

Maindee Fire Station – Risk Assessments:

LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE (L)	CERTAIN	5	10	15	20	25
	PROBABLE	4	8	12	16	20
	POSSIBLE	3	6	9	12	15
	UNLIKELY	2	4	6	8	10
	IMPROBABLE	1	2	3	4	5
		NO INJURY	1 ST AID REQUIRED	LESS THAN 7 DAYS INJURY	MORE THAN 7 DAYS INJURY /LONG TERM ILLNESS OR INJURY	FATALITY/ LIFE CHANGING INJURY
	SEVERITY (S)					

Task/Element	Potential Hazard	Those at risk	Risk rating (No Controls)			Control Measures to be applied	Revised Risk Rating		
			L	S	L x S = Risk Level		L	S	L x S = Risk Level
Deliveries and Collection of Plant/ Equipment	Crush injuries Toppling of Plant Mechanical Failure Contact with others (persons) Contact with other (plant) Damage to Surrounding Plant	Site Staff HGV Driver / Loader Others	3	5	15	The site access is tight and from a residential street, therefore vehicles will be selected to ensure that they are not too large to make the delivery or, to pass through the entrance gates. Deliveries and Collection will be planned to avoid peak traffic times Prior to being loaded onto low loader, plant is to be inspected and in date for all formal inspections Plant to be secured with ratchet strap, chains etc. at suitable fixing points. Process to be completed by trained and competent staff. Plant is only to be moved by competent person. Plant is only to be offloaded in a safe, flat location Operation to be controlled by Site Manager Clear route is to be established, to final offload point - marshals to be in place where required to prevent persons entering movement route. Ground conditions, overhead cables etc to be checked by operator before moving – goal posts to be used to identify overhead cables if present A banksman will be used at all times to monitor "blindsides" of the plant. When plant is being unloaded from low loader, Site Manager is to control the unloading. Strops and chains are not to be removed from plant until low loader is in final offload position. Low loader drivers to conduct a "Point of Work" Risk Assessment (if required) for specific sites for any unforeseen circumstances / site specific conditions that prevail. When plant is being loaded onto low loader, Site Manager is to control the loading. Plant to be secured with ratchet strap, chains etc. at suitable fixing points. Process to be completed by trained and competent staff. Strops and chains are not to be applied to plant until in final loaded position.	1	5	5

						Low loader drivers to conduct a “Point of Work” Risk Assessment (if required) for specific sites for any unforeseen circumstances / site specific conditions that prevail. Once plant is secured in final position, driver will check all straps and chains are secure before moving low loader			
Install of Heras Fencing	Cuts, abrasions from sharp objects,	Site Staff	3	4	12	Staff to ensure that good housekeeping standards are observed throughout the site wherever possible. Ground conditions to be assessed for broken glass/ needles before heras fencing is installed Panels to be checked for broken, protruding wires	1	4	4
	Manual handling operations. Lifting, pushing and pulling equipment can cause musculoskeletal injuries					must have received manual handling training and instruction. The selection of the operative to undertake the task will be considered before lifting. Previous injury may rule out an operative for a specific lift. Heras fence panels to be handled by two operatives at all times. Heras fencing should be assessed for damage before installation Rubber block fence feet should be used to stabilise the heras panel Fence feet must be positioned so as to ensure that a minimum amount of the base protrudes to prevent trips All Heras fence panels must be erected in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions Rubber block fence feet should be used to stabilise the heras panel where LV cable is identified by site entrance – confirmed by CAT scanning. Heras fence panels must be connected with fencing clamps at two points and tightened, to secure the panels together to each side to the panel Heras fence panels must be secured into the feet to prevent panels collapsing Use of relevant personal protection equipment will be supplied and must be worn when handling Heras fence panels.	1	4	4

Public Protection	Falling debris	Public	3	5	15	No public access to the site, heras fencing used to segregate the working area from the public right of way and, banksman control of vehicles. All debris will be controlled, and the buildings are a suitable distance from any site boundary that debris cannot fall outside of the site boundary	1	5	5
Vehicle movement	Collision with vehicles	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	3	5	15	Traffic Management Plan in place Planned deliveries and collections to be controlled Prichard's Traffic Marshall Cordon off area to reduce access to unauthorised persons. Established parking/delivery area.	1	5	5
Manual Handling	Sprain/Strain	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	3	5	15	Where possible, Manual Handling will be avoided. Where Manual Handling cannot be avoided (i.e., during soft strip) materials will be broken down into small loads. Mechanical aids to take material to work face, otherwise team lift. Plan route.	1	5	5
General Activity	Slips, trips, falls	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	3	5	15	Clear work areas on a regular basis. Walkways (including pedestrian walkway) will be kept clear of tools and debris	1	5	5
Fire/Hot works	Injury or Fatality caused by fire on site	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	4	5	20	Debris not to be permitted to accumulate as work progresses. Skips to be secured. Hot works to be carried out only under Hot Works Permit. Fire Extinguishers to be available at various locations around the site. Smoking only permitted in designated areas. Site to be secured to prevent unauthorised entry and vandalism	1	5	5

Buried Services	Electrocution, Explosion causing serious injury or fatality if underground services are struck/damaged	Public Prichard Staff Sub- Contractors Visitors Others	3	5	15	Client to provide for records and reference all isolation certification There are known live services on site, Prichard's to engage with Utility Companies to isolate, isolation certificates are required before works commence All excavation work is to be completed under Permit to Dig System. All digging practices will be in accordance with HSG47 Hand digging will take place if within 500mm of any known service. Plans should be obtained from cable/pipe owners, local authorities, or private landowners; however, it should not be assumed that these are accurate. Cable and metal location equipment duly calibrated and in good working order, should be used by trained personnel to locate services. Located services should be identified, e.g., gas, electricity, etc, and indicated clearly by the engineer using waterproof paint on roads, or wooden pegs on open ground. Before digging by the services identified, the safe digging distance from existing pipe work should be confirmed with the relevant service owner, especially in the case of gas. It should be assumed that all services are "live" until proved otherwise. Regular checks should be made to ensure the digging team is following the method statement. Supervisors and workers should be trained to operate cable locating equipment. Machine and dumper drivers, banksmen and slingers to be competent. In the event of a gas strike, cease work and evacuate site. Management should contact service authority to isolate service. Appointed persons should arrange for the area to be isolated by the erection of barriers, warning signs for the public and an exclusion zone if on the highway. Services crossing excavations to be supported. Services in concrete to be isolated. In the event of a cable strike the foregoing procedures apply, except for the extinguishing of flames. If the machine bucket strikes the cable, the driver should remain in the cab until the power is confirmed as isolated	1	5	5
-----------------	--	---	---	---	----	--	---	---	---

						Area is to be cleared of all non-essential persons Utility company are to be contacted on emergency number in order to facilitate emergency isolation			
Refuelling	Long Term Health issues caused by inhaling of diesel fumes	Site Staff Plant Operators	3	5	15	Refuelling to take place in open air. Mobile fuel bowser will be double bunded. Fire extinguishers, Spill kits and drip trays will be available. Disposable gloves to be worn when refuelling. COSHH assessments to be carried out. Operators to wash skin in the event of contact with diesel / oils.	1	5	5
Rodent / Animal/Pigeon Faeces	Long Term Health issues caused by contracting diseases transmitted by rodent / animal waste	Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	3	4	12	Staff to receive a toolbox talk on transmittable diseases (Weils Disease) Staff to report evidence of animal / rodent activity Staff to wash hands thoroughly before eating / drinking / smoking The tower has been previously environmentally cleaned for Pidgeon faeces.	1	4	4
Overhead services	Electrocution causing serious injury or fatality if overhead services are struck/damaged	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	3	5	15	Location of services to be considered, isolate services if possible. Carry out visual assessment to ensure no power cables or services are present. Work with plant will only take place near overhead services where there is no alternative. Where it cannot be avoided, the Site Supervisor is to consider the following: the voltage and height above ground of the wires. Their height should be measured by a suitably trained person using non-contact measuring devices. The nature of the work and whether it will be carried out close to or underneath the overhead line, including whether access is needed underneath the wires. The size and reach of any machinery or equipment to be used near the overhead line. The safe clearance distance needed between the wires and the machinery or	1	5	5

						equipment and any structures being erected. If in any doubt, the overhead line's owner will be able to advise you on safe clearance distances. The site conditions, e.g., undulating terrain may affect stability of plant etc; The competence, supervision and training of people working at the site. The movement of the machine will be controlled at all times by a banksman Goal posts to be used to identify overhead cables if present.			
Asbestos Removal	Long term ill health effects	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	3	5	15	The Asbestos R&D survey has identified the presence of Asbestos materials - TBR TMS will carry out all removal of Licenced ACM's, All demolition operatives to hold UKATA B&C asbestos awareness. If any further asbestos is uncovered or suspected STOP work immediately and inform Client of concerns. Regular review of effectiveness of Dust Suppression and RAMS. If Asbestos or suspected Asbestos Containing Materials are discovered, then the process in Appendix B is to be followed. This process is to be briefed at site induction	1	5	5
Dust	Long Term Health issues caused by the inhalation of respirable dusts	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	3	5	15	Water suppression to be used – water mists / foggers. Where required for hand cutting, water suppression at the point of cutting to be used. Demolition staff working in dusty environments that cannot be controlled by water suppression are to wear tight fitting RPE. Before starting work: check with nearby receptors that they are aware of the operation and likelihood of risk. Ensure that sensitive areas are adequately protected from the works. Safe working: controls to eliminate or reduce dust emissions should be in place and noted on the safety plan or method statement. Use of knockdown sprays, water bowsers to keep areas damp, specific water sprays to particular points and sheeting of loads in transit should be implemented. Site Supervisor: May carry out environmental monitoring during loading, and pull-down works.	1	5	5

						Implement and maintain a safe system of works at all times. Ensure all measures in place are effective. Where this may prove to be inadequate, further measures should be carried out to improve the control and effectiveness of the dust reduction process.			
Noise	Long term hearing damage and/or short-term hearing loss caused by exposure to excessive noise	Site Staff Visitors Others	3	4	12	Plant is fitted with factory standard muffles to reduce engine noise. Where noise levels reach above 85dB then hearing protection to be worn. Wearing of hearing protection to be controlled by site supervisor.	1	4	4
Vibration	Long term health issues caused by Hand Arm Vibration and Whole-Body Vibration	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	3	4	12	Where handheld vibrating tools are used, the site supervisor will track "trigger times" to ensure that exposure levels are not exceeded. Select tools with lower vibration levels – still suitable for the task. Acceleration speed of equipment to be identified and daily exposure restricted accordingly. Trigger times to be recorded on HAV record sheets and be available on site Tool use will be rotated between staff to ensure exposure times are minimal Prichard's tools are regularly serviced to ensure that minimum vibration levels. Heavy Plant Use limited to core hours with consideration to local residents Prichard's utilises the latest plant technology to minimise Whole Body Vibration.	1	4	4

Controlled Demolition	Personal Injury during soft strip	Prichard Staff	3	3	9	Staff will wear protective gloves rated to Cut Level 5 During window removal, or any strip out involving glass, staff will wear Kevlar oversleeves rated to Level A4 All staff involved in soft strip activities will wear safety glasses Any persons entering a soft strip area will wear safety glasses When using Stihl saws / Recip saws etc, high impact safety glasses will be worn by all in the area During soft strip, walkways and staircases are to be kept clear of debris at all times Where possible, hand tools such as pry bars, hammers etc will be used to loosen items attached to bulkheads, ceilings and floors	1	3	3
	Structurally unstable building – may collapse causing injury or fatality	Public Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	4	5	20	Structural Demolition Survey to be undertaken and the results available on site Where required, building structure will be supported to prevent uncontrolled collapse Demolition will be planned in a manner which allows for the continued support of adjacent buildings Machine operators will be experienced, competent demolition drivers During machine demolition – the area being worked will be clear of all foot personnel and the area suitably fenced off Only demolition excavators fitted with FOGS (Falling Object Guard Screen) are to be used in Demolition Zones Hand demolition using breakers and hand tools in no more than 1m strips around each face of the building to prevent uncontrolled collapse.	1	5	5
	Fall of Materials resulting in serious injury or fatality	Public Prichard Staff Sub-Contractors Visitors Others	4	5	20	Controlled Demolition zone which will prevent access to demolition zone to unauthorised persons to be established Demolition plan will allow for works to take place in a clear direction – preventing the need for “crossover” into demolition zones All demolition will be done under control with planned drop zones for debris. All demolition will stop when waste skips are being delivered or collected into the area. Drop zones and rubble chutes in use to manage the delivery of removed material to the skips below.	1	5	5

Needles / Drug Related Paraphernalia	Long Term Health issues caused by contracting blood borne diseases transmitted by contact with dirty needles / waste	Prichard Staff Sub- Contractors Visitors Others	3	4	12	Staff to receive toolbox talk on needles and blood borne diseases A thorough needle sweep is to take place in each building before soft strip commences. Needles etc will be disposed of in a sharps box Staff to use litter pickers to collect any needles or drug paraphernalia found. Staff to wear suitable gloves during soft strip Staff to wash hands thoroughly before eating / drinking / smoking	1	4	4

[illegible]
