

RISK ASSESSMENT	RA COVID-19/1
1 man working on Construction sites during COVID-19 pandemic	Page 1 of 2

LOCATION: All Sites

ASSESSED BY: Simon Midgley **DESIGNATION:** Director

LEGEND: Likelihood and Severity :- 1=Low 2=Medium 3=High
Risk Rating(LxS) :- 1-4=Low (Acceptable) 6=Medium (Consider further controls) 9=Unacceptable (Do not proceed)

SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS IDENTIFIED: Give a brief description of what could be reasonably expected to cause significant harm and how that harm may arise.

	RISK ASSESSMENT					
	UNCONTROLLED			CONTROLLED		
	L	S	RR	L	S	RR

	RISK ASSESSMENT					
	UNCONTROLLED			CONTROLLED		
	L	S	RR	L	S	RR
Infected persons on site coughing/sneezing in close proximity.	2	3	6	1	3	3
Infected person coughing /sneezing and droplets being spread across inanimate objects, materials, work surfaces, work areas etc. Transferred by hand contact and touching face.	2	3	6	1	3	3
Contact with contaminated surfaces with bare hands with infection through broken skin.	3	3	9	1	3	3
Poor hygiene on site individuals and welfare facilities.	3	3	9	2	3	6
Injury due to manual handling not suitable for one man	2	3	6	1	2	2
Increased anxiety and stress	2	2	4	2	2	4

PERSONS AT RISK	Y/N	DETAIL
EMPLOYEES	Y	Infected people onsite
CONTRACTORS	Y	Infected people onsite
MEMBERS OF PUBLIC	Y	Infected people onsite
OTHERS	Y	Infected people onsite

CONTROL MEASURES:

1. Deliver COVID-19 toolbox talk to inform everyone of the risks and prevention.
2. Ensure all suitable PPE is available before work starts.
3. Check that everyone is in good health, (Physically and mentally), and has sanitising gel, disinfectant wipes and tissues for personal use.
4. Identify which activities are suitable for 1 man to complete safely.
5. Maintain 2 metre distancing while in the work area and while using welfare facilities.
6. Segregate work areas where possible to ensure 2 metre distancing.
7. Introduce 1-way system on site where possible to prevent passing.
8. Reduced numbers onsite to prevent overcrowding.
9. Follow strict protocols with regards to donning and removing PPE
10. Follow handwashing and hygiene regimes strictly as recommended by gov.uk and NHS 111

Remember: Always check in your safety manual for Company safety procedures and systems of work. Refer to other generic assessments for activities connected with this assessment.

RISK ASSESSMENT

RA
COVID-19/1

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Page 2 of 2

ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES: (Review at workplace & add any additional specific controls required)

11. Using a chlorine based cleaner spray down materials and packaging before handling.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

The following PPE will be required for the work activities stated. Ensure the correct TYPE of PPE is selected

Head Protection	✓	Eye/Face Protection	✓	Hearing Protection		Hi-visibility Clothing	✓	Gloves	✓
Foot Protection	✓	Overalls	✓	R.P.E.		Fall Arrest (In MEWP)			

REVIEW AND MONITORING:

Review in light of further information becoming available or a change in conditions/circumstances

Review as and when additional information is available with regard to COVID-19 virus

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEES:

Information contained in this assessment.

COVID-19 Toolbox talk, NHS hand washing guide

COSHH information. (Cleaning products)

Information contained in other assessments (e.g. work at height, work in attics and roof spaces etc.)

The following persons have received the information contained in this assessment:

Name	Date	Initial	Name	Date	Initial

SIGNED BY ASSESSOR:

DATE:

*For advice and information on health & safety at work,
contact South Wales Safety Consultancy on (029) 2062 8763*

RISK ASSESSMENT	RA COVID-19/2
2/ or more men unable to maintain distancing on Construction sites during COVID-19 pandemic	Page 1 of 2

LOCATION: All Sites

ASSESSED BY: Simon Midgley **DESIGNATION:** Director

LEGEND: Likelihood and Severity :- 1=Low 2=Medium 3=High
Risk Rating(LxS) :- 1-4=Low (Acceptable) 6=Medium (Consider further controls) 9=Unacceptable (Do not proceed)

SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS IDENTIFIED: Give a brief description of what could be reasonably expected to cause significant harm and how that harm may arise.

	RISK ASSESSMENT					
	UNCONTROLLED			CONTROLLED		
	L	S	RR	L	S	RR
Infected persons on site coughing/sneezing in close proximity.	2	3	6	1	3	3
Infected person coughing /sneezing and droplets being spread across inanimate objects, materials, work surfaces, work areas etc. Transferred by hand contact and touching face.	2	3	6	1	3	3
Contact with contaminated surfaces with bare hands with infection through broken skin.	3	3	9	1	3	3
Poor hygiene on site individuals and welfare facilities.	3	3	9	2	3	6
Injury due to manual handling not suitable for one man	2	3	6	1	2	2
Increased anxiety and stress	2	2	4	2	2	4
Working in close proximity to others	2	3	6	2	1	2
Additional physical stress	3	3	9	1	3	3

PERSONS AT RISK	Y/N	DETAIL
EMPLOYEES	Y	Infected people onsite
CONTRACTORS	Y	Infected people onsite
MEMBERS OF PUBLIC	Y	Infected people onsite
OTHERS	Y	Infected people onsite

- CONTROL MEASURES:**
1. Deliver COVID-19 toolbox talk to inform every one of the risks and prevention.
 2. Ensure all suitable PPE is available before work starts.
 3. Check that everyone is in good health, (Physically and mentally), and has sanitising gel, disinfectant wipes and tissues for personal use.
 4. Identify which activities require 2 or more men to complete safely.
 5. Provide disposable gloves, FFP3 face fitted mask and disposable overalls for each person involved.
 6. Provide detailed toolbox talk on proper use of PPE (Currently we will be using the FFP3 reusable face masks which will be reviewed when other mask types are available).
 7. If possible, provide safe zones for increased breaks and hydration.
 8. Segregate work areas where possible to ensure 2 metre distancing.
 9. Introduce 1-way system on site where possible to prevent passing.
 10. Reduced numbers onsite to prevent overcrowding.
 11. Follow strict protocols with regards to donning and removing PPE
 12. Follow handwashing and hygiene regimes strictly as recommended by gov.uk and NHS 111

Remember: Always check in your safety manual for Company safety procedures and systems of work. Refer to other generic assessments for activities connected with this assessment.

RISK ASSESSMENT

RA
COVID-19/2

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Page 2 of 2

ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES: (Review at workplace & add any additional specific controls required)

13. Using a chlorine based cleaner spray down materials and packaging before handling.
14. Plan activities to last no longer than 1 hour, increase rest breaks to allow rehydration.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

The following PPE will be required for the work activities stated. Ensure the correct TYPE of PPE is selected

Head Protection	✓	Eye/Face Protection	✓	Hearing Protection		Hi-visibility Clothing		Disposable Gloves	✓
Foot Protection	✓	Overalls	✓	Disposable overalls	✓	R.P.E.		Fall Arrest (In MEWP)	

REVIEW AND MONITORING:

Review in light of further information becoming available or a change in conditions/circumstances
Review as and when additional information is available with regard to COVID-19 virus

INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEES:

Information contained in this assessment.
COVID-19 Tool box talk, NHS hand washing guide
COSHH information. (Cleaning products)
Information contained in other assessments (e.g. work at height, work in attics and roof spaces etc.)

The following persons have received the information contained in this assessment:

Name	Date	Initial	Name	Date	Initial

SIGNED BY ASSESSOR:**DATE:**

Tool Box Talk

COVID-19

1. What is COVID-19?

- Everyone has heard a lot about the COVID-19 pandemic which is affecting everybody's daily life.
- It is a highly infectious virus that causes respiratory illness and, in some cases, can be fatal. All age groups are at risk, not only those with underlying health issues.
- As this is a new virus the risks are increased as there is no vaccine available currently.
- The pandemic is putting huge pressure on the NHS and although we in the construction industry have been asked to return to work, we must make every effort while at work to prevent spreading the virus.

2. How is the virus spread?

- The transmission of the virus is thought to occur mainly through respiratory droplets generated by coughing and sneezing.
- It is thought that infected persons don't become infectious until they start showing symptoms and remain infectious while they have symptoms.
- The predominant modes of transmission are assumed to be by droplet and contact.
- An infected person coughs or sneezes directly in your face.
- An infected person coughs or sneezes and the droplets land on hard surfaces, these surfaces are touched by another person, who then touch their faces and introduce the virus into their body via eyes, nose or mouth. Or through broken skin.
- The virus has also been identified in tears, watering eyes and stools of infected persons. All body secretions (except sweat) should be regarded as infectious
- The virus can survive on inanimate objects and remain infectious for 5 days. Tests have been conducted and these have shown that the virus can live on plastic for up to 72 hours, Stainless steel and by extension steel products for 48 hours, and up to 8 hours on copper.
- It has been suggested in the media etc. that it does not last as long on fabric, paper or cardboard. This will need to be confirmed.

3. What are the symptoms?

- The symptoms as per the NHS and Gov.uk websites identify
 - **High temperature above 37.8C**
 - **Persistent dry cough**
 - **Difficulty in breathing**
- However other symptoms have been identified such as:
 - **Diarrhoea and vomiting**
 - **Loss of taste and smell**
 - **Extreme fatigue**

4. What do you do if you develop any of these symptoms?

- Follow the advice available on [gov.uk/coronavirus](https://www.gov.uk/coronavirus) and [111.nhs.uk](https://www.nhs.uk)
- If you develop severe symptoms telephone **111**
- Do not go to hospital, GP surgery or the pharmacy

5. How do we prevent the spread of the virus on a construction site?

- **wash your hands with soap and water often – for at least 20 seconds**
- **cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze**
- **put used tissues in the bin immediately and wash your hands**
- **Do not touch your face if your hands are not clean**
- **Cover cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings**
- **If you feel unwell in anyway do not go to work.** After seeking medical attention (if required) contact your foreman/project manager and advise them of your illness and symptoms, if you are incapacitated have someone to call in for you.
- Ensure your transport is cleaned, especially areas in contact with hands i.e. steering wheel, door handles, gear lever with disinfectant wipes or chlorine based cleaner, allow to dry. Wipe dry with disposable paper towel and bin after use.
- Prepare your meals at home including hot drinks etc. Take your own cutlery, cups and plates to site. Do not leave these in the site canteen. Store where only you have access.
- Wear clean clothes when you travel to work.
- Make sure you have an alcohol-based hand sanitizer, disinfectant hand wipes and disposable tissues for personal use. A plastic bag should be available for disposing of single use PPE and tissues.
- Travel to work individually where possible.
- **Wash hands** with soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizer when you arrive on site. (see attached poster)
- Use clean overalls or change into work clothing, fit PPE suitable for the tasks to be undertaken.
- Once you have fitted PPE, you must avoid touching your face.
- Avoid touching surfaces that could have been touched by others, i.e. fingerprint scanners, handles, push plates, signing in pens etc.
- As surfaces can be contaminated. It must be assumed that this will include materials such as tube, fittings, brackets, packaging etc. These will need to be sprayed with a chlorine based cleaner and allowed to dry. If a suitable off the shelf cleaner cannot be sourced, then 20ml of bleach mixed with a litre of water in a spray bottle will be suitable. (check dilution recommended for cleaning surfaces with actual bleach product available)
- The above should also apply to intended work areas and surfaces e.g. IPS panel, flooring when laying down to pipe up a basin.
- Maintain 2metre distancing if possible, if this is not possible then additional PPE will be required. Disposable overalls, single use gloves, eye protection and face masks.
- Before fitting any additional PPE, if required for a particular task, leave site and return to a clean area, **wash hands thoroughly** (see attached poster) before fitting. This applies especially when fitting face masks and eye protection.
- Do not adjust face masks or eye protection unless you have carried out **hand washing**.

- When finishing work for breaks and additional PPE is being worn, the following procedure should be adopted: remove single use gloves and dispose in plastic bag, **carry out hand hygiene using alcohol-based hand cleaner**, peel off disposable overalls folding in, both to be removed at your workplace and disposed of in plastic bag. Leave the work area, and when in a safe area remove face mask from the rear and safety glasses from the side. Clean mask housing and eye protection with wipes or suitable cleaner. **Carry out hand and face hygiene**, store PPE safely, before eating, drinking, smoking or using your mobile phone.
- When no additional PPE is being used, then leave the workplace, wipe normal use glove surfaces with disinfectant wipes or lightly spray with chlorine based cleaner and wipe over before removing. **Carry out handwashing** before eating, drinking, smoking or using your mobile phone.
- When using welfare facilities check that distancing can be maintained and areas are thoroughly cleaned after each use. Always **wash your hands thoroughly** before and after using welfare facilities.
- Be vigilant, are any of your work colleagues displaying symptoms, if you have concerns then ask how they are feeling. If still concerned express these to the designated site first aider.
- On finishing for the day repeat the above, remove all site worn standard PPE i.e. overalls and place in bag, **wash your hands thoroughly**.
- **When you arrive home, remove footwear and coats and leave by your entry point to your house along with your mobile phone and keys, wash your hands. Disinfect phone and keys with wipes. Wash hands when complete.**
- Wash site worn clothes separately, in a load not more than half the machine capacity at the maximum temperature the fabric can tolerate then tumble dry or iron.

6. **What other issues may arise due to working on a construction site during the pandemic?**

- Physical fatigue involved with wearing additional PPE, plan works to last a maximum of one hour, take regular breaks and stay hydrated. Decontamination procedures to be maintained.
- Increased stress and anxiety due to working in an environment with an increased risk of infection. Be vigilant, note and report any concerns you have, is your colleague becoming withdrawn, has his normal behavior changed.

The above information has been obtained using information available from the following sources and adapted to apply to a construction site.

- **Gov.uk/coronavirus**
- **111.nhs.uk**
- **COVID-19: Guidance for infection prevention and control in healthcare settings. Version 1.1, 27/03/20**

What is a coronavirus?

- Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that are known to cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).
- A novel, or new, coronavirus is called nCoV
- The current new coronavirus is called 2019-nCoV

What are the symptoms of Coronavirus?

- The most common symptoms are fever, cough, shortness of breath, and breathing difficulties.
- In more severe cases infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, and even death. The period within which the symptoms would appear is 2-14 days.



Where do coronaviruses come from?

- Coronaviruses cause disease in a wide variety of animal species
- Several known coronaviruses are circulating in animals that have not yet infected humans
- A spillover event is when a virus that is circulating in an animal species is found to have been transmitted to human(s)

How can I protect myself from infection?

- Wash your hands with soap and water or an alcohol-based hand rub
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue, sleeve or a flexed elbow when coughing or sneezing
- Avoid unprotected close contact with anyone developing cold or flu-like symptoms
- Seek medical care if you have a fever, cough, and/or difficulty breathing
- When visiting live markets, avoid direct unprotected contact with live animals and surfaces in contact with animals
- Cook your food and especially meat thoroughly
- Seek medical care if you have a fever, cough, and difficulty breathing; please reveal your travel or contact history

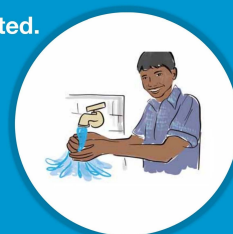


Is there treatment?

- As of yet, there are no specific treatments for coronaviruses, but symptoms can be treated.

Are antibiotics effective in preventing and treating 2019-nCoV?

- No, antibiotics do not work against viruses. The 2019-nCoV is a virus and, therefore, antibiotics should not be used as a means of prevention or treatment.



Does 2019-nCoV only affect older people, or are younger people also susceptible?

- People of all ages can be infected by the virus. Older people and those with pre-existing medical conditions appear to be more vulnerable to becoming severely ill with the virus



Can pets at home spread the 2019-nCoV?

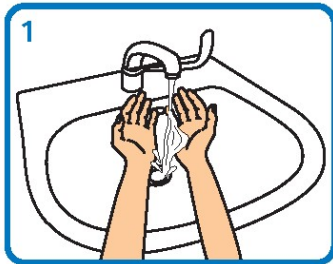
- At present, there is no evidence that companion animals/pets such as dogs or cats can be infected with the virus. However, it is always a good idea to wash your hands with soap and water after contact with pets.



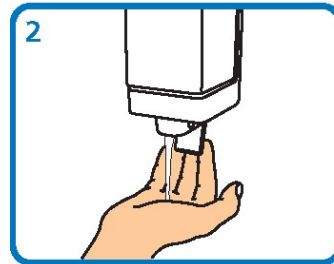
World Health
Organization

Sri Lanka

Hand-washing technique with soap and water



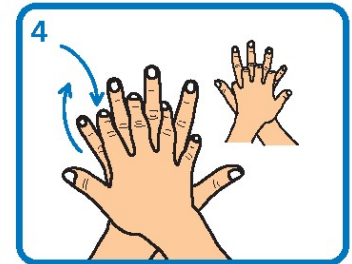
Wet hands with water



Apply enough soap to cover all hand surfaces



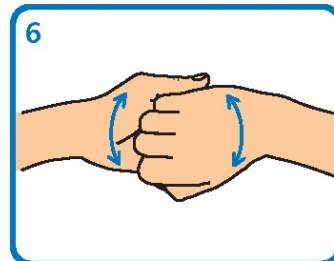
Rub hands palm to palm



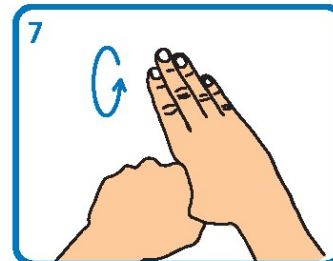
Rub back of each hand with palm of other hand with fingers interlaced



Rub palm to palm with fingers interlaced



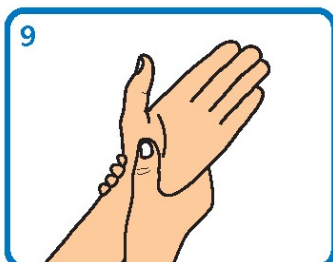
Rub with back of fingers to opposing palms with fingers interlocked



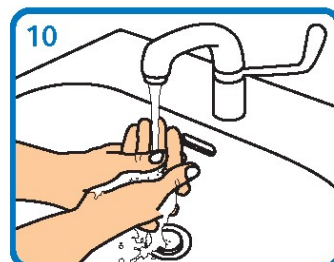
Rub each thumb clasped in opposite hand using a rotational movement



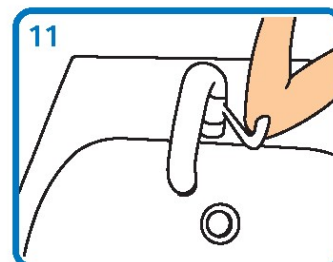
Rub tips of fingers in opposite palm in a circular motion



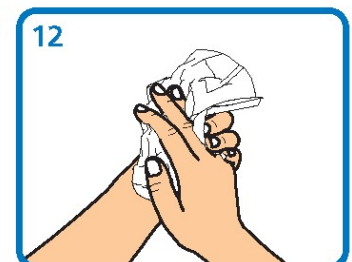
Rub each wrist with opposite hand



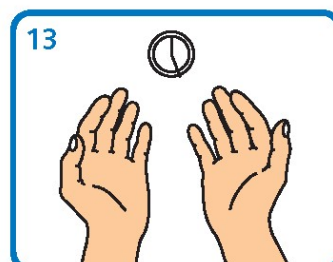
Rinse hands with water



Use elbow to turn off tap



Dry thoroughly with a single-use towel



Hand washing should take 15–30 seconds

Best Practice: Appendix 6 - Putting on and removing PPE

Use safe work practices to protect yourself and limit the spread of infection

- Keep hands away from face and PPE being worn.
- Change gloves when torn or heavily contaminated.
- Limit surfaces touched in the patient environment.
- Regularly perform hand hygiene.
- Always clean hands after removing gloves.

NB Masks and goggles are not routinely recommended for contact precautions. Consider the use of these under standard infection control precautions or if there are other routes of transmission.

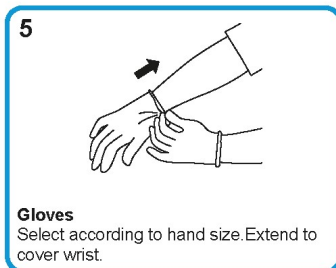
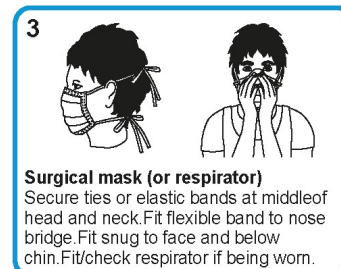
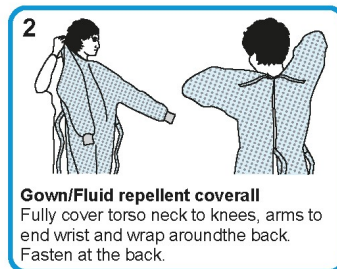
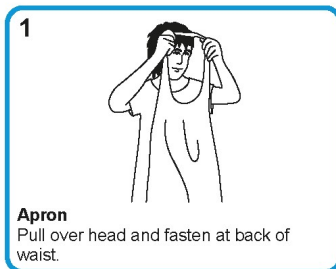
The type of PPE used will vary based on the type of exposure anticipated, and not all items of PPE will be required.

The order for putting on PPE is Apron or Gown, Surgical Mask, Eye Protection (where required) and Gloves.

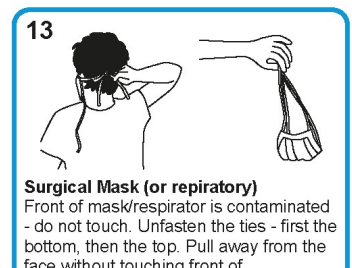
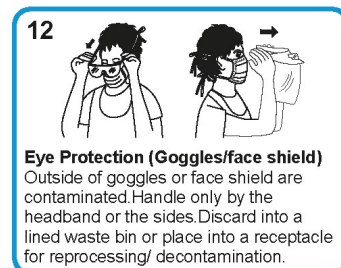
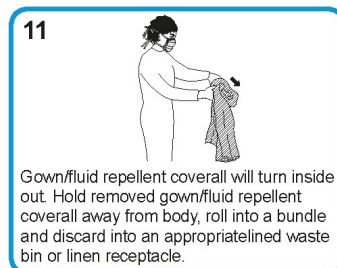
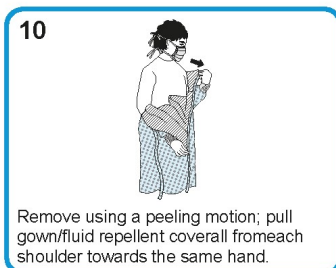
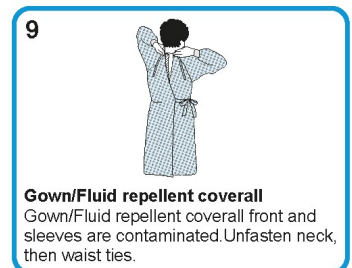
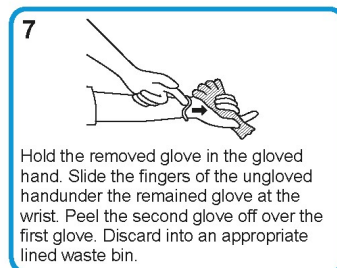
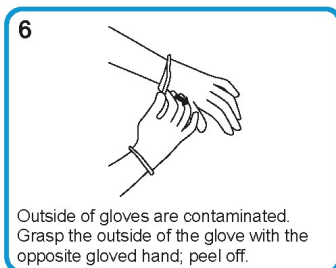
The order for removing PPE is Gloves, Apron or Gown, Eye Protection, Surgical Mask.

1. Putting on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

- Perform hand hygiene before putting on PPE



2. Removing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



- Perform hand hygiene immediately on removal.
- All PPE should be removed before leaving the area and disposed of as healthcare waste.