



Risk Assessment

IMS Form048
Issue 01 Dated Oct 2020

Operation / Task:	Dismantle and Erecting of Fencing	Name of Assessor:	Rhys Milton
Assessment Ref:	RA038	Date of Assessment:	02.01.2024
Persons at Risk:	ASW Employees	Reviewed by	R. Milton
Location / Area:	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	Dismantle and Erection of Fencing Manual handling	Heavy /Awkward shaped loads	Musculo-skeletal injury. Strains, 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. Strains, 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. Strains, 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	
		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	
		Obstructions & hurdles on route	Slips, Trips and Falls	4	4	16	Area of lift and route along which the load is to be transported, shall be well lit, with non-slip surface and clear of any slip/trip/fall hazards.	1	4	4	



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	Housekeeping	Housekeeping Slips trips and falls to employees and general public.	Lacerations, abrasions fractures, sprains, subluxations	3	5	15	Keep all materials stacked properly and out of walkways. Remove waste material to designated skips regularly. Ensure adequate access lighting is available. Keep cables and trailing leads up off the floor. Set up exclusion zones around work activities (barrier off) that create trip hazards which cannot be eliminated. Inspect access/egress routes regularly to ensure no obstructions	1	5	5	
		Unsuitable/ Damaged Tools	Personal injury of operative or person adjacent, failure of tool	4	4	16	Operatives must be trained and competent to use the hand tool. Operatives shall wear appropriate PPE including impact eye protection and head protection and gloves. Tools must be fit for purpose, appropriate to the environment and in good working order. Pre-user checks to take place by the operator to ensure tool is not damaged. Any damaged tools should be repaired or replaced immediately.	1	5	5	
		Sharp Blades (e.g. knives/ saw)	Cut injury to operative or person adjacent	4	4	16	Open-bladed knives, screwdrivers and other sharp tools are to be carried and used so as not to cause injury to the user or others. Tools should be maintained to ensure edges are sharp requiring less force when cutting. Appropriate body positioning to be maintained when using sharp blades along with appropriate PPE to protect from cuts (e.g. appropriate gloves).	1	5	5	
		Flying particles	Eye damage to operative or person adjacent	4	3	12	Eye protection is to be provided and used whenever work is done using cold chisels, drills, grinders or other tools where there is a risk of flying particles or pieces of the tool breaking off.	1	5	5	
		Strike injuries	Injuries to hands of operative	4	3	12	Appropriate body positioning to be maintained and PPE (including appropriate gloves) to be worn where there is a risk of striking hands e.g. use of hammer and chisel	1	5	5	
		Electricity	Electric burns or fatal electrocution to operatives and others in area	4	5	20	Electrical source should be isolated where possible prior to works commencement. Insulated tools must be used where there is a possibility of live electrical work.	1	5	5	
		Fire	Serious burns or death to operative and others in area	4	5	20	Non-ferrous (spark-free) tools are to be used in flammable atmospheres	1	5	5	



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	Use of Portable Power Tools including Circular saws, jigsaws, drills, hammer-drills, sanders, grinders, routers	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. protectionAppropriate personal protective equipment, such as safety glasses with 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/digging 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	
		Flying debris, swarf 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	



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		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	
		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	
		Tool jamming or binding	Wrist/hand injury to operator	3	3	9	Check tool is appropriate for the job and used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Trained operators only (or under strict supervision). Ensure tools are maintained according to manufacturer's instructions.	1	3	3	

[illegible]