



Risk Assessment

IMS Form048
Issue 01 Dated Oct 2020

Operation / Task:	Celler Pump Out	Name of Assessor:	Rhys Milton
Reference:	RA035	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				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.				
				5	5	25		1	5	5	



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				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/stempladders. 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, strains & 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, strains & 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, strains & 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	



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				L	S	LxS		L	S	LxS	
		Sharp edges	Cuts and abrasion	4	4	16	Establish whether the load is hot or cold, or if it has any sharp edges or corners.	1	4	4	
		Excessive distance	Musculo-skeletal injury. Strains, sprains & subluxations	4	4	16	Where possible, temporary resting facilities for the load to be designated / constructed	1	4	4	
		Inappropriate Use	Minor or serious personal injury to operator and others	4	5	20	Operatives must be trained and competent to use the tool. The tool must be appropriate for the task. Tools shall only to be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, which should be available. Inexperienced power tools users should be supervised or observed when first using an unfamiliar item of equipment or in an unfamiliar environment. Power tools should be securely stored when not in use. Operatives shall wear appropriate PPE including impact eye protection(face shield where necessary), hard hat, appropriate gloves, non-slip anti static boots. Appropriate personal protective equipment, such as safety glasses with protection Pre-user checks to take place by competent person daily. All portable equipment to be PAT tested every six months.	1	5	5	
		Electricity	Electric burns or Shock to operator or other workers	4	5	20	Do not use Power Tools in wet conditions unless suitable for use. Check condition of lead and plug before use. Use 110v or battery tools or RCD where practicable. Check for hidden/buried cables before drilling/diggin etc (refer to RA020). All portable equipment to be PAT tested every six months. Electricity power source should be dead – tested as dead before works commencement. Locked out and Tagged Out so others are aware of ongoing works. Permit to Work system to be followed where applicable. Appropriate PPE to be worn and where necessary extra precautions should be taken (i.e. rubber mat). Seek Emergency Help if person suffers electric shock and burns	1	5	5	
		Flammable/explosive atmosphere	Fire-Explosion – severe burns or fatality to operator and other workers	4	5	20	Do not use heat generating equipment without Permit. Do not work near flammables, compressed gases, in explosive atmospheres or confined spaces without specialist advice.	1	5	5	
		Moving Parts	Entanglement leading to severe injuries to operator	4	4	16	Loose clothing, jewellery and long hair to be kept clear of moving parts. Use guards where appropriate.	1	4	4	



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		Flying debris, etc.	Eye, hand or facial injury to operator or other workers/contractors	4	4	16	Use appropriate PPE including protective eyewear or face shield and gloves (where appropriate). Use guards where appropriate. Keep a safe distance from other operatives when using power tools. Isolate area with barriers, tape etc. where necessary.	1	4	4	
		Noise	Hearing damage to operator and other workers	4	5	20	Refer to Risk Assessment RA 013 Noise. Personnel must wear PPE if they are performing a noisy task or working near a noisy activity. Advise nearby persons of Noisy work activities prior to taking place so they can apply hearing protection.	1	5	5	
		Vibration	Hand/Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS) Carpal Tunnel Syndrome to operator	4	5	20	Refer to Risk Assessment RA012. Select power tools with lowest vibration levels. Minimise the time individuals use the equipment (e.g. job rotation). Restrict use of vibration inducing tools to recommended times (see, manufacturer's information). Ensure tools are properly stored, maintained and used according to manufacturer's instructions.	1	5	5	
		Ergonomic	Musculo-skeletal injury to operator	3	3	9	Ensure there is adequate room to do the job. Minimise the time individuals use heavy equipment (e.g. job rotation). Use jigs and suspension systems to assist the handling of heavy equipment (e.g. large grinders). Wear safety footwear unless feet protected by other means (e.g. sitting at a bench).	1	3	3	
		Slips, Trips, Falls	Minor or Major injury or fatal injury to operator	3	3	9	Refer to Risk Assessment RA009. Ensure work area is free from trailing cables, tools, materials, debris and spills. All work should be from a suitable and stable work platform. The use of ladders restricted to trained users – Refer to Risk Assessment RA001.	1	3	3	
		Dust	Respiratory illness Reduced visibility Skin irritation to operator and other workers in area	4	5	20	Refer to Risk Assessment RA014. Appropriate PPE to be worn including eye protection and RPE (Use an appropriate well fitting dust mask – p3 filter) and gloves. Increase ventilation to work area (e.g. open windows, temporary extract etc.) Stop working if visibility is noticeably reduced. Clean work area regularly (e.g. wet sweep, vacuum, wash down).	1	5	5	
		Air line detaching or bursting	Eye/face injury Distraction to operator	3	4	16	Check condition and connections of air-line before use. Ensure air-line is not on a traffic route (pedestrian or vehicular).	1	4	4	

