Unit 105: Protecting health, safety and the environment when working in the construction and built environment sector

# Worksheet 10: Five steps to risk assessment (tutor)

1. The table below identifies the actions in the five steps to risk assessment. Complete the column on the right, giving examples for a repointing exercise task that is on a wall at second-floor height at the side of a narrow main public footpath.

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| **Step** | **Action** | **Example** |
| 1 | Identify hazards | The property is on a street with a narrow pavement. The damaged brickwork and loose mortar need to be removed and placed in a skip below. Scaffolding has been erected. The road is not closed to traffic. |
| 2 | Identify who is at risk | The workers repointing are at risk as they are working at height. Pedestrians and vehicles passing are at risk from the positioning of the skip and the chance that debris could fall from height. |
| 3 | What is the risk from the hazard that may cause an accident? | The risk to the workers is relatively low as they have PPE and the scaffolding has been correctly erected. The risk to those passing by is higher, as they are unaware of the work being carried out above them. |
| 4 | Measures to be taken to reduce the risk | Station someone near the skip to direct pedestrians and vehicles away from the skip while the work is being carried out.  Fix a secure barrier to the edge of the scaffolding to reduce the chance of debris falling down.  Lower the bricks and mortar debris using a bucket or bag into the skip and not throwing them from the scaffolding.  Consider carrying out the work when there are fewer pedestrians and less traffic on the road. |
| 5 | Monitor the risk | If there are problems with the first stages of the job, you need to take steps to solve them. If necessary, consider taking the debris by hand through the building after removal. |