

RISK ASSESSMENT – WINTER GRITTING



STEP 1 – ASSESSMENT DETAILS & INTRODUCTION

Method Statement Reference:	CCRM-005	FREQUENCY (SEASONAL)				
Issue Number	08	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Ad Hoc
Task:	Winter Gritting					
Date Completed:	2 March 2026					
Employee Participation and Inv	Reynel Realpe	✓	✓			
Re-Assessment Due*:	One year from above date					
Method Statement Completed By:	Health & Safety Manager	Emergency Telephone Number: 02076246330 - 999 - 111				

INTRODUCTION

Specific Legislation:

1. The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulation 1999. (Amended 2003)
2. The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. (Amended 2002)
3. The Health & Safety at Work Act 1974.
4. The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992. (Amended 2002)



STEP 2 – PERSONEL REQUIRED AND POTENTIAL HAZARDS

2 or More Persons	Supervisor/Team Leader	Slips, Trips & Falls	Low Temperatures	Manual Handling	Vehicles
✓	✓				

STEP 3 – PROCEDURES TO BE CARRIED OUT (BEFORE STARTING WORK)

Induction Form F039	PPE Inspection	Toolbox Talk Manual GP017	Read the appliance's user manual	Perform Visual Check of Equipment	Place Warning Signs and Area segregation from public if necessary	Competent Supervision and communication during the task
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

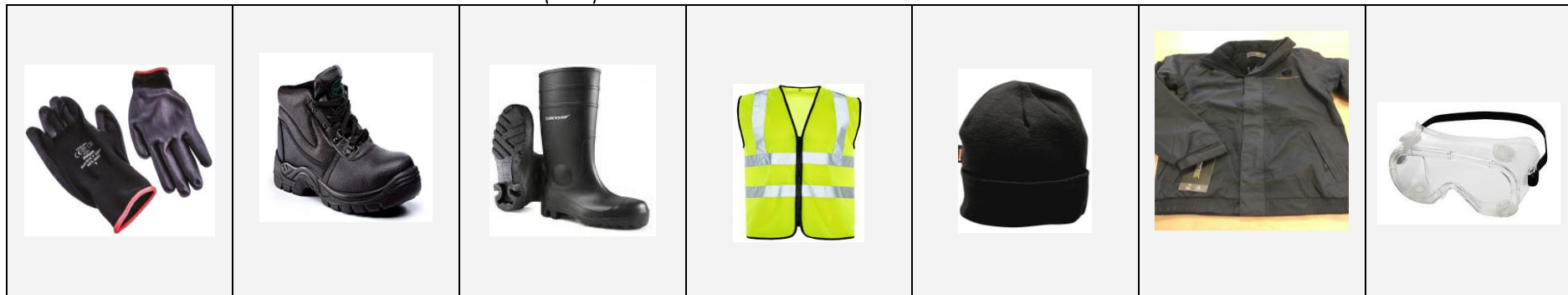
RISK ASSESSMENT – WINTER GRITTING



STEP 4 – PRODUCT USAGE


Product Name	COSHH ASSESSMENT	Product Usage	Product Type	Application / Equipment	PRODUCT HAZARDS
Rock Salt Sodium Chloride (NaCl). 94% to 99%	CCG-076	de-icing prevent ice and snow build-up	25Kg GROUND ROCK SALT Low salt stock should be reported to Building Manager	Bucket / Spreader	

STEP 5 – PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) to be used



STEP 6 –EQUIPMENT, HAND TOOLS & ATTACHEMENTS

Equipment	Safety and integrity
	<p>Visual Inspected (Before / after operation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deformations • Visual Damage • Loose components • Pre-Assembly anomalies <p>Materials used</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard rock salt is used. • Rock salt will quickly rot or make rusty all the tools and equipment used so it is important to clean tools properly before storing. • Low salt stock should be reported to Building Manager

	<p>Visual Inspected (Before / after operation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deformations• Visual Damage• Loose components
---	--

STEP 7 – METHOD STATEMENT

1. Team to communicate with Site Security Control Room or building manager on the development in the weather
2. Check through the day the weather forecast
3. When alert of bad weather is given
4. Collect PPE
5. Transport equipment safely to area of work
6. All work **MUST** be completed, and safe working practices followed at all times as detailed on the toolbox talk (training documents) and (other relevant training like manual handling).
7. Only enter areas if safe to do so. If in doubt speak with the site representative.
8. Ensure that all equipment is use in accordance with the safe manual handling techniques and safe working practices demonstrated on user manuals and information.
9. Ensure that all work is carry out following the Health and safety rules and regulations set **out by the client** and the **company's (Chamberlaine) health and safety policy**.
10. Area Segregation: Place warning signs delimited area. Ring Fence the work area

Snow Clearance

1. Under normal weather conditions, a light covering of snow will be dispersed by spreading salt.
2. However, if the snow is deep, then it will need to be cleared away before the salt procedure can begin.
3. This should be done with snow shovels.
4. **Operatives should work on the footway only - looking towards oncoming traffic so they have maximum notice of vehicles that may be out of control.**
5. Cleared as the priority highlighted and agreed with the client.
6. When clearing snow, clear at least 1m wide

Methods for Salt Distribution

Method 1: Spreading by hand

1. This is done by filling a bucket with rock salt and spreading on pathways with a trowel or scoop.
2. To avoid an uneven spread, salt should be thrown from about waist height with an underarm bowling action.
3. Spreading salt with bare hands should be avoided even if wearing gloves. Although rock salt is non toxic, it is very abrasive and will damage skin.
4. Employees must be aware that bags of salt are heavy to handle so safe lifting and handling procedures should be used.
5. Salt bags should be opened with a penknife or scissors.

Method 2: Use of a Mechanical Spreader

1. This can be done by a pedestrian spreader
2. Fill hopper with rock salt; open the shutter and push if the salt stops running
3. When pushing keep straight back and use safe handling procedures.



Materials used

- Standard rock salt is used.
- Rock salt will quickly rot or make rusty all the tools and equipment used so it is important to clean tools properly before storing.
- Low salt stock should be reported to Building Manager

STEP 8 – RISK ASSESSMENT (Frequency X Severity = Risk)

AREA	HAZARD	POTENTIAL HARM	Frequency	Severity	Risk Before controls	Risk After controls	CONTROL MEASURES
Slips, Trips & Falls	Slippery site conditions due to frozen or frosty ground.	Broken bones/bruises/cuts Staff, Public Physical	4	3	12	6	-Where safety boots with good grip -Whenever possible ensure that a pathway is cleared to make access to sites and public areas as safe as possible. - Segregate areas from public if necessary with barrier tape or cones -Do not run or rush on slippery ground -Walk carefully and avoid obvious ice patches. -Try and walk on grass areas if footpaths are icy as this reduces the chance of slipping - If areas are not accessible at all then report this to your Supervisor and Building Manager.

RISK ASSESSMENT – WINTER GRITTING



Manual Handling	Handling bags of grit can be heavy work Poor lifting technique/ Poor planning and execution of lift	Back injuries, Muscular – Skeletal injuries e.g. muscle strains, sprains, (WRULD)	3	3	9	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Avoid manual handling if at all possible by using mechanical means of loading or unloading -Make use of pedestrian wheeled spreaders to carry the load of bags where possible -Do not overfill hoppers to make it difficult to push as this also may increase the chance of slipping -Do not store bags on the ground to avoid excessive stooping -Try to store bags close to where they will be loaded or to be used to avoid the need for excessive carrying over long distances -Wear gloves and make sure the bags are in good condition to - avoid accidental spillages or rips/ tears
Manual Handling	Shoveling snow when clearing by hand is physically demanding	Back injuries, Muscular – Skeletal injuries e.g. muscle strains, sprains, (WRULD)	3	3	9	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Avoid overloading the shovel to reduce the load -Move the snow the minimal amount required to make safe to avoid excessive twisting, loading or carrying of heavy loads - Manual handling training provided.
Contact with an irritant ubstance	Handling rock salt or de icer	can cause irritation to skin, digestive tract and eyes if not protected	4	2	8	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -COSHH assessment for rock salt available and communicated. - Staff aware of the risks, the protective measures and the levels of hygiene required.
OVERALL RISK RATING BEFORE CONTROLS:			Very Low	Low	Medium	High	COMMENTS
9.5					✓		
OVERALL RISK RATING AFTER CONTROLS:			Very Low	Low	Medium	High	
4.0			✓				

RISK ASSESSMENT – WINTER GRITTING



<p>LIKELIHOOD</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMPROBABLE OCCURRENCE 2. REMOTED OCCURRENCE 3. REASONABLY PROBABLE OCCURRENCE 4. VERY LIKELY OCCURRENCE 5. ALMOST CERTAIN OCCURRENCE 	<p>SEVERITY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SLIGHT: NO INJURY or Injury requiring first Aid treatment 2. MINOR: INJURY requiring medical treatment with absence from 3 days to 3 weeks 3. MODERATE: Injury illness resulting in temporary disability (eg. fractures) and absence over 3 weeks 4. SERIOUS: Severe injury or permanent disability (e.g loss of limb, sight) property and equipment damage 5. MAJOR: Immediate danger exist, capable of causing death, loss or damage on a wide scale and serious business disruption (e.g. Explosion, fire, structural damage, etc.) 	<p>INTERPRETATION</p> <p>4 and below very Low risk = No further action, but ensure controls are maintained an review</p> <p>5 to 8 Low risk = Risk Can be tolerated or for only short term. Plan introduction of measures with a define time period</p> <p>9 to 15 Medium Risk = Planned and introduce further control measures to mitigate the risk within a time scale</p> <p>16 and Above = Stop activity and immediate action</p>
--	---	--

RISK MATRIX		SEVERITY				
		Major 5	Serious 4	Moderate 3	Minor 2	Slight 1
LIKELIHOOD	Almost Certain 5	25	20	15	10	5
	Very Likely 4	20	16	12	8	4
	Reasonable Probable 3	15	12	9	6	3
	Remoted 2	10	8	6	4	2
	Improbable 1	5	4	3	2	1