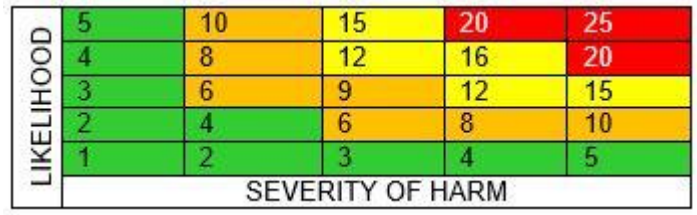
RISK & OPPORTUNITIES - RISK ASSESSMENT 002

WORK TASK	HOUSEKEEPING, SLIPS, TRIPS & FALLS			
	Works reference [where required]		*Client / PC*	*Line manager/person in charge*
Site/location				
Start Date:			*End Date:*	
Worker participation & consultation				

METHOD OF ASSESSMENT	
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



RISK ACTION LEVELS:

1-5	No action required.
6-11	Low – limited action required.
12-	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]
Slip trips & falls.	3	5	15	***Work areas:*** To be kept tidy and free from excessive materials and waste i.e., packaging. Keep tools and equipment required for work tasks only in the work area. All workplaces must be kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness. No timber or other material must have nails or other sharp objects projecting as to become a source of danger to any person. Isolate working areas or zones using appropriate protection. Display appropriate signs. Re-site signs as works progress and remove on completion. Prevent unauthorized access to work arfeas using suitable and appropriate measures. ***Slips, trips, and falls within pedestrian areas:*** Slips, trips, and falls are a frequent source of injury to members of the public. Inadequate protection of holes, uneven surfaces, poor reinstatement, trailing leads and cables, spillage of oils, gravel etc are just some of the causes. Poor storage of materials and equipment and other obstructions in public areas, including inadequate control of waste materials, are other common causes.	2	5	10
Access to site	3	5	15	***Controlling access to site:*** If there is appropriate perimeter fencing all visitors should be using the site entrance(s). Site entrances should be clearly marked and there should be separate access for vehicles and pedestrians. Both visitors and workers should report their presence on site as soon as they arrive. Clear signs should be used so everyone knows where and how to enter the site. They should be directed to a fixed control or reporting point and safe access to this point should be provided. On a small site the site hut is likely to act as the reporting in point but on a larger site a staffed security booth might be needed. Do not allow visitors and workers to walk around unaccompanied unless they are familiar with the site and the risks they may be exposed to. Keep a record of who is on site and when they arrive and depart. This helps keep track of people and can be used as an aid for the emergency services in case of a fire or accident. It may also improve security of plant and materials.	2	5	10
Protecting the public	3	5	15	For most sites the perimeter is a geographical area within which construction work will be carried out. Determining this perimeter is an important aspect of managing public risk. Specific areas of risk may occur within the site, such as around deep excavations. Sometimes construction work can create risks outside the site perimeter (e.g., unloading materials from a delivery lorry outside the perimeter). Eliminate reversing into the street or on to site by providing one-way systems and turning areas within the site where possible; 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 times outside of large movements of people such as rush hours or the journeys to and from school.	2	4	8
Builders skips, Scaffolding, Road closures.	3	4	12	***Safety measures [Street Works].*** (1) An undertaker executing street works shall secure— (a) any part of the street which is broken up or open, or is obstructed by plant or materials used or deposited in connection with the works, is adequately guarded and lit, and (b) that such traffic signs are placed and maintained, and where necessary operated, as are reasonably required for the guidance or direction of persons using the street, having regard, in particular, to the needs of people with a disability.	2	4	8

Statutory Inspections: -	**Temporary Works:** CAT0 [fencing/hoardings]	**Permits: -**

PERSONAL AND RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT				
 EN397 Industrial safety helmet	 EN13287 Slip resistant	 EN471.2	 As required	 As required
 As required	 As required	 As required	 As required	
ADDITIONAL:				

Information, instruction, and training & supervision: All workers & visitors are to be given specific information and Instruction by way of induction into any site-specific rules e.g. member of the public protection arrangements such as reversing areas, unloading areas, parking and unloading on the highway.	**Monitoring:** Work supervisors are to ensure that workers under their control adhere to any site-specific members of the public protection arrangements. Changes in the arrangements can be communicated through 'tbt's'.	**Emergencies:** Under RIDDOR all deaths to workers and non-workers, except for suicides, must be reported if they arise from a work-related accident, including an act of physical violence to a worker. **Non-fatal accidents to non-workers (e.g., members of the public)** Accidents to members of the public or others who are not at work must be reported if they result in an injury and the person is taken directly from the scene of the accident to hospital for treatment to that injury. Examinations and diagnostic tests do not constitute 'treatment' in such circumstances.

MONITORING	Workers to participate and consulted on this assessment as part of worker involvement process.
	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

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