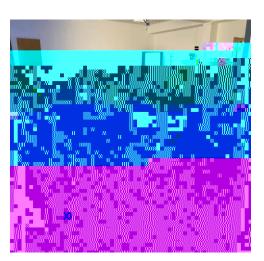
Description of Use

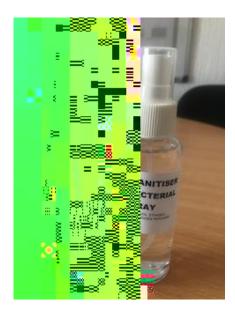
COVID-19

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus.

Most people infected with the COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people, and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, and cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. The COVID-19 virus spreads primarily through droplets of saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes.

COVID-19 Mitigation Procedures







Risk Assessment Guidance

The assessor can assign values for the hazard severity (a) and likelihood of occurrence (b) taking into account the frequency and duration of exposure on a scale of 1 to 5, then multiply them together to give the rating band:

3. Risk Controls in Place

What is already in place that has reduced the chance of somebody being harmed by the hazard?

Severity (of hazard) x Likelihood (of occurrence) = Overall risk

So, the severity of a person falling from height i.e. off a flat-bed vehicle could be high (death), the likelihood of a person (given knowledge and experience) is low (because of the equipment and company employee training programme and effort that goes into reducing likelihood) so the overall risk is low.

a) Severity (of the hazard) could be measured on a 5-point scale:

Trivial e.g. discomfort, slight bruising, self-help recovery Minor e.g. small cut, abrasion, basic first aid need Moderate e.g. strain, sprain and incapacitation, lost time accident Serious e.g. fracture, hospitalisation >24 hrs, incapacitation >7 days or more RIDDOR Reportable Fatal (single or multiple)

b) Likelihood (of occurrence) could be measured on a 5-point scale:

Remote, almost never Unlikely, occurs rarely Possible could occur, but uncommon Likely recurrent but not frequent Very likely occurs frequently

Multiplying the Severity x Likelihood gives a number between 1 and 25. The person completing the Risk Assessment then has a relative scale of the overall risk on which to manage the problem and introduce any preventative or protective measures.

- 1 to 8 could be classed as a LOW risk
- 9 to 12 could be classed as a MEDIUM risk
- 15 + could be classed as a HIGH risk

The overall aim is to reduce or remove the risk to an acceptable (as dose to 1 as possible) level!

4. Control Measures

Further actions to control risks. What more can you reasonably do to reduce the likelihood of an accident happening e.g. try a less risky option, provide additional training, use specialist equipment?

The risk completed by. This is the date that the further control measures should be completed by. Risks deemed HIGH will

Reviewing date. This would normally be a year from the initial full completion of the form. But a review should be carried out if circumstances have changed significantly. Nasmyth would expect the annual review to be carried out timely.



Risk Assessment										
	Transmission via human contact									Management
										Workers
	Transmission via human contact (high risk)		I		Management					
										Workers

