

TASK BASED RISK ASSESSEMENT FORM



DATE:

REFERENCES				WORK DESCRIPTION: Concrete Works							
RISK ASSESSMENT DATE:											
PTW No.:											
OTHERS:				WORK LOCATION:							
No.	TASK (Job Steps)	HAZARDS	CONSEQUENCE EFFECT	INITIAL RISK			CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK			RESPONSIBLE PERSON
				S	L	R		S	L	R	
1	Pre Work and Survey the area	1. Slip, trip and fall 2. Lack of Permit 3. Toolbox talk not held	1. Personnel Injury	2	1	2	1. Get a Permit to work 2. Conduct a pre-job safety meeting (TBT) before starting to work 3. Discuss all hazards & controls with workers.	1	1	1	
2	Movement of materials	1. Body posture 2. Caught in between 3. Bumped 4. Heat Exposure	1. Personnel Injury 2. Health illness	3	3	9	1. The ground surface should be even for shifting of materials 2. Identify the required manpower and evaluate the required lifting device; reduce manual handling 3. Ensure good grip, good footing and keep the load closer to the man lifting 4. Enhance proper lifting technique, bend knees of joints. Back reasonably straight and use leg muscles by providing training to the employees 5. Provide barrier, safety signages and secure defined locatn of activities 6. Schedule heavy objects in morning and move those light weight objects at nights 7. Ensure potable drinking water availability. Proceed to cool area once feel dizziness	2	1	2	
3	Laying out form	1. High pitched noise can damage hearing 2. Saw blades cut whatever they come in contact with 3. Electrical Shock 4. Sledge hammer can send particles of wood/metal flying	1. Personel Injury 2. Property Damage 3. Health illness	3	3	9	1. All power saws will have manufacturersupplied guards in place and operational at all times 2. Inspect and test equipment and cords prior to use. 3. Power tools not in use shall be disconnected from their power source. 4. . Person using sledge hammer will makesure everyone else is clear before swinging 5. Saw operators and adjacent workers will wear hearing and eye protection when operating saws.	2	1	2	
4	Installing Rebar	1. Grinder wheel throws off sparks and hot bits of metal 2. Accidental contact with grinder wheel can cause bad cuts 3. Mill scale, sharp/sheared ends of tie wire can injure eyes 4. Slip, trip and fall 5. 5. Impalement hazard	1. Personel Injury 2. Property Damage 3. Health illness	3	3	9	1. Workers will ensure the grinder's guard is in place and fully operational before use 2. Debris should be removed from work areas on a regular basis. 3. All protruding ends of steel rebar shall be guarded with rebar caps or wooden troughs, or bent so that exposed ends no longer create an impalement hazard 4. Rebar cutters will wear safety glasses, gloves, hearing protection, safety vest, and hardhats. 5. Workers tying rebar will wear appropriate PPE.	2	1	2	

5	Concrete Pouring	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Workers run over/backed into by equipment Air in line causing high-speed burst of concrete 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Personel Injury Property Damage Health illness 	3	3	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> While heavy equipment is operating, all ground workers will wear hardhats and safety vests Pumpers and redi-mix trucks will use spotters Equipment idling more than 3 minutes will be shut off Only trained workers will use the whip-hose Whip-hose operator and others will coordinate signals with pump operator 	2	2	4
6	Manual Handling	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Slip, trip and fall Collapsed of stacked materials Wrong posture, method of lifting Overloading Pinch points 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel Injury Ill health Musculoskeletal disorders including sprains and strains 	3	3	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that load is not carried for a long distance Beware of the size and shape of materials Make sure that materila is not too hot or cold, if so use appropriate PPE When materials are loaded, keep feet and fingers clear of picnh point Load should not be lifted above shoulder Bend knees, keep back straight, keep the load close to the body and lift the load Avoid any twisted movement Do not carry the load that will obscure the your vision Carrying too heavy load should be avoided, use mechanical handling Necessary PPE must be worn 	2	2	4
7	Use of vibrating power tools	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vibrating tools causing finger/hand injury. Vibrating tools causing excessive noise. Vibrating tools causing musculoskeletal injury 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel Injury Musculoskeletal disorders including sprains and strains 	3	3	9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use anti-vibration models, hand-grips and gloves. Issue hand protection to users so that hands can be kept warm when the weather is cold. Carry out a noise assessment of the activity and issue ear defenders when necessary. Ensure users take regular breaks from the activity - alternate the task between different persons. Instruct users to exercise the hands and fingers regularly between uses. Carry out manual handling assessments for heavy tools. Establish a regular inspection and maintenance regime and keep records. 	2	1	2

KEY LEGENDS:

S = SEVERITY
L = LIKELIHOOD
R = RISK RATING

RISK CLASSIFICATIONS

1-4 = LOW RISK
5-9 = MEDIUM RISK
10-16 = HIGH RISK
20-25 = SERIOUS RISK

RESIDUAL RISK: No work to proceed if the Residual Risk after use of Control Measures remains High.

(S)x(L)		LIKELIHOOD				
		1	2	3	4	5
SEVERITY	1	1	2	3	4	5
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	5	5	10	15	20	25

SEVERITY	
1	Negligible Injury Effect
2	Minor Injury
3	Significant Injury with Work Absence (LTI)
4	Major Injury -Permanent Disabilities
5	Fatal - Death

LIKELIHOOD	
1	Unlikely - Occurance Close To Zero
2	May Happen - Capable of Taking Place
3	Likely - Inclined to Occur
4	Very Likely - Highly Inclined to Occur
5	Certain - Sure Will Occur

WORK SUPERVISOR : _____ Sign: _____

REVIEWED BY PROJECT MANAGER: _____ Sign: _____

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY (HSE): _____ Sign: _____