

Works Area & Project Location:		Stock yard/ Burdening Area										Date:		25-Jul-24			
Project Title:		Demolition and Deconstruction of Stock yard/ Burdening Area								Completed & Approved By:		TATA Structural:					
												TATA Pre-Engineering:					
Risk Register Ref:				Job Ref ID:				TATA Works Area (S&S):									
								Contractors:									
STAGE 1														STAGE 2		STAGE 3	
HAZARD TITLE		IDENTIFY THE HAZARDS		WHO COULD BE HARMED?		Severity of Consequence (1-5) x Likelihood (1-5) = Risk Factor						ON SITE REVIEW		REVIEW & ISSUE			
						S of C (1 - 5) Likelihood (1 - 5) Risk Factor S of C (1 - 5) New Likelihood (1 - 5) New Risk Factor											
General																	
1	Untrained, unaware or Unsupervised employees working in hazardous environments	Unskilled working personnel	Individual worker at site.	4	5	20	All employees have undergone site CCNSG (Safety passport) TATA induction, CDM induction,,sinter and Burdening induction and safe working procedures of systems. There have TATA's standard PICWPs format that shall be followed by all personnel of working party. This will be factored into the risk mitigation for all criteria of the risk assessment						4	1	4		
2	Access and Egress, Driving To / From Working Area	Untrained working personnel	Individual working at site and the visitors	3	3	9	Licensed and authorised drivers only to operate plant / vehicles. Seat belts to be worn at all times. Observe on site driving policies and speed limits. Do not run red lights - locomotives have priority at road / rail crossings. Be aware of other site traffic and plant movements and pedestrians. Remain vigilant at all times.Position vehicles only in designated areas. High visibility clothing to be worn						3	1	3		
3	Adverse weather, high wind and heavy rain	Reduced visibility & unstable ground leading to slips trips & falls	Individual working at site and the visitors	4	5	20	Weather check to be carried out before commencement of work. Regular breaks to be taken and ensure all personnel have access to fresh water to maintain good levels of hydration in hot weather conditions, working at height or near loose material in high winds may be forbidden, all loose materials/sheeting must be properly tied down. Items to be secured/tied down to prevent being lifted by wind						4	1	4		
4	Housekeeping	Slips, Trips & Falls	Individual working at site and others in the vicinity	3	5	15	Check the work area regularly and remove waste and tools and equipment and materials.,Ensure any slip / trip hazards that can not be rectified are easily identified and brought to the attention of operatives / others.,Maintain good housekeeping at all times ,Leave the work area in a clean and orderly fashion at the end of the job.,Use only authorised routes for access and egress ,Arrange for significant oil contamination to be cleaned immediately.Wear appropriate footwear with deep treads for grip and suitable protective gloves for cleaning wastes /other items,Ensure lighting is adequate - temporary lighting to be supplied where necessary.						3	2	6		

5	Insufficient Light	Inadequate lighting leading to trips or falls	Individual workiers	3	5	15	Working party are directed to complete a POWRA prior to entering any area of work. If poor lighting is identified which might lead to any slips trips and falls, the working party will arrange for the lighting sufficient and safe to work. Working party will always be in a team of at least 2 member.	3	2	6		
6	Heavy vehicle movement	Movement of Heavy vehicle like dumpers, excavators, passenger cars	Individual working at site and the visitors	5	5	25	Maintain the speed limit, exclusion to be maintained, follow designated path, wear high visibility overalls, banksman in place.	5	1	5		
7	Frequent movement of Telehandler	Overloading, crushing/entrapment, stuck of telehandler.	Individual working at site and the visitors	5	5	25	Only trained, competent and authorised personnel to operate telehandler. Seat belts to worn when operating the telehandler. All lifts to be assessed by driver before commencing. Load to be calculated and lifting equipment to be used within safe working load capabilities. Lift plan to be completed by the PICOLO and in place for non-palletised loads. Do not sling directly off the forks under any circumstances. 3m exclusion zone and driver safe havens required when loading / unloading vehicles. Thorough examination records of Telehandler to be available for inspection and pre-use safety check to be recorded and report damage immediately including checks of ground conditions. Use of stabilisers required Do not work / walk under suspended load and do not place your hands on any load - use push sticks / guide ropes. Switch engine off, apply handbrake and remove keys when unattended. Barriers and banksman (red hi-viz) to be used, only authorised personnel in area	5	1	5		
8	Heavy mobile plant equipment movement	Movement of mobile plant equipment like crane, bulldozer etc.	Individual working at site and the visitors	5	5	25	Maintain the speed limit, exclusion to be maintained, follow designated path, wear high visibility overalls, banksman in place.	5	1	5		
9	Hit by machine	Hit by moving stackers and reclaimer on the rail.	Individual working at site and the visitors visiting the site.	5	4	20	Maintain a minimum of 3m . Do not go near the moving stacker and reclaimer when it is moving. Beware of the movement of machine.	5	1	5		
10	Slip trip on uneven ground	Slip trip hazard. Ground uneven in many areas.	Individual working at site and the visitors	2	3	6	Beware of the ground while walking, follow designated path, proper drainage to avoid stagnation of water.	2	2	4		
11	Slip trip for wet & oily area	Slip trip hazard. Slippery wet muddy or oily in many areas.	Individual working at site and the visitors	3	4	12	Beware of the such ground while walking, follow designated path, proper drainage & removal of oily material to avoid such risk.	3	2	6		
12	Slip trip for spillage pellet rubble	Slip trip hazard. Spillage pellet material in many areas near conveyor & junction house.	Individual working at site and the visitors	3	4	12	Beware of that risk while walking & follow designated path. Regularly removal of spillage pellet material to risk.	3	2	6		
13	Entrapment in running conveyor	Running conveyor	Individual working at site and the visitors	5	5	25	Maintain 1m minimum distance from the running conveyor. Do not touch the conveyor even if its in stop condition as it starts remotely. Do not wear the loose cloths.	5	1	5		
14	Collision of vehicles	Blind view on ramp. Vehicle can come up from both side of ramp at the same time.	Individual working at site and the visitors	4	3	12	Maintain speed limit. Ensure no vehicle is coming up on the ramp at the same time.	4	1	4		

15	Twisting of ankle of leg	Heavy vegetation on the boundaries.	Individual working at site and the visitors	3	2	6	Ensure the ground condition before entering into the vegetation area. There could be possibility of pit , stagnant water, snake. If possible avoid entering the blind vegetation area. Get the vegetation cut of before entering the area.	3	1	3		
16	Live electrical equipment	Electric shock	Individual working at site and the visitors	5	4	20	Ensure isolation of cable in place. Recheck the open end of cable before touching or cutting it. Get the cable certified for no electricity. Do not wet the cable.	5	1	5		
17	Fall in pit	Fall in pit due to low height boundary	Individual working at site and the visitors	4	4	16	Secure the pit by Heras fencing. Maintain a minimum distance of 1m from the boundary of the open pit. Do not lean on the boundary.	4	1	4		
18	Noise at working area	Noise due to dismantling activity and running machinery	Individual working at site and the visitors	4	5	20	Ear defenders to be worn in noise hazard areas as directed and line with local site / area rules (refer to signage if unsure) Remain vigilant when working in noisy environments Suitable hearing protection must be worn by the working party during tasks which result in elevated noise levels e.g. during use of power tools generating over 80 decibels (80dB is a similar noise level to an alarm clock, dishwasher or food blender). Operators of power tools to give suitable pre-warning of noise to others in the area	4	1	4		
19	Animals, Birds	Exposure to of bird droppings Attack by birds	Individual working at site and the visitors	4	2	8	Work area to be cleaned prior to commencement of work. Avoid contact with bird dropping. Long sleeves & gloves to be worn to avoid skin contact Wash hands before eating. Good hygiene rules to apply Nesting birds can be very protective of their nests and will attack if they feel threatened. Avoid nesting areas during nesting season. Spatial awareness to be considered in work permit process.	4	1	4		
Site Rules and Planning												
20	Not Adhering to C.D.M.regs	Vehicle movements ,Struck by plant/equipment , Fall from height, Interaction with others	Individual working at site and the visitors	4	4	16	Liaise with the CDM coordinator and attend site progress meetings and comply with site requirements Ensure all employees have a CDM induction for the site and site access procedure, Ensure a CDM site risk assessment and job method statement has been completed and cascaded to the working party . Do not deviate from the Job method statement	4	1	4		
21	Site Personnel	Unauthorised access/ contact with process / injury	Individual working at site and the visitors	4	4	16	Minimum training includes a site wide induction and a local sinter and burdening induction CCNSG Safety Passport , and C.D.M. inductions for site, Only trained, competent and authorised persons to undertake worktasks	4	1	4		
22	Temporary Works	Overloading, structural integrity failure, crashing/entrapment/struck by load.	Individual working at site and the visitors	5	4	20	Any temporary works e.g. Cranes, Scaffold, Support Steelwork etc. must be installed or erected as per Appointed Person, Temporary Works Coordinator, or as Engineers drawings specify Temporary works to be signed off by a client representative before any work commences and adhered to Temporary works register to be completed and maintained for the task If you are unsure ask, don't put yourself or others at risk	5	1	5		

23	Sub Contractors/others and other activities	Injuries due to work activates of others in the area.	Individual working at site and the visitors	4	4	16	Beware Tata and others working in vicinity - BEWARE OF working plant in area including bob cats and forklifts use 3m rule. cordon off working area if appropriate. Be aware of other working parties working in the same area, consider those working above and below you. Work should be planned in conjunction with other working parties with on-going communication to ensure safe operations at all times. Signages to be properly and sufficiently displayed.	4	1	4		
24	Hit by fallig spillage material	Slippage from running conveyor	Individual working at site and the visitors visiting the site.	3	3	9	Do not pass under the moving conveyor. Follow designated walkway	3	1	3		
	Work At Height											
25	Collapse of formwork platform	Overloading, structural integrity failure, crashing/entrapment/struck by load.	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	Scaffolds are to be erected by competent scaffolders and green tag to displayed when it is fit to use. All scaffolds are to comply with current regulations. All scaffolds are to adhere to the system of weekly inspections by a trained competent inspector. All scaffolds are to be visually inspected by a supervisor before putting operatives to work. All operatives are to visually inspect the scaffold and the green tag before commencing work. Trestles if used must be in good condition, sited on firm level ground and secured where possible	4	1	4		
26	Fall from height	High level activities	Individual working at site	4	3	12	All work at height where personnel are exposed to a fall where an injury can occur must have edge protection in place. If handrails are missing to allow work access, safety harnesses, nets must be in place. Harnesses/ nets must be of an approved type, checked by the user prior to use and attached to a secure anchor point. All works at height must be adequately supervised. Ensure adequate information, instruction and training. Trestles must have edge protection in place where a fall can occur leading to an injury.	4	1	4		
27	Materials/ tools failling/ Head injury	High level activities	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	Keep all tools and materials away from the edge. Store items so they cannot fall or be kicked over the edge . Where necessary, use signs and physical barriers to protect areas below works at height. Be vigilant at all times.	4	1	4		
28	Slip, trips and falls	High level activities	Individual working at site	4	3	12	Remove offcuts, scraps, waste, etc. Good housekeeping and cable management. Clean any spillage.	4	1	4		
29	Access/Egress	Insecured ladder, access contract, conjested access	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	Adequate safe access and egress must be provided and maintained. All ladders to be tied off.	4	1	4		
30	Inadequate Lighting	Poor visibility	Individual working at site	4	3	12	Suitable lighting to be provided in the dark area and when natural light is insufficient	4	1	4		

31	Hit by Falling objects.	Works at height	Individual working at site and the visitors visiting the site.	5	4	20	In the risk assessment process, employers are required to take appropriate measures to prevent materials or objects from falling, where it is necessary to avoid injury to employees or others. Before work begins, all personnel working overhead should be contacted and, if possible, cleared from the area. Access fixed platforms and Valid tagged scaffolding platform & ladders only, POWRA to be carried out before access to scaffolding platforms,	5	1	5		
32	Fire Risk & Hot Works											
33	Accumulation of Flammable materials	Poor housekeeping	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	All personnel to keep work area tidy, free from excessive combustible material.	4	1	4		
34	Poor storage of materials	Poor housekeeping	Individual working at site	4	3	12	Keep all the flammable material away from hot work area. Follow the legislation to store the flammable items like gas bottle etc.	4	1	4		
35	Smoking	Fire due to smoking	Individual working at site	4	5	20	Smoking is only permitted in designated areas. Non-combustible receptacles supplied for cigarette ends in designated smoking areas.	4	1	4		
36	LPG cylinder storage	Poor housekeeping, improper signage, inadequate spaces, unsecure storage, improper ventilation	Individual working at site & visitors	4	3	12	These are stored in designated compounds 2 meters away from boundary fence with warning notices prominently displayed. Follow the legislation for LPG storage.	4	1	4		
37	Security of premises	Lack of site access control	Individual working at site & visitors	4	5	20	Site boundaries are to be secured with all around CCTV. All entry points should be lockable.	4	1	4		
38	Ineffective evacuation	Improper signage, poor visibility, improper emergency muster point location.	Individual working at site	4	5	20	All area have fire warden, to clear and account for personnel. Suitable lighting to be provided when natural light is insufficient, Proper signage, housekeeping, fire drills.	4	1	4		

39	Access/ egress blocked	Poor housekeeping, undefined CDM access/egress, improper storage of material/equipment	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	All access must be kept clear at all time. Fire exit must not be blocked All vehicles must be parked at designated point. Good housekeeping	4	1	4		
40	Fire protection	Absence of fire fighting equipment, poor fire fighting equipment audit, improper maintainace.	Individual working at site	4	5	20	Portable fire extinguishers located throughout office building for fire fighting if safe to do so. Equipment checked regularly by in house competent person.	4	1	4		
41	Electrical equipment faulty or overloaded	Unregulated use of equipment, poor equipment audit, poor wiring, electrical circuit overload, wet surface.	Individual working at site	4	5	20	Electrical equipment is to be free from obvious defect, and readily identified with a current test examination certificate. Sockets are not to be overloaded.	4	1	4		
42	Hot Work	Sparks / fire / burns at site	Individual working at site & visitors	5	4	20	Hot work permit is in place prior to starting work. Observe hot work permit control measure (e.g. fire watch for 1 hour after cessation of hot work). Dedicated trained fire watch required.. Suitable fire extinguisher and charged hose to be readily accessible. Appropriate PPE must be worn during hot work operations. Clear visor with safety glasses beneath / goggles to be worn by any persons within a 5m radius of any hot work i.e. burning, welding and grinding activities.. Always check area for flammable and combustible materials / vulnerable fixed plant. Remove / cover with fire blanket and scaffold deck before undertaking any hot work activities. Ensure any sparks from hot work activities are contained by use of fire resistant blankets. Damp down the area prior to starting hot work activities. Only competent persons to operate hot work equipment Ensure a first aid kit specifically stocked for the treatment of burns (i.e. burn kit) is readily accessible	5	1	5		
Materials storage on site												
43	Falling materials	Improper stacking proceedure, unsecured storage of material.	Individual working at site	4	4	16	Do not go near the scrap material storage area. Do not touch or try to stack the material by hand in the scrap yard. Material storage areas should be secured in order to prevent unauthorised access.	4	1	4		
44	Environmental contamination	Poor storage of COSHH item.	Individual working at site	3	3	9	Secure storage should be provided for hazardous substances and unauthorised access prevented and proper and sufficient display to be in place.	3	1	3		
45	Hazardous substances	Poor marking and storage of COSHH item.	Individual working at site & visitors	3	3	9	Drums and containers should be clearly marked, stored in purpose made containers and away from ignition, heat sources and incompatible materials.	3	1	3		

46	Explosion/fire	Insecured storage point, exposure to heat, proximity to open flame, poor site plan.	Individual working at site & visitors	4	5	20	Only keep the minimum quantity of highly flammable liquids on site. They should be stored in a secure, fire resistant, well ventilated store. This must be adequately signed both as a deterrent but also to provide information on the liquids that are stored there. A no smoking area must be enforced. Highly flammable liquids must only be kept in suitable, labelled containers. Whenever highly flammable liquids are present, no means of ignition will be allowed and the area will be kept clear of	4	1	4		
47	Spillage	Leakages, poor maintainance	Individual working at site & visitors	3	3	9	Adequate bunds must be in place 110% of the capacity of the largest vessel to prevent leakage and allow the effective use of extinguishants. All spillages must be cleared as soon as they occur, see relevant COSHH assessment for specific measures needed when clearing spillages. Spill kits to be readily available. Ensure the adherence of legislation for the stoage of COSHH material.	4	1	4		
48	Hit by or entrapment in the dumped material	Avalanche of high stacks of material	Individual working at site and the visitors visiting the site.	3	4	12	Maintain a safe distance of atleast 3m from the high stake of material. Beware while walking.	3	2	6		
Slinging of loads												
49	Falling objects	Overloading, equipment failure, poor communication, untrained operation, poor maintainance.	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	Operation should be planned to minimise the risk to personnel and equipment. Never sling loads over personnel, vehicles or cabins. Ensure any equipment that is used to sling loads is maintained and checked regularly and that relevant test certificates are readily available. Only trained operatives are to use any equipment involved in the slinging process.	4	1	4		
50	Trapping by load	Poor visibility, unplan positioning, high wind	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	Ensure that lifting appliance has firm, level base. Never sling sharp edges. Use tail ropes to steady and guide loads. All personnel associated with the slinging process to wear appropriate PPE. Banks man in place. Communication should be clear between PICOLO and crane operator. Exclusion zone should be established and area to be barricaded and only authorised person to work in the area.	4	1	4		
51	Electrocution while lifting	Poor visibility, poor communication, high wind	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	Electric cable to be isolated. Lifting plan should have clear identification of electric cables passing through the lifting zone. Plan Safe System of Work in vicinity of overhead cables, see relevant risk assessment for this activity. Obtain data on loads in advance, and obtain compatible lifting equipment.	4	1	4		
52	Damage to equipment	Overloading, equipment maintainance, bad weather.	Individual working at site & visitors	4	4	16	Check the equipment before use and maintain the checklist.. All defects to equipment must be reported using the established procedure and equipment taken out of use immediately. Suspend work if adverse weather affects safety.	4	1	4		

53	Operation of overhead crane	Overhead cranes in operation posing a risk of being struck by load / crane, trapping and crushing	Individual working at site & visitors	5	4	20	General awareness of crane position and movement - remain vigilant. Do not work / walk under suspended load. Do not place your hands on any load - use push sticks / guide ropes. Barriers and banksman (red hi-viz) to be used. Only authorised personnel to be allowed in working area. Use designated walkways. Maintain radio contact with pulpit and crane drivers. Crane has to be right of way	5	1	5		
Lifting operations												
54	Loss of load	Overloading, equipment maintainance, untrained personnel, collision	Individual working at site	4	3	12	Lifting plan and PICOLO is in place. Clearance certificate is obtained.All lifting equipment to be adequate for the load with up to date test certificates. Slingers to visibly inspect before use. All slingers and banksmen to be trained, certified and competent. All areas affected by the operation will be cordoned off to prevent unauthorised personnel from entering.	4	1	4		
55	Collision with other vehicles, structures or overhead cables	Uncontrolled access, blind spots, improper signalling	Individual working at site & visitors	4	3	12	Lifting plan and PICOLO is in place. Clearance certificate is obtained.Routes to be planned in advance and, crane to be escorted to place of operations by trained competent banksman. Overhead cables to be protected by safe distances as set by service provider. Underground services to be established. Where distance between counter balance and the nearest fixed structure is less than 600mm, gap will be cordoned off.	4	1	4		
56	Operator errors caused by poor visibility.	Poor weather condition, poor lighting, obstructed view	Individual working at site & visitors	4	3	12	Lifting plan and PICOLO is in place. Clearance certificate is obtained.In cases where the driver's visibility is restricted, competent banksmen must be placed in full view to direct operations and radios provided.	4	1	4		
57	Adverse weather conditions	High wind, fog, rain	Individual working at site	4	3	12	Lifting plan and PICOLO is in place. Clearance certificate is obtained.In adverse weather conditions LOLER regulations will apply. Cranes will not be operated in wind speeds in excess of manufacturer's specifications.	4	1	4		
58	Crushing injuries	Movement under suspended load	Individual working at site	4	3	12	Lifting plan and PICOLO is in place. Clearance certificate is obtained.All site personnel will be made aware of the lifting operation taking place and the areas of the site this will affect. An appropriate exclusion zone must be formed and all non-essential personnel will be excluded from the area.Only authorised person can work in the area of lifting zone. Do not work or stand or walk under the suspended load.	4	1	4		
Use of cut off saw												
59	Entanglement/ contact with moving parts	Improper use of cutting tools	Individual working at site	3	5	15	Only authorised, trained and competent personnel are to operate the saw. Before operating the saw ensure that all the guards are in the correct position. Do not wear loose clothing, wear correct PPE including gloves.Wear Safety goggles and face shield.	3	1	3		

60	Material ejection	Equipment modification, incorrect PPE	Individual working at site	3	5	15	Only authorised, trained and competent personnel are to operate the saw. Before operating the saw ensure that all the guards are in the correct position. Do not wear loose clothing, wear correct PPE including gloves.Wear Safety googles and face shield.	3	1	3		
61	Electrocution	Poor equipment audit/maintenance	Individual working at site	4	4	16	All the equipment should be PAT certified. End connections should not be loose. Electric cable should not be naked at any place.Only trained personnel are to carry out maintenance operations with the power supply isolated. A current, valid test for electrical safety must be in place, carried out by a competent person.	4	1	4		
62	Uncontrolled startup	Improper housekeeping	Individual working at site	3	3	9	Saws are to be isolated when not in use. Deadman switch should be operational.	3	1	3		
63	Equipment failure	Lack of equipment maintainace	Individual working at site	3	3	9	Check equipment before use and report any defects to your supervisor immediately. Use the correct specification of the wheel and the machine. Trained operator should operate the equipment. Exclusion zone should be made.	3	1	3		
64	Cuts	Improper PPE, modification to equipment	Individual working at site	3	4	12	The correct PPE must be worn at all times including gloves whilst handling off cuts. Know who your first aiders are. All equipment protection/ gaurds must not be removed or modified.	3	1	3		
65	Fire	Poor ventilation, poor housekeeping, congested electric wiring.	Individual working at site	4	4	16	Hot work certificated should be obtained. Carbon dioxide or dry powder extinguishers to be available. Do not use water or foam on electrical equipment. Ensure sparks during cutting are directed in a safe direction.Use fire blanket where necessary. Fire watcher should be in place and should watch the area during the breaks and after 1 hour after the work finishes.	4	1	4		
Manual Handling (generic)												
66	Lifting/ pulling/ pushing heavy loads.	Working with untrained personnel, poor working condition, improper judgment of material weight	Individual working at site	3	4	12	Use mechanical aids where possible i.e. pallet truck, rollers, hoists etc. If this is not necessary or practicable, and the load is within your capabilities, plan the lift, lift the load with your back straight and your knees bent looking straight ahead, taking the strain on your legs. If the load is too heavy or awkward seek assistance- Do not attempt to lift it on your own.	3	1	3		
67	Cuts from sharp edges	Improper PPE.	Individual working at site	3	4	12	Wear gloves for manual handling operations to protect hands.	3	1	3		
68	Trapped fingers & hands.	Improper lifting proceedure.	Individual working at site	3	4	12	Always try to keep hands away from load edges especially in tight areas and use handles where provided.	3	1	3		

69	Sprains & strains.	Twisting, stooping and carrying load over long distances	Individual working at site	3	4	12	Avoid twisting, stooping, reaching and carrying long distances. Ensure the movement path is cleared before commencement of movement of the load.	3	1	3		
70	Muscular/ skeletal disorders.	Uneven surface, imbalance lifting posture, lifting heavy or bulk load.	Individual working at site	3	4	12	Ensure an even floor and sufficient rest/ recovery time. Maintain a good posture, if the task is repetitive a separate risk assessment may be required.the maximum safe lifting weight . Safe manual lifting weight for a woman is 16kg. And for men, the maximum safe lifting weight is 25kg.	3	1	3		
Use of hand tools												
71	Improper use of Cleaning purpose Hand tools	Struck by tool resulting in hand / finger injury Struck by debris resulting in eye injury	Individual working at site, site visitors, contractor , Clients	3	4	12	Trained operator can operate the hand tools. This will be reviewed upon request and the proper training should be delivered if necessary. Shovels, brushes and barrows will be inspected each day and prior to use for damage or wear. PPE will be worn by the team using the cleaning equipment, and the working party will return the cleaning tools to storage at the end of each shift.	3	1	3		
72	HAV (Hand Arm Vibration) for equipmnts	Manual handling of high vibration tools	Individual worker at site.	4	5	20	HAV awareness training provided to those using vibration generating tools.Register of vibration generating equipment and vibration magnitudes on HAVS form - daily usage logs to be completed. Trigger time to be limited in line with Exposure Action Values (EAV). Do not exceed Exposure Limit Value (ELV) under any circumstances. If you have been advised of specific controls by occupational health you must adhere to these controls. Job rotation to be used where necessary to reduce trigger time / exposure. Try to keep your hands warm	4	1	4		
73	Noise.	Incorrect PPE, poor site warning signages	Individual working at site	3	4	12	Ear protection is to be worn where required, display signage to warn other personnel in the vicinity.	3	1	3		
74	Injury from damaged equipment.	Poor equipment audit/maintenance	Individual working at site	3	5	15	Only well maintained tools that conform to British Standards to be used. Prior to use check all tools for wear and damage. Any worn or damaged equipment must be returned to the stores.	3	1	3		
Disposal of waste materials												
75	Toxins/ contamination	Indiscriminate disposal of toxic waste	Individual working at site	4	3	12	Disposal as per Tata approved, manufacturer's and local authorities' waste disposal instructions to be applied. Disposal to be dealt with by registered waste carriers and transfer notes required. Containers to clearly identify types of waste they contain. Asbestos waste to be stored in accordance with requirements outlined within safe systems of work and method statements. See relevant COSHH assessment for storage and disposal requirements.	4	1	4		

Work near existing underground services											
76	Striking of underground services –flooding, electrocution, explosion, fire.	Ground work activity, Lifting operations	Individual working at site	4	5	20	Obtain the clearance certificate. Obtain details of underground services from statutory undertakers and site owners. Follow guidance detailed in HSG47. Always use Cable Avoidance Tool to confirm the location of and trace any services, marking the ground and relevant drawings accordingly. Look for obvious signs of underground services e.g. valve covers or patching of the road surface. Trial holes to be hand dug to confirm location. Lines of services to be marked using paint or wooden pegs. All services to be assumed live. If services are struck stop work immediately and contact relevant utilities company. When backfilling excavations containing existing services, extreme care will be taken to ensure voids beneath the services are not created, and the service is not shifted off line during backfilling.	4	1	4	