


RISK & OPPORTUNITIES - RISK ASSESSMENT 011

WORK TASK	USE OF MEWPS [SCISSOR LIFTS]		
	Works reference [where required]	Client / PC	Line manager/person in charge
Site/location			
Start Date:		End Date:	
Worker participation & consultation			

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT	RISK ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY		RISK ACTION LEVELS:																																					
PERSONS EXPOSED	Value Likelihood Axis	Value Severity of Harm Axis																																						
Employers' workers	1 Negligible	1 No harm	1-5	No action required																																				
Other workers	2 Low	2 Minor	6-11	Low – limited action required																																				
Members of the public	3 Likely	3 7day loss	12-	Medium – significant, action required following the principles of prevention																																				
Visitors	4 Very likely	4 Specified injuries	19-25	High – significant, action may require technical input beyond the author																																				
Plant operators	5 Certain	5 Catastrophic																																						
Young workers			Risk rating calculated by: $L \times S = RR$, 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.																																					
Others please state			RR ¹ = the Risk Rating without controls in place and RR ² = Residual Risk with controls in place.																																					
POTENTIAL NUMBER EXPOSED	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LIKELIHOOD</td> <td>4</td> <td>8</td> <td>12</td> <td>16</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>6</td> <td>9</td> <td>12</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>8</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td colspan="5">SEVERITY OF HARM</td> </tr> </table>			5	10	15	20	25	LIKELIHOOD	4	8	12	16	20		3	6	9	12	15		2	4	6	8	10		1	2	3	4	5		SEVERITY OF HARM						
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HAZARDS	L	S	RR ¹	PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION	L	S	RR ²
Selection	3	4	12	It is important to select the right scissor lift for the job i.e. electrically operated or fueled, solid or air filled tyres, height and out-reach to be attained, safe work-load not exceeded, ground capacity, and gradients. The delivery and collection of MEWP's to and from site also need to be planned in advance.	1	4	4
Storing and charging	3	4	12	When not being used scissor lifts should be turned off, the platform lowered, brakes applied with wheels chocked on gradients, and in a secure compound/site area. Electrically powered MEWP's should be charged in areas protected from the elements.	1	4	4
Work at Height	4	5	20	Where there is a risk from falling, being struck by falling objects, or passing through fragile material, a work at height assessment must be carried out following the hierarchy of controls. In the first instant and where possible avoid work at height. Where this is not an option then negate (lessen) the fall distance by selecting primary collective equipment (guarded where no action is necessary to protect an individual), rather than secondary individual protection (an action is needed to protect a person). WAH danger zones must be set up beneath the operating area and unauthorized persons kept out. Those on the platform are advised to wear a full body harness (BSEN361), restraint lanyard (BSEN354) secured by connectors (BSEN362) and clipped onto a proper anchor point (BSEN795) within the platform. The lanyard needs to be adjusted to prevent a person reaching a position where they could fall. Retractable fall arrestors (BSEN360) must not be used. A separate assessment is required for working over or adjacent to water.	2	5	10
Equipment failure	4	5	20	Scissor lifts must be fit for purpose, in good and efficient working order, good and efficient state of repair, free of defect and maintained. Scissor Lifts are lifting equipment and subject to statutory thorough examinations. Because they raise and lower people they must be thoroughly examined (T/E) every six months. It is up to the gang supervisor to make sure that any cherry pickers delivered to site have a current T/E with the equipment. Operators must also check the T/E is in date before operating. Operators must never exceed the SWL displayed. Never use the cherry picker to assist the movement of components under any circumstances.	2	5	10
Access and egress from site [collision]	3	5	15	As well as delivery access and egress, consideration will also need to be given to the distance where the MEWP is to be operational allowing for factors such as the type of ground to cross, gradients, kerbs, excavations etc. whether a banksman is required, height restrictions or obstructions. Operators must make full and proper use of hand and footholds when mounting and dismounting the scissor lift platform.	2	5	10
Ground conditions [overturning]	4	5	20	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. Operators and their supervisor should always check with the person in control of the site first - before operating their machines.	2	5	10
Weather conditions	3	5	15	Stop work immediately where weather conditions jeopardize the safety of those operating the machine or those in the surrounding area.	2	5	10










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Overhead assets and obstructions	3	5	15	If you must work near overhead power (lines 15mts, cables 5mts), observe the following rules: - Treat all overhead lines as `live'. GS6 must be applied and contact with statutory undertaker made early to establish maximum clearance and danger area requirements. This must include wet weather clearances which can result in a `flash over' to earth. Do not try to bypass `goal posts' or barriers or other warnings. If you are a banks-person, always keep the overhead lines in view when giving directions. Only direct plant under power lines where `goal posts' are provided.	2	5	10
Trapping & crushing	4	5	20	Operators have been known to be crushed or trapped against the structure that has resulted in serious injury, and even fatalities. Where there is a risk of this happening secondary control guarding devices must be used. Working on structures often means maneuvering around and through components where the risk of crushing and trapping are heightened. 	2	5	10
Operator	3	5	15	Scissor Lift operators must be 18, trained and hold a relevant competence card [CPCS/IPAF].	2	5	10

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				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. A zero tolerance for drugs (other than prescribed) and alcohol is in force. <i>Unauthorized start up.</i> Make sure the scissor lift cannot be unintentionally started or started by an unauthorized person by removing keys when not in use and engaging key isolation/transmission lock systems.			

<p>Rescue plan</p> <p>The gang supervisor is to enter the name and contact details of the authorized engineer to be contacted.</p> <p>All operators must be aware of the details prior to operating.</p>	Emergency Situation	Proposed Action
	Failure of upper control functions while elevated	Where the normal upper control functions fail, the operator will use the upper auxiliary controls to lower the platform safely
	Failure of the operator to be able to operate the MEWP functions while elevated due to one of the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Operator incapacitated B. Auxiliary functions fail to operate from upper control station 	Where the operator is incapable of lowering the raised platform using the upper controls, an appointed person familiarised in the use of the 'ground' controls will lower the platform safely using the normal ground controls
	Failure of normal ground controls	Where the normal ground controls fail, an appointed person familiarised in the use of the 'ground' controls will use the ground auxiliary controls to safely lower the platform
	Failure of ALL normal and auxiliary lowering functions	Where all normal and auxiliary functions have failed, a competent and authorised service engineer should be contacted Name: Contact details:

ADDITIONAL CONTROLS	Statutory Inspections: 6 monthly T/E	Permits: As may be required in certain work environments. GS6 certificate if O/H assets present.
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<p>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. MEWP operators are trained and competent and hold a relevant competence card, and are medically fit.</p>	<p>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'.</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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. Cherry picker operators and their supervisor should always check with the person in control of the site first - before operating their machines.</p>		

<p>PERSONAL AND RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</p>					<p>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 issue free. If in doubt ASK!</p>				
 EN397 Industrial safety helmet	 EN13287 Slip resistant	 EN471.2	 As required	 As required					
 As required	 As required	 As required fall restraint may be required	 As required						
<p>ADDITIONAL:</p>									

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. 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

