



RISK ASSESSMENTS



Abrasive wheels

Project: Silver street Reading	Contractor: Jim Wise Demolition	Client: Edmond Shipway	
Document ref No: 1	Assessed by Jim Wise	Date: 16/03/2018	
Task/operation and location (including any tools/equipment in use) General use of bonded abrasive cutting and grinding discs mounted in hand-held and angle grinders or free-standing crosscut machines to be used on the soft strip phase			
Hazards - Burst wheel/disc. - Contact with wheel/disc. - Entanglement in moving parts. - Flying particles from fractured wheel/disc. - Flying particles during cutting or grinding operations. - Flying particles of dust. - Noise. <i>Others:</i>		Risk ratings	
		Without controls	With controls
		Medium Medium Medium Medium Medium Medium High	Low Low Low Low Low Low Low
Harm - Lacerations or even fatalities. - Respiratory problems. - Dermatitis. - Noise-induced hearing loss. - Eye injuries. <i>Other:</i>			
Persons in danger - Operatives. - Other workers in the area. - Members of the public. <i>Other:</i>			
Controls - Adequate numbers of operatives should be appointed and trained to change abrasive wheels and discs. - Each appointee should carry proof of authorisation. - Correct type of wheels/discs to suit the type of work and spindle speeds, etc should be available. - Wherever practicable, abrasive wheels should be fitted with working guards designed to contain every part of the wheel if it fractures. - Good ventilation should be in place if dust is a hazard. - Abrasive wheels should be stored in a dry area that is not susceptible to extreme temperatures. - Proper storage facilities for wheels and discs should be available. - All new discs should be inspected for damage before being fitted. - The work area should be kept free of debris underfoot.			



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- All cutters and grinders should be regularly maintained.
- No loose clothing should be worn.
- A Permit to Work system should be in place for use in potentially flammable or explosive areas.

Other:

Personal protective equipment

- Eye protection and hearing protection to the current standards must be worn.
- The use of respiratory equipment and head and foot protection should be considered.
- All PPE will be CE marked and complies with the requirements of the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002.

Other:

Method statement required?	Yes	No
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Is the task adequately controlled?	Yes	No
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Emergency procedures

- Suitable first-aid facilities as required generally for the site must be available.
- If equipment is used in areas where flammable materials are present, suitable extinguishers should be provided.

Other:

Monitoring procedures

- Supervisors should ensure control measures are adhered to and consider actual site conditions.

Other:

Other items

Signature:

Date for review:



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Access to/egress from site

Project: Silver street Reading	Contractor: Jim Wise Demolition	Client: Edmund Shipway														
Document ref No: 2	Assessed by Jim Wise	Date: 16/03/2018														
Task/operation and location (including any tools/equipment in use) Access to/egress from the site and activities in the immediate proximity of the site compound (welfare/administration/stores) areas. This includes movement of worker, vehicles, materials and visitors. A traffic management plan will be provided for each site																
Hazards - Obstruction of areas dedicated to public use. - Collision of haulage vehicles or site-based mobile plant with persons or structures. - Obstruction of assigned emergency access/egress routes. - Variations to established access/egress routes. - Transfer of site-related waste onto pavements or roadways. - Slips, trips and falls from pavement/road surface. - Consideration must be made due to neighbouring work site <i>Other:</i>		Risk ratings <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Without controls</th> <th>With controls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Without controls	With controls	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low
Without controls	With controls															
High	Low															
High	Low															
High	Low															
High	Low															
High	Low															
Medium	Low															
Harm - Damage to vehicles or structures. - Injuries, possibly fatal. <i>Other:</i>																
Persons in danger - Site-based personnel. - Visitors to site. - Members of the public, pedestrian and vehicular traffic immediately outside site. <i>Other:</i>		Number of persons in danger														
Controls - Procedures should be in place regarding the parking of delivery vehicles in and around the site. - Wherever possible, one-way systems should be established. - Speed restrictions should be clearly established. - A traffic co-ordinator should be appointed for off-site and on-site vehicle/plant movement. - Pedestrian routes should be clearly segregated on site from vehicular/plant routes. - A dedicated pedestrian access/egress route should be established from the site perimeter to the compound area. - Route maps with identification points on site, eg elevation level number, should be clearly displayed if necessary. - Physical barriers should be installed. - Provision should be made for temporary lighting.																



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- Signs and notices should be in place setting out standards and controls.
- Depending on the scope of the site's activity, its location and the duration of the work, it may be necessary to involve the police, the local authorities and the Considerate Constructors Scheme.

Other:

Personal protective equipment

Method statement required?	Yes	No
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Is the task adequately controlled?	Yes	No
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Emergency procedures

- If a vehicle/plant collides with a structure, suspend operations pending an investigation and an authorised person should provide reports.
- Ensure the site address, including postcode, is prominently displayed for notification to the emergency services.

Other:

Monitoring procedures

- The access/egress arrangements should be subject to a point-by-point audit carried out by the principal contractor – the frequency and detail of such an audit should be set down in the health and safety plan. Such an audit should consider the effects of planned tasks, operations and processes, and identify any possible transgressions of controls.

Other:

Other items

Signature:

Date:



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Asbestos

Project: Silver street Reading	Contractor: Jim Wise Demolition	Client: Edmund Shipway						
Document ref No: 3	Assessed by Jim Wise	Date: 16/03/2018						
Task/operation and location (including any tools/equipment in use) Removal of asbestos cement roof sheets and all asbestos highlighted in the demolition survey								
Hazards - Asbestos dust/fibres. - Falls of persons. - Fragile materials, particularly on roofs where asbestos material has been used in sheets. - Sheets slipping on to neighbouring land <i>Other:</i>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Risk ratings</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Without controls</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">With controls</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">High High High</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Low Low Low</td> </tr> </table>	Risk ratings		Without controls	With controls	High High High	Low Low Low
Risk ratings								
Without controls	With controls							
High High High	Low Low Low							
Harm - Inhalation possibly causing asbestosis, cancer of the bronchus and of the linings of the chest and abdominal cavities, mesothelioma (cancer of the pleura and peritoneum) or other respiratory disease. - Fatality or general injuries caused by fall through material. <i>Other:</i>								
Persons in danger - Workers carrying out the task. - Third parties exposed to the hazard, including persons living in the area and their families. <i>Other:</i>		Number of persons in danger						
Controls - If the presence of asbestos is suspected, a survey should be commissioned to establish the type of asbestos and the nature and extent of any exposure. - If exposure is likely to exceed the "action level", removal and disposal should be carried out by a contractor licensed under regulation 3(1) of the Asbestos (Licensing) Regulations 1983 (SI 1983/1649) (as amended). - Work should be carried out in accordance with a "plan of work" method statement (detailing the nature of the work, location and type of asbestos, likely potential exposure, control measures, personal protective equipment (PPE), emergency procedures and procedures for removal and storage of waste). - Areas should be designated as "asbestos areas" or "respirator zones" as appropriate and clearly marked as such. - Workers who could potentially have been exposed to levels in excess of the "action level" should have undergone a successful examination, including a chest examination, within the previous two years. - Air monitoring should be undertaken. - Access to the hazardous areas should be restricted. - Appropriate PPE and PPE storage facilities should be provided. - Encapsulation of areas should be considered. - Medical surveillance should be undertaken where the "action level" is exceeded. - All equipment contaminated by dust, including extraction and vacuum equipment, etc, should be maintained in a clean and efficient condition.								



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- Dust suppression by wetting should be used where appropriate.
- Arrangements should be made for the supply of clean clothing.
- Washing/changing facilities should be provided.
- Waste should be placed in a sealed container labelled “asbestos”, or in the case of crocidolite “crocidolite/blue asbestos”.
- All waste (including protective clothing)should be transported to a suitably licensed tip by a registered carrier.
- If work is carried out at height, suitable precautions should be taken.
- Workers should not eat, drink or smoke in the designated areas.
- Roof sheets will be moved individually using two operatives.
- The sheets will be removed from underneath using a scissor lift.

Other:

Personal protective equipment

- Respiratory equipment (air-fed breathing apparatus) classified as suitable for use in the anticipated exposure.
- Full overalls with hoods and elasticated wrists and ankles.
- Gloves fitting over the elasticated wrists.
- Boots or similar footwear, without laceholes, which cover the ankles.

Other:

Method statement required?	Yes	No
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Is the task adequately controlled?	Yes	No
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Emergency procedures

- Any contaminated clothing should be sealed in a suitable container.
- Persons exposed to dust should remove clothing and shower.
- The area should be entered and cleaned by trained personnel wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.
- The area should only be reopened after monitoring has proved it is safe to do so.

Other:

Monitoring procedures

- Arrangements for removal and disposal should be monitored by a competent person familiar with the nature of the work and the necessary precautions.
- Air monitoring should be carried out by a qualified analyst.
- Medical surveillance should be undertaken where the “action level” is exceeded.
- Reviews of procedures should be undertaken as agreed or whenever the nature of the work changes.

Other:

Other items

Signature:

Date for review:



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Buried services

Project: Silver street Reading	Contractor: Jim Wise Demolition	Client: Edmund Shipway										
Document ref No: 5	Assessed by Jim Wise	Date: 16/03/2018										
Task/operation and location (including any tools/equipment in use) Excavation work in order to lay new services or replace/refurbish old services. To do this safely, detection of existing underground services is necessary to avoid fracturing gas pipes, electricity cables, high-pressure water pipes, sewer pipes, fuel lines and fibre optic cables.												
Hazards - Damaged or severed pipes leading to leakage of substances, resulting in potential flood, gas leak, explosion or fire. - Toxic or flammable gases from a damaged sewer pipe. - Electric shock from contact with electric cables. - Contact with severed fibre optic cables. <i>Other:</i>		Risk ratings <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Without controls</th> <th>With Controls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>Low</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Without controls	With Controls	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low
Without controls	With Controls											
High	Low											
High	Low											
High	Low											
Medium	Low											
Persons in danger - Workers. - Other workers in the vicinity. - Members of the public. - Staff from the service owner, eg the Gas Board. <i>Other:</i>		Number of persons in danger										
Controls - Work should be completed under a Permit to Work authorised by the contractor's management. - Plans should be obtained from cable/pipe owners, local authorities or private landowners however, it should not be assumed that these are accurate. - Service owners, eg the electricity board, should be asked to identify their services. - Cable and metal location equipment duly calibrated and in good working order, should be used by trained personnel to locate services. - Located services should be identified, ie gas, electricity etc, and indicated clearly by the engineer using waterproof paint on roads, or wooden pegs on open ground. - All personnel should have training in safe digging practice, including hand digging of trial holes to confirm location of services. - Before digging by the services identified, the safe digging distance from existing pipework should be confirmed with the relevant service owner, especially in the case of gas. - It should be explained to the machine driver that digging is prohibited within 0.5m of an electrical cable. - Safe digging practice should be practised by all workers when hand digging in the proximity of an electrical service, ie spades/shovels should be used, not picks or power tools, and horizontal digging should be used to locate the exact position of a cable to avoid fracturing it. - It should be assumed that all services are "live" until proved otherwise.												



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<i>Other:</i>	
Personal protective equipment • Safety helmets. • Footwear. • Knee-length boots with toe protectors if working in water. • PVC gloves. • High-visibility vest if working on a public highway. <i>Other:</i>	
Method statement required?	Yes
Is the task adequately controlled?	Yes
Emergency procedures • In the event of a gas strike cease work and evacuate site. • Management should contact service authority to isolate service. • Appointed persons should arrange for the area to be isolated by the erection of barriers, warning signs for the public and an exclusion zone if on the highway. • All flames should be extinguished so no ignition of gas occurs. • In the event of a cable strike the above procedures apply, except for the extinguishing of flames. • If the machine bucket strikes the cable, the driver should remain in the cab or jump down from the machine. • In the event that an operative strikes a cable with a power tool or hand tool, and serious injury ensues, the emergency services should be called as soon as possible. • The first-aider should be called to make the injured person comfortable until the arrival of the emergency services. <i>Other:</i>	
Monitoring procedures • The Permit to Work should be monitored by site management. • Supervisors should ensure safe digging practice is maintained. • Supervisors should ensure street work legislation is adhered to. • The foreman should ensure that PPE is worn. <i>Other:</i>	
Other items	
Signature:	Date for review:



RISK ASSESSMENTS



Demolition of structures

Project: Silver street Reading	Contractor: Jim Wise Demolition	Client: Edmund Shipway
Document ref No: 6	Assessed by Jim Wise	Date: 16/03/2018
Task/operation and location (including any tools/equipment in use) Demolition of structures including the fabric of the materials within the structure. Extra care must be taken when demolishing the elevation adjacent to the neighbouring offices. Removal of services including gas, electricity and water. Removal of demolition waste for other use or disposal in suitable tip.		
Hazards • Collapse of structures. • Exposure to underground services and tanks. • Exposure to overhead services. • Exposure to hazardous materials. • Fire/explosion from exposure to flammable material and gases. • Falls from heights into neighbouring land. • Fall through fragile materials. • Falling debris into network rail land • Plant and equipment, eg cranes, excavators, etc. • Noise. • Vibration. <i>Other:</i>	Risk ratings	
	Without controls	With controls
	High High High High High High High High High High High	Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Low Low
Harm • Uncontrolled collapse of whole or part of structure leading to multiple injury or fatality, or damage to adjacent structures. • Cancer, respiratory illness, organ damage. • Serious injury or fatality. • Vibration white finger. • Noise-induced hearing loss. <i>Other:</i>		
Persons in danger • Demolition workers. • Other persons in the vicinity. <i>Other:</i>	Number of persons in danger	
Controls • A structural survey should be carried out prior to demolition to establish details of construction and previous uses of the building, in order to choose an appropriate method of demolition: details of components of the structure and their effect on the whole, eg roofs, floors, walls, frames, tie bars, prestressing, counterweighting, arches and other elements giving structural stability; details of basements, cellars, underground storage tanks, etc beneath the structure or adjacent premises, to		



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establish if these need to be filled; details of possible health hazards, eg asbestos/lead; details of weak areas within the structure.

- A method statement must be developed for the job.
- Work should be carried out by competent operatives experienced in demolition work under the control of an experienced, competent supervisor.
- The supervisor and deputy should be on site during working hours.
- Restricted areas and safe distances should be established.
- All services should be disconnected prior to demolition.
- Adequate precautions against accidental collapse of the structure or adjacent structures should be in place.
- Prestressed reinforced concrete should be demolished under supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced engineer.
- Access gates should be secured outside working hours.
- The block work will be pulled into the buildings footprint in sections to avoid debris landing in the network rail land
- Any possible hazardous materials, such as asbestos or lead, should be analysed and removed by specialist contractors.
- Floors should not be overloaded.
- Debris should be cleared at regular intervals.
- All plant and equipment should be suitable for the task, well maintained, and inspected and tested in accordance with legislation.
- Measures should be taken to protect persons working at height, eg working platforms, harnesses, nets, etc.
- Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn.

Other:

Personal protective equipment

- Respiratory equipment to protect operatives from dust, vapour, fume, gas or other respiratory hazards.
- Eye protection to protect from hazards to the eyes, eg projectiles, chemicals, etc.
- Safety helmets.
- Safety boots/shoes.
- Hearing protection.
- Safety harnesses.
- Protective gloves.
- Overalls.

Other:

Method statement required? Yes

Is the task adequately controlled? Yes

Emergency procedures

- Emergency arrangements to be formulated for any foreseeable emergency, eg collapse, explosion, fire, chemical release.
- All personnel should be trained in these arrangements, which should also be posted on site noticeboards.
- The police, ambulance service and fire brigade should be made aware of likely emergencies.
- The environmental department of the local council should be notified of emergency procedures.
- An area clear of the site should be designated as an assembly point.

Other:





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Monitoring procedures

- Management and supervisors to carry out regular workplace inspections.
- Principal contractor to monitor adherence to method statement.
- Method statements and risk assessments should be under constant review.
- Formal review of method statements and risk assessments should be carried out by the principal contractor and demolition contractor at safety meetings.

Other:

Other items

N/A

Signature:

Date for review:



RISK ASSESSMENTS



360° excavators

Project: Silver street Reading	Contractor: Jim Wise Demolition	Client: Edmund Shipway																
Document ref No: 7	Assessed by Jim Wise	Date: 16/03/2018																
Task/operation and location (including any tools/equipment in use) General site work using excavators and backhoe loaders. 360 degree machines are to ensure a 600mm clearance from all fixed objects for "tail swing".																		
Hazards - Overturning. - Dropping materials from bucket or front shovel. - Bucket/shovel dropping suddenly. - Persons being struck or trapped by machine. - Restriction of driver view. - Cable strikes. <i>Other:</i>		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Risk ratings</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">Without controls</th> <th style="width: 50%; padding: 5px;">With controls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Medium</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Low</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Medium</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Low</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Low</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Low</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Medium</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Low</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Medium</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Low</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 5px;">Medium</td><td style="padding: 5px;">Low</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Risk ratings		Without controls	With controls	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
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Harm Where persons are struck by this plant the injuries sustained are significant and sometimes fatal. <i>Other:</i>																		
Persons in danger - Plant operator. - Other workers. - Visitors to site. <i>Other:</i>		Number of persons in danger																
Controls - If plant is working or travelling through a confined area, a banksman must be provided. - No one is to approach the machine's working radius without warning the driver first. - No one is to attempt to work within the machine's radius without driver permission. - Where plant is working adjacent to people, operator is not to slew over their heads with bucket or suspended load. - Safe working load of machine is not to be exceeded, eg whilst lifting or by fitting buckets larger than manufacturers recommended size. - Whilst operating at high workface, machines to be positioned at 90 degrees to face allowing quick retreat. Operators are not to create overhangs by under cutting, machines stability would be affected. - Great care to be taken by machines working on a gradient to ensure machine stability. - With 180 degree backhoe machines: stabilisers and front bucket to be lowered to the ground to ensure stability when backhoe is in use – operator to maintain this by frequent checks/adjustments. - When front bucket is in use – backhoe to be parked properly and locked in place. <i>Other:</i>																		



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Personal protective equipment

- If noise levels are high, eg due to the use of hydraulic breaker “Pecker”, ear defenders may be required.
- Safety helmets to be worn by all operatives in area of plant operations.
- Suitable safety footwear with good grip required for plant operators.
- The use of high visibility clothing is required in plant movement areas.

Other:

Method statement required?	Yes	No
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Is the task adequately controlled?	Yes	No
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Emergency procedures

- Standard site emergency procedures to be observed – plant *not* to be parked up causing obstruction of site emergency access.

Other:

Monitoring procedures

- Site management to check plant operator’s certification.
- Deep excavations and trenching to be supervised to ensure stability of plant and excavation.
- Site speed limit to be established and enforced.
- Management and site supervisors to ensure that safe systems of work are adhered to.
- Method statements to be assessed by a person who is competent.
- Ensure the noise monitoring mentioned is carried out.

Other items

Signature:

Date for review:



RISK ASSESSMENTS



Hand tools

Project: Silver street Reading	Contractor: Jim Wise Demolition	Client: Edmund Shipway	
Document ref No: 8	Assessed by Jim Wise	Date: 16/03/2018	
Task/operation and location (including any tools/equipment in use) Tools include hammers, chisels, saws, screwdrivers for soft strip removal			
Hazards - Loose hammer heads. - Chisels with sharp mushroom heads. - Screwdrivers with split handles or damaged/worn blades. - Files with loose or missing handles. - Blunt cutting tools. - Sparks. - Tools used for the wrong purpose. <i>Other:</i>		Risk ratings	
		Without controls	With controls
		Medium Medium Medium Medium Medium Medium Medium	Low Low Low Low Low Low Low
Harm - Eye injuries from flying pieces of tool or materials. - General cuts and bruises. - Hand/arm injuries from damaged tools. - Fire if flammable materials present. - Musculoskeletal injuries from jarring caused by sudden failure of a tool. <i>Other:</i>			
Persons in danger - The operative. - Other persons from flying particles and parts of failed tools. <i>Other:</i>		Number of persons in danger	
Controls - Management must make available the appropriate tools. - Hammer heads should be secure and undamaged. - Files should never be used without a correctly fitted handle. - Sharp edges of tools should be protected when stored or carried, and cutting edges should be kept sharp. - Tools should be kept clean and clear of grease. - Mushroom heads should be removed from chisels by regular grinding. - Screwdrivers and chisels should never be used as pry bars. - The correct type of tool should be selected for the job. - Tools should be returned to the tool-box when not in use. - Damaged tools should be disposed of.			



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- Hand-tools should be inspected before use.
- If work is done on or near electrical apparatus, properly insulated and non-conductive tools should be used.
- If work is carried out near highly flammable materials or explosive dusts, tools made from non-ferrous metals should be used to avoid fire or explosion from sparks.

Other:

Personal protective equipment

- Eye protection to BS EN 166 should be worn when using metal-cutting or stone-cutting chisels or hammers to drive hardened nails.
- Gloves are advisable when using metal-cutting or stone-cutting chisels.

Other:

Method statement required?	Yes	No
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Is the task adequately controlled?	Yes	No
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Emergency procedures

- Suitable first-aid facilities as required generally for the site must be available.

Other:

Monitoring procedures

- Supervisors should check the condition of tools at regular intervals and the frequency of checks should be based on the harshness of conditions in which the tools are used and previous experience of the user.

Other:

Other items

Signature:

Date for review:



RISK ASSESSMENTS



Mobile scaffold towers

Project: Silver street Reading	Contractor: Jim Wise Demolition	Client: Edmund Shipway
Document ref No: 1	Assessed by Jim Wise	Date: 16/03/2018
Task/operation and location (including any tools/equipment in use) Removal of asbestos ceilings, erected by Plasma trained operative		
Hazards - Falls from height. - Falling materials. - Collapse of tower. - Overturning of tower. - Arcing from or contact with overhead power lines. <i>Other:</i>	Risk ratings	
	Without controls	With controls
	High Medium Low Medium High	Low Low Low Low Low
Harm - Minor injuries. - Significant injuries or fatalities. - Significant damage to property. - Burns from electric shock. <i>Other:</i>		
Persons in danger - Workers on mobile scaffold towers. - Other workers in the area. - Members of the public. <i>Other:</i>		Number of persons in danger
Controls - Mobile scaffold towers should be used for light work only and erected on firm, level ground, and in accordance with BS 5973. - Only trained workers should erect, alter or dismantle towers. - The wheels of towers should be at least 125mm in diameter. - Towers should be marked with a safe working load and this should not be exceeded. - Loads on towers should always be distributed evenly. - The wheels should be fitted with brakes which should be kept on for as long as there are workers on the working platform. - To ensure stability the height-to-base ratio of a mobile scaffold tower should not exceed 3.5 times its minimum base dimension inside the building or three times the minimum base dimension outside the building. - To increase the height of a tower, stabilisers should be used to increase the height-to-base ratio. - Towers should not be over 9.6m high.		



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- Working platforms should be fully boarded and at least 600mm wide.
- Access points such as trapdoors should be kept shut while workers are on the working platform.
- Guard-rails and toeboards should be fitted where workers can fall more than two metres.
- Safe means of access to the working platform should be provided by a ladder fixed to the inside of the tower on its narrowest side.
- No persons or materials should be on the tower when it is moved.
- The tower should be moved by workers pushing at the base, not by machinery.
- Mobile tower scaffolds should not be used in the vicinity of overhead power lines.
- Ties should be used if towers are to be erected in exposed or windy conditions.
- Ladders should be boarded and other precautions taken to prevent trespassers on site out of hours.

Other:

Personal protective equipment

- Safety helmets and safety footwear should be worn when working on or around mobile scaffold towers.

Other:

Method statement required?	Yes	No
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Is the task adequately controlled?	Yes	No
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Emergency procedures

- Standard site emergency procedures should be observed and all persons must know how to raise the alarm in an emergency.

Other:

Monitoring procedures

- Mobile scaffold towers should be inspected by a competent person prior to use and every seven days thereafter.
- Supervisors should inspect the scaffold prior to further use following exposure to adverse weather conditions or after any alteration.
- Reports of all inspections should be compiled in an inspection report form.
- Supervisors should ensure that safe systems of work are adhered to and that towers are not misused or interfered with by workers.
- Supervisors should ensure that workers use the proprietary ladder systems.

Other:

Other items

Signature:

Date for review:



RISK ASSESSMENTS

