of an adequate height / spread to full extent - Ensure all support ropes / chains are secure and not damaged - Ensure all nuts, bolts and screws are present and secure - Operatives are not to work more than 2/3 above the overall height of steps - Ensure all operatives have read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and the Control Measures stipulated					- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]
						PPE Worn when at risk: - BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevi Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process	Safe Use of Mobile Towers					
Hazards Identified	1. Injuries caused by Falls from Height 2. Tower falling 3. Equipment falling from Tower 4. Vehicle striking Tower 5. Incorrect Erection			6. Overhead / Underground services		
Secondary Hazards	Inclement Weather conditions, Other contractor works			Frequency of Exposure	Daily	
Exposed Persons	Operatives			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-8			MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = 25					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:					PPE Worn Always:
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- Only a Competent and Certified person to erect Mobile Towers - As per manufacturers instructions - Area of works to be checked for underground / overhead services - Towers are to be erected on firm, level grounds (Daily / Weekly) Inspections to be carried out by a Competent Person and records kept - Before climbing in to the tower, Operatives must ensure brakes are locked on and these must be kept locked until the Operative comes off the Tower - Tower to have double safety rails and toe boards on all working levels - Operatives to access work platform in a safe manner using the ladder from the inside of the tower, OR as per Manufacturers instructions - All Tall Towers to be tied to the building securely where possible - Before attempting to move tower, ensure there are no Operatives still on it and all equipment is made safe - All Platform hatches are to be kept closed after access - Do not exceed Manufacturers safe working load (SFL) on tower - Do not overreach, ensure working platform is erected safely (correct height) - Ensure all Operatives have been briefed on the Risk Assessment and Method Statement and Records of such briefings kept					- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]
						PPE Worn when at risk: - BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:5RC - Wellington Boots
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process		Simple Structures					
Hazards Identified		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials					
Secondary Hazards		Weather conditions, Other contractor works			Frequency of Exposure		Daily
Exposed Persons		Slinger banksman, Carpenters, Steel fixers, Labourers			Duration of Exposure		As per Site Working hours
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3	'3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4	Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5	Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>					
Control Measures:		Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- All engineers to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments - Ladders to be fixed or footed if used - Do not lift by tying wire - Prevent racking of cages with suitable spreaders - Stack reinforcement on timber baulks - Ensure that there is suitable access to place of work - Prior to working at height, ensure all handrails and toe boards are in place and secure - Ensure stability, 600mm clearance to counter weight - Obtain lights if working in dark - Keep away from unpropped shutters - Use proper lifting points, do not obstruct access ways - PPE requirements for the Banksman / Slingers = Orange waistcoat's - Establish suitable method of pouring / placing concrete - Take great care when climbing/ descending ladders with instruments- Use stairs even if it is the longer way around - Do not work on areas that are unsafe e.g. leading edges/ incomplete scaffolding				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
						PPE Worn when at risk:	
						- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>					
Monitoring Results:		<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW					
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position		Health & Safety Director

Operation / Process	Site Engineering and Supervision						
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Being struck by mechanical plant			6. Health hazards - additional PPE must be needed if working in noisy, dusty areas 7. COSHH - disposal of spray paint tins- see associated COSHH Assessment			
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contributory works		Frequency of Exposure		Daily		
Exposed Persons	Scaffolder's, Slinger banksman		Duration of Exposure		As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness	
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness	
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.	
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = 20					
Control Measures:		Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- All engineers to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments - Keep away from traffic routes and slewing area - Do not bang in pegs or pins unless area known to be clear of services - Draw up site sketch before commencing work- double check - Fill in survey book and QA checks - Mark travelers on profiles - Maintain off-sets, grid lines and TBM's away from work - Keep hands clear of pegs when banging in except to start it - Watch for site vehicles - Beware overhead lines when levelling. Protect setting out points with tape or barriers DO NOT look into line of laser - If survey stations are on edges of buildings, keep handrail / wear harness DO NOT ask chainman/ slinger to access unsafe areas - Beware fingers on tape nicks when reeling in steel tapes - If working on rebar matts, use the walkways - Take great care when climbing/ descending ladders with instruments- Use stairs even if it is the longer way around - Do not work on areas that are unsafe e.g. leading edges/ incomplete scaffolding				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
						PPE Worn when at risk: - BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:		<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW					
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani	Position	Health & Safety Director			

Operation / Process	Site Operation of Excavators					
Hazards Identified	1. Mechanical failure 2. Damage to nearby property 3. Striking workers 4. Quick Hitch failure 5. Contact with underground services			6. Displacement		
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contributory works			Frequency of Exposure	Daily	
Exposed Persons	All operatives involved or coming close to the excavation works			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-8			MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All operatives/ plant operators involved in excavation works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings - Only competent/ certified operators to operate the excavator - Thorough Examination Certificate to be on site prior to any works commencement. Daily visual and weekly recorded inspections to be completed by the operator - Operator to be familiar with all forms or the "Quick Hitch" system ensuring the safety pin is used at all times if necessary - Excavation works to be planned and a review of all underground service drawings are to be carried out as well as the use of a CAT & Gennie to locate them. Once located, route of services to be marked out - Only hand digging to be carried out in the location of all underground service- when within 500m distance away - All excavations deeper than 1.5m must have protection against collapse by means of battering or trench sheets being installed - Sufficient edge protection to be installed and maintained at all times. Hazard fencing only to be used if it can be place 2m from the edge of the excavation - Vehicle stops, (i.e. Baulk Timbers), to be installed where necessary if at risk of vehicles or plant coming close to edges causing collapse - Excavator operators to ensure that at no time can the arm/ bucket of the excavator get positioned above any operative working inside the excavation - Operatives working inside the excavation are to ensure that they do not enter into the area during such time that the excavator has its bucket into the excavation - Extra care to be taken when operating close to public property - Banksman to be present at all times when necessary, including maneuvering around site				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process	Slinging Loads - Banksman / Slinger - Unloading of Lorries / WAH on the Back of Lorries						
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - When working from height 2. Falling Materials - Ensure materials have been stacked safely before working 3. Hand Injuries - Handling sharp materials 4. Health Hazards - Inhalation of Exhaust fumes 5. Slip, Trips etc. - Untidy Access routes						
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractor works			Frequency of Exposure	Daily		
Exposed Persons	Traffic Operatives, Other Contractors			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3	'3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4	Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5	Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-8			MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = 20						
Control Measures:	Monitoring:					PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All Banksmen to ensure air bags are placed at both sides of the vehicle. 2 high and 2 side by side. (If applicable) - All Banksmen to ensure that if air / bean bags are not in use then other means of fall protection are in use. (I.e. Fixed handrail harnesses from an ainsina or similar system) - Banksmen to ensure load is secure and safe accessing the work area - Ensure ladder access is in place at rear of vehicle - Ensure ladder access is footed when in use - Only the designated Banksman to be on the vehicle at any time - Vehicle to have engine switched off prior to start of works - Ensure full PPE is worn at all times. This to include gloves as required when handling sharp objects - All Operatives to be briefed on the method statement & have a good understanding of it - Lifting coordinator to ensure Risk Assessment is adhered to at all times					- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
						PPE Worn when at risk:	
						- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:5RC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8						
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>						
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change						
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW						
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director		

Operation / Process	Structural Openings					
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - when working from heights; specifically, from ladders 2. Collapse of structure 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials					
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractor works		Frequency of Exposure	Daily		
Exposed Persons	Mason, Carpenters, Steel fixers, Labourers		Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-3		MEDIUM: 4-6		HIGH: 7-9	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = 25					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All engineers to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments - Site manager to check calculation for the props being utilised for the new openings - Mobile Towers to be utilised - Ladders to be fixed or footed if used - Prevent racking of Mobile Towers with it's spreaders - Do not lift steels/ concrete lintels by tying wire - Ensure that there is suitable access to place of work - Prior to working at height, ensure all handrails and toe boards are in place and secure - Ensure stability, 600mm clearance to counter weight - Obtain lights if working in dark - Keep away from unpropped shutters - Use proper lifting points, do not obstruct access ways - PPE requirements for the Banksman / Slingers = Orange waistcoat's - Establish suitable method of pouring / placing concrete - Take great care when climbing/ descending ladders with instruments- Use stairs even if it is the longer way around - Do not work on areas that are unsafe e.g. leading edges/ incomplete scaffolding				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position	Health & Safety Director		

Operation / Process	Working at Height and working close to leading edges					
Hazards Identified	1. Falling of persons at leading edges 2. Falling materials close to the edges 3. Falling off ladder 4. Ladder falling 5. Injuries from falls			6. Access 7. Overhead services 8. Unstable ground		
Secondary Hazards	Inclement Weather conditions, Other contractor works		Frequency of Exposure		Daily	
Exposed Persons	Persons working at the leading edges and those using ladders, Other Contractors		Duration of Exposure		As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 4 x Severity 4 = 16				
Control Measures:		Monitoring:			PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- Check all equipment for damage and report all defects - Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable and check for underground / overhead services - Check all ladders are secured- tied at the top or footed during use - Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%) - Do not overreach / stretch (reposition) - Don't take chances - Ensure stepladders are of an adequate height / spread to full extent - Ensure all support ropes / chains are secure and not damaged - Ensure all nuts, bolts and screws are present and secure - Operatives are not to work more than 2/3 above the overall height of steps - Ensure all operatives have read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and the Control Measures stipulated - Anyone working on a leading edge 1meter or higher should be protected by a fall arrest system, a safety net or double safety rails - All leading-edge platforms to be provisioned with proprietary toe boards			- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:5RC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8				
Monitoring Results:		<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>				
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change				
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW				
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani	Position	Health & Safety Director		

Operation / Process	Walls Formwork					
Hazards Identified	1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust & oils			6. Falling Loads - Incorrect Slinging of Loads		
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contractor works		Frequency of Exposure		Daily	
Exposed Persons	Labourers / Steel fixers / Slinger Banksman		Duration of Exposure		As per Site Working hours	
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>				
Control Measures:		Monitoring:			PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks		- All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant - Ensure sufficient supervision is on site - For the erection of formwork and falsework, follow the correct sequence and the design drawings - Do not deviate from drawings unless authorised by the design provider - Ensure stability during erection and striking - maintain prop support or through bolt - Beware of temporary sticking or "stick-tion" - Keep out of the way of unpropped shutters - De-nail all timber - Beware of gap between scaffold and rebar when lowering/ positioning shuttering - Ensure designated lifting soldiers have support plates under shutter - Ensure soldiers attached to shutters with 'L' bolts - Do not climb on shutter or use as platform. Use proper designed platforms - Before using structurally, ensure that the 'kicker' is sound - Beware uplift on booted columns from raking acrows - Ensure there is suitable working platform to take the load - If work platform is not appropriate, ensure ladders used for the task are stable and have good surface to lean against and always secured, tied, or footed. - Use yoke if column is thin / narrow / radius - Ensure manual handling is kept to a minimum - All loads to be slung by a competent / slinger signaller. Use proper lifting points and control ropes. Refer to the Lifting Plan			- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating		Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>				
Monitoring Results:		<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>				
Review Update:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change				
Residual Risk Rating:		LOW				
Assessor:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position	Health & Safety Director	

Operation / Process	Working in Excavations						
Hazards Identified	1. Mechanical failure 2. Damage to nearby property 3. Striking workers 4. Quick Hitch failure 5. Contact with underground services			6. Displacement			
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions. Other contributory works			Frequency of Exposure	Daily		
Exposed Persons	All operatives involved or coming close to the excavation works			Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity							
Likelihood				Severity			
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness	
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness	
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.	
Risk Values	LOW: 1-8			MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = <u>25</u>						
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:		
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- All operatives involved in excavation works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings - Excavation works to be planned and a review of all underground service drawings to be carried out as well as the use of CAT & Genny to locate them. (if necessary) - Only hand digging is to be carried out in the locations of the underground services - All Excavations to have safe and secure means of escape - Deep excavations must have protection against collapse by means of battering or trench sheets being installed - Sufficient edge protection to be installed and maintained at all times. Hazard fencing only to be used if it can be placed 2m from edge of protection - Vehicle stops, (i.e. Baulk Timbers), to be installed where necessary if at risk of vehicles or plant coming close to edges causing collapse - Excavator operators to ensure that at no time can the arm/ bucket of the excavator get positioned above any operative working inside the excavation - Operatives working inside the excavation are to ensure that they do not enter into the area during such time that the excavator has its bucket into the excavation - All excavations that cannot be backfilled within the same day are to be inspected by a competent person at the start and end of each shift and recorded in the register - For security out of hours open excavations are also to have Heras fencing panels erected around them prior to leaving site with warning signage prominently displayed - Extra care to be taken when operating close to public property - Banksman to be present at all times when necessary, including maneuvering around site				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]		
					PPE Worn when at risk:		
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:5RC - Wellington Boots		
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = <u>8</u>						
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>						
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change						
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW						
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani			Position	Health & Safety Director		

Operation / Process	Working with Power Tools					
Hazards Identified	1. Struck by Tool 2. Electric shock 3. Equipment failure 4. Operator error 5. Slip / trip / fall hazards					
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions.		Frequency of Exposure	Daily		
Exposed Persons	Operatives		Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values	LOW: 1-3		MEDIUM: 4-6		HIGH: 7-9	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = 20					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:				PPE Worn Always:	
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- Ensure all operatives are trained in equipment they are using and have received information / supervision relating to such equipment (certified if applicable) - All Equipment to comply with Electricity at Work Regulations - All Tools to be uniquely marked, tagged and records of maintenance logged - All electric power tools are to be checked daily for damage before use and faults reported immediately i.e. guards, safety devices etc. - All electrical leads to be checked daily for abrasion / damage and positioned safely to minimise slip / trip / fall hazards - Clear up debris regularly (housekeeping in completion of works tasks) - Full PPE to be available & use as required, goggles / gloves / dust masks / ear defenders - All operatives to be briefed on Risk Assessment & Method Statements - Records kept - All areas where works are to be carried out to be checked for mechanical and electrical services - Before works commence, ensure working area is clear of general site hazards and access / egress to such areas are unrestricted				- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]	
					PPE Worn when at risk:	
					- BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:SRC - Wellington Boots	
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = 8					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	Position	Health & Safety Director			

Operation / Process	Working with Small Hand Tools					
Hazards Identified	1. Impact with Tools 2. Tools falling 3. Slip / trip / fall hazards					
Secondary Hazards	Weather conditions		Frequency of Exposure	Daily		
Exposed Persons	Operatives		Duration of Exposure	As per Site Working hours		
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						
Likelihood				Severity		
0	Zero to very low	3	Likely	0	No injury or illness	3 '3 day' Injury or illness
1	Very unlikely	4	Very likely	1	First Aid injury or illness	4 Major injury or illness
2	Unlikely	5	Almost certain	2	Minor injury or illness	5 Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values		LOW: 1-8		MEDIUM: 9-16		HIGH: 17-25
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 4 x Severity 3 = 12					
Control Measures:	Monitoring:					PPE Worn Always:
- Method Statement - Instruction - Training - PPE Issue - Tool Box Talks	- Ensure the correct tools are used for the task to hand - Operatives must know how to use the tools correctly Training / Instruction / Information - All tools are serviceable and has legitimate PAT test label on - report defect immediately - Access to working areas is safe and unrestricted - All equipment stored safely on completion of work - On completion, work areas left clean and tidy					- BS EN397 - Safety Helmets - EN ISO 20345:2011 Subcategory S3, General Safety Footwear - EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] - EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] - EN 388:2016 [with subcategory Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]
						PPE Worn when at risk: - BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection - DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders - DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs - BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask - FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust - BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 – Harness - EN ISO 20345:2011 with subcategory S5:5RC - Wellington Boots
Activity Risk Rating	Likelihood 2 x Severity 3 = 6					
Monitoring Results:	<u>Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.</u>					
Review Update:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
Residual Risk Rating:	LOW					
Assessor:	Jadevji Naran Hirani		Position	Health & Safety Director		