



Health & Safety

Maintenance Engineers Risk Assessment Manual

Site Details -	Various Sites Various Site Addresses
Project No. –	As per individual job number

Risk Assessment – Site Details

Customer	Various Sites	Principal Contractor	N/A
Site Address	Various Site Addresses	Project No.	N/A
		Reference No.	As per individual job number
Company Address	JGR House , Exchange Road , Lincoln, LN6 3JX Tel – 01522 698883		

Work on which the following tasks have been identified and assessed	<p>Carry out the maintenance on a variety of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and associated services by Maintenance Engineers, at various locations.</p> <p>Risk Assessments are to be read in conjunction with the following documents –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance Engineers Method Statement dated 5th November 2019 ▪ Task Procedures Manual
Assessor	Trevor Foster
Date of Assessment	05 – November – 2019
Date of Review Required	05 – November – 2020
Review Required -	<p>Risk Assessment will be reviewed if –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Works continue beyond - Date of Review Required ▪ Any requirements to add additional works NOT covered by this Method Statement & Risk Assessment. ▪ Any requirement to amend / alter a working method detailed in this Method Statement ▪ Any other site issues not cover by site health and safety documentation

Risk Assessment – Contents

4	Working on Clients Sites / Premises
5	Working in Ceiling / Void Spaces
6	Working in Coldrooms
7	Working on Flat Roofs
8	Lone Working / Out of Hours Working
9	Work at Height - Use of Podium Steps
10	Work at Height - Use of Ladders & Step Ladders
11	Use of Hand Tools
12	Use of Portable Electrical Equipment

13	Use of Disc Cutters & Angle Grinders
14	Storage of Materials on Site
15	Storage of Compressed Gas Cylinders
16	Slips, Trips & Falls
17	Noise
18	Loading & Unloading Vehicles
19	Movement of Compressed Gas Cylinders

Risk Assessment - Scoring Matrix








Likelihood		Severity		Residual Risk Rating	
4	Likely / Frequent – Almost certain to happen	4	Fatal / Catastrophic	9 - 16	High Risk
3	Probable – Likely to happen	3	Major Injury	5 – 8	Medium Risk
2	Possible - Could occur / may happen	2	Reportable injury / disease - Over 7 days lost	1 – 4	Low Risk
1	Remote – Unlikely to happen	1	Minor Injury - Treat with first aid		








Residual Risk Rating Evaluation








High Risk	High risk activities should not commence / cease immediately – Further effective control measures to mitigate risks must be introduced to reduce the Residual Risk Rating to an acceptable level
Medium Risk	Medium risks should only be tolerated for short, defined / limited time period – Further control measures to mitigate / reduce the Residual Risk Rating must be planned and introduced, within a defined / limited time period
Low Risk	Low risks are acceptable - Where reasonable to do so, efforts should be made to reduce risks further and monitor control measures regularly to determine situation changes, which may affect the risk or after significant changes








Note








The Residual Risk Rating is calculated by multiplying the **likelihood of harm** against the **severity of harm** e.g. taking a likelihood of harm of 2 (which is classified as possible) and multiplying this against a Severity of 2, (which is classified as Reportable Injury – Over 7 days lost) would give you an overall Risk Rating of 4, which would result in an overall evaluation as a low risk.








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk									
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR							
Working on Clients Site / Premises Clients site / premises employees coming contact with operatives & work equipment causing – Injury to operatives / customers Damage to equipment / store premises Using electrical tools and equipment in domestic premises	Employees	✓	3	3	9	Client / site management / main contractor to be informed of the type of works to be carried out, with permission obtained from client / site management / main contractor prior to working on client's sites / premises Plan and co-ordinate work with client / site management / main contractor and other contractors to co-ordinate work and avoid risks to third parties All operatives to attend all site inductions, safety briefs and toolbox talks and obey site rules at all times. JGR site management / supervisor to ensure all site operatives are aware of and obey site rules All necessary fire precautions to be observed, with hot works permit to be completed Prior to working in client's sites / premises, a survey will be carried out to ensure the area is suitable and ensure a suitable Asbestos Survey covers all working areas and confirms no Asbestos Containing Materials are present Immediate work area is kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the working area to warn of works and prevent unauthorised access to work area Operatives to ensure that there is sufficient lighting provided in work area for the duration of the works, where required additional temporary lighting to be provided if no permanent lighting exists or where existing lighting is not sufficient All operatives will ensure they obey all traffic routes, speed limits and ensure they park company vehicles in designated parking areas only and pay any parking charges required Operatives will plan and co-ordinate the storage of tools and equipment with client / site management / main contractor to ensure all tools and materials are stored in a suitable safe location for the duration of the works Storage of equipment and materials prohibited along fire escape routes / near fire exits and on stairwells and pedestrian routes and will not block emergency access and egress routes All tools and equipment used will be suitable for the task required and meets all relevant legislation and industry standards Company operatives must NOT use the clients or other contractor's tools and equipment - Operatives must ensure that they only use tools and equipment, such as ladders, scaffolds etc, that are under their direct control All electrical power tools to be 110v or battery powered and double insulated - Operatives will ONLY use 240v power tools and equipment with site permission, a residual current circuit breaker (RCCB) will always be plugged into the client's electrical socket before plugging in 240v power tools. When not in use, all tools and equipment to be suitably stored away / secured to prevent unauthorised access and use and/or damage to the equipment, theft or cause a trip hazard Operatives to inspect the workplace on completion of work each day to ensure <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ That no signs of ignition are present▪ Ensure all tools, equipment and waste have been removed from site and there is the site is left clean, tidy with no damage	1	3	3							
	Young Persons	✓														
	Site Personnel	✓														
	General Public	✓														
	How															
	Uncontrolled site works could result in injuries to persons on site or damage to site equipment															
	Operatives using other tools and equipment such as stepladders etc. that are in a poor condition leading to falls and physical injuries															
	Staff using electrical power tools may be subject to electric shock causing burns or death if the client's electrical installation is in a poor condition															
	Failure to consider the risks from hot works, such as soldering etc., may lead to fires															
	Failure to carry out electrical work safely may lead to electric shock															
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓				✓					Other -	Hi-Vis Vest








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk										
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR								
Working in Ceiling Grid / Void Spaces Lack of adequate lighting may lead to slips or falls leading to physical injuries Fire and injuries from uncontrolled Hot Works Failure to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) may lead to skin or eye irritation etc. Falls unprotected areas of ceiling grid / void spaces Falls while accessing and working in ceiling grid / void spaces Unauthorised persons accessing ceiling grid / void spaces Falls through fragile / unstable roofs Falls of tools and equipment causing injuries	Employees	✓	3	4	12	<p>Prior to working in ceiling grid / void spaces, a survey will be carried out to ensure the area is suitable and -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ensure a suitable Asbestos Survey covers the working area ceiling grid / void spaces and confirms no Asbestos Containing Materials are present▪ Confirm whether works can be completed by methods other than accessing the ceiling grid / void space▪ Confirm area below the ceiling grid / void space has a stable firm base / floor, free from obstructions and steep gradient slopes▪ Confirm how safe access can be gained to work in the ceiling grid / void space <p>Client / site management / main contractor to be informed of the type of works to be carried out, with permission obtained from client / site management / main contractor prior to working in ceiling grid / void spaces</p> <p>Plan and co-ordinate work with client / site management / main contractor and other contractors to co-ordinate work and avoid risks to third parties</p> <p>Immediate area below the ceiling grid / void space to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables</p> <p>Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the area below the ceiling grid / void space to warn of overhead works and prevent unauthorised access to work area</p> <p>Ensure a suitable safe means of access to the ceiling grid / void space for all operatives, tools and equipment to be used, such as Mobile Elevated Work Platform, Mobile Tower Scaffold or Podium Steps and following controls in the relevant Risk Assessment</p> <p>Where fibreglass insulation or other loose materials exist in ceiling grid / void space, operatives to wear disposable coveralls, eye protection and a dust mask, with all operatives to wash hands, forearms and face on completion of work</p> <p>Operatives to ensure that all Hot Works carried out in the ceiling grid / void space are controlled by a Hot Works Permit and ensure that they inspect the work area for signs of combustion before leaving the roof space, if no system in place JGR permit-to-work system MUST be implemented prior to commencement of work</p> <p>Operatives to ensure that there is sufficient lighting provided in ceiling grid / void space for the duration of the works, where required additional temporary lighting to be provided if no permanent lighting exists or where existing lighting is not sufficient.</p> <p>When not working in ceiling grid / void space, always remove access equipment to a safe location to prevent unauthorised access ceiling grid / void space</p> <p>Limit the amount of time in the ceiling grid / void space and ensure ample supply of fresh drinking water is available to prevent dehydration</p>	1	4	4								
	Young Persons	✓															
	Site Personnel	✓															
	General Public	✓															
	How																
	<p>Carrying out hot work in ceiling grid / void spaces</p> <p>Work in areas with fibreglass insulation</p> <p>Failure to plan the work properly may lead to falls with fatal results</p> <p>Failure to use a safe method of access can lead to falls with fatal results</p> <p>Failure to ensure the stability of the roof structure and its capability to support workers can lead to falls through fragile roofing materials</p> <p>Failure to secure tools can lead to objects falling and causing injuries</p>																
PPE Requirements			✓		✓		✓				✓				✓	Other -	








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk								
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR						
Working in Chiller and Freezer Coldrooms Unauthorised / uncontrolled access to Coldroom Extreme low temperatures Lack of adequate access and egress to coldroom in emergency Lack of adequate lighting inside Coldroom Slips, Trips & Falls on icy / frozen floors Extreme cold Accidental lock-in in the cold store Extreme cold Working in a sub-zero environment Falling stock located inside coldroom	Employees	✓	3	4	12	<p>Prior to working in chiller and freezer coldrooms a survey will be carried out to ensure the area is suitable and -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ensure a suitable Asbestos Survey covers the coldrooms and confirms no Asbestos Containing Materials are present▪ Confirm whether works can be completed by methods other than accessing the coldroom▪ Confirm how safe access and egress can be gained to work in the coldroom▪ Carry out emergency door release button test – Button test ONLY to be carried out when a second person in attendance outside the coldroom <p>Client / site management / main contractor to be informed of the type of works to be carried out, with permission obtained from client / site management / main contractor prior to working in the coldroom</p> <p>Plan and co-ordinate work with client / site management / main contractor and other contractors to co-ordinate work and avoid risks to third parties</p> <p>Coldroom and immediate area around the coldroom to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables</p> <p>Where required, suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the area of the coldroom to warn of works and prevent unauthorised access to work area</p> <p>Operatives to confirm whether the coldroom to be worked on has emergency lighting (mains powered and battery back-up) and suitable mantrap alarms / door release (mains powered and battery back-up) to ensure they can summon assistance if trapped inside</p> <p>Where Coldrooms do not have emergency lighting and suitable mantrap alarms, coldroom works should be controlled by a Permit-to-Work system to control both the access and egress of operatives and no lone working carried out</p> <p>Any safe means of access and egress to the Coldroom must have a suitable system to prevent un-authorised access to the coldroom such as members of the public, other contractors or site employees</p> <p>Only experienced and trained operatives with no adverse medical history will be considered for working in coldrooms</p> <p>Coldroom doors to be pinned open for the duration of the works inside the coldroom</p> <p>Operatives to ensure that there is sufficient lighting provided in coldrooms for the duration of the works, where required additional temporary lighting to be provided if no permanent lighting exists or where existing lighting is not sufficient.</p> <p>Operatives must ensure that they spend NO LONGER than 15-20 minutes inside working coldroom before returning to a heated area on site to recover from the effects of the cold - If there is no access to suitably heated site facilities JGR operatives should use their own vehicle cab to warm themselves before attempting to return inside the Coldroom.</p> <p>Operatives must ensure that they wear suitable warm clothing / personal protective clothing to minimise the effect of cold while working in Coldrooms. Padded clothing and thermal gloves to be available if required</p> <p>Where required operative to request store staff to remove stock from coldroom to enable safe access and create a safe working area</p>	Young Persons	✓	1	4	4				
	Site Personnel	✓													
	General Public														
	How														
	Operatives and others may suffer serious injury (e.g. frostbite) or death from prolonged exposure to cold temperatures or accidentally locked in the coldroom														
Extreme cold may also lead to gradual loss of awareness of risk.															
Frozen / icy floors could cause injuries to operatives working in Coldrooms															
Lack of adequate access and egress in the Coldroom could result in severe injury / fatality in the event of a site emergency															
PPE Requirements		✓				✓				✓					Other -








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk									
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR							
Working on Flat Roofs Falls from unprotected areas of roof space Falls during access & egress to the roof space Unauthorised persons accessing roof space Falls through fragile / unstable roofs Falls of tools and equipment causing injuries Extreme / Adverse weather while working on exposed roofs Lack of adequate supervision controls may lead to work being carried out in a dangerous manner	Employees	✓	3	4	12	All work on flat roofs must be planned and a separate suitable Method Statement prepared Prior to working in flat roofs, a survey will be carried out to ensure the area is suitable and - <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ensure a suitable Asbestos Survey covers the flat roof area and confirms no Asbestos Containing Materials are present▪ Confirm whether works can be completed by methods other than accessing the flat roof area▪ Ensure safe access and egress routes on to the flat roof area for all operatives, tools and equipment being used during the works▪ Ensure suitable edge protection installed around the perimeter of the flat roof area▪ Confirm Safe Working Load (SWL) of the roof and location of any fragile roof sections, to ensure roof space can accommodate all operatives, tools and equipment to be installed / worked on Client / site management / main contractor to be informed of the type of works to be carried out, with permission obtained from client / site management / main contractor prior to working on flat roofs - Roof works should be controlled by a Permit-to-Work system to control both the access and egress of operatives and also control the types of works being carried out Plan and co-ordinate work with client / site management / main contractor and other contractors to co-ordinate work and avoid risks to third parties Suitable edge protection / guardrails / kick boards or other suitable barriers protective measures MUST be in place to prevent operatives from falling off the edge of platforms, roofs, or through fragile roofs, holes or openings in the flat roof. Where edge protection is unavailable / impractical, a suitable restraint harnesses system and the provision suitable anchor points to be used as a last resort To prevent tools falling from flat roof areas, all tools and equipment should be kept to an absolute minimum and where required secured using safety lines / stored away from the edge of the roof space Immediate area around the working area on the flat roof to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the work area on the flat roof and the area below the flat roof to warn of overhead works and prevent unauthorised access to work area Any safe means of access and egress to the work space must have a suitable system to prevent un-authorised access to the roof space such as members of the public, other contractors or site employees Operatives will monitor the weather conditions continually while working on the roof space, all works will be stopped and all operatives will leave the roof space during adverse weather conditions such as lightening, snow / ice or heavy rain Site operatives must ensure they protect themselves from the effects of the sun during periods of heavy sunshine, by ensuring they limit the amount of time on roof to prevent exposure, use suitable sun tan lotions to protect exposed areas of skin and ensure ample supply of fresh drinking water is available to prevent dehydration Sufficient lighting to be provided on flat roof for the duration of the works, where required additional temporary lighting to be provided if no permanent lighting exists or where existing lighting is not sufficient	1	4	4							
	Young Persons	✓														
	Site Personnel	✓														
	General Public	✓														
	How															
	Falls from unprotected areas of roof space	Failure to plan the work properly may lead to falls with fatal results														
	Falls during access & egress to the roof space	Failure to use a safe method of access can lead to falls with fatal results														
	Unauthorised persons accessing roof space	Failure to ensure the stability of the roof structure and its capability to support workers can lead to falls through fragile roofing materials														
	Falls through fragile / unstable roofs	Failure to secure tools can lead to objects falling and causing injuries														
	Falls of tools and equipment causing injuries	Lack of adequate supervision may lead to work being carried out in a dangerous manner														
Extreme / Adverse weather while working on exposed roofs																
Lack of adequate supervision controls may lead to work being carried out in a dangerous manner																
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓									Other -	








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk									
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR							
Out of Hours Working / Working Alone Working at remote locations Lone working involving manual handling Lone working in public areas Working away from normal workplace Lone workers who handle cash Lone workers with medical conditions Lone working out of normal working hours in an office Lone workers who handle cash	Employees	✓	3	4	12	Out of hours working / lone working should be minimised or avoided where feasible	1	4	4							
	Young Persons	✓				Out of hours working / lone working generally confined to when others are in the vicinity										
	Site Personnel	✓				All out of hours working / lone working operatives should have										
	General Public	✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none">The means of summoning assistance in an emergency, such as mobile phonesA list of emergency contacts to call, including company management and emergency services										
	How															
	Difficulties in dealing with emergency situations, e.g. accident requiring medical attention		Out of hours working / lone working operatives will carry out a full assessment of the works to be carried out and site restrictions and, if required, either –													
	Work involving manual handling may be beyond individual capabilities & cause personal injuries		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Summon assistance from any other JGR engineerRequest additional tools / equipmentDelay works until works can be completed safely													
	Lone working in public areas may give rise to violence to staff		Lone worker will be instructed not to attempt to move loads that are beyond personal capabilities and request suitable mechanical lifting / moving equipment and additional assistance													
	Lone working in isolation may give rise to stress		Lone workers to be trained in manual handling techniques and awareness of when mechanical lifting equipment and additional manpower is required													
	Poor security measures when handling cash may lead to attempted robbery / violence		Where works include working with live electrical work, lifting / moving heavy object or work at height may be involved lone working will be avoided													
	Some medical conditions may increase the risks of the job		Travelling / mobile workers will be supervised, with all company vehicles fitted with vehicle tracking equipment to enable management to ensure that their whereabouts is known at all times													
		During office hours, lone working operatives will regularly keep in contact the service co-ordinator / office														
		Only experienced and trained operatives with no adverse medical history will be considered for out of hours working / lone working tasks – Operatives to complete a health questionnaire before commencing out of hours working / lone working														
		Levels of training and experience for out of hours working / lone working operatives will include full understanding of the work, hazards, emergency procedures and the limits of the work, which have been authorised, and the limits on their own initiative														
		Out of hours working / lone working operatives not to accept / handle cash for works being carried out, out of normal working hours														
		Out of hours working / lone working operatives to have a first aid kit with them and instructions on basic first aid practices														
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓									Other -	









Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk									
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR							
Work at Height using Podium Steps Collapse of Podium Steps during assembly & dismantling Persons and / or objects falling from height when working at height from Podium Steps Contact with overhead electrical services Persons or vehicles colliding with Podium Steps Adverse weather conditions affecting the stability of Podium Steps	Employees	✓	3	4	12	Podium Steps are to suitable for the tasks being carried out and checked to ensure correct size, type and condition before each use. All Podium Steps to be hired from a reputable Hire Company will meet all required legislation, with maintenance and inspection certificates provided at the time of hire. Podium Steps must only be constructed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, by competent personnel Prior to erecting, using or relocating Podium Steps, a survey will be carried out to ensure the area is suitable and ensure - <ul style="list-style-type: none">There is a stable firm base / ground, free from obstructions, pot holes or steep gradient slopesWhen at full extension the ladders cannot come into contact with any overhead obstructions such as, electrical cables or lighting systems etc. Immediate area around where ladders / stepladders are being used to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the area where ladders / stepladders are being used to warn of overhead works and prevent unauthorised access to work area Operatives must never over reach or exert sideways pressure when working from the Podium Steps – Operatives must get down and reposition Podium Steps to a better position. Operatives must NEVER use the middle hand rail to gain extra height while working from Podium Steps Ladders or other objects are PROHIBITED from being used to extend the height of the Podium Steps Operatives must never over reach or exert sideways pressure when working from the Podium Steps. Operatives must get down and reposition Podium Steps to a better position Immediate area around the Podium Steps to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the area where the Podium Steps are being used to warn of overhead works and prevent unauthorised access to work area When not in use, Podium Steps, should be suitably stored away / secured to prevent unauthorised access and use and/or damage to the equipment, theft or cause a trip hazard Operatives to monitor site weather conditions on a daily basis while using Podium Steps outside. Any faulty or damaged equipment should be reported immediately & taken out of service until suitable repaired by a competent person or replaced	1	4	4							
	Young Persons	✓														
	Site Personnel	✓														
	General Public	✓														
	How															
	Persons could fall from height causing impact injuries and / or Objects such as falling sections of Mobile Tower Scaffold could fall from height causing possible crush / strike injuries or damage to tools, equipment or surrounding property															
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓									Other -	








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk								
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR						
Work at Height using Ladders & Step Ladders Collapse of Ladders and Step-ladders during assembly & dismantling Persons and / or objects falling from height when working at height from Ladders and Step-ladders Contact with overhead electrical services Persons or vehicles colliding with Ladders and Step-ladders Adverse weather conditions affecting the stability of Ladders and Step-ladders	Employees	✓	3	4	12	<p>Ladders to be used for inspection work / short duration work and only where work cannot be avoided or carried out using alternative equipment such as a Mobile Tower Scaffold, Mobile Elevated Work Platforms or Podium Steps</p> <p>Ladders / Stepladders are to suitable for the tasks being carried out and checked to ensure correct size, type and condition before each use, with consideration to be given to the use of podium type stepladders</p> <p>All JGR equipment to be included in the 'in house' maintenance and inspection programme and comply with & meet all required legislation & British Standards (minimum standard - BS EN 131)</p> <p>Ladders to be hired from a reputable Hire Company and meet all required legislation & British Standards (minimum standard - BS EN 131), with maintenance & inspection certificates provided at the time of hire</p> <p>Prior to erecting, using or relocating ladders and step-ladders, a survey will be carried out to ensure the area is suitable and ensure -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There is a stable firm base / ground, free from obstructions, pot holes or steep gradient slopesWhen at full extension the ladders cannot come into contact with any overhead obstructions such as, electrical cables or lighting systems etc. <p>Immediate area around where ladders / stepladders are being used to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables</p> <p>Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the area where ladders / stepladders are being used to warn of overhead works and prevent unauthorised access to work area</p> <p>Ladders will be erected so as not to exceed 1:4 ratio i.e. one foot out for every 4 feet the ladder reaches up.</p> <p>Operatives must never over reach or exert sideways pressure when working from the ladder/ Stepladders – Operatives must get down and reposition ladder / stepladders to a better position.</p> <p>Operatives must never climb higher than the fourth rung from the top of the ladder / stepladders unless there is a suitable guarded platform incorporated in the ladder.</p> <p>Works from ladders & step-ladder restricted to that which can be carried out with three points of contact at all time (both feet and one hand) - Where three points of contact cannot be maintained, ladder operatives will wear / use a Ladderbelt connected to the combination ladder in accordance with the Ladderbelt Instruction Manual</p> <p>Ladders / Stepladders should be secured against slipping, should be footed at bottom by second person</p> <p>When using an extension ladder, the ladder should be secured against slipping - Either be securing / tying off OR footed at bottom by second person and have a strong upper resting point, i.e. do not rest a ladder against weak upper surfaces such as plastic gutters</p> <p>When not in use, combination / A Frame ladders, should be suitably stored away / secured to prevent unauthorised access and use and/or damage to the equipment, theft or cause a trip hazard</p> <p>Operatives to monitor site weather conditions on a daily basis while using ladders and step-ladders outside.</p> <p>Any faulty or damaged equipment should be reported immediately & taken out of service until suitable repaired by a competent person or replaced</p>	Young Persons	✓	1	4	4				
	Site Personnel	✓													
	General Public	✓													
	How														
	Persons could fall from height causing impact injuries and / or Objects such as falling sections of Mobile Tower Scaffold could fall from height causing possible crush / strike injuries or damage to tools, equipment or surrounding property														
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓									Other -








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk										
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR								
Use of Hand Tools Incorrect use of hand tools Use of badly maintained hand tools Use of damaged hand tools Flying debris coming in contact with persons or site property	Employees	✓	3	3	9	<p>Hand tools are to suitable for the tasks being carried out and checked to ensure they are fit for the purpose, the environment in which they are to be used</p> <p>Operatives to be trained and competent using hand tools and carryout pre-user checks carried out prior to use</p> <p>All JGR equipment to be included in the ‘in house’ maintenance and inspection programme and comply with & meet all required legislation & British Standards</p> <p>All hand tools hired from a reputable Hire Company will meet all required legislation, with maintenance and inspection certificates provided at the time of hire, with pre-user checks carried out prior to use</p> <p>Where required, site permit-to-work system will be implemented to control the risks of sparks causing damage or fire on site, if no system in place JGR permit-to-work system MUST be implemented prior to commencement of work to control the fire risk on site</p> <p>Immediate area around where hand tools are being used to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables</p> <p>Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the area where hand tools are being used to warn of grinding works and prevent unauthorised access to work area</p> <p>All tools to be in good condition with guards / devices fitted where require to protect the user from coming in contact with moving parts and flying debris while using hand tools</p> <p>Operative must ensure they use insulated tools where there is a possibility of live electrical work.</p> <p>Open-bladed knife use to be restricted where practicable and safer more suitable options to be used such as cable stripers and scissors</p> <p>Operatives must ensure they wear suitable personal protective equipment detailed in this assessment and ensure they have no loose items of clothing that may get entangled in the moving parts of hand tools</p> <p>Where required to manage dust control, operatives should</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use natural / additional ventilation units to ventilate the working area or ensure any additional ventilation equipment is hired from a reputable hire company to provide adequate ventilationOr ensure only tools and equipment with powered extraction, connected to a suitable ventilation unit (e.g. vacuum extractor with class M or class H filter to remove the harmful dust particles)Ensure suitable Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) to be used in work areaAll persons in the immediate area likely to be affected by any airborne dust contamination or flying debris particles or noise are to be informed - Where able, clear immediate area of all persons likely to be affected by the works <p>Operatives to ensure that there is sufficient lighting provided in work area for the duration of the works</p> <p>When not in use always ensure hand tools are suitably store away / secure to prevent unauthorised access and use and/or damage to the equipment, theft or cause a trip hazard</p> <p>Any faulty or damaged equipment should be reported immediately & taken out of service until suitable repaired by a competent person or replaced</p>	1	3	3								
	Young Persons	✓															
	Site Personnel	✓															
	General Public	✓															
	How																
	Persons could sustain injuries due to coming in contact with hand tools causing possible crush / strike or impact injuries																
	and / or																
	Flying debris from using hand tools could cause possible strike or impact injuries																
	and / or																
	Flying debris from using hand tools could cause possible damage to tools, equipment or surrounding property																
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓							Other -








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk									
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR							
Use of Portable Electrical Equipment Use of incorrect Portable Electrical Equipment Electrocution from badly maintained Portable Electrical Equipment Use of damaged Portable Electrical Equipment Flying debris coming in contact with persons or site property Contact / entanglement with moving machinery parts	Employees	✓	3	3	9	Portable electrical tools and equipment to suitable for the tasks being carried out and checked to ensure they are fit for the purpose, the environment in which they are to be used Operatives to be trained and competent using portable electrical tools and equipment and carryout pre-user checks carried out prior to use All JGR equipment to be included in the ‘in house’ maintenance and inspection programme and comply with and meet all required legislation & British Standards All portable electrical tools and equipment hired from a reputable Hire Company will meet all required legislation, with maintenance and inspection certificates provided at the time of hire, with pre-user checks carried out prior to use Where required, site permit-to-work system will be implemented to control the risks of sparks causing damage or fire on site, if no system in place JGR permit-to-work system MUST be implemented prior to commencement of work to control the fire risk on site Immediate area around where portable electrical tools and equipment are being used to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the area where portable electrical tools and equipment are being used to warn of grinding works and prevent unauthorised access to work area All tools to be in good condition with guards / devices fitted, where require, to protect the user from coming in contact with moving parts and flying debris while using portable electrical tools and equipment Operative must ensure they use insulated tools where there is a possibility of live electrical work Operatives must ensure they wear suitable personal protective equipment detailed in this assessment and ensure they have no loose items of clothing that may get entangled in the moving parts of portable electrical tools and equipment Where required to manage dust control, operatives should <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use natural / additional ventilation units to ventilate the working area or ensure any additional ventilation equipment is hired from a reputable hire company to provide adequate ventilationOr ensure only tools and equipment with powered extraction, connected to a suitable ventilation unit (e.g. vacuum extractor with class M or class H filter to remove the harmful dust particles)Ensure suitable Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) to be used in work areaAll persons in the immediate area likely to be affected by any airborne dust contamination or flying debris particles or noise are to be informed - Where able, clear immediate area of all persons likely to be affected by the works Operatives to ensure that there is sufficient lighting provided in work area for the duration of the works Only 110v equipment or less will be permitted on site; higher voltages must be authorised by management prior to use with leads and extension cables be routed at high level so as to minimise the likelihood of damage and trip hazards. Battery powered tools NEVER to be left charging on-site over night All portable electrical appliances are inspected and tested by a competent person at regular intervals When not in use always ensure portable electrical tools and equipment are suitably store away / secure to prevent unauthorised access and use and/or damage to the equipment, theft or cause a trip hazard Any faulty or damaged equipment should be reported immediately & taken out of service until suitable repaired by a competent person or replaced	1	3	3							
	Young Persons	✓														
	Site Personnel	✓														
	General Public	✓														
	How															
	Persons could sustain injuries due to coming in contact while using Portable Electrical Equipment causing possible crush / strike or impact injuries or electrocution and / or Flying debris from using portable electrical tools and equipment could cause possible strike or impact injuries and / or Flying debris from using portable electrical tools and equipment could cause possible damage to tools, equipment or surrounding property															
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓					Other -	








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk									
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR							
Use of Disc Cutter / Angle Grinders Bursting wheel or disc Contact / entanglement with moving machinery parts Flying debris / airborne dust / noise Untrained operatives causing personal injury or injury to others	Employees	✓	3	3	9	Client / site management / main contractor to be informed of the type of works to be carried out, with permission obtained from client / site management / main contractor prior to using disc cutters and angle grinders on site Plan and co-ordinate work with client / site management / main contractor and other contractors to co-ordinate work and avoid risks to third parties Disc Cutters / Angle Grinders are to suitable for the tasks being carried out and checked to ensure they are fit for the purpose, the environment in which they are to be used Operatives to be trained and competent using disc cutters and angle grinders and follow manufacturers operating instructions at all times. Ensure the disc cutters and angle grinders are inspected on delivery and carry out both visual and functional checks to ensure all controls and functions work correctly prior to use All JGR equipment to be included in the 'in house' maintenance and inspection programme and comply with & meet all required legislation & British Standards. Disc Cutters / Angle Grinders hired from a reputable Hire Company will meet all required legislation, with maintenance and inspection certificates provided at the time of hire Site permit-to-work system will be implemented to control the risks of sparks causing damage or fire on site, if no system in place JGR permit-to-work system MUST be implemented prior to commencement of work to control the fire risk on site Immediate area around where disc cutters / angle grinders are being used to be kept free from debris, tools, equipment and trailing cables, with suitable signage / safety barriers erected around the area where disc cutters / angle grinders are being used to warn of grinding works and prevent unauthorised access to work area All guards must be provided and installed to protect the operator from coming in contact with moving parts and flying debris while using disc cutters / angle grinders Operatives must ensure they wear suitable personal protective equipment detailed in this assessment and ensure they have no loose items of clothing that may get entangled in the moving parts of the disc cutters / angle grinders Where required to manage dust control, operatives should <ul style="list-style-type: none">Use natural / additional ventilation units to ventilate the working area or ensure any additional ventilation equipment is hired from a reputable hire company to provide adequate ventilationOr ensure only tools and equipment with powered extraction, connected to a suitable ventilation unit (e.g. vacuum extractor with class M or class H filter to remove the harmful dust particles)Ensure suitable Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) to be used in work areaAll persons in the immediate area likely to be affected by any airborne dust contamination or flying debris particles or noise are to be informed - Where able, clear immediate area of all persons likely to be affected by the works All grinders / cutters to operate at either 110v or battery powered to reduce the dangers from electric shock - Operatives to monitor site weather conditions on a daily basis while using disc cutters / angle grinders outside The maximum speed must be marked on the disc cutter / angle grinder and not exceeded. Only the correct type of discs to suit the spindle speed and the task to be used and mounted by trained operatives, new discs inspected for damage before fitting Grinding discs not to be used for cutting procedures and vice versa. If the disc has been dropped, damaged or is wet then discard it immediately since a damaged disc has a high possibility of shattering Operatives to ensure that there is sufficient lighting provided in work area for the duration of the works When not in use always unplug disc cutters / angle grinders from power source and suitably store away / secure to prevent unauthorised access and use and/or damage to the equipment or disc, theft or cause a trip hazard Any faulty or damaged equipment should be reported immediately & taken out of service until suitable repaired by a competent person or replaced	1	3	3							
	Young Persons	✓														
	Site Personnel	✓														
	General Public	✓														
	How															
	Persons could sustain injuries due to coming in contact with moving parts of Disc Cutters / Angle Grinders causing possible crush / strike or impact injuries and / or Flying debris from Disc Cutters / Angle Grinders could cause possible strike or impact injuries and / or Flying debris from Disc Cutters / Angle Grinders could cause possible damage to tools, equipment or surrounding property															
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓		✓				✓		✓	Other -	








Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk											
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR									
Storage of materials on site Incorrect storage of materials could result in - Blockage of fire exits and emergency escape routes Slips trips or falls of those people working around materials on site Damage to materials stored on site Damage to site property Contamination of site property / land	Employees	✓	3	3	9	Client / site management / main contractor to be informed of the type of tools and equipment to be held on site, with permission obtained from client / site management / main contractor prior to storing any items of equipment on site, with equipment and materials only stored in areas agreed by site management Minimum quantities of tools and materials to be held on site at any one time Good storage / housekeeping standards to be maintained at all times and will be monitored by the site project management and site supervisors on a regular basis for the duration of the project Housekeeping to be inspected and discussed regularly, with regular clear outs of waste, excess tools, equipment and materials carried out throughout the duration of the project Storage of equipment and materials prohibited along fire escape routes / near fire exits and on stairwells and pedestrian routes and will not block emergency access and egress routes Where practicable the storage of materials and equipment will be kept off the floor to prevent trip hazards. Where this is not possible ALL materials' will be segregated with suitable signage / safety barriers erected to prevent unauthorised access to storage area and avoid slips, trips and falls or damage to tools and equipment Products should only be stored in manufacturers / suppliers' containers with lid / cap tightly closed when not in use All drums and containers will be clearly marked to indicate contents All CoSHH materials will be stored, used and disposed of in-line with the CoSHH assessment, with secure storage provided for all hazardous substances to prevent access / contact by unauthorised persons Minimum amount of compressed gas cylinders will be stored on site at any one time, cylinders will be stored and secured upright on a suitable trolley for use on site - Where additional compressed gas cylinders are required on site, these will be stored upright in a suitable lockable storage cage Where required / provided site storage racking will only be used if it is fit for purpose and the safe working load (SWL) indicated and not exceeded - Access to any high / upper storage shelves must be gained by using suitable steps or safe access provided Trays or bunds will be provided where necessary beneath containers to prevent ground contamination Operatives to ensure that there is sufficient lighting throughout area where tools and materials are stored, where required additional temporary lighting to be provided if no permanent lighting exists or where existing lighting is not sufficient The stacking of materials stored on site will be limited to ensure there is no possibility of materials toppling over	1	3	3									
	Young Persons	✓																
	Site Personnel	✓																
	General Public	✓																
	How																	
	Persons could slip, trip or fall over materials on site causing injuries and / or Damage to materials or site property from uncontrolled contact with materials on site and / or Environmental contamination due accidental / unplanned release of substances																	
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓											Other -	

Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk									
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR							
Storage of Compressed Gas Cylinders Impact from external Fire / Heat source could cause a catastrophic failure of the cylinder due to overheating Manual Handling injury or damage to property if cylinders handled incorrectly Injury to Fire and Rescue Services due to lack of knowledge of what cylinders are held on site Incorrect storage of cylinders could result in blockage of fire exits and emergency escape routes Incorrect storage of materials could result in slips trips or falls of those people working around materials on site Incorrect storage of materials could result in damage to site property or materials	Employees	✓	3	4	12	Minimum quantities of compressed gas cylinders to be brought on site at any one time and stored on engineer's vehicles when not in use and removed from site on a daily basis Where compressed gas cylinders are required to be stored on site, client / site management / main contractor to be informed of the type of compressed gas cylinders to be stored on site, with permission obtained from client / site management / main contractor prior to being storing on site Client / site management / main contractor to confirm exact location where compressed gas cylinders are to be stored on site and any additional control measures required to ensure site safety compliance, such as requirement for additional fire extinguisher / fire management controls Compressed gas cylinders will only be stored on site in areas agreed by site management Where required compressed gas cylinders will be segregated with suitable signage / barriers erected to prevent unauthorised access to storage area, with only compressed gas cylinders being used to remain in work areas. Compressed gas cylinders will only be stored in manufacturers/suppliers' containers with lid / cap tightly closed when not in use All compressed gas cylinders will be clearly marked to indicate contents All compressed gas cylinders will be stored, used and disposed of in-line with the CoSHH assessment, with secure storage provided to prevent access / contact by unauthorised persons Where additional compressed gas cylinders are stored on site, these will be stored upright in a suitable external lockable storage cage Areas where compressed gas cylinders will be stored to be kept clear of combustible materials Where highly flammable substances vapour is foreseeable, no means of ignition will be present. No smoking / No naked flames signs to be displayed Adequate ventilation will be provided in areas where compressed gas cylinders are to stored and used Compressed gas cylinders will not be used for any unauthorised purposes, such as starting fires JGR maintenance engineer to carry out regular inspections of the storage of compressed gas cylinders throughout the duration of the works to ensure storage standards are adequate and are maintained to the specified standards, throughout the duration of site works	1	4	4							
	Young Persons	✓														
	Site Personnel	✓														
	General Public	✓														
	How															
	Persons could receive serious / fatal injuries from cylinder failure and/or Serious damage to materials or site property from cylinder failure and/or Persons could slip, trip or fall over cylinders on site causing injuries and/or Damage to materials or site property from uncontrolled contact with materials on site Environmental contamination due accidental / unplanned release of substances / gases															
PPE Requirements		✓		✓		✓									Other -	

Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk				
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR		
Slips, Trips and Falls while operating in internal and external areas	Employees	✓	4	3	12	Minimum quantities of tools and materials to be held on site at any one time Plan and co-ordinate work with client / site management / main contractor and other contractors to co-ordinate work and avoid risks of slips, trips and falls Prior to carrying out any works on site a survey will be carried out to ensure the area is suitable and ensure - <ul style="list-style-type: none">There is a stable firm base / ground, free from obstructions, pot holes or steep gradient slopesAll floor surfaces are in good condition - Any damage such as defects to floors to be promptly reported to client / site management / main contractor to be repaired, by a competent person Operatives to ensure that there is sufficient lighting provided for the duration of the works, where required additional temporary lighting to be provided if no permanent lighting exists or where existing lighting is not sufficient. Storage of equipment and materials prohibited along fire escape routes / near fire exits and on stairwells and pedestrian routes and will not block emergency access and egress routes Where practicable the storage of materials and equipment will be kept off the floor to prevent trip hazards. Where this is not possible ALL materials' will be segregated with suitable signage / safety barriers erected to prevent unauthorised access to storage area Employees to ensure all cables are kept to absolute minimum and routed safely, avoiding trailing cables across the floors and walkways – Where able cables to be routed at high level or inside suitable cable protection. Good storage / housekeeping standards to be maintained at all times and will be monitored by the site project management and site supervisors on a regular basis for the duration of the project Housekeeping to be inspected and discussed regularly, with regular clear outs of waste, excess tools, equipment and materials carried out throughout the duration of the project All employee to aware of maintaining good housekeeping and actions required to deal with any - <ul style="list-style-type: none">Slip or trip hazards discoveredUncontrolled trailing cablesDefects to floor coverings, faulty lighting etc. All floors are kept dry and working areas tidy. All spillages to be cleaned up / dried immediately If storing or using liquids on site, suitable absorbent materials to be made available for liquid spills Suitable non-slip safety footwear supplied and worn, while operating on sites	1	3	3		
	Young Persons	✓									
	Site Personnel	✓									
	General Public	✓									
	How										
	Could suffer injury, such as sprains and fractures due to –										
	General moving around internal and external areas										
	Worn or damaged floor coverings or walkways or in poor condition										
	Trailing cables										
	Poorly lit areas										
	Working outside during wet, frosty or icy conditions										
	Spillages, slippery or sloping surfaces										
	Uneven surfaces or changes in floor level										
	Obstructions such as boxes, bags, files etc.										
	Poor layout and storage arrangements										
PPE Requirements		✓								Other -	

Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures	Residual Risk							
			L	S	RR		L	S	RR					
Noise at Work Using noisy equipment and/or machinery or carrying out noisy processes Working in areas where noisy equipment and/or machinery are being used or noisy processes are being carried out	Employees	✓	3	4	12	Client / site management / main contractor to be informed of any noisy tools and equipment being used on site or noisy processes being carried out, with permission obtained from client / site management / main contractor prior to using noisy tools and equipment or carry out noisy processes on client's sites / premises	1	4	4					
	Young Persons	✓				Plan and co-ordinate work with client / site management / main contractor and other contractors to co-ordinate work and avoid / reduce noise risks to third parties								
	Site Personnel	✓												
	General Public	✓												
	How													
	Operatives and others may –		All operatives to attend all site inductions, safety briefs and toolbox talks and be aware of all areas where noisy plant, tools and equipment are located or noisy processes being carried out on site by others											
	Suffer short / temporary effects including headaches, stress and temporary reduction in hearing ability		Where noise data is unavailable the 2 metre rule to be used to give an initial indication, i.e. is it necessary to raise one's voice to be heard by a colleague standing at 2 metres distance? If yes, the noise level may be greater than 80 dB(A)											
	Suffer permanent noise induced hearing loss / damage		Where practicable remove the source of the noise altogether, however where that is not possible or impractical operatives should – <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Where reasonably practicable control / reduce the noise at source using acoustic enclosures▪ Consider using different / quieter tools, equipment or processes▪ Reorganise working patterns to reduce effect to others▪ Take measures to protect operatives working in the area, using suitable hearing protection and warn others in the vicinity											
	Suffer injuries from -		Operatives must ensure they wear suitable hearing protective equipment approved to relevant British Standards (EN 352-1 – Ear Muffs with headband, EN 352-2 – Ear Plugs and EN 352-3 – Helmet Mounted Ear Muffs), when working in areas where warning signs warning of high noise levels are displayed or where noisy machinery being used on site or noisy processes being carried out.											
	Being distracted due to high noise levels		Hearing protection equipment to have a protection value (SNR) suitability to the expected noise level using the table below, to enable adequate protection.											
Not hearing warning signals / emergency alarms		<table><thead><tr><th>A-weighted noise level</th><th>Select protector with an SNR</th><th>A-weighted noise level</th><th>Select protector with an SNR</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>85-90 dB(a)</td><td>20 or less</td><td>95 – 100 dB(a)</td><td>25-35</td></tr><tr><td>90 - 95 dB(a)</td><td>20 - 30</td><td>100 – 105 dB(a)</td><td>30 or more</td></tr></tbody></table>	A-weighted noise level	Select protector with an SNR	A-weighted noise level	Select protector with an SNR	85-90 dB(a)	20 or less	95 – 100 dB(a)	25-35	90 - 95 dB(a)	20 - 30	100 – 105 dB(a)	30 or more
A-weighted noise level	Select protector with an SNR	A-weighted noise level	Select protector with an SNR											
85-90 dB(a)	20 or less	95 – 100 dB(a)	25-35											
90 - 95 dB(a)	20 - 30	100 – 105 dB(a)	30 or more											
Not hearing moving vehicles		NOTE - The HSE state protection, which reduces the level at the ear to below 70dB should be avoided, since this over-protection may cause difficulties with communication and hearing warning signals.												
Not hear / understand instructions		Operatives to be given training on - <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The hazards of noise▪ The risk control measures implemented▪ The wearing of hearing protection▪ Procedures for cleaning, maintenance & replacement of hearing protection equipment												
Neighbour complaints		Where practicable low-noise tooling and equipment to be used												
		All tools and equipment, whether company owned or hired from a plant hire company, to be well maintained in good order to reduce noise output												
		A suitable assessment of environmental noise to be undertaken, where there are concerns about the impact on the immediate neighbourhood, prior to commencement of works												
		Suitable signage / safety barriers to be erected around the area where noisy tools and equipment or noisy processes are being carried out to warn of noisy works and prevent unauthorised access to work area												
		Management / supervisors to carry out regular inspections to ensure risk control measures are being adopted, including the wearing of hearing protection												
PPE Requirements							✓				Other -			

Task Description -			Loading & Unloading of Vehicles															
Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures										Residual Risk		
			L	S	RR											L	S	RR
Movement of heavy items during unloading / loading of vehicles could result in WRULD's / injury from handling items	Employees	✓				Task												
	Young Persons	✓				Holding loads away from trunk		Twisting	✓	Stooping	✓	Reaching/lifting above head		Long carrying distance				
	Site Personnel	✓				Strenuous Pushing/pulling		Handling while seated		Repetitive movement		Insufficient recovery time						
	General Public	X				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Designated and marked loading and unloading area.Ensure clear communication and directions are given when team handling												
	How	Individual																
	Operatives could sustain minor injuries such as cut, abrasions or minor strains from manually handling items in to position	Requires unusual strength					Possible hazard to those with health problems	✓	Possible hazard to those who pregnant	✓	Requires further information/ training	✓						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Staff with health problems should be restricted from undertaken this task if it requires them to handle, hazardous substances, large or heavy objects.This task may present a hazard for those who are pregnant, therefore pregnant women should be restricted from undertaking this task if it requires them to handle, hazardous substances, large or heavy objects.Adequate information, instruction and training given in manual handling techniques																
		Load																
		Heavier than 25kg				✓	Bulky	✓	Difficult to grasp	✓	Intrinsically harmful		Unstable/unpredictable movement					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision of a suitable lifting equipment such as a pallet truck / genie lift to assist with the movement of heavy / bulky items																
		Environment																
		Limitations on movement				✓	Lack of work space		Uneven, slippery or unstable floor		Hot/cold/humid conditions		Poor lighting conditions?					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Walkways, loading/unloading and goods in areas are clearly marked and free from protruding equipment and trailing cables orSuitable lighting provided, ensuring no dark areas, or to limit vision.Flooring is in a sound and serviceable condition.																	
PPE Requirements		✓				✓				✓					Other -			

Task Description -			Movement of Compressed Gas Cylinders															
Hazard	Persons at Risk		Risk			Control Measures										Residual Risk		
			L	S	RR											L	S	RR
Movement / transportation of cylinders could result in WRULD's / injury from handling items	Employees	✓				Task												
	Young Persons	✓				Holding loads away from trunk		Twisting	✓	Stooping	✓	Reaching/lifting above head		Long carrying distance				
	Site Personnel	✓				Strenuous Pushing/pulling		Handling while seated		Repetitive movement		Insufficient recovery time						
	General Public	X				▪ Suitable locations made available for the storage of cylinders in both the office and vans												
	How					Individual												
	Operatives could sustain minor injuries such as cut, abrasions or minor strains from manually handling items in to position	Requires unusual strength					Possible hazard to those with health problems	✓	Possible hazard to those who pregnant	✓	Requires further information/ training	✓						
		▪ Staff with health problems should be restricted from undertaken this task if it requires them to handle, hazardous substances, large or heavy objects.																
		▪ This task may present a hazard for those who are pregnant, therefore pregnant women should be restricted from undertaking this task if it requires them to handle, hazardous substances, large or heavy objects.																
		▪ Adequate information, instruction and training given in manual handling techniques																
		Load																
	Operatives could sustain serious injuries such as crushing / trapping injuries or major strains from manually handling heavy items in to position	Heavier than 25kg				✓	Bulky	✓	Difficult to grasp	✓	Intrinsically harmful		Unstable/unpredictable movement					
		▪ Where practicable, reduce the need for large cylinders and utilise the smallest size cylinder possible																
		▪ Provision of suitable trolley for use when transporting oxy-acetylene cylinders for use as braising equipment																
		Environment																
		Limitations on movement				✓	Lack of work space		Uneven, slippery or unstable floor		Hot/cold/humid conditions		Poor lighting conditions?					
	▪ Suitable lighting provided, ensuring no dark areas, or to limit vision.																	
▪ Flooring is in a sound and serviceable condition.																		
▪ Work area is clearly marked and free from parts, equipment and trailing cables on the floor.																		
PPE Requirements		✓				✓				✓					Other -			