

M2-EN.9 RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL

Hazard		Who (Employees that might be harmed)	Harm	Safety Precautions
Source	Hazard description			
Digging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of collapse - Falling of people into the excavation - Falling of objects into excavation - Means of access - Contact with underground electrical conduits - The risk of collapse is intensified by rain, snow and frost - Landslide danger in the excavation - A steep slope always has a risk of landslip 	Worker	All types of injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make a survey on the nature of the soil before starting - Provide enough slope if possible - Proper support of the sides of the excavation - Fencing - Disconnect electrical supply-Remove any electrical conduits - Remove excavation soil or any other material from the boundary of the excavation - Consider traffic and take measures to avoid vehicles to pass near the excavation - In an excavation without stiffening, the sides must have a rest in order to avoid landslides - In case of insufficient rest on a steep slope, stiffening must be made in conformity with the regulations - Make sure that ladders are at hand in the excavation and that the necessary escape routes are established

Roof-top working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Falling of Workers - Falling of objects - Working on fragile material - Risk of collapse - The wind may blow off materials and tools from the roof 	Worker	All types of injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When the height of fall is more than 2 meters, a guard rail which beyond doubt can stop persons about to fall from the roof, must always be set up. - On roofs with an inclination of more than 15 degrees roof ladders must be used if it is not safe to walk on the laths - Examine the carrying capacity of the roof and take the necessary precautions - If there is a risk of collapse, gangways with a secure guard rail combined with a safety net between the gangways should be used - Make sure that the safety net is suspended and maintained in conformity with the prescriptions - The workers should be secured against falling materials and tools with guard boards, safety nets or other kind of protection
Construction equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collisions - Faulty operation - Noise and vibrations 	Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All types of injuries - Stress - Myalgia - Hearing impairments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use machines according to instructions - Use signalman where necessary - Maintain machines carefully - Use personal means of protection for safety reasons
Cranes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Turning over or breakdown 	Crane driver and Builders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All types of injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use cranes according to instructions - Use personal means of protection
Excavations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Falling in 	workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All types of injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prop up the excavation according to instructions - Establish escape routes according to instructions

Scaffolding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaffolding units are often heavy and unmanageable. Erecting and dismantling the scaffolding imply a considerable risk of overloading of the body. - The scaffolding may tip over or collapse - People, material and tools may fall from the scaffolding - Risk of collision with a car 	Builders and workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All types of injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoid manual handling of the material. Use suitable technical facilities instead - Make sure that the scaffolding stands on solid foundation and that eventual chocks are stable - Do examine all parts of the scaffolding and make sure that they are whole, without deformations or corrosion - Mark out the scaffolding if there is a risk of collision - Make sure that the floor fills out all of the scaffolding - Do not use ladders on the scaffolding - If the working height is more than 2 meters, the scaffolding must be equipped with guard rails, i.e. handrail, knee-high rail and skirting-board - Access to the scaffolding must be through stairways, ladders or rope ladders. Openings in the scaffolding floor must be closed when working on the scaffolding - Particular precautions must be taken when working on roofs and near electric overhead lines
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Physical impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavy lifting, pulling and pushing - Bad working positions - Cold, heat, vibrations 	All workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pains in muscles, tendons and joints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - especially the back is vulnerable - Myalgia and straining of neck and shoulders - Osteoarthritis, circulatory disorders, inflammation of the sinovial sheath 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan the work so unnecessary strain and loads are avoided - Observe the safety precautions indicated - Always use the necessary means of personal protection
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