

RISK ASSESSMENT: Slips and Trips

Folio Reference: _____

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|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Prepared by: | <i>Print full name:</i> _____ | H&S Manager: <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | <i>Signature:</i> _____ | Site Manager: <input type="checkbox"/> | Authorised Operative: <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | Date | _____ |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Site's Address _____ | Town _____ | Postcode _____ |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|

Designated Site Manager(s): Andrew Schwarz Richard Cleary Jacob Whitmarsh Daniel Spiller _____

Those at Risk of Harm:

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input type="checkbox"/> Tenants | <input type="checkbox"/> Children and vulnerable adults | <input type="checkbox"/> Company and private property |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contractors and other site visitors | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbours and the Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Pets and wildlife | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment |

Why did 5 workers die from slips and trips last year? The brutal truth is they were carelessly killed by a colleague who couldn't be bothered to tidy-up after themselves.

- It is far too easy to be lulled into a false sense of security by underestimating the harm you can sustain from a 'simple' fall. People do die every year in the most innocuous of situations.
- **Even** if you do fall over, experience teaches you injuries will be slight. Serious injuries only arise if you impale yourself on a sharp object, or if you strike your head on the way down.
- **Unfortunately**, if you slip or trip over on a construction site, the chances are there will be a sharp spike or a sharp edge waiting to injure you.
- **One careless moment** on your part, and the failure of another to remove a slip or trip hazard, and you on your way to hospital. The odds of that happening are higher than you think.

Simple Steps, Saves Simple Stumbles

- Keep walkways clear of wet patches, leads and objects that you, or other people, can either slip or trip over. It doesn't take much extra effort to keep walkways clear.
- If you see a wet patch or an object people could come to grief on ... don't leave it for someone else to clean or tidy up. You may need to count to ten, but deal with it yourself.
- If you see wood with nails sticking-out, take whatever steps is necessary to make safe the hazard. Remove the nails or bend them over to remove the threat if you can. At the very least, turn the wood over as a temporary solution until the offending item can be removed. Your timely intervention could save an eye, or a nasty puncture wound.
- Good site house-keeping is a sure way to reduce the risk of harm from slips and falls:
 - Designate an area where tools, materials and waste can be safely stored away from walkways. This becomes critical when working at height on a narrow platform;
 - Think about minimising the trip hazards you create by the objects and leads you place around you as you work. You have the best incentive to be careful because you are the most likely person to trip over the hazards you create around you and end up injuring yourself.
- We understand there is a balance to be struck, but don't let your untidy colleagues get away with working in such a way that it puts you and others at risk. If you cannot convince them to mend their ways, ask your site manager or H&S Adviser to deal with the problem ... the matter is important enough to dismiss people if that is what it takes.
- Arrange to have all waste removed from site as soon as possible. You are not only removing potential trip hazards, you are removing a serious fire risk too.

| Hazards Identified | Who might be harmed and how | RISK with No controls | Standard controls that should be observed on all sites | RISK with Std controls | Std controls enforced? | Extra controls required if standard controls are insufficient to reduce residual risk to safe level | Revised risk after extra controls | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | Likelihood | Severity | Risk |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slips and trips | Any person who slips on a wet patch or trips over an object can suffer minor cuts and bruises, or sustain more serious injuries by impaling themselves on a sharp object, or strike their head on a edge or a hard surface resulting in brain damage. | 15 | Keep the site clean, dry and tidy and well lit. Everyone should agree areas where materials, tools and waste should be stored, which will create sensible and passable walkways through the site. Workers must take personal responsibility to clear-up their own mess, but also tidy up any slip or trip hazard they find, working, to the principle that what goes round, comes around. You may save a life by your timely intervention. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/No <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slips and trips when working at height | The risks of injury from a slip or trip increases significantly when working at a height on a platform or scaffold, because the potential to fall further from the working platform is present. | 21 | Only materials and tools essential to the immediate task in hand should be kept on a platform. Extra care should be exercised to ensure power-leads are arranged to minimise trip hazards. Waste should be removed from the platform as soon as possible to remove clutter from the platform. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/No <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slips and trips caused by adverse weather | Rain, snow and ice, and even wind blowing loose objects around into the path of workers can all increase the risk of a slip or trip fall leading to injury. | 15 | Workers must review the safety of exposed walkways and platforms according to the prevailing weather conditions. Provisions must be made to close-off walkways and platforms if necessary with effective barriers and notices explaining the closure. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/No <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carrying a large and/or awkward object increases the risk of a slip or trip fall | Carrying large objects can adversely reduce the ability to see a potential slip/trip hazard. Awkward objects could catch something and cause a fall that way. | 15 | Before carrying a large and awkward object through a site, scout the intended pathway to ensure it is free from slip and trip hazards. Ask for help to guide and carry the object through the site. Many hands and an extra pair of eyes means a safer lift. | <input type="checkbox"/> | Yes/No <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> x <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

PPE To be worn: Safety boots Hi-Viz Hard hats Safety goggles Safety gloves Fall arrest harnesses / Soft landing equip

The optimum number of people to lift a heavy object is a maximum of 6.

| The likelihood a hazard could cause harm | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Improbable: 0% - 5% | Unlikely to happen |
| 2 | Remote: 6% - 35% | May occur at sometime |
| 3 | Possible: 36% - 65% | More likely to occur |
| 4 | Probable: 66% - 95% | Very likely to occur |
| 5 | Very probable: 96% - 100% | Certain to happen |

| The severity of the harm a hazard could cause | |
|---|--|
| 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 harm from a hazard | | |
|--|---|--|
| 0 - 5 | Low Risk - No extra controls needed | |
| 6 - 15 | Introduce extra controls to reduce risk | |
| 16 - 20 | Only under supervision of Site Manager | |
| 21 - 25 | Do not proceed as the risk is too high | |
| Make reference to the Company CDM Plan when assessing risk | | |