Appendix 5 – Generic Risk Assessment for Snow/Ice Clearance

Version 1.3

Record of	Activity, procedure or workplace being assessed:	Snow and Ice Gene	eric Risk Assessment Template	Date:
Risk Assessment.	Assessed by:		Service:	Ref.

	Stage 1	Stage 4	9	Stage 5 Stage 6		Stage 7		7	9	
	List significant hazards and effects Examples - Sharp edges: cut or abrasion. Slips and trips: impact, cut or bruised.	Describe hazard control measures in place. Examples - Electrical equipment is tested and registered.	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	Identify any further controls required. Examples: Devise & issue a 'good housekeeping policy'.	Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	Action dates set by Service
	Structure collapsing: persons trapped, crushed. Objects falling: persons cut, bruised, fracture.	All staff are given Manual Handling awareness training. Only named (and trained) persons are to clear photocopier. Covers are in place over any cables crossing walkways.	L	L S Lx		Plan to replace unsuitable furniture in next financial year. Provide a safe means to reach the highest shelves. Ensure staff are made aware of roles and responsibilities.		S	L x S	Head are:
1	Snow and ice on school property	All staff are trained/made aware of WBC policy/procedures for Severe Winter Weather for schools.								
2	Snow and ice on school property	All staff are made aware of the limits of the property, including restrictions on shared premises and any special features such as public rights of way, key pedestrian routes etc.								
3	Snow and ice on school property	 Person(s) identified who will be responsible for the management of snow and ice clearance and they are suitably briefed and trained as required. 								
4	Snow and ice on school property	 Site assessment carried out to identify areas and routes required to be cleared to ensure safe access and operation of the school and those areas and routes where restrictions should be applied; All hazardous areas must be put out of commission; Site assessment is communicated and made available to all staff, pupils, contractors and visitors; Cleared areas are clearly designated for any pedestrians or vehicle access and are frequently reviewed for any changes in condition; Ensure levels of supervision are appropriate for the conditions at break and lunchtime. 								
5	Vulnerable persons/groups that may use your premises	Risk assessment carried out to establish whether any special measures/precautions are required.								

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6	Snow and ice on school property	Appropriate amount of rock salt and/or grit is suitably stored in practical locations and is included in CoSHH assessment.		
7	Lone Working	Snow clearance may involve someone working on their own. Activity is covered in lone working arrangements.		
8	Snow and ice clearance may involve volunteers, such as local community groups, parents and local residents.	 School appointed person is in control of the snow clearing process and briefed on how and where it is to be completed; School appointed person is suitability trained; All 'volunteers' are suitably briefed; All 'volunteers' are able/competent to undertake tasks and training administered as necessary. 		
9	Work Equipment	A competent member of staff to visually inspect and assess the materials and tools that are being used as to whether they are in good condition, fit for purpose and appropriate for the task in hand.		
10	Manual Handling	Manual handling training provided as required		
11	Safety and Welfare	 Ensure that the overall wellbeing and physical capabilities of the person(s) clearing the site is sufficient for the task in hand; Ensure clothing and footwear is suitable for the conditions and task in hand; Ensure suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is provided, such as gloves, high-visibility jackets, eye protection, etc; Monitor weather forecast and ensure weather appropriate for the duration of the task; Ensure the time spent on activities is necessarily limited to a reasonable duration; 		
12	Slips, Trips and Falls	Ensure footwear is suitable for the conditions and task in hand; Ensure work areas are kept tidy and work equipment is stored safely when not in use; Monitor water trodden into the buildings by staff and pupils to ensure that slips do not happen. (Use of mats in entranceways)		
13	Accidents	 Ensure ability to contact emergency services; Ensure a suitably trained first aider is available. 		

Αp	pendix 5 – Ger	neric Risk Ass	essment fo	or Snow/Ice C	Clearance									Ver	sion	1.3
14	Vehicle / Pedestrian inte	eraction	clearance w	vehicles are kept sep work by restricting acc f high-visibility jackets		ice										
15																
16																
17																
18																
19																
20																
Stag	ge 2: Indicate if additional	assessments req.	Manual handli	ing DSE	COSHH	PPE		Noise		Fire	Asbestos		ther:			
Stage 3: Indicate who could be harmed as a consequence of any of the above hazards?		Vi Pregnant p	VBC staff person(s)	Public / V		Yo		ers / Secur	_=+	Contra				(Other ↓	
Likelihood Severity 4 Almost certain 4 Substantial: Major RIDDOR. 3 Likely 3 Moderate: Over 3-day injury. 2 Unlikely 2 Minor: Non RIDDOR. 1 Highly unlikely 1 Trivial: No significant injury.			A				rea safe. In rectly. See ntroduced existing co	a safe. Inform Service Head now. ctly. Seek professional advice. roduced within specified time. isting controls are maintained.								
	Ensure target dates are set as required (Stage 9). If target date method not used, what alternative approach is taken?															
Hea	ad of Service															
	ponsibilities:				vivalent), plus Safety Committee. If not, what alternative approach is taken? The hazards and controls in a way understandable to them? Paper copy Soft copy 1 to 1 Group mtg.								Mhor I.			
	How are Stage 3 persons informed of above hazards and controls in a way understandable to them? Paper copy Soft copy 1 to 1 Group mtg. Other \(\psi\)															

Verify all stages complete. Signed:	Date verified:	

1st review date: 2nd review date: Signed: Signed:	review date:	ned:	Z nd leview date.	Signed:	
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Risk Assessment (Guidance sheet).

The following hazards are typical of those found across the varied WBC working environment. Such a list can never be fully exhaustive due to the ever-changing work place; therefore each Risk Assessment is to be approached openly and methodically. Know own limitations. Seek advice if unsure.

Environmental factors	Examples of effect
Slip or trip over	Impact, cuts, bruises, fracture.
Sharp or abrasive object	Stab, cut, abrasion, infection.
Working at height	Falls, fractures, bruising, cuts.
Falling objects	Fractures, bruising, cuts.
Manual handling issues	Cut, strain, sprain, trip, fall.
Machinery (or equipment) in motion	Impact, crush, trap, entangle.
Electricity	Electric shock, burns, fire.
Inadequate lighting	Collision, eyestrain.
Working alone	Unanticipated illness or injury.
High noise levels	Hearing damage, deafness.
Dust and/or fibres (esp. asbestos)	Acute & chronic lung disorder.
Fume, mist, vapour or liquid	Harm to eye, throat, lung, skin.
Fire	Burns, smoke inhalation.
Thermal temp (high or low)	Burns, heat stroke, frostbite.
Working over or adjacent to water	Drowning.
Structural collapse	Falls, crushing, trapping.
Wearing safety PPE or RPE	Limit vision, hearing, movem't.
Animal or person attack	Bite, cut, stab, infection.
Excavations	Falls of persons, materials, etc
Vehicles	Impact, trapping, crushing.
High wind speed	Falls, struck, cuts, eye injury.
Radiation	Burns, cancer, eye damage.

Human factors (behaviour)	Examples of effect
Long working hours - fatigue	Lapses of attention
Stress	As above + performance slip etc.
No induction	Mistaken actions by individual.
Poor formal training (or none!)	Misconceptions, dangerous acts.
Poor communication	As previous 2.
Tight deadline, poor planning	Mistaken/conflicting priorities.
Poor supervision (or none)	Defiance, disregard rules, etc.
No experience	Any of the above.
Miscellaneous	
Uneven terrain	Vibration, collision, impact, etc.
Poisonous / harmful Flora (plants)	Poison, eye/respiratory harm.
Livestock	Bite, crush, infection.
Lead	Poisoning
Flammable substance	Fire, burns, inhalation issues.
Fuel or Oil	Fire, explosion, vapour.
Sewage	Illness, disease.
Virus (Hepatitis, HIV, Flu, etc)	
Bacteria (Salmonella, Leptospirosis, Listeria, Legionella).	Sickness.

Occupational factors	Examples of effect				
Typical ex	amples would be:				
Surveying	Falls, cuts, entrapment, aggression.				
Food hygiene	Cuts, infections, food poisoning.				
Parking Inspector	Aggression, attack, abuse, etc.				
Social workers	As above + back strain, infection.				
Youth Offending Team	Aggression, infection,				
24 hr call out	Whole range unanticipated issues.				
Contact Centre	Aggression, abuse.				
Park Rangers	Falls, cuts, entrapment, elements.				
Bridge Inspector	Falls, cuts, entrapment, elements.				
Contractors	Whole range unanticipated issues.				

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Title: Risk Assessment Record.	Form reference: H&S	S 006 – 02a	Version: 5		Date: June 2006		