

GENERIC RISK ASSESSMENT BENTOMAT DISPENSER

Canal: Grand Union Canal, Wendover Arm	Site address: Little Tring, Hertfordshire, HP23 4NR	<i>All lifting to be carried out with accordance with HSE Approved Code of Practice L113.</i>
Work Location: Little Tring to Bridge 4	Operation: Use of purpose built dispenser for laying Bentomat on canal banks	RA Sheet No: WATRA 19 Date Task Starts: To be confirmed

Likelihood (L):

1	EU	Extremely Unlikely
2	U	Unlikely
3	L	Likely
4	VL	Very Likely
5	AC	Almost Certain

Severity (S):

1	FAC	First Aid Required
2	LTI	Lost time injury
3	>3d	Time off work more than 3 days
4	MI	Major Injury
5	F	Fatal



Risk Value = LxS

Risk Level High / Medium / Low

AC	5	10	15	20	25
VL	4	8	12	16	20
L	3	6	9	12	15
UL	2	4	6	8	10
EU	1	2	3	4	5
	FAC	LTI	>3D	MI	F

No.	TASK	HAZARD	WHO IS EXPOSED AND HOW	RISK LEVEL				CONTROL MEASURES	NEW RISK LEVEL				FURTHER ACTION
				L	S	R	R		L	S	R	R	
	Inserting core tube into Bentomat roll.	Core tube swings uncontrollably	Excavator driver & any volunteers nearby.	3	4	12		Core tube CofG marked on tube.	2	4	8		
1	Attaching lifting beam directly to excavator using quick hitch or with adapter.	Quick hitch fails to properly engage & dispenser falls.	Any volunteers nearby.	3	5	15		Fixed pins changed to removable pins ensuring correct engagement. Method statement includes use of quick-hitch override (not needed with adapter).	1	5	5		
	Attaching lifting beam directly to excavator using quick hitch or with adapter.	Removable pins fall out & dispenser falls	Any volunteers nearby.	2	5	10		Removable pins have secondary locking device.	1	5	5		
2	Attaching lifting beam to excavator.	Dispenser falls over.	Any volunteers nearby.	4	3	12		Pile of pallets to hold dispenser whilst attaching to excavator.	2	3	6		

3	Manoeuvring the lifting beam.	The bottom end of the lifting beam hits the excavator main boom/cylinder.	Excavator driver & any volunteers nearby.	4	1	4		Excavator driver training and warning included in method statement. Operation of dispenser restricted to specially trained excavator drivers.	2	1	2	
4	Lifting full Bentomat roll	Structural failure of beam or tube.	Any volunteers nearby.	3	5	15		Design reviewed by chartered engineer with advice from structural engineering specialist.	1	5	5	
5	Slewing over side with full Bentomat roll.	Excavator overturns.	Excavator driver & any volunteers nearby.	3	5	15		To be used only with 13 tonne excavator. Attachment pin size (65mm) ensures cannot be used with smaller machine. Stability confirmed with JCB JS130 excavator. Method statement specifies check of lifting capacity.	1	5	5	
6	Laying Bentomat on bank.	Unable to keep free end of roll in place causing volunteer to fall from bank.	Volunteers manipulating Bentomat roll.	3	3	9		Hold free end in place with pin at top & pile of blocks at bottom.	2	3	6	

CAN THE JOB PROCEED? <i>(Tick one box)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Safe using existing control measures	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Safe using existing + additional control measures	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not safe to proceed	
ARE THERE ANY LONG TERM CONTROLS?	Carry out a dynamic Risk Assessment when you arrive on site and adapt the Risk Assessment to suit any changes that may have occurred, particularly weather conditions.		
ASSESSED BY:	Name: Mike Wright H & S Coordinator	Name (signed)  X  Mike Wright	Date: 22/12/2021
AUTHORISED BY:	Name (Printed)	Name (Signed)	Date:

Guidance on Completing a Risk assessment

Part of managing health and safety on site is controlling the risks in the work place. You need to think about what may cause harm to people and decide whether you are taking reasonable steps to prevent that harm. This is known as a risk assessment and is something that you are required to carry out by law.

A risk assessment is not about creating huge amounts of paperwork, but rather about identifying sensible measures to control the risks in your workplace.

Think about how accidents and ill health could happen and concentrate on real risks – those that are most likely and which will cause the most harm.

Definitions

- **Hazard:** Anything that may cause harm, such as chemicals, electricity, working at height or near water, uneven ground, plant and tools.
- **Risk:** The chance, high or low, that somebody could be harmed by these and other hazards, together with an indication of how serious the harm could be

Steps to writing a Risk assessment

For any task or activity to be undertaken;

- ◇ Identify the hazards. Think about the activities, processes or substances that could injure your volunteers or harm their health.
- ◇ Decide who might be harmed and how. For each hazard you need to be clear who might be harmed, volunteers and others not carrying out the task.
- ◇ Evaluate the risks and decide on controls to reduce the risk. How likely is the hazard to cause harm and what would the severity be. What can be done to reduce the risk, you do not need to eliminate the hazard.
- ◇ Record your significant findings. Make a record of the hazards, how people may be harmed and what you have in place to control the risks. Any record should be simple and focused and communicated to everyone involved in the task.
- ◇ Review your assessment and update if necessary. If there have been any significant changes or improvements need to be made. Consult your volunteers. Learn from any accidents or near misses.

Using this Example Risk Assessment

Firstly the heading boxes need to be completed with the details of your site.

The intention of the author is to try to identify all possible hazards for this activity. Not all the items above will apply to your site. You need to consider the hazards that are present on your site and adapt your site specific risk assessment accordingly. You may also need to review the possible control measures and adapt your risk assessment.

The list is not exhaustive. If you identify any additional hazards, risk assess them following the procedure above. Please let the IWA Restoration Hub know of any additional hazards so that this example risk assessment can be updated.