



Health and Safety Job Pack

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Job Title Group Health & Safety Officer

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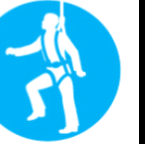
The Play
Inspection Co.



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Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protection Required									
									
Hand Protection / Safety Gloves	Overalls / Protective Clothing	Boots / Protective Footwear	Safety Glasses	Face Shield / Mask	Respirator	Hearing Protection	Hi-Vis	Hard Hat	Harness
BS EN 388 (Level 3 Cut Resistance)		BS EN 345	BS EN 166		BS EN 149 (FFP3)	BS EN 352	BS EN 471 (ESP Branded)	BS EN 397	BS EN 361 (Full Body Harness) BS EN 354 - Restraint
Task Specific	Task Specific	Mandatory	Task Specific	Task Specific	Task Specific	Task Specific	Mandatory	Task/Site Specific	Task Specific
☒	☐	☒	☒	☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

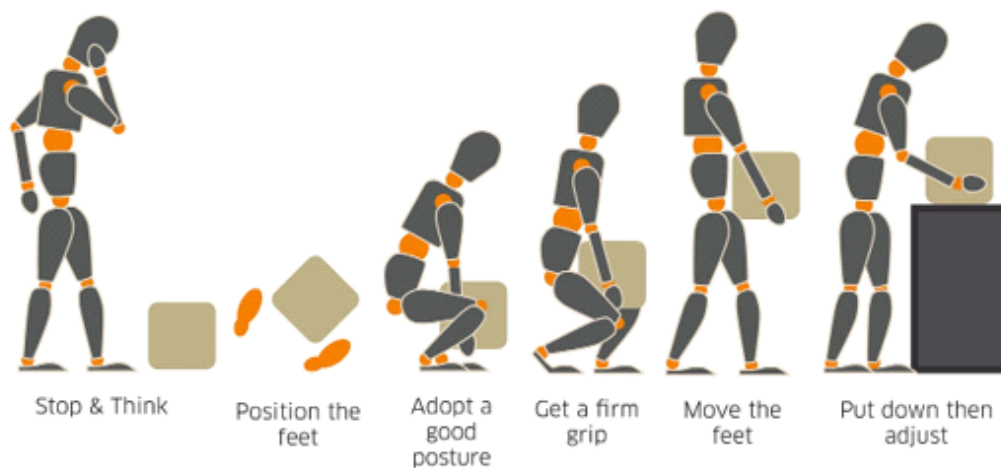
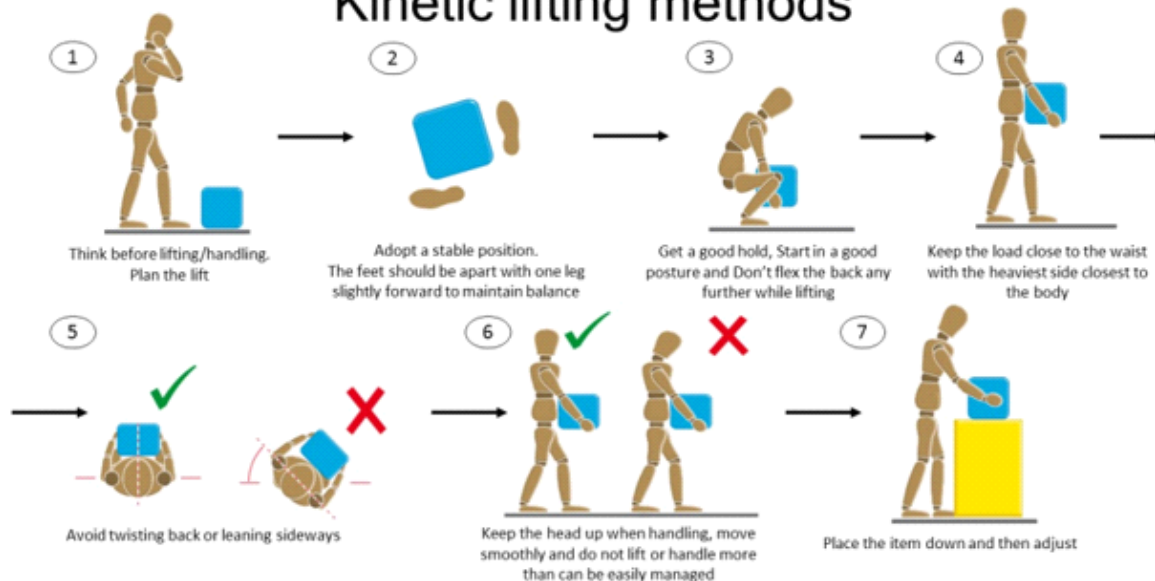
Personal Protective Equipment will be dependant on the works being conducted and the site rules

Operatives are required to check their PPE before each use, and to ensure that any damaged PPE is brought to the supervisors / Contract Managers attention for replacement. When not in use, equipment must be stored in a suitable area to ensure it remains in good condition which is fit for purpose. The use and condition of PPE shall be monitored through regular safety audits / inspections and general observations.

Manual Handling

Purpose: To prevent musculoskeletal injuries through proper handling techniques and the use of lifting aids

Kinetic lifting methods



Measure	Description
Manual Handling Training	Ensure workers are trained on proper lifting techniques and ergonomics.
Use of Lifting Aids	Use trolleys, hoists, and hand trucks to move heavy items. ⁴
Team Lifting	Encourage team lifting for heavy awkward items to distribute the load
Pre-Assessment	Assess the weight and stability of loads before lifting and plan the lift accordingly.
Work Area Organisation	Keep the work area free of obstacles to provide clear paths for lifting and moving items.

Hand-Arm Vibration

HAND-ARM VIBRATION

Version 6.3 September 2023

Company name/work area:		QUEST Electrical - Electrical Contracting							
Tool	Vibration magnitude m/s ²		Task Points per hour	Time to reach EAV hh:mm	Time to reach ELV hh:mm	Exposure duration		Partial exposure m/s ² A(8)	Partial exposure Points
	HSE	User				hours	mins.		
Drills - Standard drill bit [2-5]		2.5	13	8:00	>24		30	0.6	6
Drills - Impact [7-13]		5.9	70	1:26	5:44		10	0.9	12
Grinders - Straight [4-9]		6.7	90	1:06	4:27		10	1.0	15
Pneumatic Hammers [10-29]		10	200	0:30	2:00		20	2.0	67
Breakers (Vibration reduced) [7-18]		6.5	85	1:11	4:44		5	0.7	7
Plate Compacters (Vib reduced) [2-7]		2.4	12	8:40	>24		5	0.2	1
INSTRUCTIONS: Enter vibration magnitudes and exposure durations (for an individual worker or a task carried out by several workers) in the white areas. Results are displayed in the yellow areas. Additional information such as company name, worker name may be added if printing or saving the calculation.								Daily exposure m/s ² A(8)	Daily exposure points
								2.6	107
								WARNING: Exposure at or above EAV (100 points)	
Exposure calculation by:		James Bullock						Calculation date:	06/01/2026
Job role:		Group Health and Safety Officer							

Noise Exposure Calculator



Daily Noise Exposure Action Value Calculator

V4-12 March 2021

The *Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005* define Lower and Upper Exposure Action

Company name/work area: ESP Play Ltd - Playground Installation

Task ¹ name / description	Noise level ¹ L_{Aeq} (dB(A))	Points per hour	Time (in hh:mm) to		Daily exposure	
			LEAV	UEAV	(hours)	(mins)
Drilling	91	50	0:38	2:00		10
Cutting wood	100	395	0:04	0:15		10
Breaking Concreate	115	12500	0:00	0:00		10
Task 4						
Task 5						
Task 6						
Task 7						

Personal noise exposure per task (dB(A))	Personal exposure points per task
74	8
83	66
98	2083

QUEST Electrical - Due to the noise generated by the tools we use, which varies depending on the task, we will utilize hearing protection. The noise levels have been assessed using the HSE 'Daily Noise Exposure Calculator'.

Total daily exposure
time (hh:mm)

0:30

Daily exposure, $L_{EP,d}$ (dB(A))	Total daily exposure points
256	2157

Exposure calculation by:

James Bullock

Job role:

Group Health and Safety Officer

WARNING: At or above UEAV
Programme of control measures
required
Hearing protection must be used
(check suitability with ELV calculator)

Key

Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is the process of identifying, describing, measuring and recording risks. Judgments are made about the harm that might arise from an activity and the probability that the harm will occur. The main purpose of risk assessment is to determine whether planned or existing control measures are adequate or need to be improved. It also promotes an improved awareness of risk and a better appreciation of the necessity for control measures

Assessor:	James Bullock	Activity assessed:	Play Ground Installations	Assessment Date:	05/03/2025
Position:	Group Health and Safety Officer	Location:	Mutliple LocationS	Review Date:	05/03/2026

At Risk:	Employees:	☒	Visitors:	☒	Members of Public:	☒	Contractors:	☒
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Likelihood	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
Severity					

LIKELIHOOD	
5	Almost Certain - Very High Risk
4	Probable - High Risk
3	50/50 - Medium Risk
2	Improbable - Low Risk
1	Almost impossible - Low Risk

SEVERITY	
5	Fatality - Very High Risk
4	Severe incapacity - High Risk
3	Absent over 7 days - Medium Risk
2	Absent less than 1 day - Low Risk
1	Insignificant - Low Risk

1-6	LOW
Continue with existing control measures, however, monitor for changes.	

8-12	MEDIUM
Requires attention to reduce the rating as well as regular ongoing monitoring. Additional monitoring arrangements to be detailed below.	

15-25	VERY HIGH
Stop immediately – the risk is too high. Take immediate action to reduce the risk to Severity the lowest level possible.	

Disclaimer

At ESP Play Ltd, it is our health and safety policy that risk assessments are reviewed annually. In the event of changes to processes, equipment, industry standards, or incidents resulting in injury, these risk assessments will be updated promptly by the Health and Safety Officer to ensure continued compliance and the highest standards of workplace safety.

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Slips, Trips, and Falls. Workers, visitors, or contractors may trip over uneven surfaces, loose debris, or poorly maintained walkways, leading to injuries such as sprains, fractures, or head injuries.	2	5	10	Clearly marked pedestrian pathways with non-slip surfaces- Regular inspection and maintenance of walkways, ensuring any hazards are promptly removed- Adequate lighting in all access and egress areas to enhance visibility- Gritting of walkways in icy conditions and provision of designated covered walkways where possible			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Vehicle and Pedestrian Collision. Individuals may suffer serious injury if struck by moving vehicles at site entrances or crossings.	2	5	10	Designated pedestrian walkways clearly demarcated and physically separated from vehicular routes- Implementation of controlled crossings with signage and lighting at high-risk areas- Strict speed limits enforced with speed bumps in key areas- Mandatory high-visibility PPE for all personnel, along with designated pedestrian-only access points			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Poor Lighting. Reduced visibility in early mornings, evenings, or poorly lit areas can increase risk of accidents.	2	5	10	Installation of high-lumen lighting at all access and egress points- Automated motion-activated lighting to improve efficiency and reduce dark spots- Regular inspections and maintenance schedules to promptly replace faulty lights			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Restricted or Blocked Exits. Emergency evacuation may be hindered due to obstructed exits, increasing injury risks during fire or other emergencies.	2	5	10	Routine inspections to ensure exits are unobstructed at all times- Emergency exit doors fitted with panic bars and illuminated signage for ease of identification- Regular fire drills conducted to ensure personnel are familiar with evacuation routes			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Unauthorized Access. Trespassers may enter the site, leading to security risks, injury, or damage to property.	2	5	10	Controlled access points with security barriers and badge entry systems- 24/7 CCTV surveillance at key entry/exit points- On-site security personnel patrolling at peak hours to deter trespassers- Visitor sign-in procedures and mandatory site induction for all non-regular personnel			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Weather Conditions. Wet, icy, or windy conditions may increase slip and fall risks.	2	5	10	Implementation of an adverse weather policy, including timely weather monitoring- Gritting and de-icing procedures in place for all external access points- Provision of anti-slip mats and covered walkways in frequently used routes- Clear signage warning of hazardous conditions in wet or icy weather			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
frequent exposure to vibration may cause, contribute to, or aggravate injury or disorders to the operator's fingers, hands, wrists, arms, shoulders and/or other body parts, including debilitating and/or permanent injuries or disorders that may develop gradually over periods of weeks, months, or years. Such injury or disorder may include damage to the blood circulatory system, damage to the nervous system, damage to joints, and possibly damage to other body structures.	3	5	15	If numbness, tingling, pain, clumsiness, weakened grip, whitening of the skin, or other symptoms occur at any time, when operating the machine or when not operating the machine, do not resume operating the machine and seek medical attention. • Continued use of the machine after the occurrence of any such symptom may increase the risk of symptoms becoming more severe and/or permanent. • The following may help to reduce exposure to vibration for the operator: • Let the tool do the job. • Use a minimum hand grip consistent with proper control and safe operation. • When the percussion mechanism is activated, the only body contact with the machine you should have is your hands on the handles.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Such injury or disorder may include damage to the blood circulatory system, damage to the nervous system, damage to joints, and possibly damage to other body structures.	3	5	15	• Avoid any other contact, e.g. supporting any part of the body against the machine or leaning onto the machine trying to increase the feed force. It is also important not to keep the trigger engaged while extracting the tool from the broken work surface. • Make sure that the inserted tool is well maintained (including sharp, if a cutting tool), not worn out, and of the proper size. Insertion tools that are not well-maintained, or that are worn out, or that are not of the proper size result in longer time to complete a task (and a longer period of exposure to vibration) and may result in or contribute to higher levels of vibration exposure. • Immediately stop working if the machine suddenly starts to vibrate strongly. Before resuming the work, find and remove the cause of the increased vibrations. • Comply with the recommended air-pressure when operating the machine. Either higher or lower air-pressure has the potential of resulting in higher levels of vibration. • Do not grab, hold or touch the inserted tool when using the machine. • Participate in health surveillance or monitoring, medical exams, and training programs offered by your employer and when required by law.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Entanglement, Flying Particles, Dust Inhalation, Excessive Noise Levels Cuts from rotating blade. Fragments from concrete Saw handling and water hazard Leaking fuel causing fire or slipping hazard. Burns and hand injuries	3	5	15	The correct wheels for the type of machine, speed and material to be cut will be supplied. Abrasive wheel machines are subject to a planned maintenance programme. Operators will visually check equipment and discs/wheels for damage before use, ensuring operating speed is indicated. Details of operatives trained to use such equipment shall be recorded and available for inspection. Suitable storage facilities will be available at the workplace for spare disc and wheels. Selection may be required of operatives who have experience of the work and are physically fit. Disc cutters will only be used when standing on a firm, level base. PPE will be worn at all times disc cutters/abrasive wheels are used. Operators will not wear loose clothing etc and long hair will be tied back and tucked in.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Entanglement, Flying Particles, Dust Inhalation, Excessive Noise Levels Cuts from rotating blade. Fragments from concrete Saw handling and water hazard Leaking fuel causing fire or slipping hazard. Burns and hand injuries	3	5	15	Operators will ensure that all machine guards are in place and persons are kept away from areas where sparks or dust is directed. An assessment of PPE requirements will be carried out before use of an abrasive wheel is authorised; this will include hearing, eye, head, foot and protection as appropriate for the work and the machine. Users will not use undue pressure, and will use the correct disc/wheel. All Workplace precautions and risk control systems to be adopted. Where possible, cutting activities will be segregated or isolated and movement and access will be restricted. Water suppression techniques will be used at all times. Face visor, ear defenders, safety boots and protective gloves are to be worn at all times.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Manual handling: Excessive loads, reaching, lowering, stooping and carrying. Awkward movements, poor posture, loading likely to move suddenly, center of balance off, difficult to grasp, sharp or smooth edges, loose packaging Sprains, strains, trapping, crushing, cuts, fractures Using a pallet truck or barrow Awkward movements or poor posture Strains, sprains, trapping, crushing, cuts, abrasions	3	4	12	All staff to follow the safe systems of work All staff undergo manual handling training Person to be aware of their capabilities and limitations Mechanical equipment to be used wherever possible Load to be shared between others to reduce the weight Gloves to be worn Suitable posture to be adopted i.e. using the legs to lift while keeping the back straight Load to be assessed first to identify lifting points/handles/best location to lift the item Any parts of the load that may move must be secured before lifting Handles to be used as lifting points Loads to be broken down where necessary into smaller loads Avoid over reaching. Place the loads as close to the work area to reduce carrying distances The truck should be moved gradually and carefully without “snatching”, this will help to reduce the stress on the body			1	4	4

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Manual handling: Excessive loads, reaching, lowering, stooping and carrying. Awkward movements, poor posture, loading likely to move suddenly, center of balance off, difficult to grasp, sharp or smooth edges, loose packaging Sprains, strains, trapping, crushing, cuts, fractures Using a pallet truck or barrow Awkward movements or poor posture Strains, sprains, trapping, crushing, cuts, abrasions	3	4	12	The ground conditions should be checked to ensure the route is free from debris and materials which could cause the truck not to move The truck must be checked before using it for any damage or defect Care must be taken when the truck is being pulled towards the body, as there is a risk of being trapped between the truck and materials or structure Care must be taken when pulling the truck to prevent the feet from being trapped, safety footwear must be worn Keep the weight of the load to a minimum and ensure it is secured and balanced			1	4	4

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Exposure to cement dust, reaction of the skin to contact with cement/additives, Inhalation of cement dust, Contact with machinery / components, Handling heavy / bulky materials, Falls of loose concrete / lifting operations, Entanglement / contact with reinforcement	3	5	15	Gloves to be worn when handling cement/additives. COSHH assessment to be carried out and communicated to all operatives on site. Refer to COSHH assessment for details of hazards associated with cement and additives. Dust masks to be worn whilst loading cement into mixer unless adequate ventilation is available. First aid kits carried by all teams. Induction training on cement / hazards Toolbox talks issued. All equipment to be serviced and maintained in line with manufacturers recommendations. Any faults to be reported to management immediately and the equipment taken out of use. Mixer to be placed in area where others are kept away from rotating parts. All rotating parts – belts, pulleys etc. to be guarded			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Exposure to cement dust, reaction of the skin to contact with cement/additives, Inhalation of cement dust, Contact with machinery / components, Handling heavy / bulky materials, Falls of loose concrete / lifting operations, Entanglement / contact with reinforcement	3	5	15	No hand tools such as shovels, sticks etc to be used in drum whilst mixing is in operation. Mixer to be stopped and disconnected from power supply before cleaning is undertaken. Mixer to be sited on flat level ground without resorting to packing of feet. Mixer to be mounted on wheels to ease movement around site. All equipment to be 110 volt and PAT tested regularly. Two-man lift to be used when unloading mixer and putting onto stand. All employees trained in manual handling techniques. Manual handling assessment carried out for handling of wet and dry concrete materials, e.g. when loading mixer and when pouring and shovelling concrete into position. Mixer to be mounted on wheels to ease movement around site. Half bags to be used wherever possible – full bags to be split in two before loading into mixer. Two persons to undertake tipping of large mixes.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Electrocution, Fire, Flying Debris, Dust Inhalation, Contact with Sharp Edges/Cuts, Noise	2	5	10	All power tools and machinery must comply with the current Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998. Use of 110v powered tools or battery operated tools only is permitted. All operatives are competent in the use of the power tools. Guards where applicable are in place. All tools are subjected to a PAT testing programme. All trailing leads will be positioned in a way so as not to cause a trip hazard. Ear defenders will be worn as applicable (as a general rule, if you have to raise your voice to speak at a distance of 2m then ear defenders must be worn). Wear appropriate eye protection where there is a risk of debris being emitted. Where applicable respiratory protection must be worn. Protective gloves as applicable must be worn.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Electrocution, Fire, Flying Debris, Dust Inhalation, Contact with Sharp Edges/Cuts, Noise	2	5	10	Only trained and experienced operatives are allowed to use power tools, inexperienced or young workers are kept under strict supervision whilst using power tools. Tools and cables are visually inspected before use; damaged tools are withdrawn from service until repaired. Electrical tools will be 110V maximum and will hold current PAT certification, battery powered tools will be used where possible. A visual inspection must be carried out prior to use, any defects must be reported and the equipment withdrawn from service for repair or replacement.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Blocked Egress Route, Fire, Slips, Trips, Falls, Unaccountability	2	5	10	Ensure a clear safe egress route is available at all times. If working on a site, ensure you book in / out and are aware on the location of the fire assembly point. Ensure flammables are correctly stored.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Increased Risk of Injury	2	5	10	Lone working is only permitted in exceptional circumstances. No hazardous tasks are to be carried out by lone workers.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Slips, Trips, Falls, Unauthorised Use of Equipment, Security of Materials	2	4	8	Ensure a good standard of housekeeping is maintained at all times. All work equipment and materials will be securely stored at all times. All waste will be disposed of in the appropriate manner.			1	4	4

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Head Impact, Eye, Foot and Hand Injuries, Dust Inhalation	2	5	10	When working on hard hat sites (or where applicable), hard hats will be worn. Where designated or where noise levels are excessive, hearing defenders must be worn. Where there is a risk of flying particles (when drilling etc) suitable protective glasses must be worn. Where there is a risk of dust inhalation or where designated, dust masks must be worn. Suitable safety footwear (steel toe caps) must be worn at all times.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Electrocution, Electric Shock, Damage to Equipment	4	5	20	Equipment supplied to site will be fit for purpose with regard to voltage, power, and environmental conditions. This will include assessing for dangerous atmospheres where electrical equipment is to be used. Only equipment operating at 110 volts or less to be permitted; higher voltages must be authorised in writing by management prior to use. Management are responsible for ensuring that attention is paid to the sites electrical requirements, including arrangements for design, testing, and installation of circuits and their protection by fuses, residual current devices or similar. The use of electrical equipment to be monitored to ensure safe use. Operatives are trained in the precautions and safe use of portable electrical equipment. Leads and extension cables to be routed so as to minimise the likelihood of damage and trip hazards. Operatives will receive training in electric shock treatment. All portable electrical equipment will be subject to planned maintenance. All equipment found to be defective will be switched off/ removed from site and reported immediately. Visual inspection of equipment will be carried out before use. All equipment will be subject to entry into a planned inspection recording system. All Workplace precautions and risk control systems to be adopted.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Injuries to Hands, Feet, Eyes and Body	2	4	8	Tools provided by Quest Ltd must comply with the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 they must be assessed to ensure that they are fit for purpose, the environment in which they are to be used and are in good working condition. A record of such inspections kept. Insulated tools must be used where there is a possibility of live electrical work. Management will monitor hand tools, which can deteriorate with use; to ensure they are sharpened or replaced as necessary, and to ensure the correct tools are being used properly. Operatives are to be instructed in the correct method of use and in maintenance requirements at induction if not part of their trade training. Stanley knives, screwdrivers and other sharp tools are to remain sheathed when not in use, they must be carried and used so as not to cause injury to the user and or others. Suitable and sufficient eye protection is to be provided and used whenever work is done using cold chisels, drills, grinders or other tools where there is a risk of flying particles or pieces of the tool breaking off. All Workplace precautions and risk control systems to be adopted.			1	4	4

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Injury from Falling Objects / Materials, Injury to Unauthorised Persons, Environmental Contamination	2	4	8	Loads shall be lifted in the correct manner, adopting safe handling techniques. Mechanical/Automated means will be utilised in the first instance. Stacks of cylindrical objects such as cable drums shall be stabilised using chocks or wedges. Material stacks shall be limited in height to ensure stability; storage of materials above 2m to be avoided unless specifically authorised by site management. Drums and containers shall be marked clearly to indicate contents. Handrails shall be fitted to storage areas where persons or materials can fall. Verbal instructions and training shall be given to operatives as necessary to ensure good housekeeping standards are maintained on site. Secure storage shall be provided for all hazardous substances in order to prevent access by unauthorised persons. Stability and stacking instructions shall be given as needed to site operatives by management. For hazardous materials, COSHH assessments shall be required before delivery to site. Minimum quantities of materials shall be supplied to site. Stockpiles and storage areas shall be inspected regularly to ensure stability and to ensure that the above physical precautions are in place. All Workplace precautions and risk control systems to be adopted.			1	4	4

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Incorrect Disposal Procedures Being Adopted	2	4	8	Construction Health and Safety Plan to include Waste Management Plan disposal procedures for items of controlled waste which are foreseeable during the project. Skips and containers to be clearly marked indicating restrictions on disposal of particular kinds of waste. Waste materials to be collected at regular periods to prevent fire hazards from combustible waste. Wastes including asbestos and lead compounds to be removed by specialist contractors. All flammable waste to be stored separately away from construction activities and buildings. Liquid waste (e.g. paints, etc.) should NOT be disposed of through drainage systems, wherever practicable they must be returned to the supplier for safe disposal. All hazardous substances must be identified and relevant COSHH and PPE information provided to employees exposed to those substances. Do not burn or bury waste on site. All wastes must go to a licensed facility. Disposal of waste into skips will be monitored to ensure that unauthorised disposal is prevented. Waste materials will only be passed to registered carriers.			1	4	4

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Trapping/Crushing During Drop-Off/Collection, Unplanned Release of Skip During the Above, Flying Objects from the Skip During Transportation	2	4	8	Assessment of work load to determine those activities that may generate dust. COSHH data sheets checked for those materials producing dust, any toxic material identified, assessment to be made as to, who what and where work shall be completed. Dust emissions to be minimised and/or contained to boundaries of the work area. Extra care to be taken when loading materials into Company vehicles. All internal dust should be removed after the work has been completed and disposed of correctly. Prohibition of eating and smoking to be enforced in dusty atmospheres. Operatives to be briefed regarding the hazards of dust to their health. Dust created by tools etc must either have water suppression or M class Vacuum			1	4	4

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Fire, Explosion	5	5	25	Prior to starting work with Highly Flammable Liquids, quantities should be estimated to ensure that only minimum quantities are stored. Where appropriate, fire extinguishers must be made available. Containers used to store flammables must have their lids replaced when not in use. Flammables carried on the Company vehicle must be appropriately stored in an upright position. It must be ensured that there are no means of ignition present. Areas where flammables are stored / used must be kept clear of combustible material as far as reasonably practicable. Spillages must be mopped up immediately and materials removed to a safe place. Flammables must not be used for purposes which are unauthorised.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Machine Roll-over The digger could roll over, especially on slopes or uneven terrain, causing injuries to the operator and nearby workers which result in serious injuries or death	5	5	25	Conduct a site assessment for ground stability. ▪ Limit usage on slopes beyond machine capacity. ▪ Use seat belts and ROPS(Roll-Over Protection System) must be used at all times ▪ Ensure operator training in handling uneven terrain.			1	5	5
Entrapment / Crushing Nearby workers or the operator could be trapped or crushed between the digger and objects or structures.	3	5	15	Establish exclusion zones around the digger. ▪ Use banksman to guide when operating in confined areas. ▪ Ensure the operator and all workers are aware of blind spots and have a clear line of sight.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Contact with Overhead Power Lines Risk of electrocution or serious/death injury if the digger contacts overhead power lines	5	5	25	Conduct a site assessment to identify overhead hazards. ▪ Maintain a safe distance from power lines, following local regulations. ▪ Use a dedicated banksman if working near potential electrical hazards.			1	5	5
Bucket/Arm Impact Risk of injuries from being struck by the digger's bucket or arm. Operator, Nearby Workers	3	5	15	Only the operator should be in the immediate vicinity of the machine when operating. ▪ Clearly communicate the machine's operating area to all site workers. ▪ Install barriers or fencing around work areas if possible.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Slips, Trips, and Falls Risk of slipping when entering/exiting the machine or tripping over uneven ground.	5	5	25	Use steps and handrails when mounting/dismounting the machine. ▪ Maintain good housekeeping and keep access areas free from obstacles. ▪ Ensure the operator wears appropriate footwear with slip resistance.			1	5	5
Mechanical Failure Potential breakdown leading to risk of injuries or entrapment.	3	5	15	Conduct daily checks of the mini digger, focusing on brakes, lights, and hydraulic systems. ▪ Follow a maintenance schedule in line with manufacturer guidelines. ▪ Remove and tag out any machine with known faults until repairs are completed.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Noise Exposure Prolonged exposure to high noise levels may result in hearing loss.	4	5	20	Provide hearing protection for the operator. ▪ Limit machine operation duration and encourage regular breaks. ▪ Ensure the machine's noise levels comply with local regulations.			1	5	5
Exhaust Fumes Risk of exposure to exhaust fumes, especially in confined spaces	3	5	15	Ensure adequate ventilation in enclosed areas. ▪ Avoid prolonged idling. ▪ Educate operators on avoiding prolonged exposure to exhaust.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Current Control Measures	New Control Measures	Date/Who	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
	L	S	L x S				L	S	L x S
Untrained or Unauthorized Use Increased risk of accidents if operated by untrained or unauthorized personnel	3	5	15	Ensure only trained and authorized personnel operate the digger who the correct certificate and ticket. ▪ Maintain a record of training and certification. ▪ Display clear signage indicating operator requirements. ▪ Limit usage on slopes beyond machine capacity. ▪ Use seat belts and ROPS (Roll-Over Protection System). ▪ Ensure operator training in handling uneven terrain.			1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Collapse of platforms/ excavations	Potential for death or serious injury if excavator overturns Damage to plant	Excavation/fill batters cut to 45degrees by excavator Areas to be + 2m beyond footprint of machine working on platform Platforms to be constructed from dry compactable material Induction to include detailed safety instructions on how to work around plant and where plant will be operating. All plant operators will have CPCS or equivalent operator safety training.	1	5	5
Inexperienced operatives	Potential for death/injury to operative	Only trained and experienced operatives to work with/near excavator. Operators must switch off and remove the keys before leaving the excavator unattended.	1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Nearby operatives	Potential for death/injury to operative if hit with excavator.	Operatives will be made aware of the dangers of the excavator during induction and agree to work in accordance with the risk assessment. 600mm slewing clearance to be maintained. Toolbox talks will be used to remind operatives of the dangers of working near plant. Plant and pedestrian routes will be segregated by physical barriers where reasonably practicable. No person may approach a working excavator until they have signalled the operator and the operator has confirmed that it is safe to approach. Operators will stop work, lower arm and isolate machine if operatives are seen to be approaching their immediate vicinity. Mobile phones are not to be used whilst operating plant, operators should lower arm and isolate excavator before using phones.	1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Nearby vehicles or other plant	Potential for death or serious injury to operator/driver if hit with other plant Damage to plant/vehicles	Daily activity brief will be carried out each morning to make operators aware of where plant and vehicles will be working. Mobile phones are not to be used whilst operating plant, operators should lower arm and isolate excavator before using phones.	1	5	5
Working at height	Potential for death or serious injury to operator or persons maintaining excavator.	Work at height will be avoided where possible. Operators will have CPCS or equivalent operator safety training. Provided safe means of access will be used to maintain excavator. Three points of contact must be maintained at all times whilst climbing in/on excavator. The excavator will be used to transport the operator to a safe point before the operator exits the excavator.	1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Unstable ground	Potential for death or serious injury to operator and/or other site operatives if excavator overturns. Damage to excavator Damage to other plant/vehicles Damage to nearby structures	Operators will have CPCS or equivalent operator safety training. Risk assessment section regarding working platforms to be adhered to. Excavator tracks not to go within 3 metres of excavations. The load capacities of the machine and any attachments must never be exceeded during lifting operations.	2	5	10
Overloading/overextending excavator arm	Potential for death or serious injury to operator and/or other site operatives if excavator overturns. Damage to excavator Damage to other plant/vehicles Damage to nearby structures	Operators will have CPCS or equivalent operator safety training. Operators will have CPCS or equivalent operator safety training. The load capacities of the machine and any attachments must never be exceeded during lifting operations.	2	5	10

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
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Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Quick hitch attachment	Potential for death or serious injury to operator and/or other site operatives Damage to other plant/vehicles	Operators should be adequately trained on the use of quick hitches in general Operators should be competent to use the specific hitch on the machine they use The manufacturer-specified retaining pin must be available on the machine Operators should only use pins which have been designed for this specific use Operator should check the pin is in place on the hitch before starting the work and every time a different attachment is fitted	2	5	10
Maintaining excavator.	Potential for injury from working on plant e.g. trapping a person's limbs within moving parts of excavator Potential hydraulic injection injury	Only trained and competent operatives will attempt to maintain/repair the excavator Operator will carry out pre-start checks before commencing operations Excavator will be completely isolated and switched off before operatives are allowed to work in its immediate vicinity or do maintenance work on it Operative to wear overalls and gloves whilst maintaining forklift	2	5	10

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Unauthorised use	Potential for death or serious injury	Excavator operator to remove keys when not in use	1	5	5
Slips, trips and falls	Potential for tripping over debris or tools.	Designated walkways will be created using physical barriers where reasonably practicable. Good housekeeping will be maintained, among operatives; walkways kept clear etc. This will be reinforced with toolbox talks.	1	3	3
Hazardous substances other than asbestos	Potential for harming health of employees	Operatives will be briefed on the CoSHH assessments during induction and agree to work in accordance with them. Appropriate PPE will be worn where necessary. Spill kits used where necessary	1	2	2
Hazardous substances other than asbestos	Potential for harming health of employees	Operatives will be briefed on the CoSHH assessments during induction and agree to work in accordance with them. Appropriate PPE will be worn where necessary. Spill kits used where necessary	1	2	2

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Noise	Potentail for damaging hearing when working with excavator. Disruption to neighbours	An assessment of the noise level will be carried out and recorded. Operatives will wear hearing protection when working near excavator. No residential properties within the immediate vicinity. excavator used only between site specific times	1	3	3
Accessing working platforms	Risk of falling Risk of injury to employees	Ramps to be constructed from suitable 'stable' material Ramps to be no steeper than 1:3 Ramps to be + 1m the working area of the plant utilising access ramp Continuous monitoring of piles for stability to be carried out by operatives working on platforms	2	4	8
Refuelling	Potential for crushing operatives harming the environment Skin irritation Fire	Fuel to be stored in locked and bunded tanks only Spill kit to be located in immediate proximity to fuel tanks Nitrate gloves to be worn whilst refuelling plant No naked flames around fuelling area Fire extinguishers to be within immediate proximity Excavator will be completely isolated and switched off before operatives are allowed to work in its immediate vacinity or do maintenance work on it.	1	5	5

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Slips, Trips & Falls	Workers or pedestrians could trip on uneven surfaces or slip on wet resin, leading to minor to serious injuries.	Under the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992, all walking surfaces must be level and free of trip hazards before starting work. Risk assessments must be carried out under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 to identify and control trip hazards before work begins. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Regulations 1992 require workers to wear slip-resistant footwear. The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 requires clear signage to warn of wet surfaces and cordon off hazardous areas. Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) require site supervisors to monitor ground conditions regularly.	1	3	3
Manual Handling Injuries	Back strain, musculoskeletal injuries from lifting heavy bags of rubber granules or grass mats.	Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 require a manual handling risk assessment to be completed before lifting tasks. Employers must minimise manual handling by using mechanical aids (e.g., trolleys, hoists) under Regulation 4 of the Manual Handling Regulations. The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 requires manual handling training for all workers. Team lifting must be implemented when handling heavy loads.	1	3	5

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Exposure to Hazardous Substances (Resin & Adhesives)	Skin irritation, respiratory issues from inhaling fumes, allergic reactions.	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH) requires employers to conduct a COSHH risk assessment before using hazardous substances. Workers must be provided with appropriate PPE (gloves, long sleeves, masks) under Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) set by HSE EH40/2005 must be adhered to by ensuring adequate ventilation or use of local exhaust ventilation (LEV) when handling resin. COSHH Regulation 7 requires hazardous substances to be stored safely in sealed, labelled containers.	1	5	5
Hand-Arm Vibration (HAVS) from Compacting Equipment	Risk of long-term vibration-related injuries affecting circulation and nerves in the hands.	Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005 states that vibration exposure must be minimised through the use of low-vibration tools. Workers must have a HAVS exposure time limit and follow the HSE Exposure Action Value (EAV) of 2.5 m/s ² A(8). Employers must carry out HAVS risk assessments under The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999. Health surveillance must be provided for workers exposed to regular vibration.	1	3	3
Noise Exposure	Hearing damage from compacting and cutting equipment.	Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 requires noise levels to be assessed and reduced using engineering controls (e.g., quieter tools, sound barriers). If noise exceeds 85 dB(A), workers must wear hearing protection under Regulation 7. Regulation 5 states that health surveillance (hearing tests) must be conducted for workers regularly exposed to high noise levels. Toolbox talks should be provided on noise risks.	1	3	3

Risk/Hazard	How might they be Harmed	Current Control/Mitigation Measures:	Post-Control Risk Ratings		
			L	S	L x S
Weather Conditions (Rain & Heat)	Slippery surfaces when wet, dehydration or heat exhaustion in high temperatures.	The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 requires work planning based on weather conditions (e.g., delaying work in heavy rain). Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 require access to drinking water and rest breaks to prevent heat exhaustion. PPE must be suitable for weather conditions under the PPE Regulations 1992, ensuring waterproof clothing in rain and breathable materials in hot weather.	1	3	3
Contaminated or Poor-Quality Turf Under Grass Matting	Uneven surfaces, potential trip hazards if grass dies, poor drainage.	Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 require ground stability checks before installation. Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) require contractors to use suitable materials and inspect surfaces before work begins. Regular post-installation inspections must be conducted to prevent surface degradation and trip hazards.	1	3	3
Environmental Impact – Resin Spillage	Soil contamination, pollution, harm to local wildlife.	Environmental Protection Act 1990 requires proper storage and disposal of chemicals to prevent pollution. COSHH Regulations 2002 state that all hazardous substances must be handled using spill trays and containment methods. Spill kits must be available on site, and workers trained in spill response as per The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Waste materials must be disposed of according to Environmental Agency guidelines under The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016.	1	5	5