Scaffold RA 034

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

Unacceptable – Stop activity

Adequate – Monitor for continual compliance

Acceptable – No further action / monitor

Risk Assessment:	034 Scaffold
Assessors Name:	Gabriela Balint
Signature:	*Balint*
Date:	January 2022
Review:	January 2023

Location:

Likelihood	1 = Very unlikely	2 = Unlikely	3 = Fairly likely	4 = Likely	5 = Very likely
Consequence	1 = Insignificant	2 = Minor	3 = Moderate	4 = Major	5 = Catastrophic

Hazard	Who can be harmed & how	Risk Rating			Control measures in place	Residual Risk		
		L	C	R		L	C	R
Instability, full/partial collapse/ structural failure.	Fatalities, Injuries and/or damage of varying degrees.	5	5	25	Each scaffold to be built to the relevant standard TG20:13, BS EN 12811-1 or design. Any design must be accompanied by the relevant calculations. All scaffolds to be tied as per the relevant standards (as minimum secure tie at least every 4m2) progressively as the scaffold is built Ties can only be installed and removed by a competent person. Ties to be temporarily removed for access by other trades shall be agreed in advance with the client. A sequence of removal and replacement must be agreed and only undertaken by a competent person. Only one tie to be removed at any time. Masonry ties are to be tested as per the manufactures instructions. Reveal ties must not make up more than 50% of ties in the structure. The users must ensure that the maximum loading is not exceeded	2	5	10

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Hazard	Who can be harmed & how	Risk Rating			Control measures in place	Residual Risk		
		L	C	R		L	C	R
Fall of Person during scaffold erection and dismantling	Fatality or serious injury	5	5	25	Scaffolders to be trained in harness awareness and wear approved full body safety harness Harness to be used in accordance with the current NASC guidance note SG4:15 Rescue to be in accordance with the rescue plan utilizing a hierarchy of recovery depending on the location/condition of the fallen person	2	5	10
Fall of materials during movement on site and during erection and dismantling	Fatality, Injury to others and /or damage to plant, equipment or buildings.	5	5	25	Work area to be closed off using suitable means to prevent access. Materials to be stored by suitable means to prevent inadvertent movement e.g. use of fitting bags Materials not to be stored vertically unless prevented from falling. The use of tool restraint lanyards to be subject to job specific risk assessment. Employees to wear safety helmets and safety boots. Exclusion zones in place as necessary Scaffolders to wear palm dipped nitrile gloves or similar	2	5	10
Slips, Trips & Falls when walking around site or on scaffold	Injuries of varying degrees.	5	4	20	Choose an access route or work area that is free of tripping hazards. Clear away any tripping hazards that can be moved. Report any residual hazards to supervisor for communication to client Operatives to be aware of their working environment and beware of manholes, trenches, steelwork, cables, pipework and other tripping hazards, Do not step onto or over debris. Do not enter access routes or work areas that are not adequately lit Store scaffold materials in a neat and tidy manner. Using barriers if applicable.	2	4	8
Fall of Person from Vehicle	Fatality or serious injury	5	5	25	Use of demountable scaffold beds where possible Access to/from vehicle to be in a controlled manner. No jumping down. Use of common site loading/unloading provisions where available Erect and use temporary guard rail where practicable.	2	5	10

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Hazard	Who can be harmed & how	Risk Rating			Control measures in place	Residual Risk		
		L	C	R		L	C	R
Manual Handling during loading/ unloading vehicles and movement of materials around site	Back, ligament/tendon, muscular, injuries.	4	5	20	Each person will have received instruction in manual handling techniques used in scaffolding and will adhere to SG6:15. Mechanical assistance to be used if available for loading/unloading vehicles and moving/lifting to/from work area if available e.g. Crane; FLT, HGV, Tractor/Trailer etc. Materials to be raised and lowered by passing hand to hand with good communication or by use of a gin wheel and rope	2	5	10
Contact with site vehicles	Fatality or serious injury	5	5	25	Materials to be delivered/collected from site via agreed traffic routes A banksman to be used for reversing vehicles. Employees to keep to agreed pedestrian routes and road crossing points where applicable. Employees to be aware of vehicle movements when walking on or adjacent to areas used by site vehicles	2	5	10
Fragile Roof Working	Fatality or serious injury	5	5	25	Supervisor to establish a safe working method which may include: - Youngman boards, span decks, roof ladders, full boarding, fall arrest equipment etc. Reference must be made to HS (G) 33 Roof Work Prevention of Falls.	2	5	10
Unauthorised use by other persons	Fatality or serious injury	5	5	25	At the start of the erection process an incomplete sign must be displayed at the access point (ladder or stairs). When leaving site/ completing the day's work, unless the site is secured access to the scaffold must be barred, Stairs removed or blocked, ensure signage is in place stating do not use. Scaffold tag or hand over certificate must detail the specified use the scaffold has been built for.	2	5	10

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Hazard	Who can be harmed & how	Risk Rating			Control measures in place	Residual Risk		
		L	C	R		L	C	R
Interaction with clients active plant	Fatality or serious injury	5	4	20	Comply with Permit to Work. Keep away from levers, gauges, valves etc. Barrier off active plant areas	2	4	8
Environnemental conditions (hot, cold, Wind, Rain Sun etc.)	Falls of personnel or material from height resulting in injury. Potential for ill health through cold / sunburn etc.	4	4	16	Supervisor shall monitor the working conditions to ensure that employees are not put at risk. Wet weather gear shall be used if appropriate, however supervisor will determine when work will cease Suspend working where weather conditions prohibit safe working	2	3	6
Contact with electricity	Fatality or serious injury	4	5	20	Where electricity is present locally, minimum clearance to live equipment shall be established with the client by the supervisor in line with form GS6 (Scaffolding and Power lines) Where equipment is isolated to allow access for scaffolding activities the client shall demonstrate that the equipment is DEAD, Lockout-tagout (LOTO) or **locked** and **tagged**	1	5	5
Behaviour	Serious injury / fatality	4	5	20	Operatives must always be vigilant and look out for and act on any behavior they deem to be inappropriate. Guidance must be available from supervisors, charge hands to the more inexperienced members of the squad to enable them to identify possible hazards.	2	5	10

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		L	C	R		L	C	R
Contact with asbestos containing material	Serious ill health potential	5	4	20	The client will have completed a full asbestos survey, the results recorded and a copy of the report should be available on site, and in the Site File. The findings of the survey report is communicated to the team	2	5	10
Foreign bodies entering eyes	Serious eye damage potential	4	3	12	Client to remove all debris from scaffold boards before dismantling commences Site specific risk assessment to be carried out to determine if light eye protection (LEP) is required. Comply with client's requirements for LEP	2	3	6
Abrasion, splinters from handling scaffolding equipment	Puncture injuries to hands/ arms etc.	4	3	12	All employees to wear PPE with a minimum of approved overalls and gloves whilst handling scaffold materials.	2	3	6