


Title: Working on or near Fragile Roofs
 Doc No: GRA021
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RISK ASSESSMENT

Description of process:	Working on or near Fragile Roofs (also please refer to Outline GRA001 & Outline MS1)							
Task on which assessment is made:	Removal of nesting and associated material; installation of bird repellent systems; proofing works.							
Location:	As required							
Hazard(s) identified:	Falling objects, falling from height							
Person(s) considered at risk:	CSS PEST Service staff, Customer staff members, General public							
Risk rating before:	Likelihood	4	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	20
Control Measures/Safe Work Instructions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fragile materials must be identified before work begins. Only trained personnel to carry out associated tasks. i.e. working at heights, operating a mobile access platform, etc. Where access is possible alongside fragile materials such as roof lights, covers will be provided or these areas must be fenced off. 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where fragile surfaces have to be accessed support platforms, such as crawl boards will be used. Platforms will be provided in accordance with the following guideline; at least 600mm wide and more when the work requires it, the support platforms will cover at least two purlins, enough platforms will be provided to carry out the works to prevent having to constantly move the platforms about the roof. 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edge Protection will be provided in accordance with the following guidelines; a main guard rail at least 910mm above the edge, a toe board at least 150mm high, an intermediate guard rail or other barrier so that there is no gap more than 470mm. 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained Surveyors or Service Technicians will attach fall restraint harnesses to a suitable belay point. 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cordoned off area below works to prevent access 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site is to be kept tidy, preventing the accumulation of material, which could fall or be inadvertently knocked off. 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste is not to be thrown from the roof. Enclosed rubbish chutes are to be used or the material must be lowered to the ground. 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work is not to be carried out on roofs in icy, rainy or windy conditions 							
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hard hats and safety footwear must be worn. No person is permitted to walk on suspected fragile material for any purpose. 							
	Typical injury:	Severe injury						
Risk rating after:	Likelihood	2	x	Severity	5	=	Risk:	10
Further control action requirement:	Site Specific Risk Assessment to be carried out before work activity begins							
Person making assessment / carrying out review:	Name: Jason Cholerton				Signature: 			
	Position: Technical Director							

Risk Ratings:
Likelihood

- 1.Improbable
- 2.Low
- 3.Medium
- 4.High
- 5.Near Certainty

Severity

- 1.Minor Injury
- 2.Moderate Injury
- 3.Serious
- 4.Very Serious
- 5.Fatality

Likelihood x Severity = Risk


CALCULATING THE RISK RATING

Is to be read in conjunction with the General Risk Assessment (GRA)

		Severity				
		Minor injury	Moderate injury	Serious	Very serious	Fatality
Likelihood	Improbable	1	2	3	4	5
	Low	2	4	6	8	10
	Medium	3	6	9	12	15
	High	4	8	12	16	20
	Near Certainty	5	10	15	20	25

Risk Rating Bands:

RATING BANDS (a x b)		
LOW RISK (1-6)	MEDIUM RISK (7-14)	HIGH RISK (15-25)
Continue but review periodically to ensure controls remain effective.	Continue, but implement additional reasonably practicable controls where possible and monitor regularly.	-STOP THE ACTIVITY- Identify new controls. Activity must not proceed until risks are reduced to a low or medium level.

Definition of risk:

A risk is the likelihood of the harm occurring and the severity of the harm if it does. Thus, in terms of "likelihood" there may be a hazard associated with water and drowning, but the risk can only be evaluated when the proximity of people to the water, the weather conditions, the equipment used, the people's proficiency and many other factors are taken into account.

As for severity, a hazard associated with falling can be evaluated also in terms of the distance and therefore the degree of harm which could occur – tripping and falling on the same level rarely causes serious injury (although this is not impossible) whereas falling down a flight of stairs is quite likely to result in broken bones or worse.

Finally, the risk factor should also consider the numbers of people potentially affected. A risk faced by many people every day should be treated as a higher priority than the same degree of risk faced by one person very occasionally. A key element of the risk assessment process is the measurement of the degree of risk present – improbable, low, medium, high or near certainty – in order to decide on these priorities and accord appropriate weight to preventative measures.