

Risk assessment name	Structural Steelwork Erection	Assessment type	General
Assessor name	Simon Harris	Affected site(s)	Signature Homes Ltd (CR5 2RA)
Assessment date	20/02/2020	Review period	Annually
Approved by	Simon Harris	Review date	20/02/2021
Approved date	20/02/2020	Reference	STEEL - 001

Workspace(s)	Description
Outside Area	This Risk Assessment is an example only and must be reviewed/amended to suit your own business practices and working environment.

Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
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Abrasive Grinding Wheel Contact with abrasive wheel, wheel Breakage, bursting of disk or dust inhalation from component being ground.

Contractors, Operators

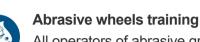
How Many? 0

How?
Grinding can cause
injury through eye
injuries from shrapnel,
loss of limbs and
entanglement injuries.



110v electric tools used

110v electric tools used to reduce the severity in the event of electrocution.



All operators of abrasive grinding wheels have received 'Abrasive Wheel Awareness' Training and refreshment training Equipment is visually inspected prior to use, maintained in a fit and suitable condition Wheels are stored in a dry location All grinders are fitted with half guards, must be maintained and secured in place Safe working practices to be adhered to i.e. Angle grinder moved away from the body when not in use.



All operatives follow the safe system of work



Correct equipment is used

Ensure that the correct size grinder is selected for the work required and the correct disks.



Correct Storage of AbrasiveWheel

Correct Storage of Abrasive Wheel to ensure they are suitable for the job.



Ear protection required

Hearing protection required due to noise being in excess of 80dB



Face Guard Must be Worn

Face Guard Must be Worn at all times whilst using a angle grinder.



PPE to be worn

PPE to be worn at all times.



Protective Screens Provided

Protective Screens used wherever possible.

1 x 5



Medium

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Adverse Weather Caution - lighting strikes, high winds/heavy rain, snow and ice.	All staff, Contractors, Management, Operators, visitors How? Adverse weather can cause illness like pneumonia or less	Authorised employees are trained in the use of access equipment and fall arrest systems Fall arrest equipment to be worn whenever workers are working at height. Gritting Clear and grit paths and public walkways during icy inclement weather.	1 x 5 5 Medium
	serious like viruses or injuries including broken bones, dislocations,	Management workplace audits are carried out on a regular basis and recorded Removal of Standing Water Any standing water brushed to foul drains.	
	cuts/bruises or even in the worst case, death.	Scaffold not used if wind speed exceeds recommended limits Sun cream provided Staff are informed of the dangers associated with working in the sun	
		Warm clothing provided All staff are provided with suitable clothing to keep them warm and dry Weather conditions planned for Weather conditions are considered and planned for. Suitable clothing and equipment is provided (including sun protection)	
		Work shall be postponed if weather conditions endanger health or safety	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Collision with moving vehicles	All staff, Contractors, Management, Members of the public, Operators, visitors	Cordon of work area as neccesary to prevent access to pedestrians Hi Visibility Clothing Must be Worn Hi Visibility Clothing Must be Worn	1 x 5
Collision between vehicles or vehicles and pedestrians (contractors/ public etc)	How? Injuries resulting from collisions from moving vehicles can include, death, broken bones	Pedestrians use pathways provided Segregated pedestrians Pedestrian and vehicle routes are marked and physically separated where possible	Medium
	and dislocations.	Warning signage displayed below work activity.	
		Signs notifying pedestrians that moving vehicles will be in the area.	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
SWL	All staff, Contractors, Management, Operators, visitors	Cordon of work area as neccesary to prevent access to pedestrians Do Not Stand Under Load Do Not Stand Under Load at any times.	1 x 5
Crushing due to impact/contact through poorly guarded or cordoned off machinery/equipment.	How? If the steelwork somehow managed to fall onto someone then	Cordon of work area as necessary to prevent access to pedestrians whilst lifting is taking place.	Medium
	the crushing would cause severe injuries or maximum death	Lifting plan / method statement A lifting plan/method statement is supplied for any activities. Safe Working Signage displayed Signage displaying that lifting is being undertaken.	
		Safety Distances Required Safety Distances Required whilst lifting equipment in process.	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Drilling into existing services (Electricity, gas etc)	All staff, Contractors, Operators How? Contact with services may cause, death,	All employees are suitably trained All employees are suitably trained in the working activity. Cordon off or isolate the delivery area so that other parties (including members of the public) are not exposed to injury.	1 x 5
Danger of electric shock, gas explosion, gas inhalation.	electrocution, electric burns	PPE to be Used PPE to be Used Provisions of Written Method Statements Provisions of Written Method Statements	Medium
		Provisions of Written Method Statements Provisions of Written Method Statements Provisions of Written Method Statements Site standards assessed before commencement Statutory maintenance on all fixed electrical sources proved by certification to be checked within recommended time frames by competent contractors.	
		Site surveys are undertaken and trial holes dug Site surveys are undertaken and trial holes dug before excavation work commences The permit to work must establish that power is isolated, earthed and locked off before the work is allowed to commence. The permit to work must establish that power is isolated, earthed and locked off before the work is allowed to commence.	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Falling Objects Falling objects could occur due people being required to work at height	All staff, Members of the public, Operators, visitors How? From items falling from height it could potential cause unconsciousness, and most severely death	Cordon of work area as neccesary to prevent access to pedestrians Cordon of work area as neccesary to prevent access to pedestrians wherever possible. Eye protection provided and worn at all times Edge protection used Hard hats are worn	1 x 5 Medium
		Materials correctly secured Materials correctly secured Chuck guards used at all times Toe Boards Provided&Used Toe Boards Provided&Used	
<u></u>	Contractors, Operators How? After a fall from height	Access equipment inspected by a competent person All access equipment to be used in accordance with the guidance notes	1 x 5
Falls from height The potential to fall from height	many injuries could occur including broken limbs, dislocation and even possibly death.	Do not use a height in storm or strong winds Consult operations manual for limits of use in adverse weather Dynamic Risk assessment Dynamic Risk Assessment for each activity undertaken.	Medium

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
		Ensure suitable working at height equipment is chosen and provided Ladders and stepladders to be used for short duration work only Training in safe working at height Ladders, stepladders or podium steps checked for defects prior to use. Scaffolding erected by fully trained staff.	
		Essential equipment only used when working at height Essential equipment only used when working at height, no excess tools or equipment to be left on working platform.	
		Fall prevention controls are installed i.e. netting Fall prevention controls are installed and used whenever work is in progress. Fall protection is used All users are suitable trained and competent in the use	
		Only employees who have been suitably trained can use the working at height access equipment Safe systems of work for working at height	
		Only employees who have been suitably trained can use the working at height access equipment i.e. PASMA training for working on a scaffold or IPAF training for working on MEWPS.	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
		Statutory Inspection of Equipment Statutory Inspection of all working at height equipment before use. Work shall be postponed if weather conditions endanger health or safety	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existi	Existing controls		Risk rating (L x S)
Hand Tools Potential burns, sparks, debris, electrical fault etc.	Contractors, Operators How? Hand tools can cause broken bones, eye injuries from shrapnel or cuts to the skin		Hand Tools Hand dig near buried pipes or cables or use Use spades and shovels rather than picks a pierce cables; Do not use handheld power tools within 0.5 electricity cable Do not use an excavator to excavate within Treat all pipes or cables as 'live' unless it is rusty pipe may be conduit containing a live service until its identity is certain and it is known to the product of the product	m of the indicated position of an 0.5 m of a gas pipe known otherwise. What looks like a cable. Do not break or cut into any nown that it has been made safe Routine inspection of tools	1 x 5 Medium
			Gloves, eye protection worn at all times. Tools are used by authorised staff only	Routine inspection of tools to ensure they are suitable for task. Tools Carried Safely Tools Carried Safely	
			Tools fit for purpose All tools provided are assessed to ensure that they are fit for purpose, fit for the environment in which they are to be used and that they are in good working order.		

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existir	Existing controls			Risk rating (L x S)
<u>^</u>	All staff, Contractors, visitors How?	4	A Manual Handling Assessment has been carried out	A	All handling equipment is regularly maintained and inspected	1 x 5
Manual Handling Back, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Spinal Injuries, Sprains and strains.	Manual handling injuries can range from back injuries to knee, shoulder or neck injuries	•	Avoid manual handling operations on uneven ground Where this cannot be avoided, a task specific manual handling risk assessment will be conducted to establish the necessary controls.	0	Dynamic Risk assessment Dynamic Risk Assessment for each activity undertaken.	Medium
			Individuals have received information, instruction and training in manual handling techniques	4	Mechanical aids provided - hoists, sack trucks etc. Mechanical aids provided - hoists, sack trucks etc. These must be used wherever load is to heavy for personal lift.	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existi	ng controls			Risk rating (L x S)
Mobile Elevated Work Platform (MEWP) Danger of machine overturning and operator becoming trapped.	All staff, Contractors, Operators, visitors How? Injuries MEWPS can cause are crushing, death from falls from height, entanglement		Authorised employees are trained in the use of access equipment and fall arrest systems Dynamic Risk assessment Dynamic Risk Assessment to be undertaken before use of MEWP	0	Cordon off working area if necessary Cordon off working area if necessary to prevent access to pedestrians whilst MEWP is being used. Ensure daily pre-start inspection occurs. Any missing, damaged or non functioning components must be re paired prior to operation. Ensure access gates or openings are closed per manufacturers instructions	1 x 5 Medium
		न	Fall protection is used All users are suitable trained and competent in the use	F	Inspection of access equipment prior to use undertaken	
		•	MEWP on firm level ground The operating area will be firm and level. Stabilisers will be extended before the platform is raised; platforms are not to be left unattended in the raised position.	华	No work within power line exclusion zone No work within power line exclusion zone at any time!	
			PPE to be Used PPE to be Used		Safe Systems In Place Dynamic risk assessment, frequent monitoring and formal procedures available.	
		Str	Training in the use of the uctural Steelwork Erection		Work shall be nostnoned if	 Page 1

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existi	ng controls		Risk rating (L x S)
			equipment	weather conditions endanger health or safety	
Power tools Use of equipment for main purpose or if subject to mechanical/electrical	All staff, Contractors, Operators, visitors How? People can be effected by electrocution,		110v electric tools used 110v electric tools used or battery wherever possible.	Ensure daily pre- start inspection occurs. Any missing , damaged or non functioning components must be re paired prior to operation.	1 x 5 Medium
	entanglement, trapping, or potentially loss of limbs	•	Ensure tools are checked for electrical safety by competent person Use battery operated power tools or 110 volt with 30 m Amp RCD Visually check equipment of any defects prior to use Portable electrical appliance checks carried out by competent person	PAT Testing Yearly Portable Appliance Testing	
			PPE worn Provision of suitable dust/fume/solvent m Respiratory protective equipment (Not not must also be worn with out any compron provided and worn	uisance dust masks) Any other PPE	
		Q ,	Selection and use of low vibration tools	Training All users are trained to use power tools.	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
	All staff, Contractors, Operators, visitors How?	All operatives follow the safe system of work Cordon of work area as neccesary to prevent access to pedestrians	1 x 5
Rigging and slinging Lifting of loads from vehicles, racking, moving using lifting equipment- slings, hoists, lifting equipment. Failure of equipment leading to load falling.	Rigging and sligning can cause various injuries for example, bruises, cuts, dislocations. It can also lead to repetitive strain injury	Dynamic Risk assessment Dynamic Risk Assessment to be done before work begins! Ensure daily pre- start inspection occurs. Any missing , damaged or non functioning components must be re paired prior to operation. Ensure manufacturers instructions are adhered to.	Medium
		Information, instruction and training given. Information, instruction and training to be provided around the safe practices.	
		PPE worn Employees dealing with a spillage always wear suitable PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) such as impervious gloves of nitrile rubber or PVC to BS EN374 Standard and/or rigger type protective glove, eye protection to BS EN166 Standard, foot protection to BS EN 20345 Standard	
		Safe Working Signage displayed Work shall be postponed if weather conditions endanger health or safety	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Scaffoldinging Scaffolding erected in work area	All staff, Contractors, Members of the public, visitors How? Scaffolding may cause injury through, sharp edges coming into contact with workers, collapsing scaffolding falling onto people, items falling from the top of a scaffold.	1. Scaffolding must not be constructed, without a specific project risk assessment and method statement being prepared. After alteration or adverse weather conditions scaffolds must be inspected by management. Structure over 2m in height must be inspected every seven days and the results entered into form F91 Part 1 Section A Barrier off incomplete sections and apply "WARNING INCOMPLETE SCAFFOLDING, NOT TO BE USED" signs. Competent people to inspect scaffolding Scaffolding inspections will be carried out only by those trained and competent to do so Competent scaffolders Erection/dismantling by competent persons or under competent direct control and carried out in accordance with statutory requirements and Codes of Practice, to satisfy design criteria (load, usage, etc.) CITB Scaffold registration scheme provide mechanism for establishing competency of operatives PEt to be Used PPE to be Used	1 x 5 Medium

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
		Scaffold inspection Every 7 days, the scaffold structure will be inspected by a competent person and entered in the appropriate register Scaffold not used if wind speed exceeds recommended limits	
		Scaffold to be placed on firm and level ground The Principal Contractor to ensure that the ground is suitable to carry the weight of the scaffold. The manual handling of heavy scaffold materials should be kept to a minimum by splitting loads and using mechanical aids wherever possible.	
		Toe Boards Provided&Used	
		Wherever possible scaffolders are to work from minimum of three centralised boards with guardrails in place Work shall be postponed if weather conditions endanger health or safety	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
	All staff, Contractors, visitors	All aisles and gangways kept clear to avoid slips and trips All staff are trained in good housekeeping techniques	1 x 5
Slips. Trips and Falls Caused by items left on the floor, spillages or poor	How? Slips, trips and falls can cause various injuries to the body	Daily housekeeping inspections are carried out Housekeeping audits carried out	5 Medium
footwear.	including broken bones, loss of consciousness and dislocation of limbs	PPE to be Used Anti slip boots Regular workplace/ housekeeping inspections are carried out	Wediam
		Removal of Standing Water Any standing water brushed to foul drains.	

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Stacking Back or strain injuries could occur due to inadequate stacking of items. If this is too high or items are too heavy or bulky to lift and stack.	All staff, Contractors, Operators How? Stacking can casue injuries if the stack isn't secured properly resulting in items falling off and landing on people. It can also cause manual handling injuries i.e back problems and muscle injuries. The final way stacking can cause injury is through repetitive strain.	A Manual Handling Assessment has been carried out Manual handling procedures in place Proper training in manual handling techniques Undertake a specific manual handling risk assessment for higher risk activities Manual handling techniques reviewed regularly by managers Staff must lift within their physical capability Mechanical aids provided - hoists, sack trucks etc. Two person lifts used for heavier/larger objects as required Ensure safe use of any steps/ladders etc. in use, with appropriate training given in relation to carrying items down ladders and steps Specific Manual Handling assessment To be completed.	1 x 5 Medium

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Hazard	Who could be harmed and how?	Existing controls	Risk rating (L x S)
Vibration Excessive vibration Exposure	How? Excessive vibration can cause hand arm vibration syndrome or potential or potentially even worse with whole body vibration syndrome.	Gloves should be worn Monitor trigger time Monitor the amount of time that users are being exposed top vibration and limit it wherever possible. See exposure limits within manufacturers instructions. Selection and use of low vibration tools Vibration Assessment Undertaken Identify vibration magnitude from manufacturers data and calculate exposure using Hand-Arm Vibration Calculator.	1 x 5 Medium

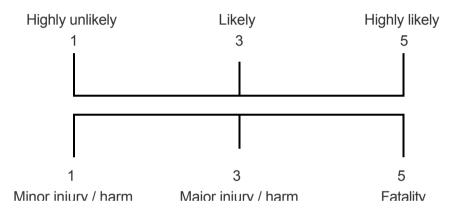
Further control measures

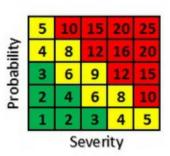
None required

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Risk rating explanation

Risk ratings are calculated by considering the likelihood of an event occurring along with the severity of the potential consequence should an accident occur. After considering existing control measures, values are assigned to the likelihood and severity from the scales below and these figures multiplied to established the risk rating.





What do your risk ratings mean?

- Risk is categorised as LOW: Look to reduce risk if practicable
- Risk has been categorised as MEDIUM: Begin to plan your action to reduce the risk immediately
- Risk has been categorised as HIGH: Immediate action required to reduce the risk

Assessor's signature: Simon Harris Approved by signature: Simon Harris