

Title: Generic Risk Assessments in Rights of Way

PCoP: CS:1

Date: February 2018

Author: Chris Miller

Post: Team Leader – Countryside

Whilst a useful guide to Risk Assessments in Rights of Way work, these assessments should not be used as sole guide to the risks involved in day to day working in the countryside.

Risk Assessments should always be carried out by the Works Operatives prior to works taking place on site as situations change regularly. (i.e. weather conditions, conditions underfoot etc.)

It should also be remembered that these are not an exhaustive list and other Assessments may have to be added from time to time.

Standard Issue PPE – See CPA5

First Issue Date:	August 2004
Re-issue Date:	06/09, 05/12, 03/15, 02/18
Revision No:	5
Last Reviewed:	February 2018
Next Review Due:	February 2021
Reviewer:	CD Miller

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

	Page
<u>CONTENTS:-</u>	
Risk Assessment No. 1 - Hazards: Manual Handling	2
Risk Assessment No. 2 - Hazards: Loading & Unloading Vehicles/ Transportation of Materials	4
Risk Assessment No. 3 - Hazards: Hi-Ab Use	5
Risk Assessment No. 4 - Hazards: Timber Handling	6
Risk Assessment No. 5 - Hazards: Use & Storage of Fuel	7
Risk Assessment No. 6 - Hazards: Underground Services	8
Risk Assessment No. 7 - Hazards: Tractor Use	9
Risk Assessment No. 8 - Hazards: Use of Powered Barrow	10
Risk Assessment No. 9 - Hazards: Mowers & Grass Cutting	11
Risk Assessment No. 10 - Hazards: Chainsaw Usage	13
Risk Assessment No. 11 - Hazards: Clearance Saw, Brushcutter & Strimmer Usage	14
Risk Assessment No. 12 - Hazards: Hedge Trimming	15
Risk Assessment No. 13 - Hazards: Hand Tool Usage	16
Risk Assessment No. 14 - Hazards: Power Tool Usage	17
Risk Assessment No. 15 - Hazards: Concrete & Cement Usage	18
Risk Assessment No. 16 - Hazards: Working Over Water	19
Risk Assessment No. 17 - Hazards: Vermin Control	20
Risk Assessment No. 18 - Hazards: Roadside Working	21
Risk Assessment No. 19 - Hazards: Installing Guardrail	22

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

RISK ASSESSMENT No: 1

HAZARDS: MANUAL HANDLING

Nature of work:

- Movement of materials in loading and transportation. Hazards are categorised as follows.
 - Load - Shape, size, weight, surface, stability, rigidity etc.
 - Individual - Age, physique, health, level of training.
 - Task - Bending, stretching, twisting, stooping.
 - Environment - Temperature, lighting, wind, restricted movement.

RISKS:

- Strains and sprains
- Cuts and abrasions
- Crush and trap injuries
- Hernias

THOSE AT RISK:

- All those handling materials

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Personal injury, property damage.

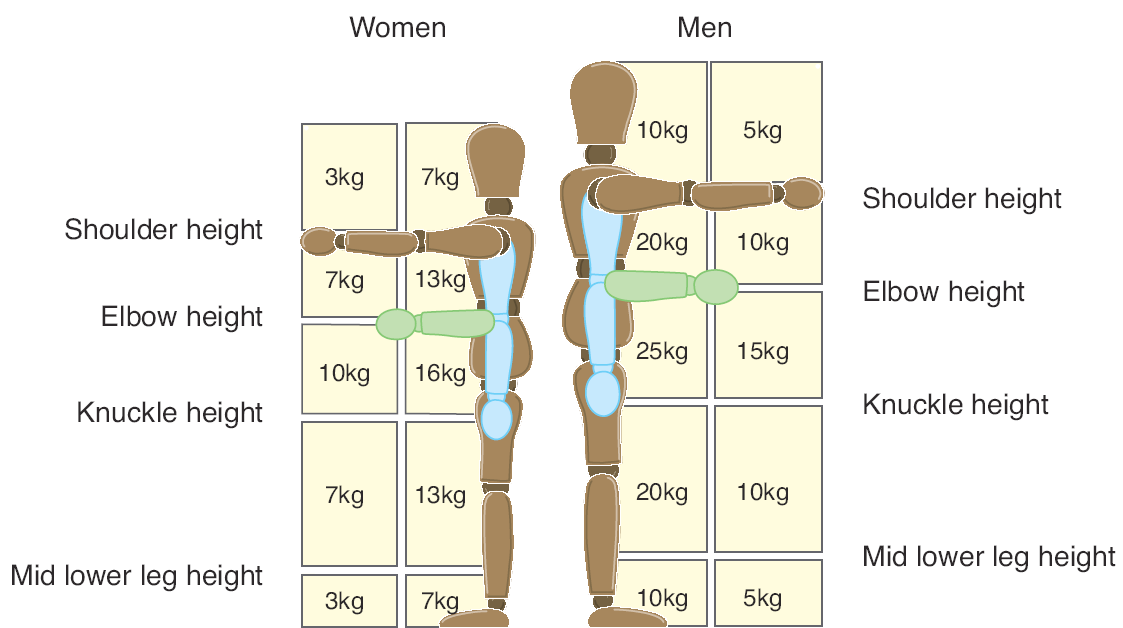
PPE TO BE WORN:

- No specific PPE other than standard issue

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Manual handling includes all activities involving physical effort (including using lifting aids) which are not done by mechanical means.
- Manual handling should be avoided as far as practicable by using mechanical lifting devices, or mechanical aids (Barrows etc.)
- All operatives must be suitably trained in kinetic lifting techniques and risk assessment.
- Never exceed your personal capabilities, do not be afraid to ask for assistance (team lifting).

HSE GUIDANCE FOR MANUAL HANDLING WEIGHTS:



PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

RISK ASSESSMENT No: 2

HAZARDS: LOADING & UNLOADING VEHICLES / TRANSPORTATION OF MATERIALS

Nature of work:

- The movement of materials from yard to vehicle to site and vice-versa.

RISKS:

- Crushing/collision with materials being handled
- Personal Injury & 3rd party injury
- Damage to 3rd party property
- Damage to vehicle/equipment
- Overloading

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator
- Assistant/other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Severe injury, possibly fatal

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Use of Hi-ab or tractor where available – single man operation
- Use of appropriate vehicle/trailer for the purpose
- Vehicles provided will be of suitable capacity and designed to carry expected materials e.g. bridge beams.
- Materials to be roped on to vehicle if they extend above/beyond bodywork with rear overhangs marked with reflective marker provided
- Use of ramps provided for machinery
- Careful selection of roadside unloading points required
- Level ground, firm in nature to be used.
- Heavier weight materials to be loaded between axles of vehicle
- Weight to be evenly spread
- Use of onboard weighing where fitted
- Secure box for tools storage on vehicles
- Where possible always work from the near side of the vehicle
- Do not climb onto back of truck unless the back is clear of tools/materials
- The loading and unloading of the tractor onto/off trailer should only take place while trailer is attached to towing vehicle.
- If there is not enough space on the vehicle or the weight is too great split the load and make an extra trip.
- When carrying beams fix them together with scrap wood and nails to hold together.
- Stop and check security of load on regular basis

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS: Manual handling (No: 1), Hi-ab Use (No: 3)

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 3
HAZARDS: HI-AB USE

Nature of work:

- A mechanical aid for loading and unloading materials to/from the countryside vehicle.

RISKS:

- Personal Injury by being struck or crushed
- 3rd Party Injury by being struck or crushed
- Damage to property by being struck
- Damage to vehicle/Hi-ab through overloading

THOSE AT RISKS:

- Hi-ab operator, assistant, member of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Severe Injury, possibly fatal

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Only to be used by trained operators holding certificate.
- Daily safety checks to be carried out as trained. Strops to be visually checked.
- Only to be used on level ground.
- Use of 'load-spreaders' for the support legs if on a non-metalled surface.
- Assistant to take the role of 'banksman' and look out.
- Stopping/tying of loads to be as trained on certificated course.
- Work area/boom swing area to be identified and coned off while working in public places.
- Only specified lifting strops provided to the correct S.W.L to be used and to be tested or replaced every six months.
- Extra care required with slippery materials e.g. icy conditions.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Loading & Unloading/Transportation of Materials (No: 2)

**PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 4**

HAZARDS: TIMBER HANDLING

Nature of work:

- Almost all timber handling is carried out in the outdoors during on site construction of bridges/stiles/gates etc

RISKS:

- Splinters/abrasions/cuts
- Dusts as a result of cutting
- Contamination/splashes from timber treatments

THOSE AT RISK:

- All those handling timber

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Minor injury or illness/cancers.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE
- Protective goggles and dust masks to be worn if cutting wood/applying preservative.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Special attention to personal hygiene after handling
- Drilling/sawing to be carried out in well ventilated area.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Manual handling (No: 1)
- COSHH Assessments for timber treatments.

**PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 5**

HAZARDS: USE & STORAGE OF FUEL.

Nature of work:

- Fuel is required for the running of vehicles and machinery.

RISKS:

- Fire.
- Explosion.

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator
- Assistant/other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Fire; explosion; personal injury; property damage.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- All fuels have the potential to cause dermatitis to exposed skin. Gloves may be worn when refuelling to prevent any possible contamination; good personal hygiene should always be practiced.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- All fuels are flammable, some more readily than others, therefore when refuelling vehicles; operating machinery or dispensing fuels there should be no naked flames or other sources of ignition. E.g. Chainsaws. Operatives should therefore set up a fuelling station on site.
- Use of mobile 'phones adjacent to bulk fuel installations or where there may be excessive fumes is prohibited; there have been cases of mobile 'phones igniting petrol vapour.
- All fuels should be stored in suitable containers, clearly marked with their contents.
- There are legal restrictions on the amount that can be carried in containers (max. of 5 litres), in any case, whatever the fuel, you should only carry the minimum amount needed to carry out the task at hand.
- When dispensing or refuelling equipment always use a suitable pouring device such as a funnel and take great care to prevent over filling or spillage. All spillages should be soaked up using an inert material (e.g. sand) and disposed of via registered waste carriers.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Tractor Usage (No: 7)
- Use of Powered Barrow (No: 8)
- Clearance Saw, Brushcutter and Strimmer Usage (No: 9)
- Chainsaw Usage (No: 10)

RISK ASSESSMENT No: 6

**PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
HAZARDS: UNDERGROUND SERVICES**

Nature of work:

- Excavating to install PRow furniture (e.g. stiles, signposts). Hazards include; Electricity cables (primarily underground, but also overhead), Gas pipes, Water pipes and Telecommunication cables.

RISKS:

- Electricity – Electrocutation; burns; secondary injuries.
- Gas – Fire; explosion.
- Water – Injury from jet e.g. eyes; flooding.
- Telecommunications – Secondary injuries from low voltage shock.

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator
- Assistant/other workers
- Members of the public.

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Fire; explosion; personal injury; property damage; DEATH.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Prior to any excavation obtain plans from utilities etc. (Remember these will only show mains not service feeds and may not be pinpoint accurate.)
- Conduct a visual survey for evidence of buried services.
- Use the CAT following manufacturers instructions (remember to mark any findings)
- Treat all cables as LIVE!
- Dig a trial hole by hand.

Generally services follow colour code below, however these are only a guide:

SERVICE	COLOUR
Electricity	Black
HV Electricity	Red
Traffic Control	Orange
Gas	Yellow
Water	Blue
Telecommunications	Grey/White
Cable TV	Green

For any service strikes, contact your line manager and the utility company immediately. Gas and electricity sites may need the vicinity evacuating. **IF IN DOUBT – ASK!**

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS: N/A

RISK ASSESSMENT No: 7

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

HAZARDS: TRACTOR USE

Nature of work:

- Loading/unloading vehicles using bucket or tyres
- Grass Cutting
- Rotavating cross field paths
- Transporting Materials across farmland

RISKS:

- Collision/rollover
- Impact by machinery
- Being struck by flying debris
- Falling materials from front end loader
- Noise/Vibration
- Overloading

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator
- Assistant/other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Severe injury, possibly fatal

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE
- Ear defenders.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Operator must hold current licence to drive tractors on the road.
- Operator to have completed recognised training course highlighting safe use.
- Single-man operation.
- Signage of work site when in public place.
- Stop machine if approached by 3rd party.
- Stop engine whilst attaching implements
- Remove key whilst unattended
- Machine to be serviced and safety checked a minimum of once per annum by competent person.
- All guards to be in place.
- Counter balance weight to be installed before using front loader.
- Good observation required at all times.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Loading/Unloading vehicles (No: 2)
- Grass cutting (No: 9)

**PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 8**

HAZARDS: USE OF POWERED BARROW

Nature of work:

- Use of powered barrow to transport materials from vehicle to site and vice versa.

RISKS:

- Contact with moving parts/exhaust
- Loss of control of machine
- Fire during refuelling
- Noise/vibration

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator
- Assistant/other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Injury requiring medical attention

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Protective clothing and footwear
- Ear defenders and 'gel' gloves to be worn by operator.
- Hi Vis clothing to be worn by operator.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Adequate training in safe use of light plant
- Daily checks in accordance with training
- Minimum Annual safety inspection and service by competent person
- Stop machine if approached by member of the public.
- Good observation needed at all times.
- Assistant to keep well clear but if you do need to approach, ensure that the operator is aware of your presence before proceeding.
- Do not overload.
- Although a capable machine, extra care is needed on slopes.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Manual handling (No: 1)
- Loading/unloading (No: 2)
- Fuelling (No: 5)

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 9
HAZARDS: MOWERS & GRASS CUTTING.

Nature of work:

- Grass Cutting is carried out using pedestrian controlled mowers, trimmers and occasionally tractors.

RISKS:

- Injury caused by loading and unloading.
- Damage to hearing from machinery.
- Damage to limbs and fingers from machinery including machinery vibration.
- Injury from flying debris/stones.
- Loss of control of mower whilst on sloping terrain.
- Skin irritation from certain vegetation (i.e. Hogweed).
- Damage to windows in buildings and vehicles from debris.

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator.
- Assistant /Other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Serious injury.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE
- Ear defenders. (trimmers & mowers)
- Goggles/Safety spectacles as necessary.
- Plastic visor as required (trimming only)
- Correctly fitting harness (trimmer usage)
- If cutting areas of hogweed ensure skin is covered up to avoid irritation from sap.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Operators should have been correctly trained in the usage of machinery and, in the case of tractor usage, hold an appropriate licence to drive tractors on the road
- Carry out check of oil and fuel levels before usage.
- Check Flail heads on mowers before each use. Replace defective/missing flails prior to continuing use.
- Ensure correct guards are fitted to mowers and trimmers.
- Load/Unload mowers using the appropriate practices for vehicle-mounted hydraulic cranes.(or, if unavailable, appropriate and safe ramps from trailers).
- Correct signage to be in place in advance of areas to be mown.
- Cease works when approached by a third party and allow access through site to the public.
- Remove debris/hazards from line of mowers before operations are carried out.
- Avoid mower usage on sloping terrain. Consider using trimmer instead.
- All machinery to be serviced and safety checked annually by a

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

competent person.

- Do not leave machinery running whilst unattended.
- If blockages occur to the cutting heads of machinery or if adjustments are required, ensure the machine is turned off before undertaking clearance.
- Do not refuel machinery with the engine running or hot.
- Wash off vegetation sap (particularly hogweed) as soon as possible to avoid skin irritation.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Loading & Unloading Vehicles (No: 2)
- Fuelling (No: 5)
- Tractor Usage (No: 7)
- Clearance Saw, Brushcutter & Strimmer Usage (No: 11)

UNCONTROLLED WHEN PRINTED

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

RISK ASSESSMENT No: 10

HAZARDS: CHAINSAW USAGE.

Nature of work:

- All work outside from tree felling to chainsaw 'carpentry'

RISKS:

- Cuts
- Amputations
- Crushing
- Damage to 3rd party property
- Noise/vibration

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator
- Other personnel on site
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Serious Injury/death

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Chainsaw boots (or toe protector boots with chainsaw)
- Chainstop trousers
- Hardhat with visor and ear defenders.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Only certified trained operators to use chainsaws.
- To fell trees above 300mm (12") diameter an NPTC certificate must be held
- Re-Training/re-certification every three years.
- There must be at least one certified First Aider on site in addition to the operator.
- If felling trees, there must be an additional chainsaw operator on site.
- Non-operators on site to wear hard-hats and ear defenders.
- Safe working distances need to be established between all on site personnel.
- Where felling is being undertaken the site should be cordoned off with hazard tape and signs at least three tree-length distance from the nearest tree to be felled.
- Daily checks and servicing of saw as trained.
- Annual service and safety inspection of saw by competent person.
- If saw is unusable/broken the bar should be removed and the saw labelled 'out of service'.
- If the operator feels tired he should stop and take a break.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Manual handling. (No: 1)
- Fuelling. (No: 5)

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

RISK ASSESSMENT No: 11

HAZARDS: CLEARANCE SAW, BRUSHCUTTER AND STRIMMER USAGE

Nature of work:

- Vegetation clearance undertaken by powered machinery

RISKS:

- Damage to hearing from machinery.
- Damage to limbs and fingers from machinery including machinery vibration.
- Injury from debris.
- Injury from using saws and cutters in counter spin direction

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator.
- Assistant /Other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Severe injury

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE
- Anti-vibration Gloves.
- Ear defenders and visor.
- Chainsaw trousers or chaps.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Operator should be trained and have received tuition from a recognised course provider in safe usage of the machinery.
- Ensure a safe working area is maintained.
- Cease works when approached by a third party and allow access through
- site to the public.
- Use in a safe manner. Do not over reach.
- All machinery to be serviced and safety checked annually by a competent person.
- Check all blades and guards are correctly matched and securely fitted.
- Ensure direction of cutting is correct to avoid saws and cutters jamming or causing "kickback".
- Ensure working area is clear of debris and potential harmful hazards.
- Do not use clearance saw beyond its capabilities. Consider using chainsaw.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Fuelling (No: 5)
- Mowers & Grass cutting (No: 9)

**PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 12**

HAZARDS: HEDGETRIMMING.

Nature of work:

- Hedges trimmed using petrol driven hedge trimmers and by manual loppers.

RISKS:

- Damage to hearing from machinery.
- Damage to limbs and fingers from machinery including machinery vibration.
- Puncture wounds and infections from thorn hedges.
- Injury from debris.

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator.
- Assistant /Other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Injury leading to a possible absence from work of more than three days.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE
- Hardhat with ear defenders and visor.
- Ensure skin is covered to minimise the risk of cuts and puncture wounds from thorn hedges.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Ensure a safe working area is maintained.
- Cease works when approached by a third party and allow access through site to the public.
- Use in a safe manner. Do not over reach.
- All machinery to be serviced and safety checked annually by a competent person.
- Check all nuts and bolts are secure before each use.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Fuelling (No: 5)

**PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 13**

HAZARDS: HAND TOOL USAGE.

Nature of work:

- Hand Tools are used to cut, pierce or strike, (E.g. Billhooks, hammers, saws and wrecking bar.) and are used for a variety of reasons such as timberwork, vegetation cutting and digging

RISKS:

- Contact with body during usage and transportation, loading and unloading.
- Being struck by debris from working materials.

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator.
- Assistant /Other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Cuts, bruises and abrasions, possibly leading to absence from work of more than three days.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Tools should be used in a safe, appropriate manner.
- Tools must not be used for jobs they were not intended for.
- Tools must be carried and passed between person to person using a protective casing where available and with sharpest edge away from the body.
- Tools must be maintained in good condition and replaced when they become defective.
- Ensure a safe working area is maintained.
- Cease works when approached by a third party and allow access through site to the public.
- Store tools in appropriate racks when not in use and ensure that they are secure during transportation on a vehicle.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

**PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 14**

HAZARDS: POWER TOOL USAGE

Nature of work:

- Power tools are required to be used for various works but in particular during timber construction.

RISKS:

- Damage to hearing from machinery.
- Damage to limbs and fingers from machinery
-

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator.
- Assistant /Other workers
- Members of the public
-

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Injury leading to a possible absence from work of more than three days.
-

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Stout, toe-protected boots.
- Goggles/safety spectacles

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Ensure a safe working area is maintained.
- Cease works when approached by a third party and allow access through site to the public.
- Ensure working material is secure and level.
- Do not use electrical power tools in the rain.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 15

HAZARDS: CONCRETE & CEMENT USAGE

Nature of work:

- Foundations for bridges are constructed using cement.

RISKS:

- When cement is mixed with water such as when making concrete or mortar, or when the cement becomes damp, a strong alkaline solution is produced. If this comes into contact with the eyes or skin it may cause serious burns and ulceration. The eyes are particularly vulnerable and damage will increase with contact time. Strong alkaline solutions in contact with the skin tend to damage the nerve endings first before damaging the skin, therefore chemical burns can develop without pain being felt at the time.
- Cement mortar and concrete mixes may, until set, cause both irritant and allergic contact dermatitis:
 - Irritant contact dermatitis is due to a combination of the wetness, alkalinity and abrasiveness of the constituent materials.
 - Allergic contact dermatitis is caused mainly by the sensitivity of an individual's skin to hexavalent chromium salts.
 - Injury caused by manual handling of cement bags

THOSE AT RISK:

- User
- Assistant /Other workers
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Chemical burns
- Contact dermatitis

PPE TO BE WORN:

- In enclosed areas an appropriate respiratory mask must be worn.
- All skin areas should be covered to minimise the risks of contact with wet concrete
- Dust proof goggles should be worn when there is a risk of cement powder entering the eyes (i.e. If used outside with a breeze).

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Avoid usage in windy weather
- Avoid contact with wet cement/concrete
- Ensure a safe working area is maintained.
- Cease works when approached by a third party and allow access through site to the public.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Manual Handling (No: 1)

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

RISK ASSESSMENT No: 16

HAZARDS: WORKING OVER WATER

Nature of work:

- Mainly the building of bridges over watercourses although operating machinery alongside watercourses also occurs.

RISKS:

- Hypothermia.
- Fractures, cuts and abrasions
- Leptospirosis, Hepatitis.
- Drowning.

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operators
- Assistant/other workers
- Members of the public.

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Drowning; personal injury; disease.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Waterproof footwear when entering water
- Other measures may include a life buoy, a length of rescue line and a life jacket (available from TSP)

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- All operatives are required to maintain necessary inoculations against hepatitis and tetanus, and follow the code of practice covering the precautions to prevent leptospirosis. Conduct a visual survey of the current flow and condition of banks, paying particular attention to steep or slippery banks.
- When working over or adjacent to water without suitable fall prevention measures, there must always be a minimum of two operatives, with one remaining on the bank at all times.
- Wherever there is a risk of someone falling more than two metres, with no edge protection, harnesses and lanyards attached to a suitable anchor point should be provided.
- For fast flowing or tidal waterways a separate Method Statement should be produced.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- N/A

**PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL
RISK ASSESSMENT No: 17
HAZARDS: VERMIN CONTROL**

Nature of work:

- All work outside on countryside sites to control rabbit population through gassing.

RISKS:

- Inhalation of fumes
- Poisoning of people/pets
- Contamination of clothing

THOSE AT RISK:

- Operator
- Other personnel on site
- Members of the public

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Death

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Standard PPE
- Disposable paper overalls and rubber gloves to be used and destroyed after use.
- Respirators are provided and must be worn during the operation.

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- Only certified trained operators to apply the gassing tablets in the manner trained.
- This work must be done in pairs.
- Daily checks of equipment essential.
- Once opened all tablets must be used
- Storage in locked box in locked container.
- No dampness must come into contact with the gassing tablets.
- Transport in locked box on back of lorry. Do not leave in a confined space.
- Tablets may only be applied in dry weather when it is not windy.
- Each site worked on must be closed off to the public for a minimum of 48hours.
- Record must be kept of stock in hand and where stock has been used and when.
- Before consuming food or smoking it is essential that all protective clothing is removed and hands are thoroughly cleaned.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- COSHH Sheets.

HAZARDS: ROADSIDE WORKING

Nature of work:

- Construction/maintenance of Countryside furniture at the roadside

RISKS:

- Personal injury by being struck by other road users
- Damage to vehicle through poor positioning/parking
- Third party collisions due to our works
- Variety of locations from dual carriageways to single track
- Wide verges or no verges
- Visibility of work site due to terrain

THOSE AT RISK:

- All road users
- Path walkers/riders entering highway at worksite

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Severe injury, possibly fatal from R.T.A.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Hi Vis jerkin or Hi Vis winter jacket at all times

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- NRSWA training for all operatives for setting up traffic management
- All vehicles to carry 'Safety at Street Works and Road Works'
 1. Where possible get vehicle off the road and work from safe side using amber lights and blue/white arrow and cones
 2. If (1) not possible then minor works of short duration (30 mins) as per guidance in the Safety at Street Works Code of Practice
 3. Normally 1 or 2 will suffice but in some instances it may be necessary to set up more long term traffic management as shown in Safety at Street Works and Road Works.
 4. Where identified by the order creator that the site requires more traffic management i.e. traffic lights control this will be organised through the term maintenance contractor and set up by them ready for our work.

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Loading & Unloading/Transportation of Materials (No:2)

PLACE HEALTH AND SAFETY MANUAL

RISK ASSESSMENT No: 19

HAZARDS: Installing Guardrails

Nature of work:

- Construction/maintenance of guardrails, generally found at the edges of culverts.

RISKS:

- Personal injury by being struck by other road users
- Damage to vehicle through poor positioning/parking
- Third party collisions due to our works
- Variety of locations from dual carriageways to single track
- Wide verges or no verges
- Visibility of work site due to terrain

THOSE AT RISK:

- All road users
- Path walkers/riders entering highway at worksite

POSSIBLE RESULTS:

- Severe injury, possibly fatal from R.T.A.

PPE TO BE WORN:

- Hi Vis jerkin or Hi Vis winter jacket at all times

RISK CONTROL MEASURES:

- NRSWA training for all operatives for setting up traffic management
- All vehicles to carry 'Safety at Street Works and Road Works'
 - (1). Where possible get vehicle off the road and work from safe side using amber lights and blue/white arrow and cones
 - (2). If (1) not possible then minor works of short duration (30 mins) as per guidance in the Safety at Street Works Code of Practice.
 - (3). Normally (1) or (2) will suffice but in some instances it may be necessary to set up more long term traffic management as shown in Safety at Street Works and Road Works.
 - (4). Where identified by the order creator that the site requires more traffic management i.e. traffic lights control this will be organised through the term maintenance contractor and set up by them ready for our work.
 - (5).

OTHER RELATED ASSESSMENTS:

- Loading & Unloading/Transportation of Materials (No:2)