

# Clawson, Hose & Harby Parish Council

Risk Assessment for

# Maintenance/Handyperson Undertaking Minor Works Around The Parish

This risk assessment covers general small maintenance activities carried out by members of the Parish Council or contractors engaged to conduct the works

Reference number	Ex1394004
Assessor	Anne Mfoulds
Date completed	10/06/25
Review Schedule	Annually
Review date	10/06/26
Approved date	10/06/25
Approved by	Anne Mfoulds
Affected site(s)	Clawson, Hose & Harby Parish Council

#### Hazards and controls

A Hazard: Fire		
Caused by naked flame, faulty electrical equipment or arson		
Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors, Members of the Public, Operators  Contact with a naked flame, electrical components and hot works can cause severe burns. Uncontrolled fire can cause death and destruction.	All persons aware of fire procedures Induction provided first time premises is visited  Fire extinguishers provided in areas of high risk  Fire procedures in place In the event of a fire immediately evacuate the area Appointed Fire Marshals are trained in evacuation procedures of staff and the use of fire extinguishers Evacuation procedures carried out regular and recorded Smoking prohibited in all work areas Fire Alarms maintained, tested by Engineer Extinguishers provided; inspected under contract. All gangways to be kept clear of rubbish at all times No combustible material is left lying around Regular waste collections are in operation  Fire Training Carried Out Fire training (including evacuation) carried out at Induction and refreshed periodically  No smoking in the area	Likelihood: 1/9 Severity: 9/9



# Hazard: Working at height - Ladders

Activity may constitute working at height. Suitable safety procedure and controls may not be considered. Ladders may be defective, poorly maintained or not checked before use.

Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors  Falling form height may cause, minor, severe or fatal injuries.	Correct Type Of Ladder Is Used At All Times Correct Type Of Ladder Is Used At All Times  Ladder on firm level ground Before using a ladder the ground is assessed	Low Risk: 9  Likelihood: 1/9  Severity: 9/9
	Ladder Register & Inspection Regime In Place All ladders and equipment are inspected at regular intervals and checked before use. Damaged ladders to be removed and not used	
	Ladder Suitable Footed  Whilst In Use  If not able to tie off, the ladder is suitably stacked or footed	
	Ladder use observed  Ladder use is monitored regularly  to ensure that operatives are not over-reaching, or using two hands to work.	
	Ladder will extend at least  1.0m above the step-off point  The ladder will extend at least  1.0m above the step-off point  when used as access to a scaffold	
	Ladders are inspected before use Ensure they are fit to use	
	Ladders Stored Securely  Ladders Stored Securely  preventing unauthorised access	

Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
	Ladders used for short duration work only  To reduce the risk of falls from height, ladders only to be used for short duration work	
	Ladders used on firm level surface at 4:1 ratio Ladders used on firm level surface at the correct 4:1 ratio	
	Only ladders that meet BS requirements used	
	Persons are trained in the use of ladders  Persons working at height are trained in the use of ladders and aware of working at height hazards and control measures	

Hazard: Outdoor Work In The Sun (Exposure to UV Radiation)		
Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors, Operators  Risk of injury (sunburn) & ill health (skin cancer) due to overexposure to UV radiation.	Drinking Water  An adequate supply of drinking water should be taken to the job to reduce the risk of dehydration  Protective Clothing Must Be  Worn  Protective Clothing Must Be Worn  Regular Breaks Taken  Regular Breaks Taken  Sun Block Advised To Protect  Against UV Radiation  Sun block is advised on exposed skin whilst working outdoors in sunny conditions to protect against UV	Low Risk: 8  Likelihood: 1/9 Severity: 8/9



# Hazard: Electrical hand tools

Use of equipment for main purpose or if subject to mechanical/electrical malfunction - may cause further harm if used incorrectly.

Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors, Operators  Electrocution from faulty equipment which could potentially be fatal.	Barriers In Place To Prevent Unauthorised Access Barriers In Place To Prevent Unauthorised Access  Battery or 110 volt Electric Tools/Equipment Used Battery or 110 volt Electric Tools/Equipment Used	Low Risk: 7  Likelihood: 1/9  Severity: 7/9
	Damaged Electrical Equipment Taken Out Of  Service If electrical leads on equipment are damaged the item is taken out of service immediately	
	Electrical Equipment Fit for Purpose Electrical Equipment Fit for Purpose	
	Electrical Equipment Visually Checked Before Use Electrical equipment is visually examined for damage before use.	
	Electrical Extension Leads Fully Unwound When Used Electrical Extension Leads Fully Unwound When Used	
	Electrical Safety Check (PAT)  Undertaken  Electrical safety check undertaken for portable appliances	
	Instruction Manual Has Been Read & Understood  Users of the equipment work to the safe operating instructions in place for the equipment	

Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
	Only Competent Persons Can Operate The Equipment Only personnel with sufficient information, instruction and training can operate the equipment.	
	The Use Of Trailing Cables Is  Avoided/Minimised  The Use Of Trailing Cables Is  Avoided/Minimised	

Hazard: Waste Removal Activities		
Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors, Operators Risk of injury/ill health whilst carrying out waste removal activities	Correct Disposal Contaminated Material/Waste Contaminated material is disposed of in accordance with current guidelines.  Gloves Worn - EN 388 Mechanical Risks (Cut Resist) Gloves Worn - EN 388 Mechanical	Low Risk: 7  Likelihood: 1/9  Severity: 7/9
	Protective Clothing Must Be Worn Protective Clothing Must Be Worn  Protective Clothing Must Be Worn  Protective Footwear To Be Worn (EN 345)  Protects against falling objects, punctures, cutting blades,	
	electrics, slips, fatigue, burns & cold  Waste Bins Are Provided  Within The Premises  Waste Bins Are Provided Within  The Premises	
	Waste Collection & Duty Of Care Notes Kept Waste Duty Of Care Notes are kept for at least 2 years when the Parish Council have organised any waste collections	

Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors, Operators Risk of injury due to lightning strikes, high winds/heavy rain, snow and ice.	Protective clothing must be worn if the need for outside working is required during poor weather  Weather conditions checked and planned for  Work is postponed in adverse weather conditions	Low Risk: 6  Likelihood: 1/9  Severity: 6/9



#### Hazard: Dust

Inhalation of harmful respirable dust, wood and stone.		
Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors, Operators  Dust particles small enough to be inhaled may cause irritation of the eyes, coughing, sneezing, asthma attacks or other respiratory illnesses	Auto water suppression used to reduce dust levels  If the contractor is cutting stone/concrete then water dust suppression should be used.  Eye protection worn (BS EN 166) relevant to the work activity/hazard  Natural Ventilation Provided For The Task  Respirable Crystalline Silica Dust Controlled  Respirable Crystalline Silica dust is	Low Risk: 6  Likelihood: 1/9 Severity: 6/9
	adequately controlled during working activity  RPE - Disposable Respirator FFP 3  Protects against fine dust, mists & fumes (FFP1 - APF of 4; FFP2 - APF of 10 & FFP3 - APF of 20)	



# Hazard: Lone working

Lone workers are those who work by themselves without close or direct supervision.

Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors, Operators  Danger of accident or injury.	Lone Worker Risk Assessment Is Carried Out  Lone Worker risk assessment is carried out and appropriate control measures applied accordingly	Low Risk: 6  Likelihood: 1/9  Severity: 6/9
	Lone Worker/Employee Whereabouts Known Destination and contact details of lone worker to be retained and available by main office	
	Lone workers contactable by mobile phone Works mobile phone provided	
	Lone workers fit for the work  The health and fitness of workers to work alone is regularly monitored.	
	Lone Working Is  Avoided/Kept To A Minimum  Lone Working Is Avoided/Kept To  A Minimum	



# Hazard: Manual handling

Tall, awkward & unwieldy loads that are difficult to lift, transport and handle.

Who can be harmed/how?	Controls in place	Risk rating
Contractors, Operators  Risk of developing back injury and musculoskeletal injuries	A Manual Handling Assessment has been carried out A specific manual handling risk assessment has been carried out using T.I.L.E	Low Risk: 6  Likelihood: 1/9  Severity: 6/9
	Avoid Any Unnecessary  Manual Handling  Unnecessary manual handling activities are avoided by the use of lifting equipment.	
	Good handling techniques used  All staff required to carry out  manual handling activities are provided training on safe lifting techniques and recommended postures	
	Manual Handling - Trolley Truck Provided & Used	
	Manual Handling Procedures In Place Relevant employees have been given training in safe lifting practices commensurate with the tasks.	
	Manual handling training in place Manual handling awareness training should be undertaken by contractors or Parish Councillors if manual handling activities are involved in the works.	

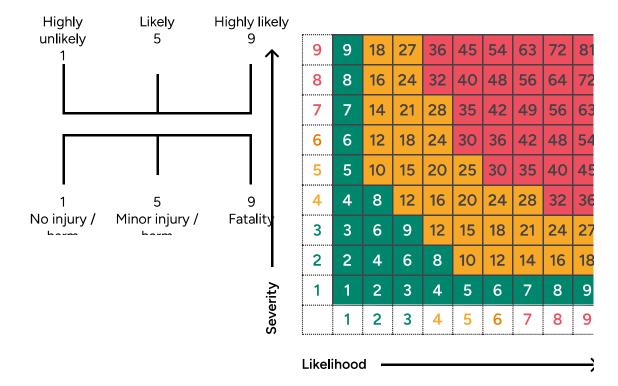


#### Hazard: Hand Tools

Potential burns, sparks, debris, electrical fault etc. Who can be Controls in place Risk rating harmed/how? Contractors, Checks Undertaken Low Risk: 5 Operators Check tools for faults and damage Likelihood: before use The use of hand 1/9 tools may cause Clean tools after use Severity: 5/9 common injuries Tools maintained and cleaned such as cuts, after use lacerations, and Competent handyman bruises, the Only competent handyman used frequent and prolonged use of Hand Tools Carried Correctly hand tools can Hand tools are carried in a cause soreness, shoulder bag or holster attached aches, pains, and to a belt to stop them falling. fatigue, which, when ignored, can Operators Trained In Safe lead to chronic Operation Of Equipment musculoskeletal Operators receive adequate injuries (MSIs) of information, instruction & training various kinds. The for safely operating of tools and most common equipment examples of these work-related Tools and equipment stored musculoskeletal safely disorders (WMSDs) When tools are not in use they are are tendonitis, stored safely preventing tenosynovitis, unauthorised access bursitis, Tools fit for purpose epicondylitis All tools provided are assessed to (tennis elbow), ensure that they are fit for carpal tunnel purpose, fit for the environment in syndrome and de which they are to be used and Quervain's that they are in good working syndrome. order.

#### Risk rating explanation

Risk ratings are calculated by considering the likelihood of an event occurring along with the severity of the potential consequence should an accident occur. After considering existing control measures, values are assigned to the likelihood and severity from the scales below and these figures multiplied to established the risk rating.



#### What do your risk ratings mean?

- Risk is categorised as LOW: Look to reduce risk if practicable
- Risk has been categorised as MEDIUM: Begin to plan your action to reduce the risk immediately
- Risk has been categorised as HIGH: Immediate action required to reduce the risk

Assessor's signature: Anne Mfoulds Approved by signature: Anne Mfoulds

# Acknowledgements

The signs below acknowledge receipt of this risk assessment and confirm that they have read and understood the requirements of the risk assessment.

Full name	Signature	Date	Full name	Signature	Date