

Works Area & Project Location:		HAA Building Demolition										Date:		20.05.2025					
Project Title:		Deconstruction of the HAA Building @ TSUK Port Talbot								Completed & Approved By:		TATA Structural:							
												TATA Pre-Engineering:							
Risk Register Ref:				Job Ref ID:								TATA Works Area:							
												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					
						CONTROLS TO BE IN PLACE													
						S of C (1 - 5)	Likelihood (1 - 5)	Risk Factor							S of C (1 - 5)	New Likelihood (1 - 5)	New Risk Factor		
2 Access & Egress - Driving		- Vehicle movements. - Struck by other vehicles. - Struck by plant / equipment / material.		TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditor		3	3	9	- Follow Highway Code rules at all times. - Vehicles to have current insurance, MOT, tax etc. - Current TSUK vehicle pass to be on display. - Licensed and authorised drivers. - Be aware of other traffic and plant movements. - Observe onsite driving policy and speed limits (20mph). - Do not run red lights or barriers. - Seat belts to be worn. - Mobile phones not to be used, including hands-free. - Park vehicles in designated areas. - Never leave unattended vehicles running. - Remain vigilant at all times.						3	2	6		
3 Access & Egress - Stairs / Ladders		- Loose treads / rungs. - Slips / trips / falls. - Struck by plant / equipment / material.		TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors		4	3	12	- Fully assess the area beforehand. - Be aware of loose, missing, damaged feet / treads / rungs. - Maintain three points of contact. - Do not carry heavy / awkward loads. - Risk assess the area beforehand. - Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times. - Remain vigilant at all times.						4	1	4		
4 Access & Egress - Walking		- Uneven surfaces. - Slips / trips / falls. - Struck by plant / equipment / material.		TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors		2	4	8	- Fully assess the area beforehand. - Use authorised routes / roads / walkways only. - Be aware of uneven / wet / slippery surfaces. - Be aware of others in the area. - Be aware of traffic / plant / equipment. - Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times. - Remain vigilant at all times.						2	1	2		
5 Adverse Weather - Cold		- Cold. - Ice. - Hail. - Snow		TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors		2	5	10	- Check weather reports. - Discuss with TATA Engineers. - If work ongoing, ensure all is made safe and / or watertight before taking breaks. - If visibility or audibility is badly impaired then stop work. - Maintain three points of contact wherever possible. - Protect uncovered areas of body e.g. hands, face. - Take regular breaks. - Appropriate PPE.						2	2	4		

6	Adverse Weather - Heat	• Warm weather. • Sunshine. • Heatstroke. • Sunburn. • High Winds. • Storms. • Thunder & Lightning, Dehydration.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	2	5	10	• Check weather reports. • Discuss with TATA Engineers. • Sun Cream or UV protection to be applied throughout day. • Avoid working in direct sunlight wherever possible. • Drinking water to be available – Re-hydrate as required. • Take regular breaks. • Appropriate PPE.	2	2	4		
7	Adverse Weather - Wind & Storms	• High Winds. • Storms. • Thunder & Lightning.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	2	5	10	• Check weather reports. • Discuss with TATA Engineers. • Take anemometer readings and stop work if wind is too high, especially if working at height. • In event of thunderstorm stop work if working with steel, at height, on roof etc. • If work ongoing, ensure all is made safe and / or watertight before taking breaks. • Maintain three points of contact wherever possible. • If visibility or audibility is badly impaired then stop work. • Appropriate PPE. • Helmet chin straps to be worn.	2	1	2		
8	Asbestos - Asbestos Containing Material (ACM's)	• Inhalation of asbestos fibres. • Contamination of clothes / hair / equipment.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	• Refer to and comply with Control of Asbestos Regulations at all times. • Remain vigilant at all times. • If suspicious material discovered – STOP, vacate area and report to supervisor / Project Manager. • Never knowingly disturb potential / known ACM. • Consult Asbestos Register, • Consult Works Area Asbestos Coordinator.	5	2	10		
9	Asbestos - Identification	• Air pollution. • Asbestos related disease. • Contamination of area.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	• Work carried out by accredited / approved asbestos personnel e.g. ACS PHYSICAL RISK CONTROL. • Restrict access to area. • Barriers and warning signs. • Control limits to be specified. • Air monitoring. • Appropriate PPE. • Correct authorisation to take samples offsite	5	2	10		
10	Asbestos - Removal	• Air pollution. • Asbestos related disease. • Contamination of area.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	• Has work been identified as licensed / non-licensed / notifiable non-licensed? • Licensable work to be notified using ASB5. • Work carried out by accredited / approved asbestos personnel. • Restrict access to area. • Barriers and warning signs. • Decontamination Unit (DCU) in place and signed off by Central Safety team. • Enclosures with air / bag locks. • Fine-mist water spray with surfactant. • Designated access / egress routes. • Control limits to be specified. • Air monitoring. • Appropriate PPE. • Correct tools and equipment. • Contaminated waste to be correctly held and disposed of. • Four-stage clearance.	5	2	10		

12 CDM	• Unauthorised access to CDM site. • Fencing collapsing, striking plant or people. • Poor information recording. • Poor H&S management. • Non-compliance with CDM regulations	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	3	12	• Refer to and comply with Construction (Design and Management 2015) Regulations at all times. • Ensure that a Project Specific Risk Assessment (PSRA) has been carried out and cascaded to all stakeholders. • Ensure that a project specific Method Statement has been completed and received by all working parties. • Ensure all personnel and visitors have received project specific CDM induction prior to access. • All members of each working party to individually sign in every time they enter the CDM site and individually sign out every time they leave the CDM site. • Clear / unambiguous demarcation, segregation and signage of the CDM site (HERAS fencing preferred) allowing no possibility of accidental access. • Regular and documented checks of site perimeter fencing. • Ensure fencing is suitably secured to withstand inclement weather and high winds. • Fencing ballast, kentledge and bracing to be clearly visible and not creating a tripping hazard. • Category 0 Temporary Works (usually required for HERAS fencing) to have suitable manufacturer's design, data sheet, drawings etc. or a suitably competent designer's / design readily available. • Ensure the F10 notification is up to date and is visible at all site access locations.	4	1	4	OBRA study to be taken of welfare facilities before their used.	
13 Chemicals & Solvents	• Cross contamination. • Chemical reaction. • Uncontrolled environmental release. • Inhalation / absorption / ingestion / injection of a hazardous and / or flammable substance. • Eye damage / irritation / inflammation / blindness. • Irritation. • Skin burns / blistering / ulcers. • Skin disease. • Respiratory damage / irritation / inflammation / infection. • Asphyxiation / fumes. • Explosion / fire / burns. • Loss of consciousness. • Severe injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	3	15	• Refer to and comply with chemical related legislation at all times. • All COSHH considerations apply – See below. • COSHH data sheets to be readily available and all personnel to be made aware of the substances being used and inherent risks. • Substances to be stored properly in line with the manufacturer's instructions. • Drip trays / bunds to be used where necessary and spill kits to be kept nearby to control any spillage. • Store substances safely and do not leave tins / containers open when unattended. • Store all flammable items away from ignition sources. • Read and make sure you understand and adhere to COSHH data sheet and risk assessments for all products in use, ensuring to follow the recommendations included. • Use only in well-ventilated areas. • Use dedicated vacuum / LEV / extraction unit wherever possible. • Refer to Works Area risk assessment – This should indicate the chemicals present in the workplace / area, the activities involving contact and the ways in which personnel could be at harm. • Ensure SWP's are being adhered to at all times. • Works Area to remove all traces of chemicals and area to be thoroughly washed clean prior to work starting • If health / wellbeing is impaired in any way – Stop immediately and re-evaluate	5	1	5		

						• Operatives to use barrier creams and wear necessary PPE / RPE to prevent illness, including FFP3 disposable masks, tight-fitting safety eyewear, chemical resistant boots, gloves and coveralls etc. • In extreme cases, consider Breathing Apparatus. • Ensure emergency shower locations are known to all members of working party / parties and check that showers are fully functional. • Eyewash stations and mirrors to be readily available and known to all members of each working party. Emergency rinsing solution to be suitable for counteracting the effects of chemicals used. • No exposed skin – Long sleeves and gloves to be worn to avoid skin contact. • Practice good personal hygiene – Wash hands before consuming food / drink, smoking, going to the toilet etc. • Food, drink, cigarettes etc. must be kept away from the working area to avoid contamination. • Wash and sanitise hands regularly. • Avoid hand to mouth / eye / etc. contact. • Ensure any cuts, abrasions or breaks in the skin are cleaned, treated and covered properly. • Carry out regular health checks on personnel. • Ensure materials are disposed of as per the recommendations made by the manufacturer. • Only competent personnel to transport hazardous substances. • Appropriate PPE.				
						• No lone working. • Two-way radio with direct communication to colleagues / supervisor / Works Area. • Emergency evacuation procedures, including emergency exits, Muster Points and Ambulance Points to be made available / known. • Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times.				
14 Collapse of Structure	Overturning / collapse Instability of Structures Failure of Structures Crushing Injuries / trapping Falling Objects Damage to Plant and / or Equipment Falling from Height Serious Injury Fatality	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	• All Temporary Works considerations apply • Red (Exclusion zone), Amber (Restricted zone) and Green (Safe zone) to be established and clearly communicated to all personnel. • Robust exclusion zones to be implemented beneath / adjacent to area of concern and to be maintained at all times. • Appropriate fencing (HERAS) and signage to be located around exclusion zones. • Strictly no personnel to access immediate drop zone and specific Risk Assessment to be drafted for personnel access into predicted debris areas, buffer area etc. • Job specific rescue plan to be completed before work commences on collapsed structure. • Specialist Rope Access technicians to be consulted / used if access to collapsed areas is necessary. • Demolition sequence to be established for any dismantling works.	5	1	5	Buildings

15	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH)	• Explosion / fire / burns. • Skin disease. • Respiratory infection. • Damage to eyesight. • Serious injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	• Refer to and comply with Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations at all times. • Conduct COSHH risk assessment. • COSHH data sheets to be readily available and all personnel to be made aware of the substances being used and inherent risks. • Substances to be stored properly in line with the manufacturer's instructions. • Drip trays / bunds to be used where necessary and spill kits to be kept nearby to control any spillage. • Store substances safely and do not leave tins / containers open when unattended. • Store all flammable items away from ignition sources. • Read and make sure you understand and adhere to COSHH data sheet and risk assessments for all products in use, ensuring to follow the recommendations included. • Use only in well-ventilated areas. • Operatives to use barrier creams, cover skin and wear the appropriate PPE and RPE. • Practice good personal hygiene – Wash hands before consuming food / drink, smoking, going to the toilet etc. • Wash and sanitise hands regularly. • Avoid hand to mouth / eye / etc. contact. • Ensure any cuts, abrasions or breaks in the skin are cleaned, treated and covered properly. • Ensure that eye wash station (with mirror), first aid kit and burns kit is readily accessible. • Ensure emergency shower locations are known to all members of working party / parties and check that showers are fully functional. • Use dedicated vacuum / LEV / extraction unit wherever possible. • Carry out regular health checks on personnel. • Ensure materials are disposed of as per the recommendations made by the manufacturer. • Only competent personnel to transport hazardous substances. • Appropriate PPE. • Suitable safety eyewear and gloves to be worn.	5	1	5		
16	Conveyor Component Removal	Pinch/crush injuries from handling heavy belt motors, gearboxes	• Client operatives, • support crew	3	3	9	• Mechanical assist or lifting gear; • training in manual handling; • PPE: gloves/steel-toe boots; • exclusion of non-essential personnel	3	1	3		
17	Crushing	• Crushing injuries / trapping. • Cuts / lacerations. • Serious injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	3	12	• Stay on designated walkways at all times. • Only use designated stairs, ladders, platforms etc. • Avoid trapping / pinch points when carrying or manoeuvring any items. • High-viz clothing to be used when working on or in close proximity to mobile machinery. • Robust exclusion zones to be implemented beneath / adjacent to area of concern and to be maintained at all times. • Delivery vehicles to be parked in designated areas with the engine switched off, keys removed, handbrake applied and the driver to be in the designated driver safe haven prior to starting any loading or unloading activity. • Under no circumstance are personnel to walk and / or work under suspended loads. Area be barriered-off, secured and controlled to prevent others from accessing the area. • Do not touch suspended loads with hands – Use guide ropes, tag lines, pull / push sticks etc. at all times. • Maintain 3m rule when near all plant / vehicles and ensure that driver acknowledges you, switches off engine and authorises you to pass safely. • Remain vigilant at all times.	4	1	4		

18 Dust & Fine Particles	• Airborne dust in area. • Eye damage / irritation. • Inhalation.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	4	12	• Consider a Dust Composition Test (speak to Occupational Hygiene) to establish nature and content of dust. • Ensure SWP's are being adhered to at all times. • Dust control / suppression / extraction / LEV to be used. • If visibility is impaired due to dust – Stop immediately and wait until safe to continue. • Suitable PPE to be worn with tight fitting safety eyewear and minimum P3 dust mask. • Eyewash station and mirror to be readily available. • Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times. • Safety net installers to wear full-face mask with integrated filter cartridges. • In extreme cases, consider Breathing Apparatus. • Dust suppression (water sprays) • air monitoring	3	2	6	
19 Electrical	• Electric shock. • Burns. • Live equipment. • Fire. • Explosion. • Flashover.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	• Refer to and comply with Electricity at Work Regulations and HSG85 "Electricity at work: Safe working practices" at all times. • CDM Project Specific Risk Assessment to be carried out as part of PreConstruction and Construction Phase Plan development. • Can services be fully disconnected or moved / re-routed to another area? • Check for and identify all above ground electrical services (LV & HV) in the area, in particular behind steel, cladding, in voids etc. • Site Clearance required to identify all underground services. • Identify all necessary isolations to allow safe working e.g. LV, HV, COI, EOP, LOA • Confirm whether feed or equipment is isolated. • Confirm that circuit breaker is installed. • Works Area Electrical Representative to "prove dead". • Isolations to be carried out and verified by Works Area, with Lock-Boxes provided and every member of the working party to lock-on individually in accordance with the One-Person-One-Lock (1P1L) guidelines. • Do not enter a substation, switch room, motor room or contactor room unless authorised to do so. • Do not operate any isolating switches or interfere with fuses or other protective devices without written authorisation. • Known services to be protected by suitable physical barriers e.g. enclosure, guards, steel members / plates, scaffold, screens etc. • Known services to be suitably highlighted / accentuated e.g. painted high-viz / reflective, warning tape, wrapped with marking tape, labels, warning signs / notices • Carry out suitable POWRA and Lift Plan (if applicable) when lifting material over / adjacent to cables. • Method Statement to identify all electrical services in the area and how to safely work around them. • Safely route all cables to eliminate trapping, pinching, trip hazards etc. • All members of the working party / parties to be made aware of all services in the area. • If in any doubt about electrical services, stop work immediately and consult with the Works Area Electrical Representative.	5	1	5	

20 Electrical Equipment	• Electric shock. • Burns. • Live equipment. • Fire. • Explosion. • Medical event	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	• Refer to and comply with HSG85 "Electricity at work: Safe working practices" and HSG107 "Maintaining portable electrical equipment" at all times. • All tools, extension leads etc. to be 110v. • Tools, extension leads etc. to be Portable Appliance Tested (PAT) within last 12-months maximum and be tagged with unique serial / identification number denoting last test date. • Tools and equipment to be checked pre-use to ensure fit for purpose and environment – Quarantine any equipment not deemed safe to use or out of compliance. • Safely route all cables to eliminate trapping, pinching, trip hazards etc. • Treat all cables as "live". • Be aware that cables, extension leads, and especially coiled leads may become hot during use. • All ends / connectors to be factory-fitted moulded type. • All equipment to be securely stored when not in use. • Any equipment operating higher than 110v may only be used after written authorisation from Central Safety team. • Appropriate PPE. • Power decommissioning/isolation certificate in place • Permit-to-work; • Lock-out/tag-out	5	1	5	
21 Emergency Preparedness	• Disorientation. • Trapping / entrapment. • Serious injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	3	15	• Local Area inductions, including 'Stop-specific' inductions. • CDM project inductions. • Emergency plan details to be included and suitably communicated during inductions, as well as being present in RAMS, visible in working area etc. • Emergency contacts and telephone numbers to be made available to all personnel. • In the event of an emergency, call 2222 from a Works landline telephone, or 01639 872222 from a mobile telephone. • Emergency evacuation procedures, including emergency exits, Muster Points and Ambulance Points to be made available to all personnel. • Emergency exits clearly marked and unobstructed. • Appointed person / warden (and suitable deputy) to be responsible for controlling, taking charge and be a suitably qualified decision-maker in the event of an emergency. • Suitable communication with others and ability to send / receive updated information in the event of an emergency. • Emergency evacuation and rescue plan to be prepared with necessary rescue equipment available. • Emergency drills wfor work party. • Do the Fire & Rescue team need to be alerted? • First Aid kit to be present.	5	1	5	Ambulance meeting points Emergency meeting points

22 Environmental - Uncontrolled Release 23	• Damage (temporary or permanent) to surrounding area. • Damage to flora / fauna / wildlife. • Cross contamination. • Chemical reaction. • Inhalation / absorption / ingestion / injection of a hazardous and / or flammable substance. • Eye / nose damage. • Irritation. • Asphyxiation / fumes. • Enriched / reduced / displaced oxygen. • Explosion / fire / burns. • Loss of consciousness. • Severe injury. • Fatality.	Release into the environment	4	3	12 • All Dangerous Atmospheres, Hot Work, Ignition Sources and Smoking considerations apply – See above / below. • Ensure all dangerous substances and explosive agents have been identified prior to accessing the area. • Where possible remove any and all dangerous substances from the area prior to starting. • Gas Awareness training. • Working / calibrated gas monitor (minimum 3-in-1) to be switched on and worn near to face / breathing zone. • Gas monitor to be in a good state of repair i.e. body, screen, filters, siren port, clip, reference number / sticker etc. in good order with sufficient battery level for the required task(s). Gas monitor to be switched on in a fresh / clean air environment (away from gas) and readings to be checked and confirmed as normal / expected prior to starting work. • Anyone discovered not wearing an operational gas monitor to be challenged and removed from area. • In event of gas monitor siren activating; immediately move away from area to fresh air area. • In event of Site Gas Alarm activating; immediately head to nearest / designated Gas Safe Haven. • If breathing apparatus to be used :- Breathing Apparatus medical required (within 1-yr). Face-fit required (within 2-yrs). Clean-shaven. • Ensure the correct PPE and RPE is used when handling dangerous substances or entering explosive atmosphere areas. Consider anti-static clothes and intrinsically safe equipment / tools. • If exposed to gas and / or feeling unwell, seek medical assistance. • Emergency evacuation procedures, including emergency exits, Muster Points and Ambulance Points to be made available / known. • Ensure that sufficient washing, eyewash stations, fire controls etc. are within close proximity of all working parties. • Practice good personal hygiene – Wash hands before consuming food / drink, smoking, going to the toilet etc. • Food, drink, cigarettes etc. must be kept away from the working area to avoid contamination. • No smoking (including e-cigarettes) unless in a designated smoking area. • To prevent ignition, no naked flames, exposed wires or any material that can cause static build-up to be present. • Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times • Stay on green / designated walkways at all times. • No lone working. • Two-way radio with direct communication to colleagues / supervisor / Works Area. • Contact HSSE dept and Occupational Hygiene for advice and guidance.	4	1	4	
	Workers falling while cutting steel beams or working on scaffolding	Demolition crew	4	3	12 • Full-body harnesses with fall arrest systems • edge protection; • work platform inspections; • training in working at heights	4	1	4	

25 Fire	• Asset loss. • Fire / sparks / heat / burns. • Explosion. • Smoke inhalation. • Personal injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	3	15	• Refer to and comply with HSG168 "Fire safety in construction" at all times • NO HOT WORK • Is an automatic fire detection / protection system available? • Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times. • Ensure all access / egress routes are clear at all times. • Consider COSHH risk assessment. • Store materials in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, safety data sheets etc. • Remove all flammable and combustible materials. • Damp down area prior to starting work. • Cover equipment, materials with fire blanket. • Dedicated Hot Work Fire Extinguishers to be provided by Works Area. • Charged hose to be on standby. • Foam blanket to be on standby (if required). • No smoking (including e-cigarettes) unless in a designated smoking area. • In the event of a fire, follow training, raise alarm and retreat to relevant muster point. • Do the Fire & Rescue team need to be alerted?	5	1	5	
26 Flying Particles	• Airborne dust in area. • Reduced visibility. • Explosion / fire / burns. • Inhalation / absorption / ingestion / injection. • Skin disease. • Respiratory infection. • Damage to eyesight. • Personal injury. • Projectile	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	4	12	• All Dust and Fine Particles considerations apply – See above. • Ensure SWP's are being adhered to at all times. • Personnel, plant, services, equipment etc. to be protected by suitable physical barriers e.g. enclosure, guards, steel members / plates, scaffold, screens etc. • If visibility is impaired due to dust – Stop immediately and wait until safe to continue. • Dust control / suppression / extraction / LEV to be used. • Suitable PPE to be worn with tight fitting safety eyewear and minimum P3 dust mask. • Wash and sanitise hands regularly. • Avoid hand to mouth / eye / etc. contact. • Ensure any cuts, abrasions or breaks in the skin are cleaned, treated and covered properly. • Ensure that eye wash station (with mirror), first aid kit and burns kit is readily accessible. • To prevent ignition, no naked flames, exposed wires or any material that could be damaged by flying particles to be present. • Suitable / appropriate fire extinguishers to be in place. • Trained Fire-Watcher(s) to be present throughout, if / when flammable or combustible materials in the area.. • Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times.	3	2	6	

27 Forklift Trucks & Telehandlers	• Overturning of Forklift / Telehandler. • Damage to equipment. • Striking of live services. • Falling / release / dropping of load. • Struck by falling objects. • Crushing injuries / trapping. • Falling objects. • Falling from height. • Serious injury. • Fatality	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	4	49 • Refer to and comply with HSG136 "Workplace transport safety" and L117 "Rider operated lift trucks" at all times • All lifting operations to be planned so they are carried out safely with all foreseeable risks taken into account. • Temporary Works required for some activities and must be checked and signed by responsible Temporary Works Coordinator prior to use. • Site Clearance required. • Ground Bearing Tests (for soil or made-up ground) or design check (for concrete slab or road) by a suitably qualified Design Engineer to be carried out to determine the ultimate bearing capacity. • Forklift / Telehandler to be sited / operated on firm and level ground. Unfavourable and / or adverse localised ground conditions such as drains, gulleys, manholes, trenches, uncompacted backfill / ground etc. can all lead to overturning. All temporary covers / plates must be verified and be strong enough to withstand the applied pressure. • Avoid rough terrain when driving forklifts / telehandlers. Consider remediation of rough ground first if / as required. • PICOLO to control all lifting operations. • Refer to equipment manufacturer's charts / recommendations for maximum wind speed operations. • Lift Plan to be carried out by competent person and must be in place prior to starting. • Lift Plan must consider all services, scaffold, equipment etc. in the area or on flight path. • Lift Plan must consider weight, centre of gravity, shape etc. and verify against loadbearing capacity and ability of forklift / telehandler. • Do not sling directly off forks – Only recognised and accredited lifting devices to be used for non-palletised loads. • All relevant isolations to be in place to stop additional hazards. • Suitable exclusion zones to be in place and secured. • All slinging and rigging activities to be performed by trained and competent persons only. • Guide ropes, tag lines, pull / push sticks etc. to be used at where applicable– Do not touch load with hands. • Do not enter plant operating area – To be barriered off. • Do not walk under suspended loads. • Evacuate all buildings / areas under suspended loads. • Testing of plant and all associated equipment, lifting devices etc. to be strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, LOLER Regulations etc. • Test Certificates for forklift / telehandler, lifting equipment etc. to be presented on request. • Safety helmets to have chin straps. • Radio comms and approved hand signals to be used. • Road closure or traffic management. • Maintain 3m rule when near all forklifts / telehandlers and ensure that driver acknowledges you, switches off engine and authorises you to pass safely. • A trained and competent banksman is to be in place at all times. • Licensed and authorised drivers. • Be aware of other traffic and plant movements. • Observe onsite driving policy and speed limits (20mph). • Do not run red lights or barriers. • Seat belts to be worn. • Mobile phones not to be used, including hands-free. • Park vehicles in designated areas. • Never leave unattended vehicles running. • Remain vigilant at all times.	4	2	4		
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28 Fuelling Plant & Equipment	• Asset loss. • Uncontrolled environmental release. • Inhalation / absorption / ingestion / injection of a hazardous and / or flammable substance. • Eye / nose damage. • Irritation. • Asphyxiation / fumes. • Explosion / fire / heat / burns. • Smoke inhalation. • Personal injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	3	9	• All COSHH, Fire and Hot Work considerations apply – See above / below. • Substances to be stored properly in line with the manufacturer's instructions and at a suitable distance away from plant / equipment. • Drip trays / bunds to be used where necessary and spill kits to be kept nearby to control any spillage. • Store materials in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, safety data sheets etc. and do not leave tins / containers open when unattended. • Remove all flammable and combustible materials. • To prevent ignition, no naked flames, exposed wires or any material that can cause static build-up to be present. • Switch off plant / equipment and use suitable funnel when decanting fuel. • Use only in well-ventilated areas. • Operatives to use barrier creams, cover skin and wear the appropriate PPE and RPE. • Practice good personal hygiene – Wash hands before consuming food / drink, smoking, going to the toilet etc. • Wash and sanitise hands regularly. • Avoid hand to mouth / eye / etc. contact. • Ensure any cuts, abrasions or breaks in the skin are cleaned, treated and covered properly. • Ensure that eye wash station (with mirror), first aid kit and burns kit is readily accessible. • Ensure emergency shower locations are known to all members of working party / parties and check that showers are fully functional. • Ensure all access / egress routes are clear at all times. • Dedicated Hot Work Fire Extinguishers to be provided by Works Area. • Charged hose and foam blanket to be on standby (if required). • No smoking (including e-cigarettes) unless in a designated smoking area. • Personnel to wear necessary PPE and RPE to prevent illness, including FFP3 disposable masks, safety glasses, safety gloves, coveralls etc. • Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times. • In the event of a fire, follow training, raise alarm and retreat to relevant muster point.	3	1	3		
29 Hand Arm Vibrations	• Personal injury. • Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS) • Carpal tunnel syndrome. • White finger.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	4	12	• Refer to and comply with Control of Vibration at Work Regulations at all times. • HAVS Awareness training. • Any pre-existing conditions to be declared and medical advice to be strictly adhered to. • Register to be kept for all vibration generating equipment along with vibration magnitudes etc. • Trigger time is to be limited in line with the Exposure Action Values (EAV). • Exposure Limit Value (ELV) not to be exceeded under any circumstance. • Job rotation to be used where necessary to reduce trigger time and exposure. • Vibration to be monitored and HAVS records kept as required. • Keep hands warm to reduce the likelihood of long-term injury and damage from vibration generating tools.	3	2	6		
30 Ground Bearing Failure	Excavator/MEWP collapse due to soft ground	Plant operators, adjacent personnel	5	2	10	• Pre-works ground bearing tests; • Design & install temporary working pads; • QA sign-off by Temporary Works Engineer	5	1	5		
31 Hand Tools	• Hand injuries. • Eye injuries. • Slips / trips / falls. • Falling tools. • Vibration.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	4	12	• Tools to be checked pre-use to ensure fit for purpose and environment – Bin any tools not deemed safe to use. • Tools to be fitted with hand guards, finger savers etc. wherever possible. • Keep hand and fingers free from impact / pinch points. • Tools to be kept clean and free from grease, dirt, moisture etc. • Tools to be kept in safe location e.g. tool bag, bucket etc. when not in use. • Tool lanyards to be fitted to tools used within 3m of open or unguarded edges. • Vibration to be monitored and HAVS records kept as required. • Wear suitable hand and face protection.	3	1	3		

32 Hazardous Substances	• Explosion / fire / burns. • Inhalation / absorption / ingestion / injection. • Severe injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	• Refer to and comply with Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations and guidance on controlling hazardous substances in construction at all times. • Consider COSHH risk assessment. • COSHH data sheets to be readily available and all personnel to be made aware of the substances being used and inherent risks. • Where hazardous substances are present due to works operations, the area is to be thoroughly cleaned and checked by the project manager and supervisor prior to work commencing. • Hazardous substances to be stored properly in line with the manufacturer's instructions. • Drip tray to be used where necessary and spill kits to be kept nearby to control any spillage. • POWRA to be completed prior to any tasks commencing. • Practice good personal hygiene – Wash hands before consuming food / drink, smoking, going to the toilet etc. • Only competent personnel to transport hazardous substances. • Appropriate PPE. • Suitable safety eyewear and gloves to be worn.	5	1	5	
33 Head Height Obstructions & Projections	• Eye injury. • Head injury.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	2	5	10	• Be aware of low level obstructions e.g. platforms, stairs, services, scaffold etc. • Safety glasses. • Safety helmet with chin strap. • All obstructions / projections to be suitably highlighted / accentuated e.g. painted high-viz / reflective, warning tape, wrapped with marking tape, labels, warning signs / notices etc. • Warning signs to be suitably located.	2	2	4	
34 Housekeeping	• Slips / trips / falls. • Objects falling from height. • Low headroom or projections.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	4	10	• Check and clear the working area before starting work. • Check area regularly and remove all waste, surplus material etc. • Safely route all cables, hoses, air lines etc. • Ensure no materials, equipment, tools etc. are left in walkways. • Ensure that all trip hazards, projections, obstacles etc. are identified and suitably highlighted to ensure awareness by all persons in the area. • Stack and store materials correctly (Temporary Works?). • Safety Nets (if used) to be emptied / cleaned to avoid build-up of dust / debris. • Check and clear the working area after completing work. • Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times.	4	1	4	
35 Hand-Arm Vibration & Noise	• HAV syndrome from reciprocating saw • hearing damage	Operatives	3	4	12	• Use of low-vibration tools; • tool maintenance & vibration monitoring; • rotational work patterns • hearing protection & noise monitoring • Formal road closure notice & diversions • traffic marshals + signage • liaison with operations teams • swift re-opening	3	2	6	
36 Ignition Sources - Cigarettes, Cigars, e-Cigarettes, Lighters	• Explosion. • Fire. • Inhalation / absorption / ingestion / injection of a hazardous substance	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	3	12	• Smoking to comply with TATA policy. • Smoking only permitted in designated areas. • E-Cigarettes, lighters, matches etc. to be stored away from work area and any other flammable substance. • Wash and sanitise hands regularly. • Wash hands before consuming food / drink.	4	1	4	

37	Ladders	• Overturning / collapse. • Instability / overloading of ladder. • Damage to equipment. • Failure of equipment. • Striking of live services. • Crushing injuries / trapping. • Falling objects. • Falling from height. • Serious injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	3	15	• Refer to and comply with Work at Height Regulations along with INDG401 "Working at height" , Safe use of Ladders and Stepladders and LA455 "Safe use of Ladders and Stepladders - A brief guide" at all times. • Avoid using ladders wherever possible – Consider using alternative access equipment such as Podium Steps, Mobile Access Tower, Scaffold or MEWP etc. • If use of ladders cannot be avoided, then use must be restricted to short duration and tasks that can be completed with one hand only. • Ladders to be wooden – Aluminium / Steel / Electrically conductive ladders must not be used. Fibreglass ladders and / or stepladders conforming to BS EN 131 may be used in contactor rooms, sub-stations and offices. • All ladders to be on a Register and inspected / recorded every three to six months (in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations) by a suitably trained and competent Ladder Inspector. • Ladders to have an up to date ladder inspection label and register. Labels must include :- • Unique identification number. • Length of ladder. • Date of next inspection. • Inspector details. • Ladders to be removed from service if :- • Contaminated by corrosive substance. • Involved in a fall. - User inspection fails. • Ladder Inspector fails. • Date of next inspection has been exceeded. • Visually inspect ladders before each use, in particular : - • Feet – If contaminated, damaged, worn or missing then the ladder could slip. Check the ladder feet when moving from contaminated / soft / dirty ground to a smooth, solid surface to make sure that all feet are making contact i.e. there is no oil / grease present and there are no foreign bodies under the feet. • Stiles – Ladder could buckle and / or collapse if stiles (sides) are damaged, bent split, twisted or worn. • Rungs – Ladder could fail and / or user could fall if rungs and / or tie rods are contaminated, damaged, bent, cracked, split, worn, loose or missing. • Locking mechanism – Ladder could collapse if lock assembly components don't work correctly or are damaged, bent, split worn, loose or missing. Ensure any locking bars / pins / cleats are fully engaged. • Steps or Treads – Stepladder could fail and / or user could fall if steps or treads are contaminated, damaged, bent, split, worn, loose or missing. • Platform – Stepladder could fail and / or user could fall if platform is contaminated, damaged, bent, buckled, split, worn, loose or missing. • Choose the correct ladder for the task i.e. ensure that it is long / high enough and of sufficient loadbearing capacity for the task • Consider the user weight along with all tools, equipment and materials when choosing ladder – Refer to the manufacturer's specification and don't overload the ladder. • Ladders to be installed at an angle of 75° (4 in 1), suitably supported as per HSE guidance and must extend at least 1m (three rungs) above the landing point. • Try to position the stepladder to face the work activity and not side on. If there are occasions when it is deemed safer to work side -on, e.g. due to space constraints - or excessive distance from wall, then a dedicated risk assessment must be carried out. • Where side -on working cannot be avoided, avoid work that imposes side loading e.g. drilling into a solid material and ensure that ladder is suitably restrained against	5	1	5	
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						e.g. drilling into a solid material and ensure that ladder is suitably restrained against falling / tipping over. • Locate ladders on stable, level and firm ground of sufficient strength – Don't stand ladders on movable objects, such as bricks, excavator buckets, forklift trucks, MEWP's, pallets, tower scaffolds or vans. • Check that all ladder feet are in contact with the ground and the stiles are plumb. • Ensure that all locking devices are engaged. • Secure ladders by tying to a fixed structure / workface to prevent it from slipping either outwards or sideways. Ensure that upper resting point is of sufficient strength i.e. do not rest it against weak or unstable surfaces such as glazing or plastic gutters. • Consider using an effective proprietary stability device to prevent the ladder from slipping. If the ladder cannot be suitably stabilised then ensure that there is a second person present to "foot" the ladder. • Don't try to move or extend the ladder while standing on the rungs. • Avoid holding items when ascending / descending – Consider tool bag or belt. • Always grip and face the ladder rungs while ascending / descending – Don't slide down the stiles. • Maintain three points of contact when ascending / descending and when at the work position • Don't stand or work on the top three rungs of a ladder. • Don't stand or work on the top stepladder platform unless there is a suitable integral handhold. • Don't overreach – Ensure your centre of gravity i.e. belt buckle / navel stays within the stiles						
38	Lead	• Inhalation / absorption / ingestion. • Headaches, nausea, vomiting. • High blood pressure. • Joint and muscle pain. • Abdominal pain / muscular weakness / tiredness. • Reduced sperm count / abnormal sperm. • Miscarriage / stillbirths / premature births. • Lead poisoning. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	3	12	• Refer to and comply with Control of Lead at Work Regulations at all times • Remain vigilant at all times. • If suspicious material discovered – STOP, vacate area and report to supervisor / Project Manager. • Never knowingly disturb or damage products potentially and / or known to contain lead. • Lead testing to be carried out before any personnel enters the area. • Carry out medical surveillance and regular health checks on personnel. • Barriers and warning signs. • Air monitoring. • Use dedicated vacuum / LEV / extraction unit wherever possible. • Only trained and competent personnel to work with lead containing products. • Operatives to use barrier creams and wear necessary PPE / RPE to prevent illness, including FFP3 disposable masks, safety glasses, safety gloves, disposable coveralls etc. • Powered Air Purifying Respirator (PAPR) to be worn at all times for scraping, wire brushing, cutting, grinding and burning activities. • Long sleeves and gloves to be worn to avoid skin contact. • Practice good personal hygiene – Wash hands before consuming food / drink, smoking, going to the toilet etc. • Wash and sanitise hands regularly. • Avoid hand to mouth / eye / etc. contact. • Ensure any cuts, abrasions or breaks in the skin are cleaned, treated and covered properly. • Store materials correctly and remove all waste, surplus material etc. • Maintain high standard of housekeeping at all times.	4	1	4		

39 Legionella	• Contraction of Legionnaires' disease. • Bacterial infection and illness. • Lung infection. • Fatality	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	3	15	• Refer to and comply with INDG458 "Legionnaires' disease: A brief guide for duty holders" and HSG274 "Legionnaires' disease" at all times • POWRA to be completed prior to any tasks commencing. • Pre-Chlorination of water systems to be carried out, and certificate of chlorination is to be provided prior to work commencing. • Personnel to wear necessary PPE and RPE to prevent illness, including FFP3 disposable masks, safety glasses, safety gloves, coveralls etc. • Practice good personal hygiene – Wash hands before consuming food / drink, smoking, going to the toilet etc. • If symptoms of legionnaires' disease begin to occur, seek medical assistance. Ensure line manager is made aware of illness. • Any areas where standing water occurs are to be pumped regularly to avoid stagnation. • If standing water cannot be removed, it should be treated to either control the growth of microorganisms or limit their ability to grow. • Controls to be monitored throughout the project and records to be kept	5	1	5	
40 Lifting & Slings Equipment	• Overloading. • Failure of lifting equipment. • Falling materials. • Struck by load. • Crushing injuries / trapping.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	3	12	• Refer to and comply with Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations and guidance on planning and organising lifting operations at all times. • All lifting operations to be planned so they are carried out safely with all foreseeable risks taken into account. • All lifting equipment to be inspected by a competent person and must have the current certificate and display the correct colour tag. • Damaged equipment to be removed and placed in quarantine. • Ensure that all equipment is suitably stored away from all sources of contamination and / or damage. • Ensure the lifting equipment's safe working load is not exceeded during lifting activities. If a load is suspected to be larger than the safe working load, it should not be lifted until suitable equipment is provided. • Store lifting equipment as per manufacturer's instructions. • All slinging and rigging activities to be performed by trained and competent persons only. • POWRA to be completed prior to any tasks commencing. • Lift Plan to be carried out by competent person and must be in place prior to starting. • Lift Plan must consider all services, scaffold, equipment etc. in the area or on flight path. • Guide ropes, tag lines, pull / push sticks etc. to be used at all times – Do not touch load with hands. • Do not walk under suspended loads • BS 5975 and LOLER to be adhered to all times.	4	1	4	

41 Lifting Operations (LOLER)	• Overturning. • Overloading. • Failure of lifting equipment. • Falling / release / dropping of load. • Struck by falling objects. • Crushing injuries / trapping. • Striking of live services. • Damage to equipment	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	4	15	• Refer to and comply with Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations and guidance on planning and organising lifting operations at all times. • All lifting operations to be planned so they are carried out safely with all foreseeable risks taken into account. • Testing of all associated equipment, lifting devices etc. to be strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, LOLER etc. • Test Certificates for all lifting equipment to be presented on request. • Temporary Works required for all lifting operations and must be checked and signed by responsible Temporary Works Coordinator prior to use. • Site Clearance required for all ground-based lifting operations. • Ground-based lifting devices to be sited on firm and level ground. • PICOLO to control all lifting operations. • Lift Plan to be carried out by competent person and must be in place prior to starting. • Lift Plan must consider all services, scaffold, equipment etc. in the area or on flight path. • Suitable exclusion zones to be in place and secured. • All slinging and rigging activities to be performed by trained and competent persons only. • Lifting operations are not to take place where wind speeds exceed 12-13 m/s. • POWRA to be completed prior to any tasks commencing. • Guide ropes, tag lines, pull / push sticks etc. to be used at all times – Do not touch load with hands. • Under no circumstance are personnel to walk and / or work under suspended loads. Area be barriered-off, secured and controlled to prevent others from accessing the area. • Safety helmets to have chin straps. • Radio comms and approved hand signals to be used. • Evacuate all buildings / areas under suspended loads. • Road closure or traffic management if / as required.	4	1	4	
42 Lighting	• Insufficient lighting for the task. • Too much lighting for the task. • Uneven lighting. • Unsatisfactory vision for access / egress. • Slips / trips / falls	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	5	15	• Refer to and comply with HSG38 "Lighting at work" and guidance on site lighting at all times. • Consider lighting risk assessment • Ensure lighting is adequate prior to commencing work. • Temporary task-lighting to be provided where necessary. • Ensure all lighting in the area, both permanent and temporary, are working properly – No lights should be flashing or flickering. • Ensure lighting is not uneven – Any discomfort due to glare or dark areas to be immediately rectified. • Ensure all personnel are aware of lighting fixture locations, with all trailing leads kept tidy and not presenting a trip hazard. • Head torches to be worn, along with hand-held and / or body torches to be made available.	3	1	3	
43 Loading & Unloading	• Overloading. • Failure of lifting equipment. • Falling / release / dropping of load. • Struck by falling objects. • Crushing injuries / trapping. • Striking of live services. • Damage to equipment.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	3	12	• Refer to and comply with guidance on loading and unloading at all times. • All Lifting Operation considerations apply – See above. • All Manual Handling considerations apply – See below. • Delivery vehicle to be parked in the designated area with the engine switched off, keys removed, handbrake applied and the driver to be in the designated driver safe haven prior to starting any loading or unloading activity. • Suitable exclusion zones to be in place and secured. • Task specific POWRA to be completed prior to any tasks commencing. • Where practicable, the use of mechanical aids are to be employed for loading / unloading material. • Where access to the vehicle bed is necessary, the condition of the bed is to be fully checked prior to accessing. • When accessing the vehicle bed a suitable means of fall prevention is to be employed e.g. edge protection on the bed, harness and adjustable lanyard, working in fall restraint etc. • Access to / from the vehicle bed to be via recognised and approved methods only e.g. factory fitted rails, steps etc. • When accessing the vehicle bed, appropriate and suitable PPE must be worn, including safety helmet with chin strap, high-viz clothing, safety glasses, safety gloves, safety boots etc. • Do not access vehicle bed unless it is safe to do so. • A trained and competent banksman is to be in place at all times.	4	1	4	

44 Lone Working	• Reduced awareness of surrounding hazards. • Lack of concentration. • Slips / trips / falls. • Loss of consciousness. • Asphyxiation. • Electric shock. • Struck by plant / equipment / material. • Crushing injuries / trapping. • Falling from height. • Serious injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	3	15	• Refer to and comply with INDG73 "Protecting lone workers" at all times. • Avoid lone working wherever possible. • High risk activities must not be carried out by lone worker. • Emergency evacuation procedures, including emergency exits, Muster Points and Ambulance Points to be made available / known. • Lone working monitor / protection device with emergency alarm and ability to send / receive updated information in the event of an emergency. • Two-way radio with direct communication to colleagues / supervisor / Works Area. • Regular contact (minimum hourly) with colleagues / supervisor to confirm status. If contact is not received as planned, supervisor to initiate search. • Stay on green / designated walkways, paths, crossings, stairs, ladders, platforms etc. at all times – Do not take unofficial shortcuts. • Suitable RPE to worn at all times. • Working / calibrated gas monitor (minimum 3-in-1) to be switched on and worn near to face / breathing zone. • Appropriate and suitable PPE must be worn, including safety helmet with chin strap, high-viz clothing, safety glasses, safety gloves, safety boots etc.	5	1	5	
45 Manual Handling	• Musculoskeletal injury. • Strains / sprains. • Crushing injuries / trapping. • Broken bones. • Cuts / abrasions. • Poor lifting technique.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	4	12	• Refer to and comply with Manual Handling Operations Regulations at all times. • Avoid manual handling wherever possible. • Use mechanical aids e.g. cranes, telehandlers, hoists, trolleys, pallet trucks, sack trucks wherever possible. • Be aware of limitations – Consider Task, Individual, Load, Environment (TILE) guidelines and personal limitations. • Assess each load with dynamic assessment and POWRA to be conducted for each lift. • Ensure that designated lifting route is checked and kept free of all obstructions, slip / trip hazards. • Wear suitable hand protection and safety footwear. • Where manual handling is unavoidable, maintain good form and best practices when lifting. • Share loads where practical. • Maintain full concentration and spatial awareness.	3	1	3	
46 Material Handling	• Cuts / abrasions. • Musculoskeletal injury.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	4	12	• All Manual Handling considerations apply – See above. • Be aware when handling materials during inclement weather and / or at height. • Be aware of sharp edges – Long sleeves to be worn • Use of cranes and mechanical aids • Team lifting protocols • Worker training on correct manual handling techniques	3	2	6	
47 Mechanical Cutting Demolition Equipment	Use of hydraulic shears, concrete saws, angle grinders, or torch cutters during demolition may lead to: • Lacerations or amputations • Flying debris/injury from sparks or fragments • Fire due to hot work or fuel spills • Noise-induced hearing damage • Equipment malfunction or kickback • Vibration-related injury or fatigue • Entanglement in moving parts • Struck-by or crush from swing radius of shear-equipped excavator	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	3	15	• Only trained and certified personnel to operate cutting equipment. • Use of appropriate PPE: face shields, gloves, flame-retardant overalls, ear protection, and safety boots. • Define cutting zones and restrict unauthorized access. • Deploy fire watch and fire extinguishers where hot work is being conducted. • Ensure equipment is inspected before each shift. • Fit guards on rotating parts and secure loose clothing. • Provide vibration-dampening handles and enforce breaks. • Secure the item being cut to prevent sudden release or drop. • Establish swing exclusion zone • Two-way radios/spotter traffic-management • Daily plant inspection	5	1	5	

48 MEWP & Access Equipment	• Ground heave, slip or subsidence • Overturning of MEWP. • Failure of MEWP. • Crushing injuries / trapping. • Damage to plant and / or equipment. • Striking of live services. • Falling objects. • Falling from height. • Serious injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20 • Refer to and comply with guidance on Mobile Elevating Work Platforms at all times. • All MEWP operations to be planned by a competent person prior to starting so work is carried out safely with all foreseeable risks taken into account. Planning must consider all services, scaffold, equipment etc. in the area or on flight path. • MEWPs to be operated strictly in accordance with manufacturer's instructions at all times. • Temporary Works required for MEWP operations and must be checked and signed by responsible Temporary Works Coordinator prior to use. • MEWP permit required if working in BF Cast Houses. • Site Clearance required. • Ground Bearing Tests (for soil or made-up ground) or design check (for concrete slab or road) by a suitably qualified Design Engineer to be carried out to determine the ultimate bearing capacity. • MEWP to be sited on firm and level ground. Unfavourable and / or adverse localised ground conditions such as drains, gulleys, manholes, trenches, uncompacted backfill / ground etc. can all lead to overturning. All temporary covers / plates must be verified and be strong enough to withstand the applied pressure. • MEWP outriggers must be extended and locked-out before raising the basket / platform. Spreader plates may be necessary – Check the equipment manual and Temporary Works. • MEWP Test Certificates and examination / inspection records to be presented on request. • Testing of MEWP and all associated equipment, lifting devices etc. to be strictly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, LOLER Regulations etc. • Pre-flight safety checks to be conducted and documented, inclusive of ground condition checks. • Refer to MEWP manufacturer's charts / recommendations for maximum wind speed operations. NOTE: Generally 12.5 m/s or 28mph. • Safe Working Load (SWL) must not be exceeded. • Consider all services, scaffold, equipment etc. in the area or on flight path • All relevant isolations to be in place to stop additional hazards. 20 • Suitable exclusion zones to be in place and secured. • Do not enter MEWP operating area – To be barriered off. • Do not walk under boom or basket. • MEWP operators should have attended a formal and recognised operator training course e.g. IPAF, received a certificate and a card (licence) indicating the categories of MEWP the operator is trained to use. Category and expiry date of card should be checked prior to starting. IPAF categories are :- • Static Vertical (1a): Vertical personnel platforms (static). • Static Boom (1b, 1b+): Self-propelled booms (outriggers), trailers / push arounds, vehicle-mounted platforms. • Mobile Vertical (3a, 3a+): Scissor lifts, vertical personnel platforms (mobile). • Mobile Boom (3b, 3b+): Self-propelled booms. • Push Around Vertical (PAV): Push around verticals. • Special (SPECIAL): Specialist machines Mast Climbing Work Platforms (MCWP) • Insulated Aerial Devices (IAD) • Harness Use and Inspection (H) • Loading and Unloading (LOAD) • MEWPs for Managers (MM) • Goods Hoist (GH) • Transport Platform (TPH) • Passenger Hoist (PH) • MEWP operator and safety man at ground level to be suitably trained, familiar with controls and be competent in the use of the specific MEWP. Ensure that ground controls remain accessible at all times and control key is present. • MEWP must not be operated close to overhead cables, bus -bars or other dangerous machinery / equipment. Booms and baskets must not be allowed to protrude into or over a traffic route. • MEWPs used inside buildings and / or when entrapment is possible must be suitable for the task and fitted with a secondary guarding system to protect occupants and avoid controls being operated accidentally. • Only Mobile Vertical MEWPs (scissor lifts) should generally be used for lifting	5	1	5	
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					20	and / or transporting materials. In extreme and exceptional circumstances, Boom type MEWPs may be used in conjunction with proprietary Material Handling Attachments (MHAs). A separate / dedicated risk assessment will be required which will need approval from the project manager and engineering safety team prior to using MHAs. • Radio comms and approved hand signals to be used. • Full-body safety harness and adjustable fall restraint lanyard(s) to be worn and securely fixed to designated anchor point at all times when MEWP is operating. Operators of Mobile Vertical MEWPs (scissor lifts) may unclip and move freely around basket / platform when MEWP is static. • Safety helmets to have chin straps. • Do not climb out of the basket or stand on the toe-board or mid-rail under any circumstances. Maintain full concentration / spatial awareness when operating the MEWP, specifically around potholes, protruding objects, services, personnel etc. at ground level, as well as overhead services, protruding steel, buildings etc. above ground. • Rescue plan to be communicated to and understood by all team members prior to starting. • Rescue Plan to be in place . • Do Fire & Rescue team need to be alerted? • Road closure or traffic management if / as required. • The following MEWPs should not be used under any circumstance: - • GENIE Z135/70. • MANITOU 160 ATJ PLUS. • MANITOU 160 ATJ PLUS RC. • Mobile phones not to be used, including hands-free.			5	
49 Moving Machinery	• Entanglement. • Crushing injuries / trapping. • Slips / trips / falls. • Falling from height. • Falling / release / dropping of objects. • Struck by falling objects. • Struck by plant / equipment. • Damage to plant and / or equipment. • Fire / sparks / heat / burns. • Explosion. • Musculoskeletal injury. • Striking of live services. • Electrocuting. • Serious injury. • Fatality.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	4	20	No access behind guards or barriered areas. • If working directly on or near machinery, ensure the machinery has been isolated and any stored energy has been secured or released. • Working Emergency Stop buttons and / or kill-switches to be in place and be readily accessible – Activate / push / pull in the event of an emergency to stop the operation of the machinery. • Audio and visual alarms before and during machinery movements. • Ensure each person within the area is aware of machinery movements at any time. • Safety person(s) to be positioned as required with the purpose of monitoring movements, controlling access / egress and monitoring for an emergency. • Two-way radio with direct communication to colleagues / supervisor / Works Area. • Stop / go control systems (e.g. lights, gates etc.) for pedestrians and vehicles. • Keep loose clothing and hands away from rotating / moving equipment and pinch points. • Follow designated walkways around machinery. • Do not stand, crawl or work beneath automated machinery. • Wear suitable PPE at all times and be cautious of falling materials when walking beneath automated machinery. • Maintenance and examination / inspection records, certificates etc. to be presented on request.	5	1	5	
50 Noise	• Hearing damage. • Deafness. • Reduced awareness of surrounding hazards.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	4	3	12	• Refer to and comply with Control of Noise at Work Regulations at all times. • Suitable hearing protection e.g. ear plugs or ear defenders to be worn for tasks that result in elevated noise levels i.e. over 80dB. • Limit exposure to loud environments by using sound barriers, screens and / or mufflers. • Remain vigilant in noisy environments. • Power tool operators to give warning to others before switching on.	4	1	4	

51 Oil / Grease	• Slips / trips / falls. • Explosion / fire / burns. • Inhalation / absorption / ingestion / injection. • Skin disease. • Respiratory infection. • Damage to eyesight. • Personal injury. • Hydraulic leak • refueling error	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	3	4	12	• All COSHH considerations apply – See above. • COSHH data sheets to be readily available and all personnel to be made aware of the substances being used and inherent risks. • Substances to be stored properly in line with the manufacturer’s instructions. • Drip trays / bunds to be used where necessary and spill kits to be kept nearby to control any spillage. • Store substances safely and do not leave tins / containers open when unattended. • Store all flammable items away from ignition sources. • Read and make sure you understand and adhere to COSHH data sheet and risk assessments for all products in use, ensuring to follow the recommendations included. • Use only in well-ventilated areas. • Operatives to use barrier creams, cover skin and wear the appropriate PPE and RPE. • Practice good personal hygiene – Wash hands before consuming food / drink, smoking, going to the toilet etc. • Wash and sanitise hands regularly. • Avoid hand to mouth / eye / etc. contact. • Ensure any cuts, abrasions or breaks in the skin are cleaned, treated and covered properly. • Ensure that eye wash station (with mirror), first aid kit and burns kit is readily accessible. • Ensure emergency shower locations are known to all members of working party / parties and check that showers are fully functional. • Carry out regular health checks on personnel. • Ensure materials are disposed of as per the recommendations for the manufacturer. • Only competent personnel to transport hazardous substances. • Appropriate PPE. • Suitable safety eyewear and gloves to be worn.	3	1	3	
					• secondary containment trays • no refueling over water • marine pollution response training.					
52 Permits to Work	• Unauthorised working. • Exposure to process / live services.	TATA Personnel, Contractors, Pedestrians, Auditors	5	5	25	• Permit to Work e.g. Pre Briefing Sheet (PBS), CAT1, CAT2, CAT3 etc. required. • Certificates and / or additional permits e.g. COI, EOP, Hot Work, HV, LV, Roof Permit etc. required. • Local Area inductions, including ‘Stop-specific’ inductions. • CDM project inductions	5	1	5	