

Post(s)/Job Title(s)	Play Staff	Number of People Involved	4-10	Assessors Name:	RR JR	
Activity Reviewed	Playground Equipment Inspection and Maintenance	Frequency of Operation	Daily	Assessors Signature:		
Section:	Play Team	From:	January	Assessors post title:		
Location:	All Playground sites	To:	December	Ref No & Version	199	
At Risk	Operators	Contractors	Risk rating	Date completed	12 December 2014	
	Public		Medium	Review Date-Months	6	12/06/2015
Hazards	Description of risk	Existing controls in place		Further Action needed		
Animals	Contact with animals and insects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refer to no.06 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 		
Storage and use of chemicals and hazardous Substances	Contamination causing - skin and bodily damage from contact with concentrates. Respiratory damage by inhalation of fumes, dusts and mists to operators. Dermatitis, skin and eye burns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All staff trained in the risks, use and storage of chemicals. ■ Carry out good hygiene practices ■ Wear appropriate PPE ■ Staff reminded to report any health problems they consider may result from contact with these substances 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ensure COSHH assessment in place and relevant. Only store minimum material. Remove old materials to approved tip 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Teams should have access to first aid kits and washing or wipe facilities. 	
Paints, thinners, and aerosols	Inhalation of fumes causing irritation or toxicity to employee and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where appropriate COSHH and product hazard data sheets must be made available to employees and others together with relevant PPE such as gloves and face protection and PPE such as respiratory protection for work in insufficiently ventilated areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SSW produced
Exposure to Disease And Infection	Exposure to sharps, waste materials, animal and human excretions and plant toxins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Always carry out good hygiene practices e.g. washing hands after work and before eating, drinking and smoking in order to avoid infection e.g. Toxicariasis and Leptospirosis. Teams should have access to first aid kits and washing or wipe facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refer to HD.01/02/03/04/05
Compounds And Dusts	Exposure to dust from dry grass, woodchips etc., may irritate eyes or sensitive skin, or short-term irritation of respiratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Water supply nearby to wash dust off skin. Operators wear eye protection & face masks in dusty conditions, 	

	system or allergic reaction		
Contact With Electrical Conductors (Work Equipment)	Electrocution:- Failure of protection systems and devices on electrical powered tools and equipment Causing - shocks, burns and respiratory failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff trained to spot and report any defective plugs, discoloured sockets or damaged cable/equipment to manager. 	
Electrical Equipment And Live Cables	Electrocution from faulty equipment and cables, poorly maintained equipment, bare, frayed or loose wiring. Inappropriate load on equipment . Wrong load fusing Incorrect wiring causing - shock, burns and or respiratory failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff trained to spot and report any defective plugs, discoloured sockets or damaged cable/equipment to manager. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equipment is PAT tested annually. Equipment is well maintained. Equipment is not used outside in wet weather. Competent operators.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Portable appliances tested according to manufacturers' instructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Defective equipment taken out of use and /or replaced
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff not to bring in and use non tested equipment 	
Welding/Glue guns	Hot metal, glue, and equipment causing burns to hands and body.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Appropriate PPE 	

Hand Tools	Manual handling:- lifting, twisting, bending, pushing and pulling causing - strains and sprains, muscular and skeletal damage to operator.	■ Adequate training and supervision; pre-use checks; keep tools sharp if appropriate; guard sharp edges; safe working distances; PPE	
Knives and sharp hand tools	Cuts and punctures causing - hand and body bruising, cuts and punctures to employee. Punctures causing - foot , hand and body, cuts and punctures.	■ All staff trained in manual handling and safe lifting techniques. Use mechanical means where appropriate. Obtain assistance if necessary	
Loading and unloading machinery and CPG equipment	Loading and securing load causing - strains, sprains, cuts and bruising to employees lifting machinery onto and off vehicles and trailers. Movement of load causing injury to road users, vehicles and others. Movement of loaded items during transit if not secured	■ Ramps correctly in position and secured before loading. Correct manual handling techniques. Loads secured before moving off	

<p>Entrapment By Moving Parts Of Play Equipment</p>	<p>Bodily damage causing - amputation, major and severs cuts to the body especially hands, legs and arms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Never work under or leave any play equipment that is not correctly supported. 	
<p>Equipment under tension</p>	<p>Bodily damage causing - amputation, major and severs cuts to the body especially hands, legs and arms.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Never work under or leave any play equipment that is not correctly supported. 	
<p>Mortar and cement</p>	<p>Direct skin contact with the mortar could also cause operator to contact dermatitis and burns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Risk of dermatitis or cement burns and precautions explained to all workers ■ Use cement or cement containing products within the use-by date. ■ Direct skin contact to be avoided, CE marked PVC gloves used when handling mortar ■ Washing facilities available, with hot and cold water, soap and basins large enough to wash forearms ■ Principal contractor's first aid includes emergency eyewash. 	

Excessive Exposure To Vibration-Mechanical equipment	Equipment causing hand arm vibration-may cause white finger. If constant exposure, is likely to exceed 5m/s/s per day then - Management is required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equipment is not used for prolonged periods. Anti-vibration mechanism fitted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vibration testing to be carried out and reviewed
Manual Handling	Staff risk problems such as back pain if they try to lift objects that are heavy and/or awkward to carry, or if they are required to often work in awkward postures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refer to no.01 	
Manual Handling-Ladders	Carrying / erecting / using ladders carrying - lifting, stretching to reach work twisting, bending, pushing and pulling causing - strains, sprains, muscular and skeletal damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All staff trained in manual handling and safe lifting techniques. Use mechanical means where appropriate. Obtain assistance if necessary 	
Manual handling In Workshops & movement of components	Lifting, bending, twisting, leaning and carrying. Sliding, tripping, falling causing - operator muscular strain / skeletal damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ All staff trained in manual handling and safe lifting techniques. Use mechanical means where appropriate. Obtain assistance if necessary 	

Physical Injury and illness	Refer to no.11	■ Refer to no.11	
Excessive Exposure To Noise	Noise emissions from hand held tools: Hedge cutters, Drills' Percussion tools etc. causing - work related hearing damage causing - accumulative irrevocable loss of hearing and ringing in the ears.	■ Mandatory stickers on machines; safe working distances (5m min) from 'stickered' machinery; purchase 'lowest noise level' machinery; task 'broken up' to minimise exposure; machine maintenance; use PPE/ear defenders are supplied and worn	
Falling objects hitting head or body, including feet. Particularly from equipment that may have been vandalised.	Serious head and other injuries to workers, others on site and members of the public.	■ Safety helmets and protective footwear (with steel toecaps and mid-soles) supplied and worn at all times.	
Site specific hazards	Hazards specific to a site	■ Inspections/ repairs/ work operations subject to a site specific risk assessment and agreed plan of work. Where the risks are significant the assessment must be recorded in writing before operations commence. All	Refer to small tools (power) RA's

		known site hazards, conditions, and or movement, accessibility and weather conditions must be evaluated.	
Slips And Falls	Slips and falls causing - operator muscular, skeletal or tendon damage cuts and bruises. To operator and members of the public and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safe route to workplace agreed with contractors working on site. ■ Suitable footwear to be supplied and worn 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site specific RA where necessary
Extreme Weather Conditions	Poor visibility; loss of grip; slipping; sun-burn; heat stress; loss of concentration; hypothermia Staff working outside may suffer discomfort and possibly ill health from exposure to cold, wet weather.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Refer to no.04 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Site specific RA where necessary
Using Ladders	Injury risk dependant on height of fall and surface causing - strains, sprains, cuts and bruising, muscular and skeletal damage, internal injury to the user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ladders maintained in good condition, adequately secured (lashed) and placed on firm surface. ■ Training in safe climbing techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Management to ensure ladder registers kept up to date

Working alone	Lack of communication causing - inability to report or receive assistance for emergency situations and injury to operator and others. Stress caused by working alone without adequate information training or supervision. Undiscovered unconsciousness caused by injury or violence from others.	■ Refer to no.07	
Working in Public areas	Tripping and falling over tools, materials, and watering equipment causing water dripping, bodily damage to employees and members of the public	■ Refer to no.05	
Sloping ground	Slipping or sliding causing – skeletal / muscular injury. Hand and body bruising, cuts and punctures to the employee.	■ Competent operators. Know limits of machinery in respect of site conditions. Site specific risk assessments available for sloping sites	■ Supervisor to monitor use and condition of operations on sites. SSW.... Denote slope level limits

Working on or near water	Falling into water causing - bodily injury, Hypothermia or fatality by drowning. Leptospirosis	■ Refer to no.15	
Agency Workers	Staff, particularly temporary staff from an agency, are at risk if they are not aware of the risks at work and how those risks are controlled.	■ Refer to no.03	
Site specific comments			