Working at height Using ladders and/or stepladders

Site: Any	Date:		
•			
Main work activities: Any work at height using la injury not covered by a more specific risk assess		where a fall is	likely to cause
NB This is a generic assessment for the work at l stepladders. Additional generic (e.g. Manual Har necessary in many circumstances			
Maximum number of people exposed: Typically worker (see also Lone Work assessment)	wo but may be more a	nd in some c	ases a lone-
Category, (skilled, visitor, trainee etc.): Rangers a	and Volunteers (skilled	/trained and/	or supervised)
Age range: 16 and over			
Frequency and duration of exposure: Typically of	ccasional/infrequent u	ISE	
Hazards/Risks identified:			
Falls from height causing injury			
Current action taken to reduce the risk (if any): S	See notes overleaf for f	urther guidar	nce
 Only competent/trained or suitably super The need to use a ladder/stepladder for waalternative is practicable that is employed If a ladder/stepladder is to be used it is suf The proposed worksite is assessed as a suf The ladder/stepladder is suitably placed a Suitable equipment (e.g. toolbelts) is used with the ladder/stepladder at most times Suitable footwear to be used at all times Take full account of any site or task species 	ork at height is consid litable for the task and safe place to use a lade and <u>secured</u> as approp d to allow a minimum o where necessary	ered and <u>if a</u> in good worl der/stepladde riate of three points	<u>safer</u> king condition r s of contact
Risk assessment (taking account of existing con-	trols) delete as approp	riate (see not	tes overleaf)
 A serious risk remains requiring immedia A significant risk remains and will be furt This is considered a low/acceptable risk t 	her dealt with as detail	ed below	ntrolled
Agreed new/additional control measures:	When	Who	Done

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General Guidance

Notes on risk assessment and completion of this form

- 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 Field and Office Safety Advisers or others as appropriate.

Specific Guidance

Working at height – Safe use of ladders and stepladders

- 1. Always consider first whether work at height needs to be completed using a ladder/stepladder at all? A job may be left or conducted not at height or conducted using other equipment. Ladders/stepladders should normally only be used where there is no suitable alternative and the job is infrequent and/or of short duration (i.e <30 mins).
- 2. Only competent, trained or people being suitably supervised by a competent person must use a ladder/stepladder.
- 3. If a job must be done at height using a ladder/stepladder ensure the equipment is suitable? That means in good working condition and long/tall/stable enough to enable safe use in the circumstances. Generally the top three rungs of a ladder should not be used, a ladder used for access should extend at least 1m above the access platform (and be tied). For stepladders the top two steps should not be used unless there is a suitable handrail.
- 4. Ladder/stepladders should be visibly inspected and confirmed in good working order each time/each day that they are used. Any significant defects to be reported and the ladder/stepladder removed from use.
- 5. The site where a ladder/stepladder will be used should be assessed and the ground must be firm and even/made even.
- 6. A ladder should be tied wherever possible. Either at the top, part way down or at the bottom. Alternatively a suitable stabilising device may be used. As a last resort a ladder may be footed to provide additional stability. The person footing a ladder should have both feet on the bottom rung, face the ladder and hold both stiles. The person footing should do so as soon as the ladder is climbed and remain in place until the ladder is fully descended.
- 7. When using a ladder/stepladder three points of contact should normally be maintained. If the ladder/stepladder cannot be used as a handhold a safe alternative should be made available. Equipment such as hoists and toolbelts should be used to avoid having to carry equipment on ladders/stepladders. Unless two handed operations are very brief alternative methods of fall prevention must be employed.
- 8. In addition to this generic assessment, take full account of any task/site specific risk assessments and consider the need for additional 'dynamic' risk assessments if conditions (e.g. severe weather) change.

If in doubt seek further advice from your Line Manager or Occupational Safety and Health Adviser (OSHA)