

When assessing the likelihood and severity, the following tables can be used for guidance:

LIKELIHOOD		
Probability	Description	Score
Very Likely	An almost certain chance of injury or accident	5
Probable	Unsafe behaviour or other factors will cause an injury	4
Possible	An incident may occur if the situation changes	3
Remote	Several factors need to be present for the incident to occur	2
Improbable	There is no real risk present	1

SEVERITY		
Severity	Description	Score
High	Causing death to one or more people	5
Major	A severe injury e.g. amputation, loss of sight, major fracture	4
Medium	Injury that may keep someone off work for more than 1 day	3
Low	Injury requiring first aid but no time off work	2
Nil	No risk of injury	1

	Risk Matrix	Potential Severity of Harm				
		5 High	4 Major	3 Medium	2 Low	1 Nil
Likelihood of Harm	5 Very Likely	25 High	20 High	15 Medium	10 Low	5 Trivial
	4 Probable	20 High	16 Medium	12 Medium	8 Low	4 Trivial
	3 Possible	15 Medium	12 Medium	9 Low	6 Low	3 Trivial
	2 Remote	10 Low	8 Low	6 Low	4 Trivial	2 Trivial
	1 Improbable	5 Trivial	4 Trivial	3 Trivial	2 Trivial	1 Trivial

Activity	Hazard	Persons at risk	Control measures	Likelihood	Severity	Rating
Overall awareness of location	Unfamiliarity with the site	Operatives	Reaction engineers will ask about existing rules of the building or site (including written) and adhere to them, learning emergency procedures such as fire-escape routes, and will liaise where necessary to ensure that other personnel on site are aware of their presence and any associated risks.	Possible 3	Medium 3	Low 9
Working at Heights	Poor maintenance of access equipment	Operatives	Regular inspections of equipment before every use and records kept. Three-monthly inspections of access equipment by a competent person and records kept. Defective equipment to be reported to manager. Immediate removal and disposal of access equipment found to be defective prior to use. Suitable personal protective equipment must be available.	Remote 2	Low 1	Trivial 2
Scaffold Towers	Inappropriate use of tower scaffolds causing trips and falls.	Operatives	Equipment to be used only where there is a firm, level surface. All equipment to be visually inspected before use and records kept. Appropriate footwear to be worn. Safe system of work in place for work involving tower scaffolds. Staff who use tower scaffolds to be PASMA trained. Equipment should be suitably stored after use. Work at height training to be undertaken.	Remote 2	Low 2	Trivial 4
Mobile Elevating Work Platforms	Inappropriate use of MEWPs causing trips and falls.	Operatives	Equipment to be used only where there is a firm, level surface. All equipment to be visually inspected before use and records kept. Appropriate footwear to be worn. Harness's to be worn when appropriate Safe system of work in place for work involving tower scaffolds. Staff who use tower scaffolds to be IPAF trained. Equipment should be suitably stored after use. Work at height training to be undertaken.	Possible 3	Medium 3	Low 3

Activity	Hazard	Persons at risk	Control measures	Likelihood	Severity	Rating
Working at heights	Falls	Operatives	As a default, Reaction engineers should not use any method of working at height – this can include specially designed equipment such as ladders, towers or cherry-pickers, or available items such as climbing on furniture or boxes. These are inherently unsafe. However, in certain circumstances engineers may apply for permission to the management of Reaction Group so that work at height can occur if the work cannot be carried out in any other way. In this case due precautions must be taken, including that the equipment is fit for use, this equipment must also be checked for signs of damage and to ensure correct assembly before use. Use of long handled tools where appropriate. Suitable equipment used for specific jobs. Consider use of fall arrest systems depending on nature of task, equipment and duration. Adequate and appropriate signs in place to warn of hazards below work area. Work scheduled to take place when persons/others are not in the immediate area. Ensure operatives trained to work at height	Remote 2	Low 3	Low 6
Steps & Ladders	Inappropriate use of ladders/stepladders.	Operatives	Ladders only to be used for low risk work and a short duration of time (maximum of 30 minutes). All equipment to be visually inspected before use and records kept. All ladders to be inspected by a competent person every three months. Ladders to be made secure by tying at the top and bottom or footed by a person at the base of the ladder. Equipment to be placed on a suitable firm and level base. Safe procedures e.g. three points of contact to be maintained at all times when working to avoid overreaching. Equipment used to be class 1 'Industrial' or EN131 types. Appropriate footwear to be worn. Equipment should be suitably stored after use. Work at height training to be undertaken.	Possible 3	Medium 3	Low 9

Working at Heights	Working on Fragile surfaces;	Operatives	Avoid the need to work on/near/pass across a fragile surface e.g. across fragile roofs No access to fragile surface allowed except by authorized persons or specialist contractors using appropriate equipment. Use of suitable fixed access e.g. stairs/ladders rather than temporary equipment where possible. Fragile surface identified with suitable and prominent signage. Use of suitable working platforms with guard rails during work on or near a fragile surface. Use of suitable PPE identified from the Personal Protective Equipment checklist.	Possible 3	Medium 3	Low 9
Working at Heights	Poor weather conditions causing slips.	Operatives	No work at height to be done outside in poor weather.	Possible 3	Medium 3	Low 9
Working at Heights	Risk of electrocution.	Operatives	Contact with overhead and hidden cables to be eliminated by using hand tools or battery operated tools wherever possible. All portable equipment must be PAT tested & calibrated every year. Regular inspections of equipment before and after use. Correct PPE to be worn at all times	Possible 3	Medium 3	Low 9
Working at Heights	Being hit by Falling objects.	Everyone	Good housekeeping in place to ensure nothing is stored in such a way that it will fall from height. Materials, tools or debris must not be thrown down from height. Areas where there is a risk of a falling object needs to be clearly indicated and unauthorized people need to be kept from it. Tool belts to be used to prevent fall of tools/materials from pockets etc. PPE may be required	Possible 3	Medium 3	Low 9
Working at Heights	Poor flooring or area where work at height is to be carried out.	Everyone	Each individual area where work at height is to be carried out needs to be inspected before use e.g. floors surfaces, guard rails etc. and records kept.			

Additional site specific risks and key control measures IF REQUIRED.

What are the hazards	Who might be harmed	What are the risks	Are control measures in place to eliminate or reduce the risks	Control measures or Corrective actions required	Risk Evaluation			Risk Rating Low, medium or high
					Severity (1-5)	Likelihood (1-5)	Overall Risk (C x L)	

ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES

Information/Instruction/Training	Managerial Controls
All employees are site inducted and informed of the company's policy on safety health and the environment. The company safety health & environmental policy is made available to all employees and contractors involved in any work undertaken by Reaction. Employees and Contractors must have received a company induction and be provided with job specific information and where necessary be industry trained and competent. Toolbox talks training will be undertaken frequently	The site manager will ensure that all persons working in and around the projects tasks are well informed of all hazards and risks. All persons employed will be checked for suitability in relation to industry training and competence. Where site managers cannot be in attendance at all times, a responsible person will be appointed to ensure that safe working practices are maintained. A system of regular communication calls will be implemented throughout the duration of the project.
Physical Controls	Procedural Controls
PPE such as boots, gloves, glasses, hard hats, coveralls, and face masks where necessary. Lifting aids. Double-insulated tools and equipment. Testing equipment. Barrier creams or other to protect hands. Barriers and signage to prevent others straying into the working areas. First Aid Kit. Means of communication e.g. land-line and mobile telephone links, plus radio if appropriate.	Assess safe working practice Risk Assessments and Safety Method Statement. Management and on-site supervision. Daily or more frequent housekeeping clearance of site. Emergency fire procedures and evacuation plan. Employ safe isolation procedures. . The operative will be required to make contact with base at pre-determined intervals throughout the duration of the activity Regular contact arrangements with on-site security (if any) Adhere to site specific health and safety procedures.
HSE & Other Guidance	Comments
Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 Driving at Work Regulations 1996 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 Manual Handling Operations Regulations (as amended) 1992. Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 The Work at Height Regulations 2005. The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005	The following will be rigidly adhered to both in the operator training and practical application stages: Health & Safety at Work Regulation The Work at Height Regulations 2005

RISK ASSESSMENT REVIEW

Assessment by: Mike Holland-Porter

Position: Technical Director

Date: 14/02/2020

Review Date: 14/02/2021

This risk assessment is to assist with the planning and management of visits to customer's premises. It identifies the common hazards and risks associated with Fire Extinguisher Servicing and the primary means by which the risks are controlled.

Before undertaking the activity Reaction Engineers will also make an assessment of any significant risks which are specific to their particular task.

If the work activity changes or deviates from that originally envisaged, we will seek further advice and request an amended risk assessment.



Mike Holland-Porter - Technical Director



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