

		Impact How severe would the outcomes be if the risk occurred?				
		Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Significant 3	Major 4	Severe 5
Probability What is the probability the risk will happen?	5 Almost Certain	Medium 5	High 10	Very high 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
	4 Likely	Medium 4	Medium 8	High 12	Very high 16	Extreme 20
	3 Moderate	Low 3	Medium 6	Medium 9	High 12	Very high 15
	2 Unlikely	Very low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10
	1 Rare	Very low 1	Very low 2	Low 3	Medium 4	Medium 5

**Risk assessment ref: RA018 Task description:** External pressure washing of hard flooring, cladding from ground.

General activities included: Pressure washing of paving, low level walls/ cladded buildings to remove dirt, algae and marks.

<b>Site name:</b>	GENERIC	<b>Assessment carried out by:</b>	J GOODE
<b>Date assessment was carried out:</b>	10.03.2026 (JG)	<b>Date of next review:</b>	01.04.2027
<b>Corresponding method statements</b>	MS024 External Pressure washing		

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed? (Staff, visitors, general public)	What are the risks?	Are the following control measures in place to eliminate or reduce the risks?	Yes/ No/ N/A	PPE required?	Corrective actions / required observations. What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Risk evaluation (1 – 5, 5 = high)			Risk rating (Low, Med, High)
							Impact (1-5)	Probability (1-5)	Overall risk (C X L)	
Slips, trips and falls	Staff & visitors	Could suffer injury such as Sprains & fractures from tripping or falling or slipping over on. Wet floors, uneven flooring, trailing cables, raised floor coverings or obstructions.	1 Work areas to be kept clear from obstructions. 2 Any spillages to be cleaned up immediately. 3 Warning signs to be erected where cleaning activity is taking place and to mark trailing cables and hoses) and to indicate floors are wet. 5 Defects to floor coverings to be reported	Yes	Safety shoes to be worn (grip and tow protection)	N/A	2	2	4	Med
Muscular skeletal disorders (MSD)	Staff	Could suffer with back pain or work-related upper body disorder due to. 1 Using incorrect handling techniques when using pressure washers. <b>New and expectant mothers may be more susceptible to injury.</b>	1 A risk assessment must be completed when lifting heavy or bulky loads that present a risk of injury. 2 All equipment/ loads movement which exceed 15kg must be carried out as "two man" lift. Whereby the equipment is trolley set, equipment should be wheeled	Yes	N/A	See manual handling risk assessment guidance	2	1	2	Low



		Impact How severe would the outcomes be if the risk occurred?				
		Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Significant 3	Major 4	Severe 5
Probability What is the probability the risk will happen?	5 Almost Certain	Medium 5	High 10	Very high 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
	4 Likely	Medium 4	Medium 8	High 12	Very high 16	Extreme 20
	3 Moderate	Low 3	Medium 6	Medium 9	High 12	Very High 15
	2 Unlikely	Very low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10
	1 Rare	Very low 1	Very low 2	Low 3	Medium 4	Medium 5

			to transport. Lifting should be avoided where possible. (A standard 5 litre bucket of water weighs 5kg, Karcher electric pressure washer weighs approx. 10 kg, a petrol Pressure washer weighs approx. 40 kg) Training in lifting techniques must be provided to all staff. 3 Ensure equipment is set up to fit the worker height, thus ensuring working position is comfortable and controllable.							
Electrical safety	Staff	Could suffer electrical shock or burns if using. 1) Damaged portable electrical appliances, their cables, plugs) 2) When <u>carrying out wet work cleaning</u> round non-insulated electrical appliances i.e., electrical heaters	1) All electrical equipment used must be PAT tested annually and marked/ dated accordingly. 2) Electrical cables and plugs on must be checked by users before use. 3) Defective equipment must be reported immediately to the responsible person and suitably labelled or taken out of use until repairs have been carried out. 4) Electrical equipment must only be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. 5) Only suitable electrical equipment to be used when working on wet surfaces (i.e Wet vacuums, pressure washers) 6) RCD plug to be used when carrying out wet work.	Yes	N/A	N/A	4	1	4	Med
Use of chemicals	Staff	Could cause ill health such as skin irritation due to the hazardous substance or through over regular wet work), urticaria (a skin	All cleaning chemicals used on site must have an accompanying COSHH assessment, and a Material Safety Data Sheet.	Yes	Nitrile gloves, Safety goggles. Trousers	See COSHH assessments for advice for each product	2	1	2	Low

		Impact How severe would the outcomes be if the risk occurred?				
		Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Significant 3	Major 4	Severe 5
Probability What is the probability the risk will happen?	5 Almost Certain	Medium 5	High 10	Very high 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
	4 Likely	Medium 4	Medium 8	High 12	Very high 16	Extreme 20
	3 Moderate	Low 3	Medium 6	Medium 9	High 12	Very High 15
	2 Unlikely	Very low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10
	1 Rare	Very low 1	Very low 2	Low 3	Medium 4	Medium 5

		condition caused by irritation or an allergic reaction) or respiratory irritation or illnesses (such as occupational asthma).	COSHH assessments accurately reflect the use and handling of the relevant substance on site.  Suitable PPE will be provided where it is identified as being required.		(waterproof)					
Lone working	Staff	Staff could suffer injury or ill health whilst alone in workplace.  Use of heavy equipment (over 15kg) would not be suitable or lone working.	Work to be allocated for minimum two person working where heavy equipment lifting required.	Yes	N/A	Lone worker risk assessment questionnaire carried out with lone working staff members	3	1	3	Low
Asbestos	Staff	Staff carrying out normal duties at very low risk. Asbestos only a risk if fibres are released into the air and inhaled.  Majority of client sites are post 2000 where Asbestos was no longer present in building fabrics.	Systems in place to request Asbestos register from client sites to advise if Asbestos is present.  QCC do not carry out works which disturb fabrics of buildings (no drilling, cutting etc)	Yes	N/A	N/A	3	1	3	Low
Hand Arm vibration from prolonged use of vibrating equipment such as rotaries, scrubber driers, oscillators	Staff	Prolonged or overuse of equipment could cause Hand-arm vibration, which can cause a range of conditions collectively known as hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS), as well as specific diseases such as carpal tunnel syndrome.	Assessment is made on period of time any individual is using the vibrating equipment.  Staff are advised to report any symptoms immediately (and stop using equipment) until further assessment can be made.	Yes	N/A	Staff work is scheduled to vary activity and use of vibrating equipment to reduce the period of time exposed.	3	1	3	Low



		Impact How severe would the outcomes be if the risk occurred?				
		Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Significant 3	Major 4	Severe 5
Probability What is the probability the risk will happen?	5 Almost Certain	Medium 5	High 10	Very high 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
	4 Likely	Medium 4	Medium 8	High 12	Very high 16	Extreme 20
	3 Moderate	Low 3	Medium 6	Medium 9	High 12	Very High 15
	2 Unlikely	Very low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10
	1 Rare	Very low 1	Very low 2	Low 3	Medium 4	Medium 5

Injury from propelled debris, objects or pressure of water on skin or eyes.	Staff and public	Staff or public could incur injury by water pressure directed onto skin or eyes, or by laceration from propelled objects or debris or splashback	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Assessment of the area should be made before you start to identify/ remedy or exclude any areas whereby surfaces are loose or whereby loose shingle is present.</li> <li>2) Warning signs/ area to be cordoned off when working.</li> <li>3) Equipment only to be operated by trained personnel.</li> <li>4) Equipment gun should NEVER be pointed towards a person when in operation.</li> <li>5) Equipment must be operated with two hands on the wand to control the wand pressure.</li> <li>6) Ensure the pressure is released before disconnecting.</li> </ol>	Yes	Safety goggles. Trousers (waterproof) Safety shoes	N/A	2	3	6	Med
Biological hazards	Staff	Possible exposure (by touch/ spray back contamination) to biological agents which could be damaging to health, such as Bird or animal faeces	<p>Staff to wear appropriate coveralls/ gloves/ safety goggles where areas are contaminated.</p> <p>Areas to be assessed, and contaminant to be confirmed before work can commence.</p>	Yes	Nitrile gloves, Safety goggles. Trousers (waterproof)  Coveralls,	N/A	2	1	2	Low

		Impact How severe would the outcomes be if the risk occurred?				
		Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Significant 3	Major 4	Severe 5
Probability What is the probability the risk will happen?	5 Almost Certain	Medium 5	High 10	Very high 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
	4 Likely	Medium 4	Medium 8	High 12	Very high 16	Extreme 20
	3 Moderate	Low 3	Medium 6	Medium 9	High 12	Very High 15
	2 Unlikely	Very low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10
	1 Rare	Very low 1	Very low 2	Low 3	Medium 4	Medium 5

			All contaminated clothing to be sanitised or disposed of where one-use disposable.		dust mask.					
--	--	--	--	--	------------	--	--	--	--	--

### METHOD STATEMENT: MS024

Task description: Cleaning external floors by pressure wash

#### Equipment

Pressure washer

Water feed

RCD protection

Safety equipment, boots, gloves facemask and goggles

#### PPE

Safety boots

Gloves

Hi-Vis vest

Nitrile or rubber gloves

Safety goggles

Uniform (covered legs and arms)

#### Safety

Ensure all equipment is in good working order (NEVER use faulty or defective equipment)

		Impact How severe would the outcomes be if the risk occurred?				
		Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Significant 3	Major 4	Severe 5
Probability What is the probability the risk will happen?	5 Almost Certain	Medium 5	High 10	Very high 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25
	4 Likely	Medium 4	Medium 8	High 12	Very high 16	Extreme 20
	3 Moderate	Low 3	Medium 6	Medium 9	High 12	Very high 15
	2 Unlikely	Very low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10
	1 Rare	Very low 1	Very low 2	Low 3	Medium 4	Medium 5

Wear correct PPE
Follow all COSHH and manufacturer's instructions on the safe use of chemicals. Only use chemicals compatible with pressure washers.
Follow correct manual handling practise at all times
Cleaning chemical
Sprayer
<b>Procedure</b>
Erect warning signs
Visual check of the surfaces for pressure washing to ensure any loose objects are removed or secured.
Visual check of the equipment and secure connection of hoses, wand tool to equipment.
Assemble equipment (as per manufacturer guidance)
Make up chemical (if required) and using sprayer spray surfaces as per chemical manufacturer instructions.
Turn on water flow
Turn on pressure washer
Clean assigned area with the pressure washer ensuring that you don't overshoot the area and directed away from all persons. Always direct the spray downwards moving the dirt and debris away from you to an area of drainage.
Visually check the area to ensure all areas have been cleaned satisfactorily.
Release any remaining pressure and disconnect pressure washer, clean equipment and return to store.
Remove warning signs

Please note: Due to the confidential nature of our client's operations, we are unable to upload site specific RAMS or COSHH to the webpage. A copy of any site specific RAMs or COSHH will be available by hard copy in the site folder located on the relevant site.