

Canal: Derby and Sandiacre Canal	Borrowwash East Sub-section		<i>All work to be carried out with accordance with HSE Guidance note HSG150</i>
Work Location: Borrowwash Bottom Lock	Operation: Lock Restoration	RA Sheet No: 1 of 14	Date Task Starts: 20 th July 2019

This risk assessment consists of two sections:

- Part A – General Risk Assessments; and
- Part B – Site-Specific Risk Assessments.

The general assessments cover the regular actions and tasks that can occur on all canal camps. However, each item needs to be checked, amended if necessary and confirmed as applicable to this camp.

The site-specific assessments cover the actions required for tasks being conducted on this camp. They may be tasks that are conducted on most camps but each camp can have different considerations for these tasks; eg: laying bricks may be from a boat or scaffolding and not firm ground.

The layout of the risk assessment allows it to be read piecemeal, i.e. only relevant sections need to be communicated to volunteers engaged in that activity.

Space is available to add hazards, but the reverse of the sheets can be used if there is not enough space on the sheet.

I have reviewed the general risk assessments in Part A and applied amendments and / or additions.					
Reviewer	M Bradley	Role	IWA Technical Support Officer	Date	9 th July 2019

List of Sections		See Also:	Final Risk Level	
Part A	GENERAL	Add reference to toolbox talks, guidance notes, local society documents	L, M H with colour coding	
1	Accommodation	Toolbox talk (catering accommodation)	L	M
2	Unloading the catering kit	Toolbox talk (packing catering cooker)	L	
3	Travelling to and from site		L	M
4	Arrival on site	Toolbox talks(slips trips and falls, ground conditions)	L	M
5	Keeping the public safe	Toolbox talk (the public)	M	
6	Setting up the gazebo	Toolbox talk (setting up the gazebo)	L	
7	Setting up and using the Burco	Toolbox talk (brew kit and welfare) COSHH assessment 5	L	
8	Unloading the trailer	Toolbox talk (manual handling) CRT video	L	
9	Working near water	Toolbox talk (working near water)	M	
10	Working at height	Toolbox talks (working at height, scaffolding, mobile scaffold tower) Guidance note working at height	M	
11	Storage of materials	Toolbox talk (materials storage and handling)	L	M
12	Use of hand tools		L	
13	Cleaning bricks and similar materials for re-use	Toolbox talk (construction dust)	L	
14	Use of machinery and power tools (other than plant)	Toolbox talks (brick saws, brushcutters, hand arm vibration, noise) Guidance note	L	M
15	Use of plant	Toolbox talks (plant, banksman, banksman signals)	M	
16	Refuelling machinery and plant	Toolbox talk (oil spill kits) COSHH assessments 1, 2	L	
17	Setting up and using the mixer	Toolbox talks (mixing with a cement mixer, using a diesel mixer, using an electric mixer)	L	
18	Mixing mortar (including lime) and concrete	COSHH assessments 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10	L	M
19	Laying bricks and blocks	COSHH assessments 12, 13	L	M
20	Moving and laying coping stones	COSHH assessment 20	L	M
Part B	SITE-SPECIFIC			
21	Excavate and rebuild approach and towpath walls, repair sleepers on towpath wall	Toolbox talks (working at height, plant, mixing cement with a cement mixer, using an electric mixer) Guidance note (working at height) COSHH assessments 1, 2, 3, 7, 10, 12	L	M
22	Laying coping stones to the top of the walls (working from scaffold)	Toolbox talks (working at height, mixing cement with a cement mixer, using an electric mixer, Scaffolding) Guidance note (working at height) COSHH assessments 3, 7, 10, 20	M	
23	Repairs to coping stones, working from a scaffold tower	Toolbox talks (working at height, mixing cement with a cement mixer, using an electric mixer, scaffold towers) guidance note (working at height) COSHH assessments 4, 7, 10, 16, 18	L	M
24	Landscaping locksides	Toolbox talk (manual handling)	L	M
25	Vegetation clearance	Toolbox talk (brushcutters) COSHH assessment 1	L	M

Likelihood (L):

1	EU	Extremely Unlikely
2	U	Unlikely
3	L	Likely
4	VL	Very Likely
5	AC	Almost Certain

Severity (S):

1	NM	Near Miss
2	FAC	First Aid required
3	>3d	Time off work more than 3 days
4	MI	Major Injury
5	F	Fatal

Risk Level = LxS

Risk Level High / Medium / Low

AC	5	10	15	20	25
VL	4	8	12	16	20
L	3	6	9	12	15
UL	2	4	6	8	10
EU	1	2	3	4	5
	NM	FAC	>3D	MI	F

No.	TASK	HAZARD	WHO IS EXPOSED AND HOW	RISK LEVEL				CONTROL MEASURES	NEW RISK LEVEL				FURTHER ACTION
				L	S	R	RL		L	S	R	RL	
1.1	Accommodation	Kitchen	Cook, volunteers. Cuts, burns and scalds	2	2	4	M	Restrict access to kitchen, cook plus nominated helper. Use oven gloves / mits when handling hot utensils. Do not place sharp knives in washing up bowls.	1	2	2	L	
1.2		Spillages	Cook, volunteers. Slips, trips and falls.	2	2	4	M	Keep floors dry, Pick up spilled food. Keep kitchen tidy.	1	2	2	L	
1.3		Food	Volunteers. illness	2	2	4	M	Keep a check on dates on food packages. Camp-designated cook to have Food Hygiene Level 2 certification. Cook to be aware of allergies and not to mix food / utensils	1	2	2	L	
1.4		Showers and Toilets	Volunteers. Slips, trips and falls.	3	2	6	M	Keep floors as dry as possible. Keep areas tidy. Use anti-slip mats where possible. Don't run in changing areas.	1	2	2	L	
1.5		Boot / wet clothes store	Volunteers. Slips, trips and falls.	2	2	4	M	Keep floors as dry as possible. Keep areas tidy.	1	2	2	L	
2.1	Unloading and loading the catering kit	Heavy and / or awkward items.	Volunteers. Musculo-skeletal and impact injuries.	4	3	12	H	Use appropriate number of volunteers for each item. Co-ordinate lifting. Only use volunteers capable of lifting the load. Keep carrying distances to a minimum.	1	3	3	L	Monitor lifting techniques. Monitor items to ensure they are not left in an unstable position.

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				L	S	R	RL		L	S	R	RL	
								Avoid twisting with a load. Unload the trailer in order so that unsupported items do not fall.					
3.1	Travelling to and from site	Motor vehicles	Volunteers. Breakdown, collision with other vehicles	2	3	6	M	Properly maintained vehicle. Carry out vehicle checks before driving.	1	3	3	L	
3.2		Weather	Volunteers. Vehicle collision, loss of control	3	5	15	H	Check weather conditions before travelling. Clear screens to ensure good visibility. Check traffic reports on the radio. Ensure lights are in full working order in case of poor visibility	1	5	5	M	Monitor weather conditions, road conditions and adjust driving to suit. Monitor traffic reports.
3.3		Poor light	Volunteers. Vehicle collision, loss of control.	2	5	10	H	Check vehicle before driving make sure lights are working and properly adjusted. Carry spare bulbs. Adjust driving to suit light conditions. Plan the journey to travel in daylight.	1	5	5	M	Monitor light conditions.
3.4		Uneven ground poor ground conditions	Volunteers. Vehicle collision, loss of control	3	5	15	H	Check with locals about unmade road conditions. Avoid unmade roads after poor weather conditions. Avoid unmade roads if you are not sure about ground conditions.	1	5	5	M	Monitor weather conditions while on site and judge whether the situation is worsening.
3.5		Volunteers	Driver. Distraction while driving leading to loss of control.	3	5	15	H	Ensure volunteers use seat belts and don't move about vehicle during travel. Ensure volunteers refrain from attracting driver's attention. Ensure volunteers do not participate in rowdy behaviour.	1	5	5	M	
4.1	Arrival on site	Traffic	Volunteers, visitors, public. Impact injury from moving vehicles.	4	5	20	H	Ensure there is adequate space off road for people. Do not stand or work on the access track. Watch out for other vehicles in the parking area	1	5	5	M	
4.2		Weather	Volunteers, visitors. Effects of cold, heat,	4	1	4	M	Wear appropriate clothing to suit weather conditions. Use sunscreen on exposed skin on hot sunny days.	1	1	1	L	Monitor weather conditions during the work day

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				L	S	R	RL		L	S	R	RL	
			precipitation.					Take hot / cold drinks and food as appropriate. Establish a shelter for people.					
4.3		Uneven ground	Volunteers, visitors, public. Slips, trips and falls.	4	2	8	M	Avoid vegetation and puddles that may hide changes in ground conditions. Wear appropriate footwear. Establish pedestrian routes.	1	2	2	L	
4.4		Animals	Volunteers. Attack, stings and bites.	3	3	9	M	Don't disturb insect nests. Exercise caution when approaching dogs off lead Wear long clothing.	1	3	3	L	
4.5		Contaminated material	Volunteers. Skin, eye irritation. Puncture wounds from needles, glass. Disease from faeces.	3	3	9	M	Avoid contact with unknown materials. Wear gloves. Avoid contact with face and eyes with dirty hands. Do not handle needles or glass. Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking. Cover open wounds.	1	3	3	L	
5.1	Keeping the public safe	Site activities	Public. Injury from moving plant and site wide hazards	3	5	15	H	Erect barriers to keep the public out of site area. Set up warning signs. Use banksmen to stop and isolate plant when members of the public are adjacent to the site All plant parked up and isolated out of working hours. Cover excavations out of working hours	1	5	5	M	
6.1	Set up Gazebo	Gazebo	Volunteers. Entrapment injury.	3	1	3	L	Provide instruction on setting up Gazebo. Keep hands and fingers away from items that may trap them.	1	1	1	L	
6.2		Gazebo	Volunteers. Musculo-skeletal strains and sprains due to manual handling.	3	2	6	M	Use 4 volunteers to set up gazebo. Co-ordinate lifting. Only use volunteers capable of lifting the load.	1	2	2	L	
7.1	Set up and using the Burco	Burco	Volunteers. Musculo-skeletal	3	2	6	M	Use 2 volunteers to set up Burco. Provide instruction for setting up Burco.	1	2	2	L	

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				L	S	R	RL		L	S	R	RL	
			strains and sprains due to manual handling.					Locate Burco on level ground. Fill Burco after setting up.					
7.2		Hot Water and steam	Volunteers. Burns and scalds	3	1	3	L	Instruct volunteers in correct use of Burco. Avoid handling Burco during water heating. Take care when filling to avoid splashes of hot water. Avoid removing lid when water is boiling. Take care when emptying the Burco at the end of the day and packing away hot equipment.	1	1	1	L	Monitor water level in Burco.
8.1	Unloading trailer	Tools and equipment	Volunteers. Manual handling injury.	3	2	6	M	Only use volunteers capable of lifting the load. Avoid stretching and twisting when moving equipment.	1	2	2	L	
8.2		Tools and equipment	Volunteers. Entrapment, impact injury	3	2	6	M	Unload the trailer in order. Only remove straps from the item being unloaded to avoid other items accidentally falling. Wear gloves and appropriate footwear.	1	2	2	L	
9.1	Working near water	Water	Volunteers. Weil's Disease	3	5	15	H	Awareness of Weil's Disease and carry warning card. Avoid contact with standing water. Cover cuts and open wounds. Avoid touching mouth, nose or eyes. Wash hands before eating, drinking or smoking.	1	5	5	M	
10.1	Working at height	Ground	Volunteers. Falls from height.	4	5	20	H	Avoid unprotected edges. Take care when working close to unprotected edges to avoid overbalancing. Face unprotected edges. No lone working	1	5	5	M	
10.2		Falling objects	Volunteers. Impact injuries.	4	4	16	H	Avoid working beneath areas where work is being carried out. Wear head protection when appropriate.	1	4	4	M	Monitor any work being carried out at height and avoid walking beneath it.
10.3		Structural collapse	Volunteers. Impact injury	2	5	10	H	Avoid unsupported structures. Keep away from edges.	1	5	5	M	Monitor condition of structures. Monitor weather conditions.

No.	TASK	HAZARD	WHO IS EXPOSED AND HOW	RISK LEVEL				CONTROL MEASURES	NEW RISK LEVEL				FURTHER ACTION
				L	S	R V	RL		L	S	R V	RL	
			from collapsing structure, falls and entrapment				H	No lone working				M	Monitor vehicle and plant movements near work site
10.4		Ground openings (these may be hidden by vegetation)	Volunteers. Impact injuries from falls	3	4	12	H	Identify any ground openings. Provide protection to ground openings, fencing or boarding over. Work towards any openings. No lone working.	1	4	4	M	
10.5		Scaffold	Volunteers. Impact and entrapment injury from scaffold collapse.	2	5	10	H	Check scaffold safety check tag. Do not adjust the scaffold for any work. Do not overload the scaffold platform.	1	5	5	M	Monitor activities on the scaffolding
10.6		Scaffold	Volunteers. Impact and entrapment injury from scaffold collapse.	2	5	10	H	Check scaffold safety check tag. Do not adjust the scaffold for any work. Do not overload the scaffold platform.	1	5	5	M	Monitor activities on the scaffolding
11.1	Storage of materials	Materials	Volunteers. Manual handling injury.	3	2	6	M	Use mechanical means to unload where possible. Only use volunteers capable of lifting the load. Take breaks to avoid fatigue.	1	2	2	L	
11.2		Materials	Volunteers, Entrapment, impact injury from falling stockpiles.	3	3	9	M	Store materials on level ground. Place materials on pallets, timber battens etc to avoid entrapment with the ground. Place loose materials in suitable bunkers or storage bins.	1	3	3	L	
11.3		Ground	Volunteers. Falls from climbing onto stored materials	3	4	12	H	Do not climb on stacked materials. Use plant to lift materials to ground level.	1	4	4	M	
12.1	Use of hand tools	Hand tools	Volunteers. Cuts, grazes, impact injury.	3	2	6	M	Use the right tool for the job. Provide training in how to use the tools. Make sure the tool is maintained with no loose parts. Wear gloves.	1	2	2	L	

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				L	S	R	RL		L	S	R	RL	
12.2		Hand tools	Volunteers. Manual handling injury	3	2	6	M	Use the right tool for the job. Provide training in how to use the tools. Make sure the tool is sharpened if appropriate. Take breaks to avoid fatigue	1	2	2	L	Monitor volunteers to make sure breaks are taken
13.1	Cleaning bricks and similar materials for re-use	Dust	Volunteers. Respiratory problems and dermatitis	3	3	9	M	Carry out cleaning in a well ventilated area away from other activities. Wear gloves and dust masks. Provide training in the correct techniques.	1	3	3	L	
13.2		Flying debris and dust	Volunteers, Impact injury, eye injury	2	2	4	M	Work away from other workers Wear gloves, eye protection and dust mask. Wear long clothing.	1	2	2	L	Monitor debris generation
14.1	Use of machinery and power tools (other than plant)	Power tools	Volunteers. Cuts, grazes, impact injury.	3	2	6	M	Use the right tool for the job. Provide training in how to use the tools. Make sure the tool is sharpened if appropriate. Wear gloves.	1	2	2	L	
14.2		Power tools	Volunteers. Manual handling injury	3	2	6	M	Use the right tool for the job. Provide training in how to use the tools. Make sure the tools is sharpened if appropriate. Take breaks to avoid fatigue	1	2	2	L	Monitor volunteers to make sure breaks are taken
14.3		Power tools	Volunteers. Musculo-skeletal injury due to vibration	3	4	12	H	Use the right tool for the job. Ensure the tool is properly maintained. Review the vibration data for the tool and limit time spent using the tool. Provide training in the use of the tool.	1	4	4	M	Monitor volunteers to make sure they do not exceed the exposure time. (brushcutter new 8.5m/s ² , exposure limit 3hrs max use per 8 hours. Bricksaw new 3.6m/s ² , exposure limit 8 hours)
14.4		Power tools	Volunteers. Hearing damage from noise	3	4	12	H	Use the right tool for the job. Make sure tool is properly maintained Use ear defenders Provide warning signs.	1	4	4	M	
14.5		Flying debris and dust, when brick cutting.	Volunteers, Impact injury, eye injury, dust	2	2	4	M	Work away from other workers Use dust suppression, such as water. Wear gloves, eye protection and	1	2	2	L	Monitor debris generation and dust

No.	TASK	HAZARD	WHO IS EXPOSED AND HOW	RISK LEVEL				CONTROL MEASURES	NEW RISK LEVEL				FURTHER ACTION
				L	S	R V	RL		L	S	R V	RL	
								dust mask. Wear long clothing.					
15.1	Use of plant	Plant	Volunteers. Vehicle impact injury	3	5	15	H	Only use authorised staff for plant operation Use banksman to stop and isolate plant or pedestrians Segregate plant and pedestrian routes. Make volunteers aware of plant working Wear Hi-Viz clothing Set up warning signs	1	5	5	M	
15.2		Reversing plant	Volunteers. Impact with people and objects, possible overturning of plant	3	4	12	H	Use authorised plant operators Travel at a speed that is suitable for the conditions. Look in the direction of travel Use plant that has a reversing beacon or bleeper Wear hi-viz clothing	1	4	4	M	
15.3		Uneven ground	Volunteers. Injury due to plant overturning	3	5	15	H	Use authorised plant operators Travel at a speed that is suitable for the conditions. Look in the direction of travel	1	5	5	M	
15.4		Plant	Volunteers. Hearing damage from noise	3	4	12	H	Ensure plant is properly maintained. Ensure engine covers are in place. Use banksman to signal operator.	1	4	4	M	
16.1	Refuelling machinery and plant	Fuel and oil	Volunteers. Skin irritation when refuelling	3	2	6	M	Use funnels when refuelling and filling with oil. Wear gloves.	1	2	2	L	
16.2		Fuel and oil	Environment, pollution	4	3	12	H	Refuel in designated area. Fully bund fuel store. Use drip trays for static plant Use funnels when refuelling. Spill kits available.	1	3	3	L	
17.1	Setting up the mixer	Mixer	Volunteers. Manual handling injury.	3	2	6	M	Only use volunteers capable of lifting the load. Avoid stretching and twisting when positioning the mixer. Place the mixer close to the materials.	1	2	2	L	
17.2		Mixer	Volunteers. Entrapment,	3	2	6	M	Set the mixer up on a level surface. Keep hands and fingers away from	1	2	2	L	

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				L	S	R	RL		L	S	R	RL	
			impact injury					where they can be trapped.					
18.1	Mixing mortar and concrete	Cement / lime mortar.	Volunteers. Skin and eye irritation	4	3	12	H	Train volunteers how to mix materials. Provide COSHH assessment Wear eye protection, long sleeves and gloves. Do not stand in front of mixer drum when splashes are likely. Avoid contact with cement / lime	1	3	3	L	
18.2		Cement / Lime and sand dust	Volunteers, public. Respiratory problems	4	4	16	H	Site mixer in designated area away from other activities and public. Provide screens in windy conditions. Place materials in mixer drum in a controlled manner. Wear dust masks Provide training in use of dust masks	1	4	4	M	Monitor wind conditions
18.3		Wash water	Environment. Pollution	4	2	8	M	Collect wash water from mixer. Allow solids to settle before disposing of water	1	2	2	L	
18.4		Cement / sand. Emptying full mixer	Volunteers. Manual handling injury	3	3	9	M	Place materials close to mixer to reduce travel distance. Avoid excessive twisting and lifting. Take regular breaks to avoid fatigue. Training in correct use of mixer and control during emptying.	1	3	3	L	Monitor volunteers for signs of fatigue.
18.5		Mixer / spade	Volunteers. Impact and entrapment from spade catching inside the mixer drum	3	2	6	M	Training in correct use of mixer. Do not allow the spade to enter the mixer drum during operation.	1	2	2	L	
19.1	Laying bricks and blocks	Bricks / blocks	Volunteers. Manual handling injury	3	3	9	M	Provide manual handling training. Avoid twisting and bending excessively when laying bricks / blocks. Limit time spent brick / blocks laying. Take breaks to avoid fatigue.	1	3	3	L	Monitor volunteers for signs of fatigue.
19.2		Cement / lime mortar.	Volunteers. Skin and eye	4	3	12	H	Train volunteers how to use materials.	1	3	3	L	

No.	TASK	HAZARD	WHO IS EXPOSED AND HOW	RISK LEVEL				CONTROL MEASURES	NEW RISK LEVEL				FURTHER ACTION
				L	S	R V	RL		L	S	R V	RL	
			irritation					Provide COSHH assessment Wear eye protection, long sleeves and gloves. Avoid skin contact with cement / lime mortar.					
19.3		Dust when cutting bricks or blocks	Volunteers, public. Respiratory problems	4	4	16	H	Cut bricks / blocks in designated area away from public areas. Provide screens in windy conditions. Wear dust masks Provide training in use of dust masks	1	4	4	M	Monitor weather conditions
20.1	Laying coping stones	Bricks / blocks	Volunteers. Manual handling injury	3	3	9	M	Use mechanical aids for heavy stones. Provide manual handling training. Avoid twisting and bending excessively when laying coping stones. Limit time spent stone laying. Take breaks to avoid fatigue.	1	3	3	L	Monitor volunteers for signs of fatigue.
20.2		Cement / lime mortar.	Volunteers. Skin and eye irritation	4	3	12	H	Train volunteers how to use materials. Provide COSHH assessment Wear eye protection, long sleeves and gloves. Avoid skin contact with cement / lime mortar.	1	3	3	L	
20.3		Dust when cutting stones	Volunteers, public. Respiratory problems	4	4	16	H	Cut stones in designated area away from public areas. Provide screens in windy conditions. Wear dust masks Provide training in use of dust masks	1	4	4	M	Monitor weather conditions
21.1	Excavate and rebuild approach and towpath walls. Repair sleepers on towpath wall	Plant	Volunteers, public Impact injury when travelling along towpath	3	4	12	H	Use banksman to stop and isolate plant when pedestrians are on the towpath or stop pedestrians until plant has passed.	1	4	4	M	
21.2		Plant	Operator, volunteers. Entrapment if plant overturns	3	5	15	H	Use trained operators. Don't drive plant on uneven ground Drive down slopes with bucket near ground level. Wear seat belt when operating	1	5	5	M	

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				L	S	R	RL		L	S	R	RL	
								plant. Ensure pedestrians are in a safe zone when driving plant					
21.3		Wall	Volunteers. Entrapment following wall collapse	2	4	8	M	Carry out any demolition in a controlled manner starting from the top. Avoid leaving the wall in an unstable condition (use props if necessary) Don't undermine wall during excavation	1	4	4	M	Monitor wall condition and work away from unstable sections.
21.4		Stone blocks and timber sleepers	Volunteers. Manual handling injuries	4	3	12	H	Only lift stones that can be managed. Use two person lift for large stones Use mechanical means of lifting stones where necessary Avoid bending and twisting when moving stones Take frequent breaks to avoid fatigue	1	3	3	L	Monitor volunteers to ensure they take sufficient breaks
21.5		Ground	Volunteers. Falls from height	3	4	12	H	Only work from canal bed, not top of wall	1	4	4	M	
21.6		Falling objects	Volunteers. Impact injuries	3	3	9	M	Don't store materials or tools at the top of the wall or towpath	1	3	3	L	
21.7		Tools	Volunteers, public. Slips trips and falls	3	3	9	M	Don't leave tools on towpath or other pedestrian routes	1	3	3	L	
22.1	Laying coping stone to the top of the walls (working from scaffold)	Stones	Volunteers. Manual handling injuries when moving stones	3	4	12	H	Use lifting device when moving tones and two person lift. Take frequent breaks to avoid fatigue	1	4	4	M	
22.2		Stones	Volunteers. Impact from dropped stones	3	5	15	H	Use correct lifting techniques when picking up and moving stones. Make sure lifting device is properly adjusted and has firm grip on the stone before moving When placing stones make sure nobody is standing under the stone.	1	5	5	M	

No.	TASK	HAZARD	WHO IS EXPOSED AND HOW	RISK LEVEL				CONTROL MEASURES	NEW RISK LEVEL				FURTHER ACTION
				L	S	R	V		RL	L	S	R	
22.3		Scaffold	Volunteers Entrapment if scaffold collapses	2	5	10	H	Do not overload the scaffold Do not remove any tubes or fittings	1	5	5	M	Inspect scaffold before use and not load limits and positions of tubes. If tubes are likely to be in the way arrange for amendment by scaffolder.
23.1	Repair to coping stones, working from scaffold tower	Scaffold	Volunteers. Entrapment due to scaffold collapse	3	5	15	H	Ensure scaffold tower erected on a firm and level base. Use trained volunteers to erect scaffold Do not overload the scaffold	1	5	5	M	
23.2		Wet concrete and shuttering	Volunteers. Impact from failure of shutter	3	3	9	M	Ensure shuttering is adequately fixed and braced. Place concrete in a controlled manner Avoid disturbing the shutter when tamping the concrete	1	3	3	L	
23.3		Ground	Volunteers. Impact from falls from height	2	5	10	H	Ensure volunteers work only from the scaffold If working lockside to secure props, work from outside the edge protection	1	5	5	M	
24.1	Landscape locksides	Uneven ground	Volunteers. Slips trips and falls	3	3	9	M	Cut back vegetation to expose depressions in the ground Fill depressions when uncovered Take care when travelling over unfinished filling	1	3	3	L	
24.2		Wheel barrows	Volunteers. Manual handling injury	4	3	12	H	Don't overload wheel barrow Take frequent breaks to avoid fatigue Reduce the length of barrow runs where possible Use 'Tiplt' attachment on barrow handles to reduce wrist strain	1	3	3	L	Monitor volunteers for signs of fatigue
24.3		Hand tools	Volunteers. Manual handling injuries during spreading of fill	4	3	12	H	Use the correct tool for the job. Avoid excessive stretching and bending during spreading of fill Take frequent breaks to avoid fatigue	1	3	3	L	Monitor volunteers for signs of fatigue
24.4		Ground	Volunteers. Impact injury from fall from height	2	5	10	H	Only work from outside the edge protection. Face any unprotected edges, such as approach walls.	1	5	5	M	
25.1	Vegetation clearance	Brushcutter	Volunteers. Vibration	3	3	9	M	Limit time spent using brush cutter, suggested maximum is 3 hours per	2	3	6	M	Monitor volunteers

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				L	S	R V	RL		L	S	R V	RL	
			injury					8 hour shift Rotate volunteers.					
25.2		Brushcutter, noise	Volunteers, public. Hearing injury	3	3	9	M	Use properly maintained tools Wear ear defenders. Use a banksman to stop strimming when public are about Place warning signs	1	3	3	L	Monitor pedestrian traffic
25.3		Flying debris	Volunteers, public. Impact injury	3	2	6	M	Use a banksman to stop strimming when public are about. Wear long sleeves and trousers during strimming. Place warning signs	1	2	2	L	

No.	TASK	HAZARD	WHO IS EXPOSED AND HOW	RISK LEVEL				CONTROL MEASURES	NEW RISK LEVEL				FURTHER ACTION
				L	S	R	RL		L	S	R	RL	

CAN THE JOB PROCEED? <i>(Tick one box)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Safe using existing control measures	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Safe using existing + additional control measures	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not safe to proceed	
ARE THERE ANY LONG TERM CONTROLS?	Carry out a dynamic Risk Assessment when you arrive on site and adapt the Risk Assessment to suit any changes that may have occurred, particularly weather conditions.		
ASSESSED BY:	Name: M Bradley	Name (signed) M Bradley	Date: 9 th July 2019 V2 minor amendments 10 th July 2019
AUTHORISED BY:	Name (Printed)	Name (Signed)	Date: