

(RAM) RISK ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT EXTENSION SHEET		Prepared by project Site Manager	Date risk assessment carried out on site	
		Please print full name:		
ORIGINAL RAM TO WHICH THIS REFERS				RAM REF
At Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees	<input type="checkbox"/> Tenants	<input type="checkbox"/> Children & vulnerable adults	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Company & private property
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contractors & other visitors	<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours	<input type="checkbox"/> Pets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment
Enter Hazard(s) from original sheets	Transferred RAM Score	ADDITIONAL CONTROLS REQUIRED TO BE OBSERVED ON SITE TO REDUCE RISK OF IDENTIFIED HAZARDS TO A SAFE LEVEL		Revised risk after extra controls
				Likelihood Severity Risk
[]	[]			[] x [] []
[]	[]			[] x [] []
[]	[]			[] x [] []
PPE To be worn		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Boots & Hi-Viz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FFP3 Mask
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gloves & Goggles for mixing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gloves, Goggles and Ear Defenders for band/chop saws, grinding wheels, etc	No playing of radios or using mobile telephones while working on site
Nearest A&E Dept:		In case of Fire or other emergency dial 999		Report Gas Leak to: 0800 111 999
Likelihood		Severity of Risk		Calculated Risk
1	Improbable: 0%-5% Unlikely to happen	1	No risk to short-term or long-term health or sustaining personal injury	0 - 5
2	Remote: 5%-35% May occur at sometime	2	Remote risk to health or sustaining minor injuries treatable by site first aid	6 - 15
3	Possible: 35%-65% Could occur at sometime	3	Low risk of personal injury requiring medical attention at A&E Department	16 - 20
4	Probable: 65%-95% Very likely to occur	4	Moderate risk of personal injury resulting in more than 7 days off work	21 - 25
5	Very probable: 95%-100% Almost certain	5	High risk of life-changing injury, long-term chronic illness, cancer and death	Make reference to the Company CDM Plan when assessing risk

MARISCO TEL No: 01202 474001

Certified Workers: are personnel who have undergone relevant and approved H&S training within the last 14 months.

Health & Safety Policy and RAM Controls Variation Report	Prepared by project Site Manager	<small>Signature of site manager accepting responsibility for their risk assessment and enforcing the controls listed.</small>	Date risk assessment carried out on site
	Please print full name:		

Our safe-working standing orders require all workers (and visitors) to wear the following PPE when on our sites:

PPE To be worn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Boots & Hi-Viz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FFP3 Mask	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gloves & Goggles for mixing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gloves, Goggles and Ear Defenders for band/chop saws, grinding wheels, etc
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The HSE state there is no specific legal requirement to *always* wear certain types of PPE. The HSE indicate risk assessments should determine what PPE should be worn taking into account the specific hazards and risks of harm that arise from the equipment being used, the kind of work being undertaken, and the nature and prevailing conditions that exist on each site at the time. Whilst we expect our standing orders on what PPE should be worn should be complied with at all times, there will always be specific situations where it is neither sensible, reasonable or practicable to comply with that 'blanket' requirement. We expect our site managers to use their common sense to identify situations when it is reasonable to *temporarily* vary the standing orders on what PPE should be worn. There follows some suggestions when departures from standing order requirements may, and may not, be varied:

Hard Hats: The HSE indicate it would be *exceptional* if the risk of suffering harm from a head injury could be safely ruled out on a construction site. Managers should therefore be very cautious of dispensing with the need to wear hard hats on their watch. All it would take to prove their decision was the wrong one, is for a heavy and sharp object to fall off a work-surface onto the head of someone working at floor level. The HSE's statistics prove workers do suffer serious harm because they failed to wear hard hats ... injuries that could have been avoided.

Safety Shoes: Temporarily suspending the wearing of hard-capped, stiff-soled safety shoes for workers who will be working on their knees and need to bend and flex their toes (e.g. carpet fitters, or plumbers) is reasonable variation provided there is a low-risk of sustaining foot-crushing or foot-puncturing injuries. The suspension would only apply when workers are engaged in the activity that requires them to be able to flex their toes. Safety shoes would still be required for access and egress to the work area across the rest of the site.

Hi-Viz The purpose of wearing Hi-Viz is primarily to make the wearer more visible to avoid collision with vehicles and other moving equipment typically found on site, especially in poorly lit areas. Hi-Viz also distinguishes workers from other unauthorised visitors who may wonder onto site. Although risk assessments may identify valid reasons for dispensing with Hi-Viz, they are often subordinate to the primary purpose of making the wearer more visible on site, or as they enter and leave it. Care should be taken not to put workers at increased risk of harm by dispensing with the wearing of Hi-Viz for reasons that amount to nothing more than personal preference, convenience or comfort.

Face masks The dangers to long-term health of regular exposure to construction site dust (asbestos, silicates, MDF, wood, etc.) are too well documented to justify the relaxation of our policy that breathing-protection masks should always be worn when undertaking any task that generates dust or fumes. To keep matters in perspective, the reason why so many enforcing bodies now recommend banning dry-sweeping, is because the workers caught up in the dust cloud it generates, will end up breathing in 5 to 10 times the recommended daily exposure limit.

Eye Protection Our eyes are one of the most delicate and vital organs we possess, and yet we all continue to carry out many unprotected operations a day that could easily blind us for life. Whilst the odds of sustaining a life-changing eye injury are extremely low, the personal consequences of suffering such trauma can be immense. For this reason, we can think of no justifiable reason for relaxing the mandatory wearing of high-impact, safety goggles during the operation of any machinery or hand tool that could emit particles at high speed. Some sites require the wearing of eye protection at all times. In extreme environmental conditions, common sense should prevail and goggles dispensed with when the wearer can't see where they are going because they have fogged up in the heat or the cold.

Hearing Protection We have all experienced the temporary loss of hearing and tinnitus after leaving a noisy nightclub. The problem is the symptoms of exceeding the recommended noise exposure limits rapidly pass and lull us into thinking our hearing equilibrium will always recover. Unfortunately, the 'temporary' loss become a permanent infliction all too easily when workers are exposed to excessive noise every day. By the time the problem is diagnosed, it is too late to correct it. Workers should always wear hearing protection in noisy environments.

Long Trousers Common sense makes it obvious the wearing of long trousers will protect the lower limbs from burns (physical and chemical), abrasions and penetrating wounds. Personal comfort in hot weather is an understandable argument for wearing shorts, but it conflicts with our overriding legal obligation to identify the hazards present in the workplace and put in place control measures to reduce the potential they have to cause harm. It is not possible to completely eliminate the risk a worker *could* sustain a burn, abrasion or penetrating wound to the lower legs because of the nature of the work we undertake. It is that inability to eliminate the risk of harm that explains why we require long trousers to be worn on our sites where sharp and abrasive hazards always exist. Personal comfort will always be subordinate to our legal and moral obligation to prevent harm.

Before a manager overrides the PPE standing orders, they should consider if a person does suffer harm because of their decision, it will significantly increase the chances the HSE will prosecute them. The HSE and the courts automatically rule the law has been broken in any accident that causes harm. All that remains is to determine the degree of culpability.

PPE TO BE VARIED	MANAGER TO STATE JUSTIFICATION FOR OVERRIDING THE STANDING ORDER AND RISK ASSESSMENT TO WEAR THE INDICATED PPE
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Variation will apply for the following period:	<input type="text"/>	Date	to	<input type="text"/>	Date	and	<input type="text"/>	Time	to	<input type="text"/>	Time
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The manager must always give precedence to the client's site rules on what PPE must be worn, unless Marisco's rules set a higher precedent.

For the reasons stated above, I have authorised the workers on this site, for the stated period, to vary the mandatory wearing of PPE:

Manager's name

Manager's signature

Date

MARISCO TEL No: 01202 474001