

Risk Assessment Completion Guidelines

London Stone Conservation

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Client

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Date of Assessment: 17th February 2011

Nature of Works: Stone Repair Works

Project Address:

Activity	Risk	Likelihood	Severity	Total	Control Measures Implemented to reduce the Risk	Residual Risk
Setting up site	Collision with vehicles Obstruction of existing fire escape routes presenting trip hazards	3	3	9	A demarcated working zone is to be agreed with the Site Manager in advance to replicate the working area used during the works to the architrave. This will ensure no existing fire escapes are obstructed. No materials or tools will be offloaded until the working zone is established.	6
Work from scaffolding	Injury through lack of training in controls Risk of falling materials to the public	2	4	8	The H&S Officer should brief operatives on access and egress considerations and work on the scaffolding at the time of the Site Induction. An exclusion zone to be established below the scaffold. Where required, protection will be provided to ensure that the risk of falling material is adequately addressed.	4
COSHH	Toxification through inhalation, contact or ingestion.	4	3	12	Operatives to abide by exposure limits; to monitor health regularly; to undertake training in the use and handling of substances; to familiarise and abide by notices, labels and literature regarding substances; to always use environmental controls appropriate to specific substances and to use PPE.	6
Stone repairs	Cuts to hand Falling materials Exposure to silica	4	4	16	All operatives are experienced stonemasons with extensive competency in the use of the tools and equipment provided. Personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used, including eye and ear protection, along with safety footwear and gloves, when cutting. Scaffolding platform to provide a safe landing onto which materials should fall. Exposure to silica will remain minimal due to the outdoor environment and the minimal levels of cutting. Dust masks will be provided for use if required by any operative. Water will be used when cutting stone to keep dust inhalation to a minimum.	4
Cleaning of site	Manual handling Trip hazards	4	2	8	All debris will be cleared as generated in order to avoid displacement by windy conditions. Toughened waste bags will be provided to allow for removal of waste in 20kg loadings.	4
Use of power tools	Explosion Fire Electrocution	2	4	8	All power tools to be provided as new or subject to portable appliance testing within the previous three months. Only trained operatives shall use angle grinders: they must be familiar with mounting discs and the use of the equipment. All equipment to be visually inspected before use and all guards and handles to remain in place throughout use.	4

Risk Rating System

Each operation within the project will be assessed to identify potentially hazardous activities from which the significant risks can be ascertained. A rating of risk is then made by assessing the severity of any injuries or other loss and the likelihood of that injury or loss arising. This calculation is made before any control measures are implemented.

Calculation of Risk Rating

Ranking of Severity	
Score	Severity
1	<i>Minor</i>
2	<i>Moderate</i>
3	<i>Moderate to High</i>
4	<i>High</i>
5	<i>Catastrophic</i>

Ranking of Likelihood	
Score	Likelihood
1	<i>Very Remote</i>
2	<i>Unlikely</i>
3	<i>Possible</i>
4	<i>Very Possible</i>
5	<i>Certain</i>

Once an assessment of severity and likelihood has been made, the score of each is multiplied together to produce a risk-rating figure. The matrix below can then be addressed:

		Severity				
		5	4	3	2	1
Likelihood	5	25	20	15	10	5
	4	20	16	12	8	4
	3	15	12	9	6	3
	2	10	8	6	4	2
	1	5	4	3	2	1

Minor Risks	<i>1 to 6</i>	No further action needed
Medium Risk	<i>8 to 12</i>	Further control measures needed before works start
High Risk	<i>15 to 25</i>	Further control measures and specialist guidance needed before works start