

Hazard	Harm / Who at Risk	Control Measures	PPE Required	L	S	Pre Risk	L	S	Post Risk
operatives are undertaking bricklaying works from elevated working platforms or scaffolding.	injuries, head trauma, or fatality.	TG20-13/21 standards. Verify scaffolding is inspected by a qualified Scaffold Inspector prior to use and every seven days. Provide safe and clear access/egress routes. Maintain collective edge protection, including guard rails and toe boards, on all open edges of working platforms. Ensure working platforms are free from obstructions and adequately boarded. Conduct pre-use checks of work area and access.	safety footwear, high-visibility clothing.			CRITICAL			LOW
Musculoskeletal disorders resulting from the manual handling, lifting, and repetitive placement of bricks, blocks, and mortar.	Back strain, sprains, muscle tears, herniated discs, chronic pain.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a dynamic risk assessment for all manual handling tasks. Utilise mechanical lifting aids such as brick hoists, telehandlers, or cranes for bulk materials. Where manual handling is unavoidable, break down loads into manageable quantities. Promote team lifting for heavy or awkward items. Ensure operatives are trained in correct manual handling techniques. Position materials as close to the point of work as practicable. Provide regular rotation of tasks and rest breaks. 	Safety footwear, general purpose work gloves.	4	3	12 HIGH	2	2	4 LOW
Exposure to respirable crystalline silica (RCS) dust generated during the cutting, grinding, or breaking of bricks and blocks.	Silicosis, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), lung cancer, and other respiratory diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise elimination or reduction of cutting by pre-ordering pre-cut materials or optimising planning. Implement 'wet cutting' techniques using water suppression systems on all power tools (e.g., cut-off saws, brick saws). Where wet cutting is not feasible, employ on-tool extraction (Local Exhaust Ventilation - LEV) with appropriate filtration. Ensure LEV equipment is regularly maintained and filters cleaned. Minimise the number of personnel in dust generation zones. Provide adequate general ventilation of work areas. Conduct health surveillance as per COSHH regulations. 	Fit-tested FFP3 respiratory protective equipment where engineering controls are insufficient. Safety eyewear, safety footwear.	4	5	20 CRITICAL	2	2	4 LOW
Accumulation of debris, wet surfaces, unsecured tools, materials, and uneven walking surfaces.	Slips, trips, and falls resulting in sprains, fractures, contusions, or head injuries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement systematic cleaning schedules. Ensure immediate clean-up of spillages. Maintain clear access routes and gangways. Secure and correctly store all tools, materials, and equipment. Provide adequate task lighting to all work areas. 	Wear appropriate safety footwear, high-visibility clothing.	4	3	12 HIGH	2	2	4 LOW
Lifting and carrying heavy or awkward items, repetitive manual handling tasks, or adopting poor posture.	Musculoskeletal injuries, including back strain, sprains, or hernias.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to lifting, assess the load for weight and stability. Utilise mechanical lifting aids (e.g., trolleys, sack barrows) where practicable. Implement correct manual handling techniques. Conduct team lifts for heavy or awkward items. Ensure clear lifting paths are maintained. 	Wear appropriate safety footwear, and gloves.	3	3	9 MEDIUM	1	2	2 LOW
Inhalation of airborne dust particles, skin contact with cleaning chemicals, or contact with sharp waste materials.	Respiratory irritation from dust, dermatitis or chemical burns from cleaning agents, cuts or punctures from sharp waste (e.g., broken glass, nails).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and segregate waste streams (e.g., sharp waste, general waste). Use only approved cleaning agents in well-ventilated areas. Refer to Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all chemical substances. Employ appropriate waste disposal procedures. Ensure adequate local exhaust ventilation or natural ventilation. 	Wear appropriate chemical-resistant gloves, eye protection, respiratory protective equipment where significant dust is generated, safety footwear, and high-visibility clothing.	3	4	12 HIGH	1	2	2 LOW