



Gas | Electrical | Plumbing | Building

RASS1: RISK ASSESSMENT POLICY

V1.1 [June'2021]

POLICY STATEMENT

PART 1: Statement of Intent

This is the risk assessment policy statement of:
Absolute Plumbing & Maintenance Limited.

Our Risk Assessment Policy:

Risk assessment is an essential tool in ensuring that key tasks and situations which may present a specific risk of harm or incident are identified and appropriate action(s) undertaken to reduce, manage or avoid the risks.

Under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, the minimum we must do is:

- identify what could cause injury or illness in your business (hazards)
- decide how likely it is that someone could be harmed and how seriously (the risk)
- take action to eliminate the hazard, or if this isn't possible, control the risk

A risk assessment should be undertaken where a potential hazard has been identified with a work-related task, this risk assessment is crucial to decide:

- Who might be harmed and how?
- What you're already doing to control the risks
- What further action you need to take to control the risks
- Who needs to carry out the action?
- When the action is needed by

All risk assessments completed should be completed in full, reviewed regularly or each time that similar task is to be undertaken and shared with/accessible to all colleagues likely to undertake that or a similar activity.



SIGNED

Andrew Prest

PRINT NAME

1st June 2021

DATE

1st June 2023

REVIEW DATE

1. Manual Handling Operations Regulations:

These Regulations require employers to assess the risks to employees' health involved in moving and handling objects at work and to remove or minimise these risks. In the general practice environment risks may include movement of equipment or furniture and the movement of comatose or injured patients.

The Regulations require employers to:

- Carry out a risk assessment to establish what, if any, risks exist from manual handling operations, including any activities that require repetitive movements or awkward body positions
- Assess and implement alternative methods that can be used to reduce risks
- Provide equipment (e.g. a trolley) to assist with manual handling where appropriate
- Provide training to staff on how to minimise risks of injury when handling heavy objects
- Assess whether there is any evidence of upper limb disorders in the workforce, investigate the causes and minimise the risks by changing working practices or providing additional or alternative equipment

2. Work at Height Regulations:

The law requires that employers and self-employed contractors assess the risk from work at height and go on to organise and plan the work, so it is carried out safely. Try avoiding work at height if you can. You must otherwise prevent or arrest a fall and injury if work at height is necessary. Instruct and train our workforce in the precautions needed. Method statements are widely used in the construction industry to help manage the work and communicate what is required to all those involved.

Key issues for all work at height are:

- Risk assessment
- Precautions required
- Method statements
- Work at height is the biggest single cause of fatal and serious injury in the construction industry, particularly on smaller projects

Over 60% of deaths during work at height involve falls:

- from ladders, scaffolds, working platforms and roof edges
- through fragile roofs or rooflights

3. COSHH Regulations:

A COSHH assessment concentrates on the hazards and risks from substances in your workplace. Remember that hazards and risks are not limited to substances labelled as 'hazardous'.

Steps to making a COSHH assessment:

- Walk around your workplace. Where is there potential for exposure to substances that might be hazardous to health?
- Examples include processes that emit dust, fume, vapour, mist or gas; and skin contact with liquids, pastes and dusts. Substances with workplace exposure limits (WELs) are hazardous to health.
- In what way are the substances harmful to health?
- Get safety data sheets and read your trade magazines. Some substances arise from processes and have no safety data sheet. Examples include fume from welding or soldering, mist from metalworking, dust from quarrying, gases from silage. Look at the HSE web pages for your trade or industry - Your Industry.
- What jobs or tasks lead to exposure?
- Note these down. Note down what control measures you already use. For these jobs, how likely is any harm to workers' health?
- Are there any areas of concern, eg from the Accident Book?

- Examples include burns from splashes, nausea, or light-headedness from solvents, etc

4. Noise at Work Regulations:

The aim of the risk assessment is to help you decide what you need to do to ensure the health and safety of your employees who are exposed to noise. It is more than just taking measurements of noise - sometimes measurements may not even be necessary.

Your risk assessment should:

- Identify where there may be a risk from noise and who is likely to be affected.
- Contain a reliable estimate of your employees' exposures and compare the exposure with the exposure action values and limit values.
- Identify what you need to do to comply with the law, eg whether noise-control measures or hearing protection are needed, and, if so, where and what type; and
- Identify any employees who need to be provided with health surveillance and whether any are at particular risk.

5. Control of Asbestos Regulations:

The importation, supply and use of all forms of asbestos are banned. However, many buildings, and some plant and equipment, still contain asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). Before you start any work in a building that might contain asbestos (eg built or refurbished before the year 2000), you need to do the following:

- 5.1 Identify whether asbestos is present and determine its type and condition
 - People responsible for maintenance of non-domestic premises, have a 'duty to manage' the asbestos in them, and should provide you with information on where any asbestos is in the building and what condition it is in.
 - If no information is available or it is limited, and you suspect asbestos may be present you should have the area surveyed and representative samples of the material you are going to work on analysed.
 - Alternatively, you can assume that any material you need to disturb does contain asbestos and take the appropriate precautions for the highest risk situation.
- 5.2 Carry out a risk assessment
 - Decide if it's possible to carry out the building or maintenance work avoiding the risk of asbestos exposure all together.
 - If that's not possible, identify who might be at risk and the level of possible asbestos exposure from any work.
 - On this basis, decide what work methods are necessary to provide effective control of the risks.
- 5.3 Decide if the work needs to be carried out by a licensed contractor
 - Most asbestos removal work will require a contractor holding a licence from HSE.
 - All work with sprayed asbestos coatings and asbestos lagging and most work with asbestos insulation and asbestos insulating board (AIB) requires a licence.
 - Identify if your work needs a licensed contractor.
- 5.4 If the work is not licensable, decide if the work needs to be notified
 - If it doesn't need a licence, you can do maintenance work on or around ACMs with the appropriate controls in place.
 - Some non-licensed work also has additional requirements, ie notification of work, medical surveillance and record keeping. This work is known as notifiable non-licensed work (NNLW).
- 5.5 Ensure those carrying out the work are suitably trained
 - Any worker who is liable to disturb asbestos during their day-to-day work needs to receive appropriate training to enable them to protect themselves and others.

PART 3: Risk Assessment Template

COMPANY NAME: Absolute Plumbing & Maintenance Ltd

ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT BY:

DATE ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT:

DATE OF NEXT REVIEW:

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Done

More information on managing risk: www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/risk/