

Working at Height RISK ASSESSMENT (For working on roofs or facias)	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:		

Location	Job Ref
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At Risk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tenants	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children & vulnerable adults	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Company & private property
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contractors & other visitors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neighbours	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment

Sliding off wet or icy roofs, falling through fragile roofs, or using unsafe access equipment are the cause of many life-changing injuries and deaths every year. Consequently, no one is authorised to attempt to climb onto any roof to survey or commence work without a full risk assessment and written safe working plan, signed off by a Director.

This risk assessment assumes the planned works cannot be made safer by avoiding having to work at height by bringing the work to ground level, or provide safer access to the roof by using a suitable tower platform erected inside the building that provides access to the underside of the roof. Refer to HSE Guide INDG40.

Hazards	Who might be harmed and how	RISK	Standard controls that should be observed on all sites	RISK	Site Manager	Extra controls required to reduce risk to safe level. Use Ext. sheet if necessary	Revised risk after extra controls		
		without controls		with controls			Likelihood	Severity	Risk
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Falling from height & safe working environment	A fall from any height can cause injuries. The risk of sustaining a fatal injury increases significantly with increasing height in the absence of safe fall-restraint and soft landing precautions.	25	Only fully briefed and trained workers should be permitted to work on roofs, wearing the correct PPE, and using the appropriate equipment to gain access to the roof identified by this risk assessment. All workers must have received training to work at height.	20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site	Workers must NEVER attempt to climb onto a roof without taking every practicable step to ensure their own safety and safeguard people below from being injured from falling objects. Manager to remain on site at all times. A director must approve the safe working plan before work commences.	<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workers not fully briefed on known roof and workplace hazards	Workers who are not informed of known hazards, such as fragile roof sections, weak skylights, asbestos or hidden power cables are more likely to be injured.	25	All workers should be briefed on any available roof reports or surveys the landlord, occupier or owner can provide on the position of fragile skylights, power cables, asbestos deposits before work is planned and work begins.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site		<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Workers without Working at Height 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 adequate training within the last 14 months are to work at heights and on roofs. They must sign this risk assessment to signify they are aware of the known hazards and risks involved.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site		<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 and worker to fall.	25	Due consideration will be given to access areas for the equipment that will be used to allow workers to gain access to the roof at all times. It will be regularly checked to ensure it remains firm, level and free from obstructions.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site		<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Using incorrect equipment can increase the risks of injury	Workers using inappropriate working at height equipment may be injured if the equipment fails to work as expected, falls over, or collapses.	25	Use the HSE 'WAIT' online tool to assess what access equipment should be used. Only trained and competent people can assemble and continue to inspect access equipment other than ladders (e.g. scaffolding or MEWPs).	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site		<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Using unsafe roof access equipment caused by poor maintenance	Workers using poorly maintained working at height equipment may be injured if that equipment fails to work as expected, falls over, or collapses.	25	Workers should always confirm working at height equipment is safe to use every time. Regulations require that any platform used for construction and from which a person could fall more than 2m must be inspected every 7 days (See Reverse).	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site		<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Danger of dropping items from height	People working or passing by beneath the working platform can suffer serious injuries or be killed by falling objects dropped from height.	25	Minimise risk of materials or objects from falling. Create exclusion zones to prevent people from being struck by falling objects. Create mesh nets on scaffold to catch falling material.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site		<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental and weather factors	Environmental (spillages, moss, grime) or weather factors (wind, rain, snow, ice) can disguise fragile surfaces or make a roof slippery causing accidents.	25	Workers and supervisors should constantly evaluate prevailing weather and other environmental factors to ensure it is safe to start working, or if it would be safer to stop working if conditions deteriorate.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site		<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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	Management should consider if fall restraint lines and harnesses, safety nets or other soft-landing systems (e.g. air bags) should be deployed when the risk of sustaining injuries from a fall has not been satisfactorily eliminated.	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Standard controls enforced on site		<input type="text"/> x <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

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
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Nearest A&E Dept:	In case of Fire or other emergency dial 999	Report Gas Leak to: 0800 111 999
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Director's approval for working at height project to proceed:

Date	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	<small>Company</small>	<small>Please print name legibly</small>	<small>Sign here</small>

Likelihood		Severity of Risk		Calculated Risk	Action Plan
1	Improbable: 0%-5% Unlikely to happen	1	No risk to short-term or long-term health or sustaining personal injury	0 - 5	Low Risk - No extra controls needed
2	Remote: 5%-35% May occur at sometime	2	Remote risk to health or sustaining minor injuries treatable by site first aid	6 - 15	Introduce extra controls to reduce risk
3	Possible: 35%-65% Could occur at sometime	3	Low risk of personal injury requiring medical attention at A&E Department	16 - 20	Only under supervision of Site Manager
4	Probable: 65%-95% Very likely to occur	4	Moderate risk of personal injury resulting in more than 7 days off work	21 - 25	Do not proceed as the risk is too high
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.

All workers (employees and contractors) must sign this Risk Assessment to confirm they are aware of the hazards and risks to their health, safety and welfare by coming onto this site. They confirm they will abide by the instructions given to them by supervising staff and comply with the safe working practises recommended in the CDM Plan to minimise the risks of harm and injury to themselves and others. By signing this risk assessment, any labour-only or bona fide contract worker confirms they have undergone adequate health and safety training relevant to this risk assessment within the last 14 months.

Date	Company	Print name <small>Please print name legibly</small>	Signature <small>Sign here</small>
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Falls from ladders and through fragile surfaces remains a major cause of fatalities and serious injuries every year.

Remember, 'Working at height' means work in any place where, if there are no precautions in place, you could fall and cause personal injury. It could be a few feet or much higher.

Before working at height, work through these simple steps:

Avoid work at height where it's reasonably practicable This means balancing the level of risk against the measures needed to control the real risk in terms of money, time or trouble. However, you do not need to take action if it would be grossly disproportionate to the level of risk to do so.

Where work at height cannot be easily avoided, prevent falls using either an existing place of work that is already safe or the right type of equipment.

Minimise the distance and consequences of a fall, by using the right type of equipment where the risk cannot be eliminated.

For each step, always consider measures that protect everyone at risk (collective protection) before measures that only protect the individual (personal protection).

Collective protection is equipment that does not require the person working at height to act for it to be effective. Examples are permanent or temporary guardrails, scissor lifts and tower scaffolds.

Personal protection is equipment that requires the individual to act for it to be effective. An example is putting on a safety harness correctly and connecting it, with an energy-absorbing lanyard, to a suitable anchor point.

When working at height ... Do ...

- As much work as possible from the ground.
- Ensure workers can get safely to and from where they work at height.
- Ensure equipment is suitable, stable and strong enough for the job, maintained and checked regularly.
- Take precautions when working on or near fragile surfaces.
- Provide protection from falling objects.
- Consider emergency evacuation and rescue procedures.

When working at height ... Don't ...

- Overload ladders. Consider the equipment or materials workers are carrying before working at height. Check the ladder's label for information.
- Overreach on ladders or stepladders.
- Rest a ladder against weak upper surfaces, e.g. glazing or plastic gutters.
- Use ladders or stepladders for strenuous or heavy tasks, only use them for light work of short duration (a maximum of 30 minutes at a time).
- Let anyone who is not competent (who doesn't have the skills, knowledge and experience to do the job) work at height.

General Considerations for Safely Working at Heights

Employers and those in control of any work at height activity must make sure work is properly planned, supervised and carried out by competent people. This includes using the right type of equipment for working at height.

Before working at height we must work through these simple steps:

- avoid work at height where it is reasonably practicable to do so;
- where work at height cannot be avoided, prevent falls using either an existing place of work that is already safe or the right type of equipment; and
- minimise the distance and consequences of a fall, by using the right type of equipment where the risk cannot be eliminated.

We should:

- do as much work as possible from the ground;
- ensure workers can get safely to and from where they work at height;
- ensure equipment is suitable, stable and strong enough for the job, maintained and checked regularly;
- make sure you don't overload or overreach when working at height;
- take precautions when working on or near fragile surfaces;
- provide protection from falling objects; and
- consider your emergency evacuation and rescue procedures.

Training for Working at Heights: We should make sure that people with sufficient skills, knowledge and experience are employed to perform the task, or, if they are being trained, that they work under the supervision of somebody competent to do it. Workers who use mobile platforms, MEWPs and erect scaffolding require a more technical level of competence and must undergo appropriate training and certification before working with such equipment.

What are the most common causes of accidents when working at height?

Roof work is high risk and falls from roofs, through fragile roofs and fragile roof lights are one of the most common causes of workplace death and serious injury. The following are likely to be fragile:

- ◆ roof lights
- ◆ non-reinforced fibre cement sheets
- ◆ glass (including wired glass)
- ◆ liner panels on built-up sheeted roofs
- ◆ corroded metal sheets
- ◆ rotted chipboard
- ◆ rotted chipboard
- ◆ slates and tiles

What do you need to consider when planning work at height? The following are all requirements in law that you need to consider when planning and undertaking work at height. A competent person must:

- take account of weather conditions that could compromise worker safety;
- check that the place (e.g. a roof) where work at height is to be undertaken is safe. Each place where people will work at height needs to be checked every time, before use;
- stop materials or objects from falling or, if it is not reasonably practicable to prevent objects falling, take suitable and sufficient measures to make sure no one can be injured, e.g. use exclusion zones to keep people away or mesh on scaffold to stop materials such as bricks falling off;
- store materials and objects safely so they won't cause injury if they are disturbed or collapse;
- plan for emergencies and rescue, e.g. agree a set procedure for evacuation or recover an unconscious person suspended above ground in a harness after a fall.

Making sure equipment remains in good condition by inspection carried out by a competent person? Work equipment, for example scaffolding, needs to be assembled or installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and in keeping with industry guidelines. Where the safety of the work equipment depends on how it has been installed or assembled, an employer should ensure it is not used until it has been inspected in that position by a competent person. A competent person is someone who has the necessary skills, experience and knowledge to manage health and safety.

We are required to keep a written record of any inspection for types of work equipment including: guard rails, toe-boards, barriers or similar collective means of protection; working platforms (any platform used as a place of work or as a means of getting to and from work, e.g. a gangway) that are fixed (e.g. a scaffold around a building) or mobile (e.g. a mobile elevated working platform (MEWP) or scaffold tower); or a ladder.

Any working platform used for construction work and from which a person could fall more than 2 metres must be inspected:

- after assembly in any position;
- after any event liable to have affected its stability;
- at intervals not exceeding seven days.