

${\tt RISK~\&~OPPORTUNITIES-RISK~ASSESSMENT~\bf 008}$

METHOD OF ASSESSMEN	NT
PERSONS EXPOSED	
Employers' workers	
Other workers	
Members of the public	
Visitors	
Plant operators	
Young workers	
Others	
please state	
POTENTIAL NUMBER	
EXPOSED	

RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

Value Likelihood Axis Value Severity of Harm Axis

1 Negligible 1 No harm

2 Low 2 Minor 3 Likely 3 7day loss

4 Very likely 4 Specified injuries 5 Certain 5 Catastrophic

5	10	15	20	25
4	8	12	16	20
3	6	9	12	15
2	4	6	8	10
1	2	3	4	5

RISK ACTION LEVELS:

1-5 No action required

6-11 Low – limited action required

Medium – significant, action required following the principles of prevention

19-25 High – significant, action may require technical input beyond the author

Risk rating calculated by: L x S = RR, where L is the estimated likelihood value of an accident occurring, (Likelihood), S = the estimated value of the severity of harm because of a potential hazard being realised. RR^1 = the Risk Rating without controls in place and RR^2 = Residual Risk with controls in place.



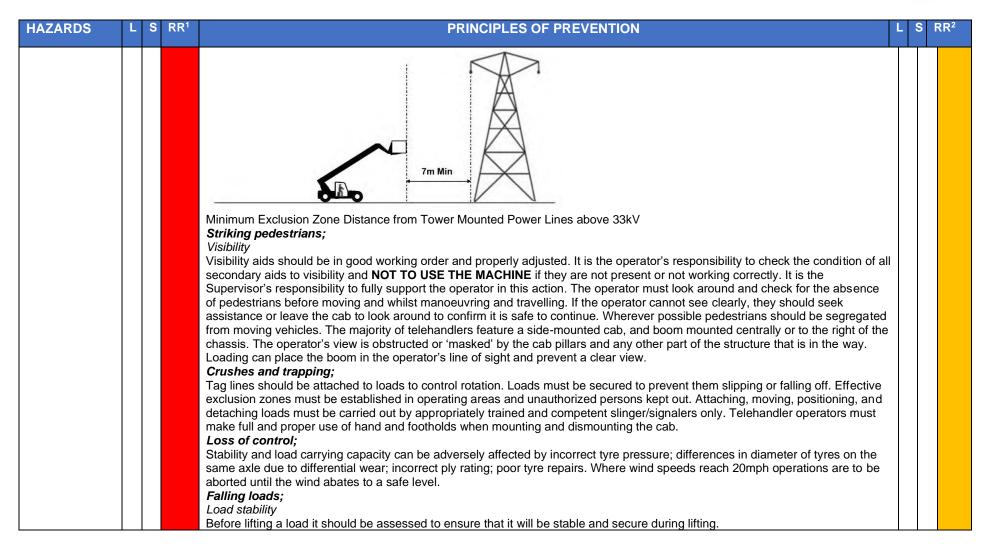
HAZARDS	L	S	RR ¹	PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION	L	S	RR ²
Selection; overturning; contact with overhead power lines; striking pedestrians; crushes and trapping; falling loads; loss of control, lack of maintenance, unauthorized use	4	5	20	Selection; The telehandler should be matched to the type and size of load to be carried and lifted, together with the environment in which it will operate. Where necessary the manufacturer should be consulted when third party attachments are to be used. Telehandlers are not used for lifting suspended loads. Unlike a mobile crane they cannot lift a load over a point without the operator simultaneously raising and extending the boom to keep the suspension point stationary on the horizontal plane. If the load is to be moved either side of the telehandler centreline the whole machine has to be moved on its wheels. These restrictions prevent precision lifting with small clearances being carried out safely. Overturning; Lateral stability As a load on the forks of a telehandler is lifted, the centre of gravity of the whole machine rises. This does not matter if the machine is level: but on a cross slope the centre of gravity will move towards the tipping line as the load is raised with a risk of overturning. This is exacerbated when driven with a raised load. Telehandlers should always be driven with the boom lowered to ensure the centre of gravity and load are as low as possible. Driving with the boom raised must never be considered as "normal" practice. It introduces an extra risk that must be assessed. If the site is so restricted that manoeuvring is impossible without raising the boom, this risk assessment must be re-assessed. Ground stability Adequate assessment of ground conditions is essential to the safe use of telehandlers. To maintain stability a telehandler: should only be used on firm ground that resists sinking of the wheels or stabilisers (if fitted); lift vertically, either being on level ground or using a frame levelling feature; be stationary with the brake applied, for all "normal" lifts. Contacting overhead power lines; If you have to work near overhead power (lines 15mis, cables 5mts), observe the following rules: - Treat all overhead lines as "live'. CS6 must be applied and contact with statuto	2	5	10

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| 3

Page



HAZARDS	L	S	RR ¹	PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION	L	S	RR ²
				A load chart must be fixed in a prominent position which is easily readable by the operator including information on rated and actual capacities. WAH danger zones must be set up beneath the operating area and unauthorized persons kept out. Telehandlers must be assessed for FOP's and FOG's as required. Lack of maintenance; It is a legal requirement that a manufacturer's instruction manual be evident with the telehandler. This apart from anything else provides important information on pre-use checks and maintenance regime for the machine. Operators are to carry out the visual checks required in the operator's manual. Telehandlers must be fit for purpose, in good and efficient working order, good and efficient state of repair, free of defect and maintained. As lifting equipment telehandlers are subject to statutory thorough examinations. Period not exceeding 12 months if the telehandler is only used for lifting, not exceeding 6 months if the telehandler is used for lifting persons and after any major alteration or damage (event). Lifting accessories and lifting attachments must be thoroughly examined at intervals not exceeding six months. Unauthorized use/start up Be authorised to use a telehandler and familiarised with machine used; use recorded key issue or the fit immobilisers; inspect and maintain to avoid increased risk of failure; make sure no-one is required to be beneath the forks at any time. Supervision Ensure that unsafe acts are minimised and that supervision is effective. Medical fitness; You must be both physically and mentally fit and capable to operate construction plant. You have a duty to tell your employer if this is not the case. Roy Allen operate a zero tolerance drugs (other than prescribed) and alcohol policy. Public interface: Provide specific 'drive-in' loading areas for safer movement of goods on to site; plan deliveries to make sure they do not coincide with heavy pedestrian traffic, such as taking children to school; consider whether the deliveries should be scheduled at time			

ADDITIONAL CONTROLS Statutory Insplift accessories	Dections: 12 month T/E on RTFLT – 6 monthly on	Permits: As may be required in certain work environments.
Information, instruction and training & supervision: All workers & visitors are to be given specific information and Instruction by way of induction into any site-specific lifting arrangements. Teleporter operators are trained, competent and hold a relevant competence card, and medically fit.	Monitoring: Work supervisors are to ensure that workers under their control adhere to any site-specific rules. Changes in the arrangements can be communicated through 'tbt's'.	Emergencies: Follow any specific site or principal contractor's procedures. Trained first aiders only may give first aid. All incidents must be reported as quickly as possible so that any accident reporting procedures can be dealt with i.e., RIDDOR

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Temporary Works: It may be that a temporary works design is required for ground bearing capacity. This is to make sure that the machine does not overturn and that any underground voids, cellars and the like have been identified in the area you will be working. RTFLT operators and their supervisor should always check with the person in control of the site first - before operating their machines.

PERSONAL AND PPE/RPE must always be regarded as a last resort, the last line of defence. All other measures must be considered and if the use of PPE/RPE avoided where possible and practical. Where PPE/RPE is worn it must be suitable, compatible, and RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE **EQUIPMENT** issue free. If in doubt ASK! EN13287 Slip resistant EN397 Industrial safety helmet EN471.2 As required As required As required As required As required As required ADDITIONAL:

MONITORING Briefing: person in charge/control of the activity is to brief those under their control this assessment.

Change and review:

The originator is responsible for ensuring that the assessment is reviewed when it is no longer valid.

The originator is responsible for ensuring that the assessment is reviewed when it is no longer valid. This could be after the results of any monitoring, changes in law, technology or work process. As a minimum the assessment is to be reviewed annually



PERSONS BRIEFED IN THE SAFE PROCEDURE OF THIS ACTIVITY/RISK						
PRINT NAME	COMPANY	SIGNATURE	DATE			