General Construction Site

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment prepared by:		☐ H&S Manager ☐ Site Manager ☐ Operative		**Folio Reference:**
Print full name:		**Date:**		
Site Address:		**Post Code:**		**Job Ref**

People at Risk:

- ✓ Employees
- ✓ Contractors and other visitors
- ☐ Property Occupants
- ☐ Neighbours
- ☐ Children and vulnerable adults
- ☐ Pets and nearby wildlife
- ✓ Company and private property
- ✓ Environment

Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	RISK without controls	Standard controls to be observed on site to ensure the risk of harm arising from residual hazards are reduced to an acceptable level	RISK with controls	Standard Controls will be observed	Extra controls required if standard controls are insufficient to reduce residual risk of hazards to acceptable level	Revised risk after extra controls: Likelihood	Severity	Risk
☐ **Asbestos is known to be on site (R&D Site Survey)**	Breathing in air containing asbestos fibres can lead to asbestos-related diseases, including chronic obstructive airways diseases, cancer of the lungs or chest lining. It can take decades before any clinical signs become apparent.	25	When an R&D Asbestos Survey confirms the location of asbestos (ACM), workers must take all precautions necessary to avoid disturbing those deposits. Staff must know what to do if they accidentally disturb ACM. Follow the Asbestos Decontamination Procedure.	☐	Y/N ☐		☐ x ☐		☐
☐ **Asbestos is assumed to be on site because site survey not available and built before Year 2001**	Breathing in air containing asbestos fibres can lead to asbestos-related diseases, including chronic obstructive airways diseases, cancer of the lungs or chest lining. It can take decades before any clinical signs become apparent.	25	Essential repairs often are carried out without an asbestos survey. If the job is of short duration with minimal disturbance of asbestos (ACM) in a small area (less than 100 sq cm), then essential repairs may proceed provided full asbestos PPE is worn and method statements and SSOW for working with potential ACM are observed.	☐	Y/N ☐		☐ x ☐		☐
☐ **Site Dust: Silicas, woods, MDF and similar harmful dust**	Regular, unguarded breathing-in of typical, silica-rich, construction site dust is know to cause serious long-term health issues such as chronic obstructive airways diseases and cancers. In March 2020 the Commons announced new legislative measures to increase awareness of how dangerous silica dust can be as a long-term health risk.	25	Always use self-testing PP3 rated face masks in dusty environments. Operatives must be face-fit tested every year. If you are not clean-shaven you will not achieve a working seal between the mask and your face and HSE inspectors will stop you from working. **If you are not clean-shaven you will not achieve a working seal between the mask and your face and HSE inspectors will stop you from working. If you have a beard you must use positive-air full mask PPE in dusty rooms.**	☐	Y/N ☐		☐ x ☐		☐
☐ **Groundwork Excavations and holes in floors**	Danger of cutting into electric or gas utilities, falling into holes, or trench walls collapsing and trapping occupants. Falling into holes in the ground or flooring is still classified as accidents under the Working at Height Regulations 2005. Many toxic gases are heavy than air and will collect in trenches with risk of asphyxiation.	16	Comply with PAS 128 underground utility detection methodology. All trenches and holes (inside or out) must be cordoned off with effective barriers and good lighting to prevent people and vehicles falling or slipping in as they pass. Trench walls must be supported to prevent collapse. Plans to evacuate casualties from trenches must be put in place before work commences. We are only insured to a depth of 1m.	☐	Y/N ☐		☐ x ☐		☐
☐ **Hot-works increase the risk of a fire during or after the work has been completed**	Working with naked flames, hot cutting or welding are a frequent cause of fires and explosions in the workplace. People can suffer life-changing injuries and loss of life from fires and work-place explosions.	16	Complying with the site's Hot-works Permit system is mandatory and it will reduce the risk of fires and explosions. Workers must complete any fire watches the system requires. Only trained and competent workers to use equipment that generate heat or can be a source of ignition in high risk areas where flammable substances are stored or in use.	☐	Y/N ☐		☐ x ☐		☐

Required PPE: ☐ Safety Boots ☐ Hi-Viz ☐ Hard Safety Hats ☐ Protective gloves ☐ Eye protection goggles ☐ FFP3 Mask ☐ Fall arrest harnesses / Soft landing equip

Keep on site: ✓ **Keep on site:** ✓

Likelihood of the hazard causing harm?			
1	**Improbable:**	0% - 5%	Unlikely to happen
2	**Remote:**	6% - 35%	May occur at sometime
3	**Possible:**	36% - 65%	More likely to occur sometime
4	**Probable:**	66% - 95%	Very likely to occur soon
5	**Very probable:**	96% - 100%	Almost certain to come about

Severity of the harm to you or others arising from the hazard	
1	**No** risk to short-term or long-term health or sustaining personal injury
2	**Remote** risk to health or sustaining minor injuries treatable by site first aid
3	**Low** risk of personal injury requiring medical attention at A&E Department
4	**Moderate** risk of personal injury resulting in more than 7 days off work
5	**High risk of life-changing injury, long-term chronic illness, cancer and death**

The calculated risk of suffering harm			
1	0	5	Low Risk - No extra controls needed
2	6	15	Introduce extra controls to reduce risk
3	16	20	Only under supervision of Site Manager
4	21	25	Do not proceed as the risk is too high

Refer to the CDM Plan when assessing risk

FOAM (AFFF)
For wood, paper, textiles and flammable liquids

Do not use on Electrical or metal fires

Carbon Dioxide
For liquid and electrical fires

Do not use on metal fires

Extinguishers must be kept ready-to-hand on site

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							Likelihood	Severity	Risk
☐ **Using ladders, stepladders and hop-ups where it is possible to fall less than 2 metres**	Falling from height continue to be a common cause of serious injuries and deaths of workers on construction sites each year. A fall from any height can result in cuts, bruising, strains, fractures and death if the head strikes a sharp object, corner or edge on the way down. A falling ladder, person or the material carried up the ladder all represent hazards that can strike people passing by underneath resulting in harm. The physical act of carrying the ladder represents a potential manual handling risk, especially if they come into contact with power lines or moving vehicles.	20	The HSE state that, provided their INDG455 guidance is followed, the use of ladders and stepladders on construction sites are a sensible and safe solution for many working at height jobs. All ladders and hop-ups must be trade-rated and regularly inspected. Workers must have received working at height training so they are able to use ladders and hop-ups safely. Consider using ladder anti-slip mats and bases for uneven grounds, side-stability devices and stand-off attachments to promote safer use of ladders. Keep areas around ladders and hop-ups free from materials and sharp edges and corners that could injure a person who falls from the apparatus. Many deaths are caused in the home and workplace because the casualty struck their unprotected head against a sharp edge on the way down in the fall.	☐	Y/N ☐		☐ x ☐	☐
☐ **Using approved platforms from which a fall will be less than 2 metres**	As above. Care must be taken in moving, erecting and dismantling platform components to avoid musculoskeletal disorders (MSD's). Maintain an exclusion zone around the platform to avoid injuries to people in the event things are dropped from the platform, or it collapses (especially during assembly or disassembly).	25	Every internal or external working platform from which a fall would be less than 2m must be erected and dismantled according to the manufacturer's instructions and by a competent person. The platform must have regulation guard rails and fixed ladders. Platforms must be made safe and secured against unauthorised access when left unattended during the day or overnight.	☐	Y/N ☐		☐ x ☐	☐
☐ **Using approved platforms and scaffolding from which a fall will be more than 2 metres**	As above. As the height increases, the risk of harm from the platform collapsing, operatives falling from the platform, or being hit by items falling from the platforms increases exponentially. Consideration should be given to maintaining adequate alternative routes that lead to a place of ultimate safety in the event of a fire or other emergency. Plans must be made to evacuate a casualty. There are severe financial penalties that can be levied on the Company and individual managers for any breach of H&S regulations in connection with the erection, use and dismantling of towers and scaffolds. No part of the scaffold can overhang or be near a public pathway or road without special provisions being made to protect members of the public and their property. Access to the tower or scaffold must be secured at all times to prevent unauthorised access by: potential thieves trying to break in to the property; or children/adults attracted to climb the structure for misplaced recreational reasons and consequently suffering a fall and sustaining an injury.	21	It is a requirement of the Work at Height Regulations 2005 that unless a scaffold is assembled to a **generally recognised standard configuration**, e.g. NASC Technical Guidance TG20 for tube and fitting scaffolds or similar guidance from manufacturers of system scaffolds, the scaffold should be designed by bespoke calculation, by a **competent person**, to ensure it will have adequate strength, rigidity and stability while it is erected, used and dismantled. Protected shutes must be used to facilitate safe removal of waste. Consider lifts for heavy materials. For platforms over 2m, inspection tickets are required for erection and weekly thereafter. **Full compliance with Local Authority regulations must be met where the tower or scaffold affects public pathways or highways**. Date platform/scaffold erected: _____ On Erection / Wk 1 / Wk 2 Scaffolding firm's has provided initial ticket and carried out weekly inspections as required: Initials ☐ ☐ ☐ Marisco site manager has inspected the platform/scaffold and it remains safe to use: Initials ☐ ☐ ☐ Before operatives resume working on a tower or scaffold, it must be **reinspected** by a competent person after any **bad weather**, or for any other reason (e.g. a **collision** with a vehicle) that may affect the stability of the structure. Operatives should not work of any platform or scaffold unless the ticket and this form are confirmed as being inspected by competent assessors and annotations remain up to date.	☐	Y/N ☐		☐ x ☐	☐

Likelihood of hazard causing harm?			
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5	**Very probable**:	**96% - 100%**	**Almost certain to come about**

Severity of harm arising from the hazard	
1	**No** risk to short-term or long-term health or sustaining personal injury
2	**Remote** risk to health or sustaining minor injuries treatable by site first aid
3	**Low** risk of personal injury requiring medical attention at A&E Department
4	**Moderate** risk of personal injury resulting in more than 7 days off work
5	**High risk of life-changing injury, long-term chronic illness, cancer and death**

Calculated Risk			
1	0	5	Low Risk - No extra controls needed
2	6	15	Introduce extra controls to reduce risk
3	16	20	Only under supervision of Site Manager
4	**21**	**25**	**Do not proceed as the risk is too high**
	Refer to the CDM Plan when assessing risk		

Problem on site? Call Marisco on 01202 474001

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Control of Substances harmful to Health (COSHH)	Direct contact, inhalation or ingestion of corrosive/toxic chemicals will cause harm. Inhalation of harmful chemicals, particulate dust (asbestos & silicas) lead to respiratory problems, organ damage and cancer. Regular exposure to irritants can cause dermatitis.	16	Managers to ensure staff wear appropriate PPE when storing, transporting, working and disposing of toxic, irritant or flammable substances. Staff to be reminded they have access to online products' Data Sheets so they can better understand how the chemicals they come into contact with can be used safely. All waste to be disposed of responsibly.		Y/N		x		
Moving Vehicles and plant on site	Pedestrians being struck by moving vehicles or plant are a frequent cause of injuries on sites, where lines of sight, poor lighting, confined spaces and tight turning circles all increase the risk of collision and crushing injuries. Vehicles may collide with flammable stores or pipes, or all into trenches / excavations.	16	All staff are to wear Hi-Viz on sites with moving vehicles and plant. Segregate pedestrian and vehicle routes where possible. Ensure adequate lighting. Protect vulnerable flammable stores against collisions and provide barriers to prevent vehicles falling into trenches. Ensure proper use of banksmen when operating plant and restrict movement of vehicles on site where possible.		Y/N		x		
Using portable electrical and pneumatic tools and equipment	Entanglement, drawing-in, friction abrasion, cutting & severing, impact & crushing, and electrocution are all hazards people face when using portable electrical and/or pneumatics tools and equipment on site where operating conditions can be less than ideal.	16	Only inspected and approved tools and equipment to be used by operatives who have been trained to use them. Many sites now ban the use of 230v tools so check before bringing them onto site. All electrical tools to be PAT-tested (230v monthly, 110V 3 monthly, battery charges annually). Ensure all tools have the correct guards in place and operators where the correct PPE when using them.		Y/N		x		
Noise and vibration suffered by using electrical fixed and hand-held tools	Failing to use the correct or poorly maintained PPE, and not complying with the daily exposure limits to noise and vibration may cause deafness, and upper limb nerve and muscle damage in later life. Running an electric grinder, with people conversing in a room with a radio playing music in the background is likely to exceed the action limit.	16	Use tools that run quieter and produce less vibration. Wear the correct PPE in accordance with the manufacturer's guidance, site rules and method statements. Take frequent breaks and observe the 2019 HSE revised daily exposure limits for noise and vibration. Do not exceed the action limits. Report any early signs of loss of hearing or prolonged tingling sensations in hands or arms.		Y/N		x		
Slips and trips in the workplace	Workers, site-visitors and tenants may be injured if they trip over objects or slip on spillages and suffer bruising, cuts and fractures. About 5 UK workers lose their lives every year to slips and trips. It is a mistake that could cost *your life* if you ignore the risks these site hazards represent.	16	Site and walk ways to be kept tidy and free from obstructions. All spillages to be cleaned up immediately. Use warning signs when necessary. Stack materials, equipment and tools so they won't fall. Remove waste & rubbish from site ASAP. Managers to constantly remind workers to tidy up after themselves and report constant offenders for disciplinary action.		Y/N		x		
Manual handling	Workers may suffer muscular-skeletal injuries when carrying awkward, heavy objects, causing sprains and strains that may require surgical intervention and months to heal. Carrying heavy loads that slip and fall may cause cuts, crushing injuries and broken bones.	16	Ask for help to carry heavy or awkward loads. There are many inexpensive specialist lifting appliances that can make lifting objects much safer. Use them. Workers to observe HSE recommended lifting and carrying techniques in lifting heavy or awkward objects. Breakdown large loads to smaller, more manageable ones before attempting to lift and carry them.		Y/N		x		
Fire risks and raising the alarm in the event of an emergency on site	Fire and smoke represent a severe risk to life in the workplace. Anyone caught in a fire can suffer inhalation injuries, burns and death. Fire can also quickly affect building structural stability resulting in further risks of falls and being crushed by collapsing walls, ceilings and attached scaffolding.	16	It is easy to underestimate the threat to life of a fire because they rarely happen. Managers must ensure operatives are aware of how to raise the alarm and practice safe evacuations of the building they work in. Working in occupied block of flats require a higher degree of fire safety awareness (Grenfell). Staff must have access to, and know how to use, fire extinguishers and where they are located on site.		Y/N		x		

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Remote working and site welfare	Failure to provide secure, clean and tidy welfare facilities on site can cause unacceptable stress and discomfort to workers who have to use them. Adequate First Aid cover to be available on site.	16	Adequate welfare facilities (hot and cold water, toilet and washing facilities, a place to sit and take breaks) are made available, which must be kept clean and tidy throughout the working day. Ensure adequate First Aid cover is provided and all injuries and near-miss incidents are reported to HO within 24 hours. Staff are to be reminded of what to do in the event of an accident.		Y/N			x	
Medical Emergencies on remote working sites	A person suffering a medical emergency that might have been caused by an accident at work or an underlying medical condition (diabetic coma, asthma attack, cardiac problems) will require immediate medical care to avoid complications and potential loss of life.	16	Marisco aim to have 50% of their of their staff trained to *Emergency First Aid at Work* standards. Staff should know who these first aiders are so they can organise the nearest one to attend an accident on a remote site ASAP. If in doubt, it is better to call the Emergency Services and end up wasting their time, rather than delay calling them when they are needed.		Y/N			x	
Safeguarding & protection against assault	It is essential precautions are taken to protect children and vulnerable adults against harm by workers invited into their homes to carry out work. It is also essential to protect our workers against false accusations and assault (verbal of physical).	16	All workers are to be DBS checked to protect our clients. Workers to take extra care in observing safe working practices in the presence of children and vulnerable adults (do not leave cutting tools and dangerous substances unattended). Staff to withdraw if the customer (or others) become abusive or violent. If a job indicates two to attend make sure two stay on site at all times.		Y/N			x	
					Y/N			x	
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