

Field Service Engineers Health and Safety Risk Assessment

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	Control measures in place/ What are you already doing?	Do you need to do anything else to control this risk?
Hazardous substances. Contact with used engine oil etc during servicing	Skin contact over a long period can lead to severe dermatitis and skin cancer.	- Nitrile gloves supplied and used - Garage overalls supplied and used - Contract for regular cleaning of overalls - Engineers informed to clean hands thoroughly and use skin creams provided after contact with hazardous substances	No further action required
Forklift engine running inside, toxic exhaust fumes, eg carbon monoxide	The fumes may cause eye irritation and breathing difficulties.	Move forklifts outside before prolong engine running	Engineer to assess the risk on individual sites
Fire Oil and LPG fires	If trapped, Engineers and customers could suffer fatal injuries from smoke inhalation / burns.	- Spillages cleared immediately - Component cleaning in re-circulating paraffin system, not petrol - Workers trained in hazards of LPG - Lease with customers on safe places of work	Engineer to assess the risk on individual sites
Battery charging	Engineers could suffer burns from contact with battery acid while charging, particularly if battery is overcharged and explodes.	- Ensure correct chargers are used and instructions followed - Acid-resistant gloves and goggles supplied and used	Engineer to assess the risk on individual sites
Electrical equipment Portable appliances, e.g. hand lamps, drills and grinders.	Engineers could get electrical shocks or burns from faulty electrical equipment or on installation. Electrical faults can also lead to fires.	- Low voltage hand lamps used - Battery or 110 V tools are used. - Testing carried out annually on all portable 110 V tools and workers are trained to carry out pre-use visual checks and report defects	No further action required
Mechanical equipment Use of grinding equipment	Workers may suffer serious injury from unguarded moving parts of machinery. Workers can also get cut on sharp edges or scald themselves on hot parts.	- All mechanical equipment checked before use and faults reported to supervisor - Equipment not to be left running unattended - Guarding provided - Ear defenders and safety goggles provided and worn. - Grinding wheels changed by trained person	No further action required

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Falling objects Forklift jack failure	Failure of a Forklift, jack or other lifting equipment may cause severe crush injuries to an employee.	- Forklift jacks are inspected every 12 months - Jacks only used where ground conditions are firm, stable and level. - Once vehicle lifted, axle stands or blocks are used - Axle stands regularly maintained and inspected - Safe working loads not exceeded	Engineer to assess the risk on individual sites
Manual handling Movement of components	Workers risk injuries or back pain or pain elsewhere from handling heavy and/or bulky objects.	- Workers are trained in safe manual handling and to ensure contractors follow safe manual handling techniques - Manual handling aids are available, e.g lift truck	No further action required
Vehicle and Forklift movements	Workers and customers risk potentially serious injury if struck by a moving Forklift or vehicle	- Safe parking must be provided by customers - Marked walkways for pedestrians should be used	Engineer to assess the risk on individual sites
Slips and trips Doorways (rain), spillages, uneven surfaces	Engineers and customers may be injured if they trip over objects or slip on spillages, eg oil or water.	- Good housekeeping standards maintained - Absorbent granules and Oil Pads put on spills as soon as possible	Engineer to assess the risk on individual sites
Working at height	Falls from any height can cause bruising and fractures and potentially serious or even fatal injuries.	- Appropriate access equipment should be used if unavailable preventing safe working then the work should stop - Workers are competent to use ladders where appropriate	Engineer to assess the risk on individual sites
Driving company vehicles	Engineers/other road users may suffer serious injury if road accident results from fatigue or unsafe vehicles.	- Engineers instructed to take breaks if they become tired whilst driving - Engineers to inspect their vehicles before commencing any journey	No further action required
COVID-19	Entire population at risk of catching covid-19 and it can be passed easily through human contact/interaction.	- Following all government & NHS guidelines 2 meter social distancing advised where possible - PPE supplied to all engineers - Separate risk assessment conducted assessing full risk (to be reviewed regularly)	Engineers to assess the risk & follow rules on individual sites. Continuously monitor government & NHS updates and inform staff regularly of any changes.