



Cobblers Cottage, Packet Lane, Rosudgeon, Penzance, Cornwall TR20 9QD
Tel: 01736 762016 Mobile: 07875 648191 Email: info@tchsafety.co.uk

Risk Assessment

There is a duty on every employer to carry out **suitable and sufficient** Risk Assessments for all of their operations. This duty is created by Regulation 3 of the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999. TCH Consultants can help you to meet this duty. We work with our clients to generate the necessary Risk Assessments on their behalf.

Our risk assessment reports include a user friendly Health and Safety Improvement Plan. Their function is to help you to improve health and safety within your Company as well as to meet your legal requirements (such as under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999).

Hazards and Risks

"Hazard" and "risk" are words which are synonymous in common use but in the technical jargon of Safety Management have different meanings:- the hazard presented by a substance or activity is its potential to do harm (rock-climbing is a hazardous activity) and risk from a

substance or activity is the likelihood that it will cause harm in the circumstances of actual use or that the hazard will be realised (rock-climbing may be of low risk if the proper equipment is used and the rules are followed).

The aim of making a "risk assessment" is to identify the hazards associated with an activity, to assess the seriousness of these hazards and to formulate systems of work, training or other methods (controls) to reduce the associated risks to a minimum. This procedure has to be carried out by someone who is experienced and fully familiar with the activity *i.e.* a "competent person".

Safety is no accident



Cobblers Cottage, Packet Lane, Rosudgeon, Penzance, Cornwall TR20 9QD
Tel: 01736 762016 Mobile: 07875 648191 Email: info@tchsafety.co.uk

The Risk Assessment Procedure

We are required to:-

1. Identify **hazards** associated with activities or situations,
2. Somehow or other quantify the **associated risk**,
(How likely is that any hazard will be realised? How severe will the consequences be? How often does exposure to the hazard occur?)
3. Identify **who** is at risk,
4. Identify the **control measures** to be used to reduce the risk to a "reasonable" level,
5. Quantify the **residual risk**.
6. **And then:**
 - Record the assessment.
 - Implement the control measures.

Safety is no accident



Cobblers Cottage, Packet Lane, Rosudgeon, Penzance, Cornwall TR20 9QD
 Tel: 01736 762016 Mobile: 07875 648191 Email: info@tchsafety.co.uk

An Example ... Crossing The Road

The steps involved in making a risk assessment can be illustrated by a simple example *i.e.* the activity of crossing the road

<i>Activity or operation:</i>	Crossing the road. (We are assuming a completely uncontrolled road:- no lanes, no speed limit, no crossings).
<i>Hazards:</i>	Collision with motor vehicle.
<i>Risk:</i>	Here we need to estimate the chances of the hazard being realised and so we will need to know the kind of person we are talking about <i>e.g.</i> a five year old child or an old lady? If an accident does happen, how severe will be the injury <i>i.e.</i> one or two stitches, a period in hospital or death? How often is the road crossed? Hourly, daily or more often? For a Undergraduate crossing such a road ten times a day, the chances of the hazard being realised <i>i.e.</i> a collision might be "moderate" with injuries being "severe".
<i>Those at risk:</i>	Pedestrians.
<i>Control Measures:</i>	Impose a speed limit, provide crossings, traffic islands, etc
<i>Training:</i>	Teach the "Green Cross Code". Read the Highway Code, Pass a Driving Test (Drivers).
<i>Emergency Action:</i>	Call Emergency Services, give First Aid <i>etc.</i>
<i>Remaining Risk:</i>	Provided the above measures are implemented, the risk of collision is low. However any accident that does occur may still be serious.