RISK ASSESSMENT

Company Name: DOWSE HAULAGE	Date: 17-8-15	Review Date: 17-8-16	Assessment No: 19
Assessor: Paul Mansfield	Task: Powder Transfer using two tanks 1of 5		

No.	Significant Hazards Look only for hazards which you could reasonably expect to result in significant harm e.g. slips/trips, work at height, falling objects, vehicles, electricity etc. (STEP 1)	People Affected List groups of people who may be at risk e.g. maintenance staff, contractors, cleaners, public etc (STEP 2)	Existing Controls List controls that are already in place to control the risk e.g. physical safeguards, training, personal protective equipment etc. (STEP 3)	Level of Risk Decide on the level of risk remaining. (Likelihood \ Severity) High / Med / Low	Further Action Required List further action required to control significant risks. If there is lots to do, make an action list. (STEP 4)
	Unlevel/soft ground could cause movement/vibration of truck and damage to property and people.	Driver/others	Information and Training given to driver/operator, Driver to ensure Handbrake is on, and if necessary, chock wheels,	\	
	When connecting/disconnecting discharge pipes there is the likelihood of Finger and foot injury.	Driver/operator	Gloves and safety boots to be worn		
	Pressurized tank / pipes could explode causing injury or death	Driver/operator others	All Dowse Mobile Pressure vessels/Tanks are insurance inspected and tested to the safe operating limit of 2 bar every year, Certificates are available to view in the Dowse office.	\	
			Dowse Haulage will not operate a tank without a valid test certificate or Plated tank	\	

Action Timescale Guidelines

High Risk – Action Immediately **Medium Risk** – Action within 2 Months **Low Risk** – Re-assess after next review

No. 2 of 5	Significant Hazards Look only for hazards which you could reasonably expect to result in significant harm e.g. slips/trips, work at height, falling objects, vehicles, electricity etc. (STEP 1)	People Affected List groups of people who may be at risk e.g. maintenance staff, contractors, cleaners, public etc (STEP 2) .	Existing Controls List controls that are already in place to control the risk e.g. physical safeguards, training, personal protective equipment etc. (STEP 3)	Level of Risk Decide on the level of risk remaining. **(Likelihood \ Severity)** High	Med	Low	Further Action required List further action required to control significant risks. If there is lots to do, make an action list. (STEP 4)
	Eye injury from air leaks and dust particles	Operators	Goggles and dust mask supplied			\	Regular checks of equipment
	Possible ear damage from noisy engines and high pressure air release		Ear protectors supplied			\	
	Injury from heavy objects Pipes/clamps		Safety boots supplied			\	
	Slips and trips on discharge pipes and water from filter tank		Maintain a tidy area Discharge water to drain where possible			\	
	Burns / Irritation can be caused by mixture with Lime dust and perspiration.		Gloves and coveralls supplied			\	

Action Timescale Guidelines

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No. 3 of 5	Significant Hazards Look only for hazards which you could reasonably expect to result in significant harm e.g. slips/trips, work at height, falling objects, vehicles, electricity etc. (STEP 1)	People Affected List groups of people who may be at risk e.g. maintenance staff, contractors, cleaners, public etc (STEP 2) .	Existing Controls List controls that are already in place to control the risk e.g. physical safeguards, training, personal protective equipment etc. (STEP 3)	Level of Risk Decide on the level of risk remaining. **(Likelihood \ Severity)**			Further Action required List further action required to control significant risks. If there is lots to do, make an action list. (STEP 4)
				High	Med	Low	
	When transferring between tanks there will be pressure in the discharge pipe which may cause air/dust leaks causing eye/nose/throat irritation,	Driver/operator	Driver checks all lids and valves are closed before starting compressor and pressurizing tank. Check all pipes, clamps and seals are in good condition, Do not pressurize tank until all pipes are connected to intake pipe and safety clips are fitted and secure in clamps. Drivers must remain in the vicinity of the vehicle at all times during the transfer of the load. Wear all relevant PPE thru out discharge process. Pour water onto any leaks to seal.			\ \ \ \ \ \	

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No. 4 of 5	Significant Hazards Look only for hazards which you could reasonably expect to result in significant harm e.g. slips/trips, work at height, falling objects, vehicles, electricity etc. (STEP 1)	People Affected List groups of people who may be at risk e.g. maintenance staff, contractors, cleaners, public etc (STEP 2) .	Existing Controls List controls that are already in place to control the risk e.g. physical safeguards, training, personal protective equipment etc. (STEP 3)	Level of Risk Decide on the level of risk remaining. **(Likelihood \ Severity)**			Further Action required List further action required to control significant risks. If there is lots to do, make an action list. (STEP 4)
				High	Med	Low	
	During discharge, long discharge Pipes can 'whip' around causing foot/leg injuries	Driver, other site staff	Ensure shortest lengths of pipe are used to limit 'whiplash' and that air pressure is kept to within working limits, keep other site personnel and pedestrians away whilst transferring. Use cones.	\			
	Blowing into receiving Tank can cause over pressure and the release of dust particles into the environment causing eye, nose and throat problems to the public and pollution into the atmosphere	Driver, Site staff Public	Care must be taken when blowing off powder tankers to avoid excess pressure at the end of the blow in order to avoid over pressure in the receiving tank, In the event of any of these occurring, drivers must stop discharging immediately Drivers must remain in the vicinity of the vehicle at all times during transfer process and must also be aware of dust emissions from filters, pipes and hoses, or from the operation of tank pressure relief valves. They must also be aware of the receiving tanks level indicators or escape of dust as a result of overfilling.		\		

Action Timescale Guidelines

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No. 6 of 5	Significant Hazards Look only for hazards which you could reasonably expect to result in significant harm e.g. slips/trips, work at height, falling objects, vehicles, electricity etc. (STEP 1)	People Affected List groups of people who may be at risk e.g. maintenance staff, contractors, cleaners, public etc (STEP 2) .	Existing Controls List controls that are already in place to control the risk e.g. physical safeguards, training, personal protective equipment etc. (STEP 3)	Level of Risk Decide on the level of risk remaining. **(Likelihood \ Severity)**			Further Action required List further action required to control significant risks. If there is lots to do, make an action list. (STEP 4)
				High	Med	Low	
	Disconnecting discharge pipe when finished blowing could cause serious injury or even death if still under pressure,	Driver/operator	Driver closes all product and air valves, turns off air compressor and opens air dump valve to release pressure in a controlled manner until tank is depressurized, driver checks that discharge pipe is 'soft' before disconnecting Special attention must be paid to the cleaning of hoses. Hose ends must always be capped When not in use.		\		

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