V	Vorking	at Height	:	Prepared Print					Date			
Pİ	atform: Le	ess than 2m fa	all	by:					Folio Ref			
RISK ASSESSMENT				Signature					Job Ref			
Location									SSOW Ref	Mandatory		
	At Risk	✓ Employees Contractors & or icy roofs, falling th		Tenants Tenants Neighbours gile surfaces, or using unsafe roof	-access eq	uipment car	Children & vulnerable adults Pets uses many life-changing ini	Company & private Environment		id taking your last s	step.	
F	PERMIT TO WORK: TO ERECT THE PLATFORM Permit number obtained from HO:											
Attending PASMA Operative												
F	PERMIT TO	WORK: TO M		DR ALTER THE PLATFOR		ervise any mover		number obtained fro	m HO:			
	Attending P	ASMA Operative										
PERMIT TO WORK: TO D			Please print name, date and sign to confirm you have been present to supervise the				Permit number obtained from HO:					
Attending PASMA Operative												
The Hierarchy of Risks: This risk assessment assumes the planned works cannot be made safer by bringing it to ground level. Refer to HSE Guide INDG40.												
	Hazards on site	Who might be harmed	RISK without		RISK with	Site Mngr will enforce		to be exercised if standard ufficient to reduce residual		Revised risk after extr have been implem	ented	
<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	Fall from height during tower assembly, in use, or while dismantling the platform	Any person who is assembling, using, or dismantling the platform, is at higher risk of being injured in the event the structure fails, or something is dropped on a person within the platform's fall danger zone.	25	on site, at all time Only competent operatives with recognised training are to transport, assemble, and disassemble platform according to manufacturer's instructions. Because the platform would only allow a person to fall less that 2m, it does not need to be formally tagged', but it must still be assembled, and dismantled by a PASMA qualified person, and inspected before use.	controls	Y/N	risk to an	acceptable low level		Likelihood Severity	Risk	
	ROOF WORK: Workers may fall from unprotected roof edges, or fall through weakened roof surfaces, or often hidden and fragile roof lights.	Many operatives fail to their death or sustain life changing injuries by stepping onto roofs that cannot support their weight, or by failing while working near to the edge. Many accidents result from underestimating the extrem risks faced by just stepping onto a roof to carry out, what on the ground, would be the most innocuous of jobs.	25	Before starting work on a roof it is essential to obtain roof plans and previous surveys from the owner to identify weak sections, fragile skylights, and the position of power cables and other similar hazards. A director's permission must be sought to confirm adequate safeguards have been put in place before work commences. This may include edge protection, roof ladders, additional staging, fall restraints and soft landing equipment. Remember the hierarchy of controls: avoid first, collective controls next, and personal controls only as a last resort.	20	Y/N Yes	attempts to access a roof for a initial survey where the risk of Director's signature and date	r this location before any person ny reason, including carrying out an	/ery roof:	Site File reference		
~	Working at Height without training	Workers without sufficient and relevant training for working at heights, and especially on roofs, are unable to recognise the hazards and risks they face.	25	Only workers who have received Marisco's working at height training within the last 24 months are to work at heights. Only workers who have received Marisco's working on roofs within the last 12 months are to work on roofs. No exceptions.		Y/N				x		
~	Ground-level assess must be firm, level and clear of obstruction	Using ladders, mobile platforms or other lifting machinery on soft, unlevel or obstructed surfaces may cause the apparatus to fail or 	25	Access to, and the surface on which the platform is to be assembled must be prepared and levelled. Use footing supports to spread weight in soft services. Continuously monitor state of ground under footings as it may become soft in rain.		Y/N				x		
<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	Using incorrect equipment causes accidents	Workers using inappropriate working at height equipment may be injured if it fails to work as expected, falls over, or collapses.	25	Only trained and competent people should be allowed to determine what kind of tower platform should be used in each location. Due consideration should be given to maximum loading weights.		Y/N				x		
	Disconnect all roof electric, gas and water supplies	Roof repairs or removal may exposes or damage electric cables, water or gas pipes creating electrical or gas leak hazards.	25	All electrics to work area should be isolated by an electrician before work begins. All gas supplies to work area should be isolated by gas engineer before work commences.		Y/N				x		
<ul> <li>✓</li> </ul>	Danger of dropping items from height	People working near or underneath the platform may suffer serious injuries, or be killed, by falling objects dropped from height.	25	Minimise what materials and tools are kept on the platform, with due regard to maximum weight loading specs. Kick boards must be present to prevent objects falling off. Keep people out of potential fall zone. Wear safety hats.		Y/N				x		
	Environment and weather factors	Environmental (spillages, moss, grime) or weather (wind, rain, snow, ice) factors can disguise fragile surfaces or make a roof slippery, thus causing accidents.	25	Workers and supervisors should constantly evaluate prevailing weather and other environmental factors to ensure it is safe to continue working if conditions deteriorate. It is safer to make an early call to stop work rather than wait until the last minute.		Y/N				x		
	When the above collective controls are not enough	Sometimes a residual risk of workers sustaining an injury from a fall remains after all the collective controls listed above have been evaluated and put in place.	25	Consider if fall or edge restraint lines and harnesses, safety nets or other soft- landing systems should be used when other controls have not eliminated the risk of a fall. Operatives must be trained to use such equipment. Remember to plan for a fall and rescue operation.		Y/N				x		
PPE To be worn: Safety Boots Hard Hats						Are soft-land bags or nets	req'd? installed if	e-protection restraints be working near roof edge?		No radios on platforms. I telephones on platform		
Likelihood of an event Improbable: 0x - 5x Unlikely to happen Remote: 5x - 35x Woy Cocur at sometime Probable: 65x - 05x Wery likely to occur Probable: 65x - 95x Very likely to occur		2 8 3 1 4 1	Severity of outcom No risk to short-term or long-term health or s Remote risk to health or sustaining minor inju Low risk of personal injury requiring medical a Moderate risk of personal injury resulting in n	ustaining pers iries treatable ittention at A&	onal injury by site first aid E Department	Calculated 0 - 6 - 16 - 21 -		ntrols needed Is to reduce ris of Site Manag risk is too hig	doing it at more	nd to avoid height at		