

Outdoor working

Site: Any	Date:		
Main work activities: All outdoor work activities <u>not covered by a more specific risk assessment</u>			
Maximum number of people exposed: Any Category, (skilled, visitor, trainee etc.): Any Age range: All Frequency and duration of exposure: Daily			
Hazards/risks identified: Principle general hazards to consider for outdoor working include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Exposure to more extreme weather causing injury/ill-health 2. Exposure to difficult or dangerous environments* 3. Remote and difficult to access sites delaying support if/when required <p><i>* Other generic risk assessments may be relevant to outdoor work and should also be considered. Where more specific hazards/risks are identified a specific risk assessment should be completed, using this assessment as a starting point</i></p>			
Current action taken to reduce the risk (if any): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Outdoor workers should be provided with all necessary personal protective equipment (PPE) including suitable clothing and shelter 2. Outdoor workers are aware of the hazards and the precautions to take 3. Outdoor workers know how and where to get assistance if required <p>Risk assessment (taking account of existing controls): <u>Delete as appropriate (see notes overleaf)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A serious risk remains requiring immediate action as detailed below 2. A significant risk remains and will be further dealt with as detailed below 3. This is considered a low/acceptable risk that is currently sufficiently well controlled 			
Agreed new/additional control measures:	When	Who	Done

Completed by: Jon Wayte, Occupational Safety and Health Adviser (OSHA)

Where ever possible you should involve your team in the risk assessment and gain their commitment to control measures.

General Guidance

Notes on risk assessment and completion of this form

NB This is a generic risk assessment for guidance only. Further or different controls may be necessary for specific individuals and jobs. This assessment should be modified and personalised accordingly.

1. This form should be used to specify the controls that are in place to deal with any identified hazard where some significant risk of harm/damage or loss is identified.
2. A judgement of significant risk may be made through experience of previous incidents, official guidance on risks associated with certain activities or through individual expertise and advice.
3. A hazard is anything with the potential to cause harm/damage or loss. Examples include: electricity, vehicles, anything very hot or very cold, any sharp or pointed instrument or object, something very heavy/awkward that must be moved, something toxic or caustic, flammable or dangerous substances.
4. The risk calculation is a subjective process to determine whether those with responsibility are satisfied that the controls in place, with respect to a particular hazard, are sufficient to avoid an incident or to make an incident sufficiently unlikely. In certain cases reference to statutory requirements may be necessary.
5. Those carrying out the risk assessment should be competent to do so. Competence is the ability to profile the risks in operational activities and then apply the right measures to control and manage those risks. In case of doubt, advice should be sought from the Safety Officer or others as appropriate.

Specific Guidance - Outdoor work

Hot/Cold conditions

- a. ensure the personal protective equipment issued is appropriate and allow it to be removed, when appropriate, to allow cooling
- b. introduce shelter/shade to working areas where necessary
- c. introduce more frequent rest breaks and provide suitable facilities for warming up/cooling down where necessary
- d. provide warm/cool drinks
- e. consider delaying the work – can it be undertaken at cooler/warmer times without compromising on safety?
- f. educate workers about recognising the early symptoms of cold/heat stress

Working in the sun

Too much sunlight is harmful to your skin. It can cause skin damage including sunburn, blistering and skin ageing and in the long term can lead to an increased risk of skin cancer.

You should take particular care if you have:

- a. fair or freckled skin that doesn't tan, or goes red or burns before it tans
- b. red or fair hair and light coloured eyes
- c. a large number of moles

If in doubt seek further advice from your Line Manager or OSHA