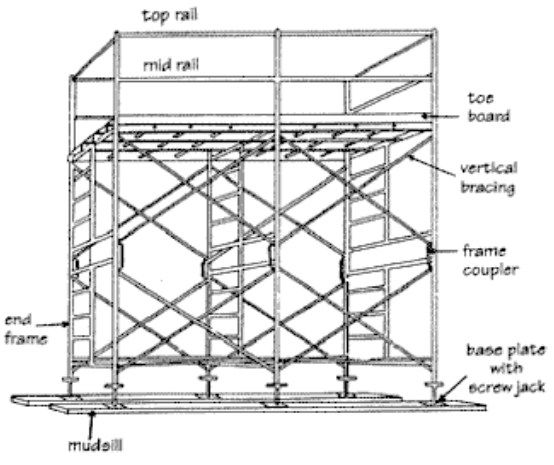
Risk Assessment Guidance

Title General Rigging

This risk assessment guidance has been carried out for the build and strike of general rigging and covers the support of sets or structures, it does not cover access to/and lighting-related equipment.

All rigging structures will be erected and dismantled in accordance with NASC Technical Guidance TG20:13 'Guide to Good Practice for Tube and Fitting Scaffolding'. All working practices will comply with NASC SG4:15 'Preventing Falls in Scaffolding'. All large or supporting structures will be checked by a competent structural engineer and reports will be available on request.

This risk assessment will be reviewed fully for each scaffold structure by the supervisor to ensure it is up-to-date and copies will be provided to Management, appointed health and safety personnel and all relevant crew.



Job Sequence	Hazard Identification	Persons Affected	Controls
Trips and slips on our materials whilst being stored on site or whilst being used during erection/dismantle. Falling materials that are incorrectly stored or stacked.	Falls from height. Falling materials. Impact from falling materials. Slip / trip on poorly stored materials.	Riggers, other personnel working on-site including people working in close vicinity.	The areas where materials are stored to be barriered off by suitable means to prevent access. Storage of materials within the work area will be subject to good housekeeping. Where it is not possible to maintain and barrier off areas used for the storage of materials then good housekeeping must be applied. Warning signs to be placed in visible areas. **Scaffold tube must NEVER be stacked vertically!**
Fall of materials during movement on site and during erection and strike.	Person(s) struck-by materials causing injuries/fatality	Riggers, other personnel working on-site.	The work area should be barriered off using suitable means to prevent access and this must be supplemented by the posting of prominently located signage. Materials to be stored by suitable means to prevent inadvertent movement i.e. scaffold fittings to be bagged/boxed. **Scaffold tube must NEVER be stacked vertically!** Correct PPE to be issued and worn, to all those working around the location.
Fall of persons during erection and dismantlement.	Serious personal injury/fatality.	Riggers, those in the vicinity / underneath.	Scaffolders to wear a suitable full body safety harness with Fall Arrest or Fall Restraint equipment – as appropriate to the work being undertaken. It is the responsibility of the Supervisor to ensure that all work at height is adequately planned and that the appropriate method of working safely at height is selected and implemented. Additional task-specific Risk Assessments will be carried out where required.

			Harnesses, associated equipment and accessories must be of a type approved or provided by the appointed Health and Safety person– i.e. no personal equipment may be used without specific approval from the sites Health and Safety Department. All scaffolders must have attended the 'working at height' coursethat would be provided by the Health and Safety appointed personnel. All work at height safety equipment must be used, stored, inspected and checked in accordance with legal requirements. Users must carry out pre-use checks of all such equipment. All work at height (regardless of variety) must to follow the hierarchical principles of NASC Guidance SG4:15 ' Preventing Falls in Scaffolding Operations'. All operatives to be trained in the appropriate standard of work i.e. SG4:15. Scaffolders will work from a fully boarded platform with the concession to remove one board when necessary. All works must be undertaken in accordance with the general principles of the Work at Height Regulations 2005, therefore, where fall control measures have not been implemented, work at height must not take place.
Access to scaffold during erection, prior to formal inspection, handover and during strike.	Serious injury/fatality. People working below.	Riggers and personnel working in close vicinity.	On commencement of erection and strike an "incomplete" scaffold sign to be displayed adjacent to the access routes. Physical barriers to be erected to prevent access where there is no security of the areas.
Competence	Individual competence. Supervisor competence. Operation of plant and machinery Including MEWPS, forklift, telescopic forklifts etc. Manual handling.	Riggers.	All Scaffold erectors should be competent and as a minimum hold the Part 2 scaffolding certificate and hold the JIG's basic rigging card. Personnel to wear safety boots and high-vis jackets. Supervisors should hold the JIG's Advanced Rigger card. Where they are responsible for the design, inspection or sequence of build, strike or modification to an existing structure they should hold the appropriate Inspector's qualifications. Plant and machinery must only be operated by those who hold suitable / current qualifications and training. It is the responsibility of the Supervisor to check qualifications and maintain records of these. The Supervisor should ensure that regular checks are made on those operating plant and machinery to ensure they are operating safely and in compliance with relevant legal requirements. All those involved in the handling of materials should receive manual handling training. Where possible, mechanical handling should be used for larger items or heavier loads.

Risk Assessment Guidance

Collapse of scaffold when erected and during erect/dismantle.	Quality of materials including defects. Overloading or incorrect use of the structure. Alteration and modification. Loading and materials. Scaffold inspections. Ground loadings and stability.	Riggers and personnel working in close vicinity.	Operatives must inspect material prior to use to ensure they are in good condition and defect free. The company uses the scaffold in accordance with the loading specified on the hand-over information. No modifications should be made to the scaffold, especially removal of ties or structural members. Scaffolds to be physically tied (as per TG20:13 or other appropriate design criteria) throughout all stages of erection and dismantling. Levels of materials stored on the scaffold should be kept to the lowest possible level at all times. Scaffolds must never be overloaded. Scaffolds to be checked by the supervisor prior to any erect, dismantle or modification. Scaffolds to be erected in accordance with a recognized configuration (i.e. BS EN 12811, TG20:13) or approved design drawing or specification. Scaffolds to be located upon firm and solid ground that is capable of withstanding all imposed loading.
Security of scaffolding when erected.	Unauthorized access.	Riggers or anyone who is workin in close vicinity.	Where there is a risk of public accessing the area where the scaffold is being erected the scaffold is to be barriered off utilizing suitable means to prevent unauthorized access.
Environmental conditions (wind, rain etc).	Riggers. Structure.	Riggers and all personnel working on site.	The supervisor will be responsible for monitoring the environmental working conditions to ensure that employees are not put at risk. The supervisor will be responsible for determining when work will cease due to environmental conditions. Existing structures exposed to extreme weather should be re-inspected prior to being re-used.
Contact with electricity from overhead power lines.	Electrocution and associated ill-health effects, secondary hazards, i.e. falls from height and falling materials.	Riggers.	Area where the scaffold is to be constructed must be checked for overhead obstructions when planning the works, this includes looking for overhead power lines. No works should be carried out where there is a risk of contact with overhead power lines from works including plant operations and movement of materials (such as scaffold tube). In the event of any concerns re proximity of works to overhead power lines, the Supervisor MUST discuss hazard control measures with Site Manager (as appropriate) – and ensure that such works are adequately planned and managed to ensure that there is no risk of contact or arcing from overhead power lines. Robust fencing, signage and / or poles and bunting may be required in such circumstances.

Risk Assessment Guidance

Fragile roof working.	Falls from height/fatality.	Riggers.	Supervisor to establish a safe working method, which may include the use of: - Youngman boards, span decks, roof ladders, barriers, fully boarding. Fall arrest equipment must be used where operatives are not working from a boarded area with handrails. When working above sets all surfaces must be considered fragile surfaces and should not be used as load bearing.
Fallen casualty being suspended by fall protection equipment.	Suspension Syncope, Asphyxiation etc.	Riggers.	Rescue to be undertaken as per the Health and Safety rescue procedure. (Rescue requirements to be considered within task-specific risk assessment documentation for complex scaffolds).
Work at height in poor light levels.	Falls from height/fatality.	Riggers.	Work at height to be undertaken either in good levels of daylight or with adequate task lighting. When stage lighting is being tested the supervisor must decide if it is safe to continue work.
Proximity to hazardous substances (e.g paint spraying). Possible contamination due to Asbestos Containing Materials (ACMs).	Adjacent works. Existing structures.	Riggers and those within the area.	When working on sets where materials or finishes are being applied the supervisor must check if these present any hazard to the riggers - they must then decide if it is safe to continue work. Hazard-specific PPE (such as Respiratory Protective masks) may be required – the supervisor is responsible for ensuring that these are of a type suitable for the hazard and that they are used competently. The appointed Health and Safety Personnel should be consulted if in doubt about suitable forms of PPE / RPE. Where the rigging will be supported from, fixed to or may cause damage to the existing structure of a building, the supervisor must check with the property owner if there are hazardous materials present including asbestos. Where they are not sure or are advised that hazardous materials or ACMS may be present then works must be stopped.Appointed Health and Safety personnel to be advised immediately.
Electrical safety	Faulty equipment. Lightning strike.	Riggers and those within the area.	All equipment installed to the scaffold structure should be tested prior to fitting and in good condition. Scaffold structures should be bonded, external structures must be bonded and a certificate supplied to the Company.
Accidents	First aid and medical cover.	Riggers.	The company must ensure that where rigging is taking place (particularly any works off ground level), suitable medical cover is in place. Make sure you are aware of the first aid provisions in place. All accidents & near misses must be reported to your Supervisor

Risk Assessment Guidance

All persons working with this equipment or within close vicinity must sign and show that they have read and understood the risk assessment guidance and that they will follow the above control measures set out whilst working.

Additional Guidance	**COSHH Assessment**	**Method Statement**	**Other (Specify)**
Working at Height Manual Handling	**N/A**	**Required**	**Only trained persons are allowed to operate this equipment. Working at Height permit may be required**
Name			
Signed			Date