

Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment

Project: **Parc Padarn – Hafod Owen**

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Introduction:

Useful definitions from paragraph 11 from the Approved Code of Practice “Management of Health and Safety at Work”:

- (a) a hazard is something with the potential to cause harm (this can include articles, substances, plant or machines, methods of work, the working environment and other aspects of work organisation);
- (b) a risk is the likelihood of potential harm from that hazard being realised. The extent of the risk will depend on:
 - (i) the likelihood of that harm occurring;
 - (ii) the potential severity of that harm, i.e. of any resultant injury or adverse health effect; and
 - (iii) the population which might be affected by the hazard, i.e. the number of people who might be exposed.

It should be noted that the register below deals with more significant and / or unusual hazards – during the course of general good design practice an architect will eliminate or control more minor hazards which are not specifically recorded.

It is not possible to completely eliminate hazards in construction work, but the risk of people being harmed can be lowered significantly through good design and the appointment of competent contractors.

For all projects there will be some responsibilities with regards to Health and Safety from the CDM Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. The responsibilities can be found in ‘A short guide for clients on the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015’ <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg411.htm> and <http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/cdm/2015/summary.htm> . The following document is useful as it explains what the contractor can be expected to produce in terms of a Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/cis80.pdf> .

Ref	Project Stage	Potential hazards	Who might be harmed and how	Level of risk	Necessary precautions – action required	Necessary precautions - responsibility	Date implemented	Residual risk?	Review required?
01	Construction	Collapsing roof	Contractors, Public, staff.	High	Contractor to produce clear method statement for the propping and erection of scaffold, determine safe distances and suitable hoardings for protection of the public. Ensure scaffold can be erected in safe manner without risk to operatives,	Contractor			
02	Construction	Increased danger of collisions as a result of vehicles moving around the site	Public and any road / site users	High	Contractor to produce traffic management plan – e.g. provision of signage and banksmen and deliveries being restricted to quieter times.	Contractor			
03	Construction	Risk of Injury to members of the public and contractors during erection and dismantling of the scaffold.	Contractors and passing pedestrians	High	Contractor to deliver scaffold and materials out of busy hours and provide suitable protective area around the scaffold during erection.	Contractor			
04	Construction	Use of hot-lime (hot substances potential burning/irritation from lime products)	Contractors members of the public	Med	Ensure suitable fenced-off space for working, adequate PPE and training for operatives. Clear tool-box talks and methodologies to be followed.	Contractor			
05	Construction	Danger to members of the public gaining		Med	Ensure very good fencing is maintained throughout the project with appropriate	Contractor			

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		access to construction site			signage. Ensure the Rangers are made aware of any issues.				
06	Construction	Risk of injury in manoeuvring materials (e.g. roofing members and slates slabs)	Contractors	Med	Ensure mechanical lifting possible – flexibility in construction programme to allow sufficient time. Design scaffold to store materials near roof level to reduce lifting requirement.	Contractor			