



Risk Assessment

IMS Form048
Issue 01 Dated Oct 2020

Operation / Task:	Mould Eradication	Name of Assessor:	Rhys Milton
Reference:	RA034	Date of Assessment:	02.01.2024
Persons at Risk:	ASW Employees/ Other Contractors/ Members of the Public	Reviewed by	R. Milton
Location:	ASW Health and Safety Assessment 2024	Review date	31.12.2024

Ref	Activity	Hazard	Risk	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Control Measures	Post-Control Risk Rating			Comment
				L	S	LxS		L	S	LxS	
1	Removing Mould from Buildings	Falling from Height (person)	Serious injury or even fatal injury	5	5	25	Personnel must be competent (with relevant instruction/training) to use the equipment. Ladders will carry an identification mark and should be inspected regularly (monthly). Pre-user checks to take place by the operative before use. Pre-User checks to consider, where applicable, the condition of: Stiles / Feet/ Rungs/ Locking Mechanism/ Stepladder Platform. Defective or damaged equipment must be removed from use and defects reported immediately. Suitable PPE to be worn for task including Hardhat, Hi-vis vest, safety boots. Ladders will only be used for light work of short duration, or where existing features on site cannot be altered. Ladders must be suitable for the intended use, i.e. are strong and robust enough for the job. HSE recommends British Standard (BS) Class 1 'Industrial' or BS EN 131 ladders for use at work. Any surface upon which a ladder rests shall be stable, firm, of sufficient strength and of suitable composition safely to support the ladder so that its rungs or steps remain horizontal, and any loading intended to be placed on it. Leaning ladders shall be placed at the correct angle i.e. 75° or a ratio 4:1. A portable ladder shall be prevented from slipping during use by - (a) securing the stiles at or near their upper or lower ends; (b) footing at the base. Interlocking and extension ladders should be prevented from moving relative to each other whilst in use. Do not overload – consider workers' weight and the equipment or materials before working at height. One person only. Users working from a ladder must not over-reach or 'jump' the ladder to reposition it. Do not work off the top three rungs, and try to make sure the ladder extends at least 1 m (three rungs) above where you are working. Face ladder at all times when climbing/dismounting. Maintain three points of contact when climbing (this means a hand and two feet) and wherever possible at the work position.	1	5	5	



Risk Assessment

IMS Form048
Issue 01 Dated Oct 2020

Operation / Task:	Mould Eradication	Name of Assessor:	Rhys Milton
Reference:	RA034	Date of Assessment:	02.01.2024
Persons at Risk:	ASW Employees/ Other Contractors/ Members of the Public	Reviewed by	R. Milton
Location:	ASW Health and Safety Assessment 2024	Review date	31.12.2024

Ref	Activity	Hazard	Risk	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Control Measures	Post-Control Risk Rating			Comment
				L	S	LxS		L	S	LxS	
		Falling Object/ Material	Serious injury or even fatal injury	4	5	20	Heavy loads must not be carried either ascending or descending ladders/stepladders. Avoid holding items when climbing (consider use of tool belt).	1	5	5	
		Arcing or contact with overhead cables or other overhead obstructions	Operatives suffering severe burns or fatal electric shock	4	5	20	Do not work within 6 m horizontally of any overhead power line, unless it has been made dead or it is protected with insulation. Use a non-conductive ladder (eg fibreglass or timber) for any electrical work	1	5	5	
		Manual Handling (pushing and pulling loads)	Musculo-skeletal injury. Sprains, sprains & subluxations	4	4	16	Implement the TILE risk assessment principle: Task – What is involved (push/pull/twist/obstacles) Individual(s) - Suitably fit, willing and able Load – Heavy, hot, awkward, stable or sharp Environment – Free from obstruction and changes in height, level etc. Good handling techniques are essential in the prevention of injury from manual handling operations. The correct method of lifting is to use the strong leg and thigh muscles and to maintain the natural shape of the spine throughout the lift. Two-man lift to be used if load is heavy or awkward in shape/length. Test to see if the load is likely to fall apart when lifted, or if the contents within the load may be subject to unexpected movements with sudden displacement of the weight. Use a lifting aid where possible. Operatives should be trained in the methods of kinetic lifting and handling techniques	1	4	4	
		Volatile contents	Musculo-skeletal injury. Sprains, sprains & subluxations. Burns/ cuts and abrasions	4	4	16	Establish whether the load is hot or cold, volatile or if it has any sharp edges or corners.	1	4	4	
		Loads at low level Loads at high level	Musculo-skeletal injury. Sprains, sprains & subluxations	4	4	16	Loads shall be positioned mechanically, as close as possible to its final position, to reduce the distance for manual handling. Ensure sufficient space for movement/ correct lifting techniques. Avoid twisting/stooping/reaching above head height where possible.	1	4	4	

<u>Likelihood</u>	<u>Severity</u>	<u>Risk factor</u> (Likelihood x Severity)	
1 = Highly unlikely	1 = Insignificant	High Risk = 15-25	Unacceptable Risk. If Post Control risk, work must not commence.
2 = Unlikely	2 = Injury (first aid, no lost time)	Medium Risk = 8-12	If Post Control risk, high level of discipline required & monitoring to consider further controls where possible
3 = Possible	3 = Lost time injury	Low Risk = 1-6	Acceptable Risk assuming all controls in place effectively and workforce aware
4 = Probable	4 = Major injury / disabling condition		
5 = Inevitable	5 = Fatality		