

## CREW DETAILS

### IN AN EMERGENCY CALL:

<b>Crew Leader:</b>	<b>Project Phone Number:</b>
<b>Crew:</b>	

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

<b>Purpose of Project:</b>	<b>Date of Project:</b>
<p><b>Benefit of Project:</b> Enhances the aesthetic appeal and functionality of spaces.   Ensures precise and durable construction of structures and fittings.   Facilitates efficient project completion with skilled craftsmanship.   Improves the overall value and integrity of buildings.   Provides custom and high-quality woodwork for various applications.   Supports sustainable building practices through responsible material use.</p>	

## HAZARDS

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Angle grinder injuries	Cuts, burns, flying debris injuries	Enables versatile material cutting, grinding, and polishing.	Ensure workers use angle grinders with appropriate guards and discs; provide training on safe handling techniques; conduct pre-use checks for defects; enforce PPE use, including face shields and gloves; establish safe zones for operation to protect bystanders. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Asbestos exposure	Respiratory diseases, long-term health risks	Necessary when renovating or demolishing older structures that may contain asbestos.	Conduct asbestos surveys; provide asbestos awareness training; implement control measures as per regulations; use licensed contractors for removal; enforce use of appropriate RPE; establish emergency procedures for accidental disturbance. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers, occupants	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Chemical burns	Skin damage, eye injuries, long-term health effects	Necessary for applying adhesives and wood treatments.	Provide PPE like gloves and face shields; ensure proper labeling and storage of chemicals; conduct COSHH assessments; train workers on safe handling and emergency response; provide immediate access to eye wash stations and first aid kits. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Circular saw injuries	Lacerations, amputations, flying debris injuries	Facilitates efficient and precise cutting of materials.	Provide training on safe operation of circular saws; ensure saws are equipped with functional blade guards; perform regular maintenance and blade checks; use clamps to secure materials; enforce PPE use, including goggles and gloves; establish safe cutting zones. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Compressed air hazards	Debris projection, skin injuries, equipment failure	Facilitates the operation of pneumatic tools in carpentry.	Train workers on safe use of compressed air; inspect hoses and connections regularly; enforce safe working distances; avoid directing compressed air at people; use properly rated tools and fittings; establish emergency procedures for equipment failure. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Confined space entry	Asphyxiation, entrapment, toxic exposure	Allows work in areas like crawl spaces and attics, common in construction.	Conduct confined space assessments; provide specialized training; implement permit-to-work systems; ensure proper ventilation; monitor atmospheric conditions; have emergency rescue plans in place; use appropriate PPE. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Crush injuries	Fractures, severe trauma, fatalities	Facilitates efficient handling of large materials and equipment.	Use mechanical aids to move heavy loads; provide training on material handling; implement exclusion zones around moving machinery; ensure tools and equipment are secured when not in use; conduct regular inspections of heavy equipment. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Drill-related injuries	Puncture wounds, entanglement, flying debris	Facilitates efficient and precise drilling for carpentry and construction tasks.	Provide drills with functional safety features like automatic cut-offs; train workers on proper drilling techniques; ensure drill bits are compatible with materials and tasks; perform regular maintenance; enforce PPE use, including gloves and safety glasses; use clamps to secure workpieces. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Electric shock	Severe injury, cardiac arrest, fatalities	Allows the use of electrically powered tools and equipment.	Ensure all electrical equipment is properly maintained and tested; use residual current devices (RCDs); provide training on electrical safety; enforce lockout/tagout procedures; keep electrical installations compliant with regulations; conduct regular inspections. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Entrapment injuries	Crushing, severe trauma, limited mobility	Allows the operation of advanced machinery needed for intricate tasks.	Ensure machine guards are in place and functioning; train workers on equipment safety; establish lockout/tagout procedures; inspect tools and equipment regularly; implement emergency stop mechanisms; restrict access to machinery during maintenance. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Exposure to extreme temperatures	Heat stress, hypothermia, frostbite	Enables outdoor work across various climates and seasons.	Monitor weather conditions; provide appropriate clothing; schedule work to avoid peak temperature periods; ensure access to hydration; implement rest breaks; educate workers on recognizing signs of heat stress or hypothermia. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Exposure to hazardous substances	Chemical burns, respiratory issues, long-term health effects	Allows the use of necessary adhesives, solvents, and treatments in carpentry.	Conduct COSHH assessments; provide appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE); ensure proper labeling and storage of chemicals; train workers on handling hazardous substances; implement spill response procedures; substitute hazardous materials with safer alternatives when possible. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Exposure to silica dust	Lung diseases, respiratory issues, long-term health conditions	Allows for tasks like cutting concrete or masonry, common in construction.	Use water suppression systems; provide RPE; implement health surveillance; train workers on silica hazards; use tools with dust extraction capabilities; enforce proper housekeeping to minimize dust accumulation. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Exposure to wood dust	Respiratory issues, skin irritation, long-term health risks	Necessary for tasks involving cutting and sanding wood materials.	Install local exhaust ventilation systems; provide respiratory protective equipment (RPE); implement regular health surveillance; use dust extraction tools; enforce proper housekeeping to reduce dust accumulation; educate workers on health risks. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Eye injuries	Vision loss, corneal abrasions, flying debris impact	Enables work involving cutting or shaping materials.	Enforce the use of eye protection like safety goggles; ensure tools have guards; train workers on hazards related to flying debris; provide first aid for eye injuries on-site; establish safe work practices for cutting, grinding, and sanding. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Falling objects	Head injuries, fractures, severe trauma	Necessary when working on multi-level structures where materials are handled above ground level.	Use toe boards and guardrails on elevated platforms; enforce hard hat areas; secure tools and materials at height; implement exclusion zones below overhead work; provide tool lanyards; conduct regular site inspections to identify potential hazards. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers, visitors	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Falls from height	Serious injuries, fractures, fatal injuries	Facilitates work on elevated structures, integral to construction projects.	Use appropriate fall protection systems like guardrails and harnesses; provide training on working at heights; conduct risk assessments for elevated tasks; ensure ladders and scaffolds are in good condition; implement fall arrest systems where necessary. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Fatigue-related errors	Reduced concentration, mistakes, accidents	Maintains productivity while managing long or complex projects.	Schedule regular breaks; monitor workloads to avoid overworking; ensure workers have adequate rest periods; provide water and snacks on-site; encourage open communication about fatigue; plan work schedules to avoid excessive overtime. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Fire hazards	Burns, property damage, fatalities	Necessary for operations involving heat-producing tools and processes.	Store flammable materials properly; implement hot work permits; maintain fire extinguishers on-site; train workers in fire response; establish clear evacuation routes; conduct regular fire drills; ensure proper disposal of combustible waste. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers, property	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS)	Reduced dexterity, long-term health conditions, nerve damage	Enables the use of power tools necessary for efficient carpentry work.	Use low-vibration tools; implement regular maintenance of equipment; limit exposure time; provide anti-vibration gloves; conduct health surveillance; train workers on safe tool handling techniques; rotate tasks to minimize prolonged exposure. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Inadequate personal protective equipment	Increased exposure to hazards, injuries, long-term health risks	Ensures workers can safely engage in activities while minimizing exposure to hazards.	Ensure all workers have access to task-appropriate PPE (e.g., gloves, goggles, ear protection, steel-toe boots); provide regular training on PPE use; conduct inspections to ensure PPE is functional; maintain an adequate supply of spare PPE; enforce PPE use during high-risk tasks. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Manual handling injuries	Strains, sprains, musculoskeletal injuries	Enables efficient material movement and task completion, essential for project progress.	Provide training on proper lifting techniques; use mechanical aids like trolleys or hoists; assess loads before lifting; encourage team lifting for heavy items; design the workspace to minimize unnecessary lifting; implement job rotation to reduce repetitive strain. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Mechanical failure	Tool malfunctions, project delays, injuries	Enables the use of machinery essential for efficient carpentry.	Conduct regular maintenance and inspections of machinery; ensure tools are operated within manufacturer guidelines; provide training on safe machine use; establish protocols for reporting faults; keep spare parts on hand for quick repairs. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Nail gun injuries	Puncture wounds, misfires, ricochet injuries	Increases productivity and precision in fastening materials.	Train workers on nail gun safety, including proper handling and storage; ensure nail guns are equipped with sequential triggers; provide PPE such as safety goggles; perform regular inspections; establish protocols for clearing jams safely; limit nail gun use to trained personnel. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Noise-induced hearing loss	Permanent hearing damage, reduced communication ability	Allows operation of essential machinery and tools that generate noise.	Conduct noise assessments; provide hearing protection like earmuffs or earplugs; implement engineering controls to reduce noise at the source; establish hearing conservation programs; schedule regular hearing tests; educate workers on noise hazards. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Overhead lifting injuries	Strains, impact injuries, falling loads	Enables placement of materials in elevated positions.	Use cranes or hoists for heavy loads; train workers on safe lifting techniques; assess the weight and stability of loads; ensure lifting equipment is regularly inspected; establish communication protocols during lifting operations. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Sander injuries	Abrasions, dust inhalation, hand strain	Improves surface finish and efficiency in material preparation.	Provide sanders with functional safety features; train workers on safe operation; ensure abrasive belts and discs are suitable and in good condition; enforce the use of dust masks, gloves, and goggles; connect sanders to dust extraction systems; conduct regular inspections. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Sharp object injuries	Cuts, punctures, severe hand injuries	Allows precise work necessary for carpentry and joinery tasks.	Provide training on safe handling and storage of sharp tools; enforce the use of PPE like gloves; maintain tools in good condition; designate safe disposal methods for sharp waste; use protective guards on cutting equipment; ensure proper tool storage. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Slips, trips, and falls	Falls, injuries from tripping, head injuries	Allows for dynamic work environments where tasks and materials frequently change.	Maintain clean and organized work areas; promptly clean up spills; use slip-resistant footwear; ensure adequate lighting; mark uneven surfaces; secure loose cables and materials; conduct regular site inspections to identify hazards. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers, visitors	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Structural collapse	Serious injuries, fatalities, entrapment	Necessary for carpentry tasks in incomplete or temporary structures.	Conduct engineering assessments before work begins; use shoring and bracing as needed; adhere to load capacity guidelines; regularly inspect structures for stability; provide training on recognizing structural hazards. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers, occupants	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Table saw injuries	Amputations, kickback injuries, flying debris	Allows for accurate and rapid material processing.	Ensure table saws have riving knives and anti-kickback devices; train workers on safe operation and material feeding techniques; use push sticks or blocks for guiding material; maintain blades regularly; establish PPE requirements, including face shields and hearing protection. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Tool-related injuries	Cuts, punctures, fractures	Essential for performing various carpentry tasks efficiently.	Provide training on correct tool use; ensure tools are well-maintained; use guards and safety devices; implement regular inspections; enforce the use of PPE like gloves and eye protection; establish protocols for defective tool reporting. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Weather-related hazards	Heat stress, hypothermia, wind-related injuries	Enables outdoor carpentry in variable conditions.	Monitor weather forecasts; provide appropriate PPE for weather conditions; suspend work during extreme weather; establish shelter areas; educate workers on recognizing weather-related risks; ensure secure storage of materials during high winds. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>High</b> After Measure: <b>Med</b>
Chisel injuries	Cuts, hand strain, flying debris	Allows detailed and controlled material shaping.	Ensure chisels are sharp and well-maintained to reduce slippage; train workers on safe chiseling techniques; enforce the use of gloves and eye protection; use clamps to secure materials; provide handles designed to reduce hand strain; establish clear storage protocols. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>Med</b> After Measure: <b>Low</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Ergonomic injuries	Repetitive strain, joint pain, reduced efficiency	Facilitates repetitive but necessary tasks in carpentry.	Train workers on ergonomic practices; provide tools designed to reduce strain; ensure workstations are at appropriate heights; implement task rotation; encourage frequent breaks; provide adjustable seating for prolonged sitting tasks. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>Med</b> After Measure: <b>Low</b>
First aid	Delayed injury response, increased injury severity	Ensures immediate response to injuries, reducing severity and recovery time.	Ensure a fully stocked first aid kit is available on-site; provide first aid training for designated workers; establish emergency response protocols; post emergency contact numbers in visible locations; conduct regular audits of first aid supplies; ensure first aid stations are accessible. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>Med</b> After Measure: <b>Low</b>
Inadequate lighting	Trips, falls, reduced visibility, errors	Allows work to continue during early mornings, late evenings, or in enclosed spaces.	Ensure work areas are well-lit; use portable lighting where necessary; conduct regular lighting inspections; ensure bulbs are replaced promptly; train workers on identifying and reporting poorly lit areas; establish minimum lighting standards for workspaces. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>Med</b> After Measure: <b>Low</b>
Inadequate supervision	Poor hazard management, increased risk of errors	Enhances worker safety through consistent oversight and hazard identification.	Assign competent supervisors for all projects; ensure supervisors are trained to identify and manage hazards; establish clear communication channels between supervisors and workers; conduct routine site checks; maintain accurate records of supervision activities. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>Med</b> After Measure: <b>Low</b>

HAZARD	RISK	RISK BENEFIT	MEASURE	RISK TO	RISK LEVEL
Lone working	Delayed emergency response, increased vulnerability	Enables flexibility and productivity for tasks that do not require team involvement.	Implement lone worker policies; provide communication devices; conduct risk assessments for lone tasks; establish regular check-ins or monitoring systems; train workers on emergency response; avoid high-risk tasks during lone working where possible. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>Med</b> After Measure: <b>Low</b>
Prolonged static postures	Musculoskeletal strain, discomfort, reduced productivity	Allows precision work requiring focus and stability.	Educate workers on ergonomic practices; provide adjustable workstations; encourage regular breaks and stretching exercises; rotate tasks to reduce strain; use supportive footwear and anti-fatigue mats for standing tasks. <b>(ALL)</b>	Workers	Before Measure: <b>Med</b> After Measure: <b>Low</b>
Unpredicted risks	Illness, injury, death		Continuous risk monitoring conducted by all staff. Any unforeseen hazards must be reported promptly to supervisors or management, with immediate corrective action taken as necessary. <b>(ALL)</b>	All	<b>N/A</b>

## NOTES

**Extra notes & activity evaluation:**

**Completed by**

**Reviewed/Approved by**

**Risk Assessment Date**

**Review Required Date**