Method Statement & Risk Assessment

Client – Frontier Estates

Location/Site Address –

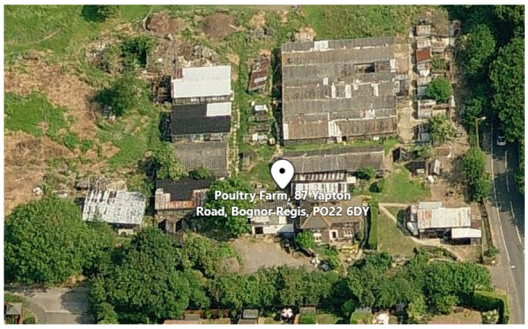
Former Chicken Farm, Yapton Road, Middleton on Sea PO22 6DY

Contract Number –T19-304

Task – Demolition of derelict farmhouse and stockpiling of rubble. Removal and disposal of all other waste generated from works

Document Reference – T/19-3304/JB

Date – 25/11/2019



Principal Contractor – EDR

No Phases – 2 (NB: This document relates to Phase 1 only)

Works Package Start Date – January 2020

Duration -Less than 4 weeks **–**

EDR Demolition

Portway Road
Wednesbury
West Midlands
WS107DZ

0121 505 7833

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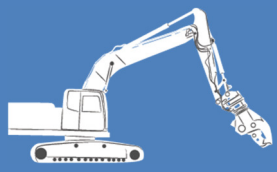
www.elfordgroup.co.uk



- DEMOLITION
- DECOMMISSIONING
- LAND RECLAMATION
- BULK EXCAVATION
- SPECIALIST CRUSHING
- CONCRETE CUTTING
- RECYCLING

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1. Background

1.1 Overall

1.1.1 The scope of work covered within this method statement relates to the ***initial phase*** of demolition, which is limited to the demolition of the existing derelict farm building – an additional phase of demolition and site clearance will be undertaken at a future date.

1.1.2 The objective of this document is to provide the information required under Condition 18 of planning application M/45/16/PL, that is pertinent to the initial phase of demolition. Details of future phases of demolition and construction work will be provided under separate covers.

1.2 Overall Scope of Work.

1.2.1 In summary the works comprise: Removal of asbestos materials, Removal of Rubbish, Soft strip structure, Demolition of superstructure and stockpiling of rubble. Disposal of all other waste arisings generated from the works. Maintain records of all materials leaving site.

1.2.2 Works include:
1. Installation of Heras fencing complete with safety and warning signs
2. Installation of welfare facilities at a location agreed with the client.
3. Removal of asbestos containing materials affected by the works within the working area as identified of R+D survey.
4. Internal soft strip structures.
5. Removal of superstructures
6. Removal of vegetation as required for the works.
7. The removal and disposal of all combustible waste arising.

1.2.3 This method statement should be read in conjunction with the following documents, which are attached:
1. Manual Handling Assessment.
2. Task Specific PPE Risk Assessment.
3. Relevant drawings – Section 13

1.2.4 The working hours for the site are: -

Monday to Friday 8am -6pm
Saturday: 8am -1pm
Sunday: No Works

2. Pre-Commencement Works

2.1 Asbestos

2.1.1
1. A pre-demolition / refurbishment survey will be carried out prior to commencement of works
2. Licensable materials will be removed by licensed contractors.
3. Non-licensable asbestos will be removed by EDR Operatives during the strip out works.

2.1.2 All asbestos works shall be notified as required to the HSE on ASB5 / NNLW1.

2.2 Services

2.2.1 The Client or their representatives are arranging for the services to the structures to be disconnected / isolated by the statutory service providers.

2.2.2 Any live services that are to remain shall be clearly identified and their locations shall be briefed to all operational staff.

2,2,3 Physical protection of the retained services shall be reviewed continually with the clients representative,

2.3 Welfare & First Aid

2.3.1 Welfare facilities will be provided by EDR. The minimum available facilities will be: toilets, canteen, drying facilities and hot/cold running water.

2.3.2 An operative trained in first aid will be on site always.

2.3.3 There is a no smoking policy on site. Client to brief at initial client site induction.

2.3.4 Client emergency procedures discussed at site induction shall be adhered to always.

2.4 Communication

2.4.1 Frontier is committed to engaging with local residents throughout the works. Prior to the commencement of above ground works, Frontier will communicate the construction programme to local residents by means of a letter drop and this will include details of how the site contractor can be contacted.

2.4.2 Daily communication with the client shall be maintained during the contract period. Daily site task briefings with all operatives engaged in the works shall be undertaken and recorded before works commence each day. The task briefings shall cover the activities planned and the significant risks with the relevant controls required.
Additional information shall be discussed including client activity impacts.

2.4.3 EDR site supervisor contact details shall be posted of the heras fence at pertinent locations.

2.5 Training

2.5.1 All EDR operational staff shall be trained in various disciplines of: -

- CSCS Card Scheme
- CPCS Card Scheme
- CCDO Demolition Card Scheme
- NPORS Card Scheme
- CITB Spec Dem Health Safety & Environmental Touch Screen Test
    - Asbestos Awareness
    - Demolition Awareness
    - Fire Marshall
    - Vehicle Banksman
    - Manual Handling
    - Working at Height IPAF, PASMA
    - Abrasive Wheels

Certain operatives shall be trained in additional disciplines which may be required on certain sites. Proof of these disciplines shall be evident in the training folders which the operatives carry with them.

2.5.2 All plant operatives are trained and authorised to use plant and machinery.

2.5.3 All operational staff carry their competency cards and training folders with them. These shall be available to view at any time on any site.

2.5.4 All EDR operational staff are face fitted for a FFP3 half mask.

2.5.5 **All operatives working on site shall have their competencies checked by the EDR site supervisor prior to them commencing any works.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

2.6 Site Access & Security

2.6.1 Prior to demolition works commencing, a 'demolition zone' will be created around the farm building (see Section 16). All work activities, temporary waste storage, stockpiles, plant and machinery will be limited to this area.

2.6.2 Plant and vehicle access will be via the existing vehicle track which is accessed via Silver Birch Drive, as identified on the site plan found in Section 16. All deliveries shall be planned.

2.6.3 The EDR working area will be secured from the public domain by the installation of heras fencing complete with safety and warning signs. The fence shall be positioned to maintain access for the public footpath . The fencing shall be inspected at the start and end of each shift. Any damage found shall be repaired immediately.
CDM Regulations apply within the EDR enclosed working site area.

Site Supervisor Check ☐

2.6.4 Access gates to the work site will be kept locked to prevent unauthorised access. The EDR Site Supervisor shall post his name and contact telephone number onto the gates.

Site Supervisor Check ☐

2.6.5 The EDR Site Supervisor is to ensure that <u>everyone</u> on his site has been inducted. This is relating to the initial site set up and the duration of the works.

Site Supervisor Check ☐

2.6.6 EDR Parking will generally be within the dedicated site parking compound adjacent to the demolition working area.

Site Supervisor Check ☐

2.6.7 Banksmen shall escort all vehicles entering and leaving site

2.6.8 Anticipated vehicle movements are likely to comprise:

1. Deliver and collection of plant, welfare unit and security fencing (at the beginning and end of the works)
2. Vehicle access to the site by site supervisor, workers and visitors (2-3 return small vehicle movements daily)
3. Removal of waste materials (c.5 lorry movements during the initial demolition phase)

2.6.9 Mitigation of Impact on Public Highway:

1. PROW: A public footpath extends across the entrance to site and a temporary path closure will be in place for the duration of the works
2. Highway: A jet-wash bowser will be used to remove mud from the wheels of vehicles prior to them leaving site. The wheel-wash facility will be located at the western end of the access track. If required, water assisted dust sweepers will be employed to remove tracked out material from local roads.

2.7 **Emergency Procedures**

2.7.1 Emergency procedures will be in line with EDR / Construction Phase Health & Safety Plan and the site inductions.

2.7.2 All accidents, incidents and near misses must be reported to the EDR Site Supervisor and recorded in the site accident book.

3. COSHH

3.1 Full sets of COSHH Assessments are held on site by EDR Site Supervisor for all materials that may be used during our works. This information can be found in CPHASP of the site pack. Any new materials encountered will have a COSHH Assessment undertaken as soon as practically possible.

3.2 **Fuel oil for plant will be stored in doubled-bunded tanks; their location will consider features such as drain systems. This will ensure in the event of catastrophic failure released liquids will be contained locally. Spill kits will be maintained near fuel storage and refuelling areas.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

3.3 Hazardous items found on site do not require a COSHH assessment as we are not planning on using them. The found items shall notified to the client immediately. The client may request a quarantine area to be created. The quarantine area shall be made up of Heras fencing c/w safety and warning signs and if necessary a bund shall be formed. Items shall only be moved if it is safe to do so. The items shall be removed from site by either specialist hazardous waste contractors or the client may remove. .

3.4 Items found on site but not limited to, could include: -

1. Gas cylinders
2. Chemicals
3. Tins of paint
4. Drums of oil/fuel

4. Hot Works

4.1 Burning equipment, if used will consist of liquefied oxygen & propane gas, supplied in pressurised cylinders. The storage of these will be in designed security fenced areas or purpose designed security cages away from welfare and office facilities.

4.2 **Prior to any oxy/propane burning equipment being used a leak detection test shall be carried out. Any equipment found to be faulty shall be repaired or replaced. When the faulty equipment has been replaced or repaired the test shall be carried out again to test the repair or the new equipment. The test must be carried out using a leak detection spray and not a 'homemade' substitute. PTFE tape cannot not be used to repair any leaks on oxy/propane burning equipment.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date _____

4.3 A hot works permit shall be issued for but not limited to: -

1. Oxy/propane burning
2. Welding
3. Grinding
4. Disc cutting

4.4 **After the last cut of a hot works operation is completed then a minimum of a one-hour fire watch shall be carried out by the EDR site Supervisor.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date_____

5. Personal Protective Equipment

5.1 The following items of PPE will be required on site always as a minimum:
All PPE sourced from approved dealers and conforms to industry approved EN: specifications.

1.	Safety helmet Centurion 1125	EN397 [CE-272402]
2.	Safety footwear	EN 20345: 2011
3.	Hi-visibility vest	EN 471: 2003
4.	Gloves	EN 388 (CE A100) :2007
5.	Safety goggles/glasses	EN 166 and EN 170: 2001

5.2 The following items will be used on a task-specific basis

1.	Hearing protection	EN 352-2: 2002
2.	FFP3 masks SR100 c/w SR510	EN 140: 1998
3.	Disposable overalls	EN 13982-1 :2004
4.	Harness	EN 361
5.	Fall Restraint/Lanyard	EN 358
6.	Welding gauntlets	EN 388 and EN407
7.	Centurion S590 Visor	EN 166
8.	Fume Filter for Burning SR297 or SR315	EN 14387:2004

6. Plant and Equipment

6.1 The following plant / equipment will be used on site, *subject to operational needs*;

1. Specialist Demolition Rig.
2. Hydraulic Shear, Grab, Bucket and Breaker Attachments.
3. Mobile crusher
4. Skid Steer.
5. Dust Suppression / Jet-wash Bowser
6. Scaffold Towers
7. MEWP
8. Oxy/Propane Burning Equipment
9. Variety of Hand Tools
10. Waste Containers
11. Spill Kits and Fire Extinguishers
12. Task Lighting
13. Heras Fencing
14. Two-Way Radios
15. First Aid Kit

6.2 All operatives will be trained and/or competent to use any plant or equipment.

6.3 All plant records and certification will be held on site with the equipment, available for inspection.

6.4 **Prior to any operative entering the man-riding basket of the MEWP it shall be operated using the ground controls to ensure that they work. An operative who is trained and authorised to operate the MEWP shall be deployed at ground level in case of an emergency arising and the ground controls require to be operated.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

6.5 **Prior to mobile plant being operated the plant operative shall carry out the necessary pre-use checks and complete his daily check forms for the mobile plant he is using.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

6.6 **Mirror checks are to be carried out by the plant operative prior to any works being carried out.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

6.7 **Any faulty or damaged equipment shall be identified with a yellow tag if it is still safe to be used or a red tag if it unsafe to use.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

7. Temporary Works

7.1 The following temporary works are on site: -

1. Heras Fencing

8. Project Exclusions

8.1 The following are excluded from our scope of works: -

1. Service disconnections
2. Asbestos not identified on the Survey

9. Sequence of Works

9.1 The works will be carried out in the following sequence:

1. Site Establishment Including Inductions and Briefings.
2. Review Pre-Construction Information, Significant Risks and Operatives Competencies.
3. Fencing Erection (i.e. construction of demolition zone).
4. Removal of vegetation to facilitate the works only
5. Asbestos removal and disposal.
6. Internal Strip.
7. Superstructure Demolition.
8. Finishing Works.

10. Permits/Registers List

1. Permit to Work (Specific Areas) ✓
2. Permit to Dig —
3. Hot Works Permit —

4. Scaffold Register —
5. HAVS Register —
6. Fire Watch Register —
7. Plant Inspections ✓
8. Temporary Works Register —
9. Fencing Inspection Register ✓
10. ANY OTHER TO BE WRITTEN HERE. —

11. Asbestos Removal Methodology

11.1 **The EDR site Supervisor shall review the Asbestos R&D Survey and brief all operatives on its content. The EDR site Supervisor shall apply for and obtain a NNLW1 for the notifiable non-licensed asbestos work.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date_____

11.2 Licensable materials shall be removed under controlled conditions by a fully accredited licensed contractors.

11.3 The EDR site Supervisor shall use the Asbestos R&D Survey to mark up the identified asbestos materials. The EDR site Supervisor shall use yellow marker paint to mark up the non-licensed asbestos materials,

11.4 The non-licensed materials shall be removed by EDR operatives who are asbestos awareness and category 'B' trained. They shall be wearing type 5 disposable overalls, a face fitted Sundstrom half mask complete with P3 filter and pre-filter and safety wellingtons. They shall use a variety of hand tools and a garden type sprayer and/or watering can complete with a wetting agent.

11.5 To reduce exposure to fibres the following controls will be applied;

Controls

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Hozelock 'Killaspray' 5 litre pressure sprayer or water hose with atomising nozzle.

RPE & PPE :
Disposable coveralls (Type 5)
Rubber gloves
Safety boots (toe-tectors)
FFP3 masks
Hard Hat
Hi – Viz garment.

11.6 Using the site plan, asbestos R&D survey and sketches walk the operatives around the site identifying the works to be undertaken. Ensure the location of the waste Skips/ Containers are correct and suitable.
Return to the welfare facilities and carryout a pre - commencement toolbox talk and run through the plan of works, the risk assessments and general methodology to ensure that all operatives and team members are fully aware of the activities we will be undertaking as part of our contract.

Safety Point

11.7 The asbestos containing products will be removed as far as is reasonably practicable by adopting the methods as described in the Health and safety Executive publication HSG 189/2 & L27 Work With asbestos which does not normally require a license.

11.8 The asbestos materials have been identified as having Chrysotile asbestos (white) in the varying matrices. The material being a Serpentine mineral is hydrophilic and will absorb water, and therefore will not require an additive such as 'Astrip' fibre suppressant to be added.

11.9 Using a misting sprays operatives will carefully saturate the asbestos materials that are to be removed, this will be done until adequately covered.

11.10 Carefully where practicable position access equipment (MEWPs Mobile Scaffolds adjacent to the offending materials.

11.11 Using the appropriate cutting equipment, the securing fasteners (J bolts) will be removed; this will either be hand held bolt croppers or (oxy-propane cutting equipment).

11.12 Operatives will then carefully and where practically possible without breaking guide the cement sheets down to ground level.

11.13 The arising shall be placed into an EN approved red polythene bag, labelled, placed into an EN approved clear polythene bag, swan necked and taped shut. The bag shall then be placed into a lockable waste container, designated for asbestos waste and placed near the working area.

11.14 For items which are too large for the EN approved polythene bags, i.e. whole sheets then these shall either be placed directly into the lockable waste container or wrapped in 1000-gauge polythene, labelled and taped shut and then placed into the lockable waste container.

11.15 The lockable waste container designated for asbestos waste shall be removed from site when full or finished with and taken to a licensed waste disposal facility.

11.16 **The EDR site Supervisor shall post safety and warning signs to the exterior of the working area. He shall strictly control access into the working area.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

11.17 **On completion of the works the EDR site Supervisor shall inspect the working area to ensure that all identified/marked up asbestos materials have been removed.**

Safety Critical Hold Point: EDR Site Supervisor to sign & date _____

11.18 On completion of the works, at the end of a shift or prior to any food and drink, smoking, toilet or rest breaks the operatives shall decontaminate following EM8 Guidance. Where there are two or more operatives they can help clean/decontaminate each other. They shall use a patting action as rubbing can cause fibre release.

12. Soft Strip Methodology

12.1 The buildings will be stripped' prior to any structural demolition works to maximise segregation of waste. All loose items will be manually removed from the building.

12.2 Prior to strip works being carried out, the EDR site Supervisor must have in their possession the following: -

12.3 **Pre-demolition / refurbishment asbestos survey.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

12.4 **Service isolation certificates.**

Site Supervisor Check ☐

12.5 If working at height is a requirement to carry out the strip, then items such as MEWPs or mobile access scaffolds shall be erected by trained and authorised personnel. The scaffold shall be inspected and signed off by a competent person and logged into a scaffold register. Should any amendments be made to the equipment then they shall be inspected again and recorded into the scaffold register. Only persons that are trained and experienced shall operate MEWPs

12.6 Operatives using a variety of hand tools will remove the following: -
Apparatus including pipe work, and non-structural elements installed within the structures

12.7 All EDR operatives involved within this element of the works are trained in manual handling and are not expected to lift or carry heavy items beyond their own capabilities.

12.8 Materials will be removed from the building into suitable waste containers, placed adjacent of the areas of soft strip works. Where materials are to be removed from upper levels of the structure, an exclusion zone will be established using heras fencing to prevent access to the area.

12.9 **Should any leading edges be created by removal of fixtures, barriers will be erected to prevent operatives accessing the hazard.**

12.10 The apparatus to be detached shall be accessed prior to removal.
If hot works are to be used to reduce the selected item into manageable pieces, then a hot work permit must be issued, and all conditions complied with.

Site Supervisor Check ☐

12.11 All EDR operatives are asbestos awareness and category 'B' trained. Should any suspect materials be identified during the soft strip works then work in the area will cease immediately until the material can be correctly identified.

13. Deconstruction Methodology

Overview of working area

13.1 The building comprises one brick built detached house

13.2 Banksmen shall locate in a place of safety with an unobstructed view of the working area. The banksmen shall always remain in two-way contact with the machine driver. If required, the demolition can be suspended at any time.

Masonry Building

13.3 **Scope:** This element of the demolition consists of methodology for reducing the masonry structures down in height. For this element of the demolition the structure will be divided into bays. Bays will be determined by any load bearing element of the structure i.e. rooms.

13.4 Confirmation that all ACM's (Asbestos containing materials) have been removed from the structure.

EDR Site Manager Signature .....Date.....

13.5 Confirmation that a suitable and sufficient fencing line has been implemented around the work area.

EDR Site Manager Signature .....Date.....

13.6 The D-Rig will be positioned an adequate distance away from the structure to be demolished, the structures will be worked down towards the inside of the site.

13.7 The D-Rig fitted with its advanced 360^0 grab attachment will create an opening at the roof/rear gable wall elevation. The D-Rig will then work across the width of the gable wall reducing the wall down in height several courses at a time. Where practically possible the redundant materials will be guided from the building into the safety exclusion zone between the building and the front of the D-Rig.

13.8 The D-Rig will next commence the removal of the side walls to the first structural bay of the building. The D-Rig fitted with its grab attachment will process down the brickwork wall again working across the entire width of the element to be removed, where possible guiding several courses at a time into the exclusion zone directly in front of the D-Rig. Materials that fall within the building will be retrieved on a regular basis by the D-Rig sweeping the floor as above.

13.9 Once the walls have been removed to the first bay the D-Rig will start removing the floor. This will be done by processing the floor across the bays entire width, working in a front to rear method.

13.10 Once the 1st floor has been removed up to the start of the second bay the D-Rig will reduce down the height of the external walls to that bay as previously described.

13.11 Next the D-Rig will remove the next few roof trusses back to the start of bay 3.

13.12 The remainder of the demolition will be undertaken using the methodology above progressing through the structure a structural bay at a time.

14. Substructure Demolition Methodology

14.1 N/A for initial demolition stage. Substructures will be demolished during a future phase of demolition.

15. Crushing Methodology

15.1 N/A for initial demolition stage. All rubble will be stockpiled on the floor slab of the farmhouse and will be removed during a future stage of demolition.

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16. <u>Site Plan and Associated Drawings/Photographs</u>

Overview of site and working area for the initial demolition phase. The extent of the demolition zone has been devised to ensure public safety, whilst mitigating the potential risks to arboriculture and ecology.

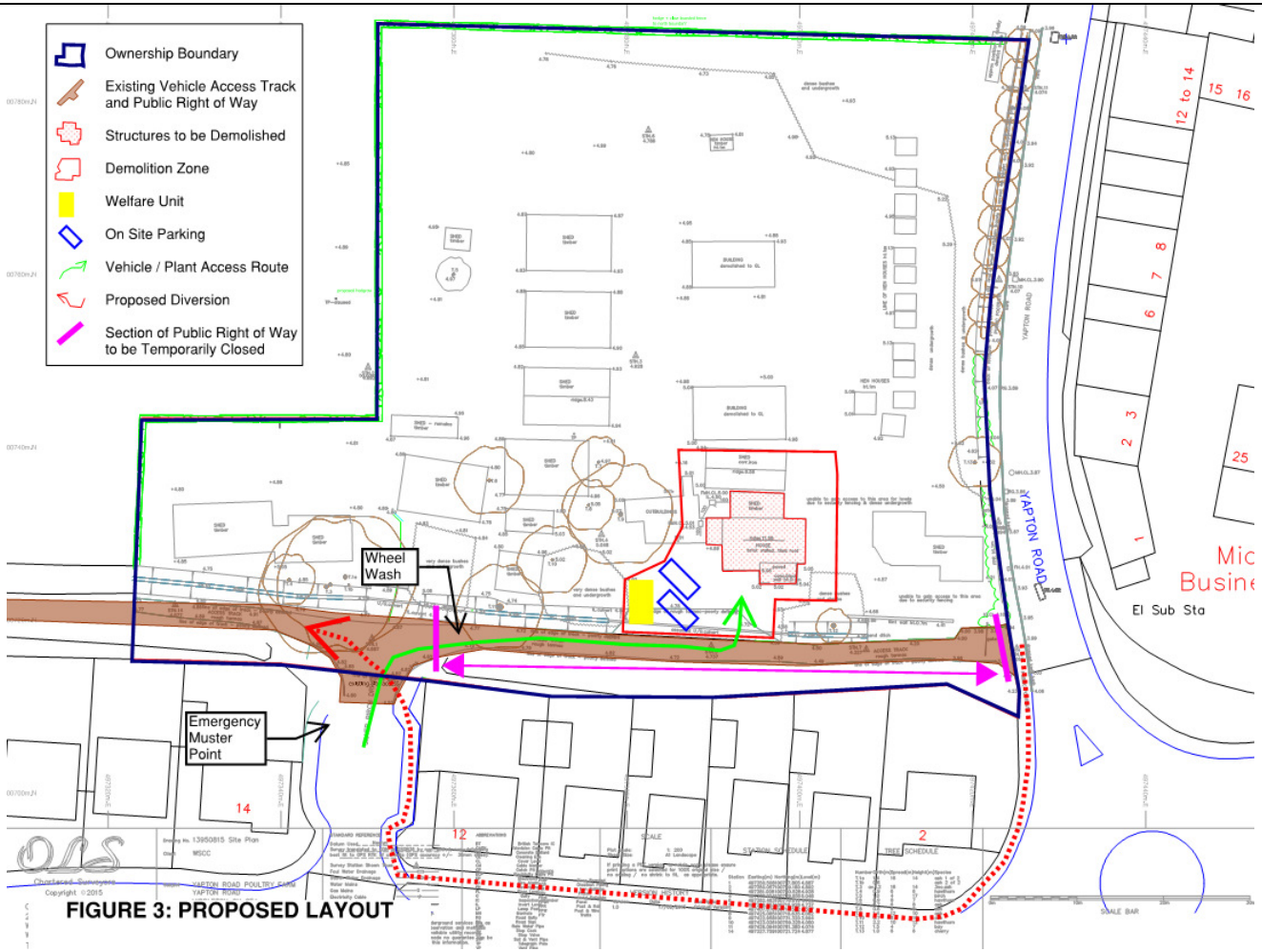

FIGURE 3: PROPOSED LAYOUT

PERSONNEL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT RISK ASSESSMENT

Document Ref No.	T19304/MS	**Contract No:**	T19304		**Assessment Type**
Task(s) Covered By This Assessment	Various works including site set up, soft strip and demolition				Generic ☐ **Task Specific** ☒
Site Location			**No of Personnel Involved**		**Site Supervisor**
Former Poultry Farm Middleton on Sea			6		1

GENERAL WORKING ENVIRONMENT

Condition	**Yes**	**No**	**Comments**
Does the task require great physical effort?	☒	☐	This operation requires some physical exertion, but operatives are given specific tasks set against age and ability.
Are extremes of temperature likely to be encountered?	☐	☒	
Is potential oxygen deficiency a factor?	☐	☒	
Communication system required. (If yes, specify type)	☒	☐	Communication is critical, Banksmen are to keep in constant communication with plant operators both verbally and with use of hand signals.

POTENTIAL BODY PARTS AT RISK

Part of the Body	**At Risk?**	**Hazard**	**PPE Selected**	**BS/EN Standard**
Whole Body	Y	Being struck by moving plant and machinery	Hi Viz Jacket / Trousers	BS EN 471
Head	Y	Bumping into overhead hazards	Hard Hat	BS EN 397
Ears (Hearing)	Y	Breaking operations	Ear defenders	BS EN 352
Eyes	Y	Foreign objects in the eyes	Safety Glasses	BS EN 166
Respiratory System	Y	Inhalation of dust & fumes etc.	Dust Masks	BS EN 149 (FFP3)
Hands	Y	Puncture wound from sharp objects, burns from hot objects	Suitable gloves /gauntlets for the task	BS EN 388
Feet	Y	Damage to feet from objects and puncture wounds sharp objects.	Safety footwear with toe & sole protection	BS EN ISO 20345

GENERAL COMMENTS

Declaration: I confirm that an adequate assessment of PPE for the Hazards identified within the Method Statement have been made

Assessor:	J Baker	**Signature:**		**Date:**	31.10.19

18. MANUAL HANDLING ASSESSMENT

Document Ref No.	T19304/MS	**Contract No:**	T19304	**Assessment Type**
Task(s)	site set up, soft strip, and Demolition			Generic ☐ Task Specific ☒

Site Location	**No of Personnel Involved**	**Site Supervisor:**
Former Poultry Farm Middleton on Sea	6	1

A: ASSESSMENT (Answer the following questions)

1. Does the operation involve a significant risk of injury? (complete Section B)	☒ **Y**
2. If No the assessment need go no further.	
3. If Yes, can the operation be avoided, mechanised or level of risk reduced?	☒ **N**
4. If Yes, record steps in Sect. C & D and review	
5. Has the risk of injury been eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level?	
6. If Yes, the assessment is complete. If No, review activities to eliminate significant risks relating to Manual Handling Operations.	☒ **Y**

B: HAZARD CHECKLIST (Answer all questions YES or NO)

The Task - does it involve:	**Y/N**	**Comments**
1. Holding the load away from the trunk?	N	Loads can be reduced in size and held close to the body
2. Twisting the trunk?	N	
3. Poor posture i.e. stooping/stretching?	N	
4. Strenuous pushing or pulling?	Y	Operatives to make use of the tools supplied to reduce pulling and pushing
5. Excessive lifting or lowering?	Y	Tool box talks will be given to all operatives
6. Repetitive handling?	Y	This operation is repetitive, regular breaks will be taken. Rotation of operatives will be undertaken
7. Excessive carrying distances?	Y	Wheel barrows shall be utilised to reduce excessive handling
The Load - is it:		
8. Heavy?	N	Loads to be reduced in size or handled by multiple operatives
9. Bulky or unwieldy?	N	
10. Difficult to grasp?	N	
11. Unstable, or contents likely to shift?	Y	Wheelbarrows will be loaded evenly
12. Potentially harmful e.g. hot, sharp?	N	
The Working Environment - are there:		
13. Constraints on posture?	N	
14. Uneven or unstable floors?	N	
15. Variations in floor levels/work surface?	N	
16. Extremes of temperature, humidity?	N	
17. Poor lighting conditions?	N	Additional lighting will be implemented if required.
18. Excessive noise levels or air movements?	N	
Individual Capabilities - does the job:		
19. Require unusual capabilities i.e. strength?	N	
20. Require special information/training?	Y	Operatives are trained in good manual handling techniques. Tool box talks given.
21. Involve handlers who are pregnant?	N	
22. Involve handlers with health problems?	N	Operatives are assessed against the tasks

C. ASSESSMENT OF RISK AGAINST IDENTIFIED HAZARDS *Tick as necessary

OVERALL RISK OF RATING	NIL		LOW	√	MEDIUM		HIGH	

D. ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRED TO REDUCE THE RISK TO ALRP.
Tool box talks on slips, trips and falls to minimise the risk of injury during manual handling.

Assessor:	J Baker	**Signature:**		**Date:**	31.10.19

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19. Risk Assessment Calculation Guide

Likelihood Rating	1	2	3	4	5
5	5	10	15	20	25
4	4	8	12	16	20
3	3	6	9	12	15
2	2	4	6	8	10
1	1	2	3	4	5

Severity Rating

Definitions:

A Hazard is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone.

Each Hazard will be given a number to define its **Severity Rating**.

Risk is the chance or probability that a person will be harmed or experience an adverse health effect if exposed to a hazard.

Each Risk will be given a number to define its **Likelihood Rating.**

The two numbers (Severity Rating and Likelihood Rating) are then multiplied to give a Risk Rating Score.

Likelihood Rating (L)		
5	1/10	Probable
4	1/100	Likely
3	1/1000	Possible
2	1/10,000	Unlikely
1	1/1,000,000	Extremely Unlikely

Hazard Potential (HP)	
5	Major injury, ill health or death to more than one person
4	Serious injury or ill health, possible fatality 1 person
3	Injury or ill health, requiring hospital treatment with long term effects
2	Injury or ill health, requiring 1st aid or hospital treatment, expected full recovery
1	Injury or illness, no treatment or possibly requiring first aid

Risk Rating (R)		
1-4	Low Risk	Acceptable, continue to monitor and implement current control measures
6-12	Medium Risk	Aim to introduce additional control measures to reduce the risk as far as reasonably practicable
15-2	High Risk	STOP Work! Aim to eliminate the hazards arising from this activity and or control any remaining risks to reduce them as far as reasonably practicable.

20. Demolition Risk Assessment

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Contract (and Subcontractor's) Employees *Risk of accident due to unfamiliarity with site hazards*	4	4	16	All persons on site to be recruited based on task competence and safety awareness. **CCDO CSCS CPCS NPORS Cards mandatory for all site personnel** All site personnel to be given an induction, prior to task commencement, by the EDR site Supervisor, on the site rules and safe working procedures to be followed. Information for site personnel to be updated on site hazards via toolbox talks. Daily Task Briefings. All persons must work to the agreed safe system of work always. Sub-contracted companies to provide method statements for any tasks carrying a significant risk. The EDR site Supervisor/Supervisor to agree the planned method prior to task commencement. Contractors to work to the site rules, the Client's site rules and the agreed method statements always. Any alterations to agreed working methods only by approval from the EDR site Supervisor.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Site Visitors *Risk of accident due to unfamiliarity with site hazards*	4	4	16	To be accompanied ALWAYS and complying with the required personal protective equipment. Visitors shall be given an induction on the sites rules and emergency procedures.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Unauthorised Trespassers *Risk of accident due to unfamiliarity with site hazards*	2	4	8	Unauthorised access to hazardous areas to be prevented by barriers at site entrance and warning signs etc. Doors and openings into the working areas to be secured outside working hours. Materials to be stored securely within the fenced compound area, to discourage malevolent trespass.	1	4	4

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Working Around Other Contractors / Employees / Third Parties *Risk of severe damage/injury to/by other contractors and/or their plant and equipment*	4	5	20	Effective pre-planning and phasing of work tasks will be undertaken to avoid risk conflicts with any other contractors. The EDR site Supervisor will ensure that adequate warning signs and segregation arrangements are made to keep third parties away from the working areas. An extended access area at the site entrance shall be formed using heras fencing. The fencing shall be placed inbound of the site entrance to allow. Vehicles servicing site to wait without impeding the public access requirements located adjacent to the site entrance. In the event of any other contractor, employee or third party creating a hazardous situation for site employees and contractors, work should immediately cease, and the EDR site Supervisor be informed, so that he can take the appropriate action to remove or minimise the hazard. Contract personnel should not perform any task for a third party, unless authorised by their Supervisor or supervisor. **All persons should note that in any doubt as to whether their work presents a risk to third parties or that they feel that a third party's activity are putting them at risk, they must stop work immediately and consult the EDR site Supervisor/Supervisor.**	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Site Tidiness *Risk of Fire, Slips, Trips and Fall Injuries, Musculoskeletal Injuries*	3	3	9	Always keep the work area and especially access ways and entrances/exits clear and free from all types of debris. Working materials and tools must be removed if the person using them leaves the job at any time. Care should be taken by all operatives and supervisors when planning each task to minimise the number of obstructions for both the operative performing the task and others who may be affected by that task. The EDR site Supervisors are to monitor on a regular basis. Any obstructions created by third parties should be reported to the EDR site Supervisor, who will arrange for their removal.	1	3	3

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Uncontrolled Collapse of Structures *Risk of Entrapment, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death.* *Risk of Damage to Structures, Plant and Machinery, Third Party Assets.*	3	5	15	Consideration shall be given to the following: - 1. The age of the structure 2. It's previous use 3. Type of construction 4. Proximity of nearby buildings and/or structures 5. The weight of removed materials or machinery on floors above ground level The method statement for the demolition shall detail the sequence required to prevent accidental collapse of the structure. All demolition works undertaken shall follow the principals of BS6187 2011 Code of practice Full and partial demolition.	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Falling Materials *Risk of Entrapment, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Cuts and Bruises, Death to Both Site Personnel and the Public.* *Risk of Damage to Structures, Plant and Machinery, Third Party Assets.*	3	5	15	A safe system of work is one that keeps people as far as possible from the risks. Robust exclusion zones formed, clearly marked and with barriers or hoarding (if necessary). High reach machines shall be used when possible. Machine cabs shall be reinforced to help protect the drivers from any potential falling materials. Operational staff shall be trained and supervised.	1	5	5

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Working at Height *Risk of Falls from Height, Suspension Trauma, Death.*	2	4	8	The duty when managing work above ground or floor level is to reduce the risks of working at height to the lowest practicable level. This extends to the following areas: - 1. Eradicating or minimising risks of working at height (both during construction and for future maintenance tasks) by the inclusion of safe access in the original design of structures or installed equipment. This may result in the location of items at floor level rather than at height, should they require frequent access. 2. Designing the programme of work and tasks to be performed, such as to reduce the risk from work at height to the safest practicable level. 3. Eradicating or reducing the risks for persons accessing areas at height to the lowest practicable level, by specifying aids to assist with the securing of temporary access equipment. 4. Reducing the actual heights of the levels requiring to be accessed to a minimum, through original design and by choice of work equipment. 5. Minimising the numbers of people undertaking high level work to the lowest practicable safe level, and minimising the actual time spent at height. 6. Using the hierarchy of control approach to risk assessment, to assess the risks and to select the safest practicable means for accessing any required task at high level. 7. Undertaking specific risks assessments where any special considerations apply for working above floor level 8. Formulating safe systems of work for undertaking all high-level tasks, and ensuring that the appropriate personnel are adequately trained, equipped and competent to undertake those tasks. EDR shall seek to avoid high level working, wherever possible. If work at height cannot be avoided, then a rigid barrier edge protection around all edges of areas where persons could fall any significant distance (including temporary access platforms) should be the priority measure. Toe boards must be provided on work platforms, to contain work equipment and materials. Warning signs and barriers must be positioned at ground level below working areas. The EDR site Supervisor must ensure that barriers and warning signs at base level are maintained always. Please refer to Work at Height Regulations 2005, INDG401 Working at Height – a brief guide and HSG33 health and safety in roof work.	1	4	4

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Tower Scaffolds *Risk of Falls from Height, Scaffold Collapse, Falling Objects, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death.*	3	3	9	Mobile towers should only be erected by suitably competent, trained persons (PASMA). Likewise, inspections should only be carried out by those trained in the regulations, safe construction and codes of practice involved in tower erection. An internal inspection pit is located within building 1. The location shall be briefed to all operatives. After a tower has been erected, the following checks should be made before it is used: 1. Check that it is vertical and square and that the horizontal braces and platforms are level. 2. Check outriggers or stabilisers are correctly positioned and secured. 3. Check that all baseplates or castor wheels are fully in contact with the ground, including those on stabilisers or outriggers. All castors should be properly locked. 4. Check that all the spigot and socket joint locks holding the frames together are secured. 5. Check that all the bracing members have been located exactly in accordance with the instructions in the supplier's manual. 6. Check that all guardrails and toe boards are in position as required. 7. Check that all access stairways and ladders are in position and are firmly located. 8. Check that the base to height of platform ratio does not exceed 1.3 when working externally; or at a ratio of 1:3.5 when working internally. During use, the tower should be kept in good order. A competent person should inspect the tower regularly to see that the structure has not been altered in any way. Should parts become lost or damaged, they must be replaced before the tower is used again. Any mobile tower that is erected for more than a week should undergo a formal weekly inspection by a competent person, with the results entered in the scaffold register. **N.B. Mobile tower scaffolds must not be used on any upper floor, unless edge protection is in place that will prevent the wheels from going over the edge of the floor.**	1	3	3

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
MEWP **Hydraulic Access Platform** **(Single Boom / Scissor Lift or Cherry Pickers)** *Risk of Falls from Height, Entrapment, Crush Injuries, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death, Equipment Failure or Instability,*	3	4	12	Operatives should be trained (IPAF, PAL) and competent for the use of any mobile access equipment with copies of training certificates held on site. An internal inspection pit is located within building 1. The location shall be briefed to all operatives. MEWPS shall not be operated above the pit or impose any load on the timber deck planks covering the inspection pit. Plant and machinery statutory test and examination certificates to be held on site. This includes hand-over and weekly inspections to verify scaffolding as safe for use. Safe working load should be marked on the equipment and never exceeded during operation. Ensure working platform is suitably guarded with rails and perimeter toe board to prevent falls from height and falling objects. Always secure surrounding area, to prevent persons being hit by any falling objects. Operatives should only access working platform when lift platform is fully lowered. Always lower work platform fully before moving the platform to another location. Suitable barriers and warning signs to be erected to keep other contractors or third parties away from the risk of falling objects. If working over an access route, ensure that third parties are protected e.g. by a covered walkway. Ensure that third parties are clear of the working area at base, to avoid trapping in boom mechanism. Keep equipment on firm solid ground and away from unprotected edges on floor. If necessary, use lifts fitted with stabilisers to ensure greater stability. **Harnesses, attached to the lift basket or other load bearing structure at, should be worn always when working from single-boom mobile elevated platforms.** A suitable method for rescue of the suspended casualty should be pre-determined prior to use, depending on the work location (e.g. tower, ladder, other M.E.W.P. etc.) Do not locate in doorways etc. where other vehicles or pedestrians require access. **Pre-use Checks.** Prior to any operative entering the man-riding basket of the MEWP it shall be operated using the ground controls to ensure that they work. An operative who is trained and authorised to operate the cherry picker shall be deployed at ground level in case of an emergency arising and the ground controls require to be operated.	1	4	4

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Podium Steps *Risk of Falls from Height, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Tower Collapse, Falling Objects.*	3	3	9	Podiums should only be erected by suitably competent persons who have had training to erect them. Users should be aware of the dangers of working at height and from instability caused by over-reaching outside the work platform. After a podium has been erected, the following checks should be made before it is used: 1. Check that it is vertical and square, and platforms are level. 2. Check that all castor wheels are fully in contact with the ground. All castors should be properly locked. 3. Check that all the joints holding the frames together are secured. 4. Check that all guardrails and toe boards are in position as required. 5. Check that all access stairways are firmly located. Should any parts become lost or damaged, they must be replaced before the podium is used again. N.B. Podiums must only be used as a work platform if 1. They are not placed in a situation where they block access for others. 2. The equipment is fully built with a barriered platform and toe board and the platform is fully enclosed and secured before work starts. 3. The operative remains within the work platform enclosure and does not attempt to over-reach or stretch outside the confines of the platform which could result in instability. 4. The wheel locks are properly secured	1	3	3

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Ladders and Steps *Risk of Falls from Height, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death, Collapse, Falling Objects,*	2	4	8	NOT TO BE USED ON SITE	1	1	1
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Manual Handling *Risk of Strains, Musculoskeletal Injuries.*	3	3	9	Main risks are in the lifting of materials up and down from access equipment, manual handling at height and when working in tight areas such as roof spaces and pits. Ensure that access ways are clear, so that persons moving heavy objects cannot trip or fall. When lifting or moving materials, use mechanical means wherever practicable. Trolleys or barrows should be used whenever possible to move loads through the building. When lifting and depositing loads, ensure that the load is manageable and if necessary ask for help if load is heavy and bulky. Avoid individuals lifting any load heavier than 25kg, or large or bulky items, especially where the load is handled away from the body. Larger loads should be broken down into smaller unit sizes and weights wherever practicable, and moved mechanically, by employing trolleys or by ensuring several suitable persons to share the task. Where unloading or loading a distance from the work areas, fork-lift truck assistance (depending on the item(s) involved) should be used for all heavy and sizeable loads. N.B. Especially avoid the manual handling of heavy loads up and down access stairways, ladders and steps. Increased risk of strain due to lack of control over the load and possible falling persons or objects. When carrying out manual handling work, remember the acronym **T.I.L.E;** **T** = TASK – does the task involve twisting, stooping, bending, pushing, pulling, positioning the load, sudden movement, not enough rest or recovery periods, team handling or seated work. **I** = INDIVIDUAL – is the person disabled or suffering health problems. **L** = LOAD – is the load heavy, difficult to grip, too big, sharp, hot, cold or the contents likely to move. **E** = ENVIRONMENT – within the environment is there or are there space constraints, uneven flooring/ground, slippery flooring/ground, unstable flooring/ground, a difference in floor levels or are the conditions hot/cold or humid.	1	3	3

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Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Asbestos Material **(Found in ceilings, insulation tiles, panels, lagging etc.)** **Crocidolite (blue)** **Amosite (brown)** **Chrysotile (white)** *Serious risks to health, Respiratory Problems, Mesothelioma, Asbestos Related Lung Cancer, Asbestosis, Non-Malignant Pleural Disease.*	4	4	16	An intrusive refurbishment pre-demolition survey will be been undertaken for the parts of the existing structures that will be affected by the work of this contract**.** Any identified licensed asbestos material that could be disturbed by the project, will be removed under a separate contract prior to start, by a licensed contractor. However, even after an intrusive survey, there remains a chance of some hidden ACMs being uncovered. EDR operatives are trained to category B non-licensed asbestos works. Contractors must remain vigilant when breaking down or abrading existing structures. If any suspect material is discovered, then the Supervisor must be alerted immediately, and arrangements made to have the material identified and, if found to be an ACM, removed, before any further work takes place in the area. The EDR site Supervisor shall use the Asbestos R&D Survey to mark up the identified asbestos materials. The EDR site Supervisor shall use red marker paint to mark up the licensed asbestos materials, yellow marker paint to mark up the non-licensed asbestos materials and green marker paint to mark up the NADIS (No Asbestos Detected in Sample). **Unlicensed contractors are not to disturb licensed asbestos material under any circumstances.** If a material thought to be asbestos is found during normal contract work, work must cease until one of the following has been achieved: - 1. The asbestos is removed using controlled stripping techniques by a licensed contractor and the area certified as clear of asbestos. or 2. The material is encapsulated by a licensed contractor and the area certified as safe for contractors to work in without having exposure to asbestos. or 3. The material thought to be asbestos is verified as non-asbestos by proper analysis. In such cases it may still be necessary to take additional precautions such as respiratory, body and eye protection as determined by the COSHH risk assessment for that material. or 4. If the material is verified as asbestos and is in good condition and can remain undisturbed, a safe working method can be devised whereby the contractor does not need to encounter or disturb the material. In such cases there must be a clear marking of the asbestos material and a thorough briefing of asbestos hazards and the safe working methods to be used to the operatives. or 5. If the material is low level asbestos and outside the licensing regulations, it can be worked on using an approved method. If so, a prescribed method of working as per HSE guidance (HSG 210) will be used to work with the material. Ref: HSE Guidance “Asbestos Essentials: Task Manual	1	4	4

				Handling asbestos cement products exposure to fibres, may cause Asbestosis, Mesothelioma and Death. 1. A competent person carries out an assessment of the works and prepares a suitable plan of work incorporating the most appropriate work methods. 2. All operatives have received adequate relevant asbestos training. 3. Sheets removed whole where possible. No power tools to be used to cut. 4. Asbestos cement materials are wetted / sprayed with suitable fibre suppressant prior to removal. 5. Adequate on-site supervision provided. 6. PPE to include orinasal respirators (EN 149 FFP3); boiler suit-type overalls to be laundered by a specialist firm or disposable overalls to be disposed of as asbestos waste. 7. Air monitoring shall be undertaken during the removal works by an independent analyst. 8. Personal monitoring shall also be undertaken if deemed necessary. All asbestos waste is double-bagged or wrapped in 1000-gauge polythene and placed into suitable sealed and labelled containers, e.g. lockable skips.			
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Substances Hazardous to Health *Risk of Burns, Inhalation, Ingestion, Blindness, Respiratory Problems, Unconsciousness, Organ Failure, Death*	4	4	16	COSHH assessments will be issued on all substances used on site. COSHH assessments may be required from client if the client is providing substance for our use. All operatives will receive induction on harmful substances and dust. Copies of COSHH assessments for fuels, hydraulic oils and lubricants will be held in the site file. Priority should be given to using substances and materials which are non-hazardous and environmentally friendly wherever possible. The EDR site Supervisor to review all COSHH assessments on an on-going basis. These will be contained in the Contractor's COSHH section of the site file. All COSHH substances to be stored in locked storage areas. No unauthorised person to use a hazardous substance. All persons will be given required induction training before using hazardous substances. PPE to be worn as directed in individual COSHH assessments. COSHH assessments must be provided **by all contracting organisations** to allow a proper risk analysis to be undertaken and proper precautions undertaken. Hazardous items found on site do not require a COSHH assessment as we are not using them. The found items shall be stored in a quarantine area. The quarantine area shall be made up of Heras fencing c/w safety and warning signs and if necessary a bund shall be formed. Items shall only be moved if it is safe to do so. The items shall be removed from site by specialist hazardous waste contractors. Items found on site but not limited to, could include: - 1. Gas cylinders 2. Chemicals 3. Tins of paint 4. Drums of oil/fuel	2	4	8

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Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Strip-out and Dismantling Operations *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls, Strains and Sprains, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Cuts, Puncture Wounds, Respiratory Problems, Blindness, Damage to Hearing, Industrial Diseases, Health Problems Resulting in Early Death.*	4	4	16	A detailed safe working method statement will be in place and will be understood by all, prior to any dismantling work. The method will minimise the risks to persons, by as far is as practicable: - 1. Ensuring that only the minimum number of people are involved in the work, as little work as is possible is undertaken within the structures being demolished / dismantled, and that mechanical means are used whenever possible. 2. Taking steps to prevent non-essential personnel and third parties from entering the area. 3. Ensuring that no unplanned collapse of materials occurs. Structural engineering designs may be required detailing sequences of works. Floor loading calculations, split lines, temporary works Throughout all demolition and dismantling operations, operatives undertaking the work should: - 4. Ensure that service isolation procedures have been carried out prior to commencement. 5. Wear head protection while stripping-out. Safety glasses and cut 5 gloves should be also worn when removing sharp objects such as glass or suspended ceiling grids. 6. When dismantling large or heavy objects, such as roof beams or partitions, ensure that sufficient persons are allocated to the task to prevent excess strain when manual handling and potential falls onto others. 7. Ensure that there is always an access through the site kept clear of debris and waste. 8. Remove waste on a frequent basis from the site to the skip, to prevent tripping and fire hazards. 9. Ensure that non-essential personnel are kept away from dismantling operations. When working at height, there should be warnings and barriers at the base. 10. Sufficient lighting shall be available to illuminate the working area. 11. Dust control shall be used where applicable during the works. 12. The working area shall be well ventilated by the opening of doors and windows.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Contaminated Surfaces *Risk of Disease, Respiratory Problems, Blindness, Nausea, Unconsciousness, Death.*	3	4	12	An intrusive/pre-demolition asbestos survey will be carried for the areas affected by the work of this project, and the Register will be made available and kept by the Supervisor for anyone to review at any time. The presence of any further hidden asbestos material is extremely unlikely. However, should anyone find material that they may suspect of containing asbestos, work must stop immediately, and the Principal Contractor must inform the Supervisor so that the material can be positively identified, and appropriate action taken as necessary? However, some degree of contamination will exist in any existing premises. The pre-construction info shall be reviewed to help identify any areas of contamination. These could cause health problems, if there is inadequate protection against exposure. To overcome the harmful effects of any contaminants on existing surfaces, the following should apply: - 1. Minimise contact between humans and contaminated area. 2. Use mechanical means where possible to work on and move contaminated surfaces. 3. Use PPE to protect operatives, including protective overalls and gloves. 4. Thorough washing and cleaning procedures should be followed for humans, equipment and plant. See Guidance booklet HS (G) 66 for details.	1	4	4

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Dust *Risk of Respiratory Problems, Skin Conditions, Vision Deficiencies, Nasal Damage, Asthma, Silicosis, Asbestosis, Mesothelioma, Lung Cancer, Pneumoconiosis, Premature Death.*	3	3	9	Some dust may be created during works. Where this occurs, contractors must ensure that the dust is suppressed at source wherever practicable by employing liquid suppression on cutting tools, and sheeting protection is provided to protect other contractors and third parties from the effects of dust on site. All operatives exposed to dust must wear appropriate overalls, gloves, RPE and eye protection. Background dust monitoring shall be undertaken if required upon assessment.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Waste Removal *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Fire, Gases, Disease.*	4	3	12	Waste removal from site will be strictly controlled. All movement of waste from site will be recorded. All waste will be transferred to an appropriate facility Waste will be recycled where possible. As works progress waste will be separated in to different streams All waste on site will be stored to prevent spread either by placing it directly into containers or creating a stock pile area fully enclosed by heras fencing with debris netting attached.	1	3	3

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<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Hazard</th><th colspan="3">Initial Risk</th><th rowspan="2">Control Measure</th><th colspan="3">Residual Risk</th></tr>
<tr><th>L</th><th>HP</th><th>R</th><th>L</th><th>HP</th><th>R</th></tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and Equipment
Risk of Musculoskeletal Injuries, Crush Injuries, Death.
Damage to Plant, Equipment or Structures.
Whole Body Vibration</td>
<td>4</td><td>5</td><td>20</td>
<td>Operatives should be trained and competent for the use of any specialised tools or equipment with copies of training certificates held on site. This includes Mobile Access equipment and site plant as well as hand-held work equipment.
Plant and machinery statutory test and examination certificates to be held on site. This includes hand over and weekly inspections to verify scaffolding as safe for use.
Weekly inspection registers must be maintained by the Contract/Site Supervisor.
Machine operatives shall carry out routine checks at the start of every shift prior to use, any faults or defects shall be reported immediately.
Whole body vibration values have been reviewed from the plant manufactures. The acceleration to which the operators arm will be exposed is lower than 2.5mm/s². The acceleration to which the operator’s entire body will be exposed is lower than 0.5mm/s². These EAV value have been calculated using the HSE calculators.

HSE Health & Safety Executive — HAND-ARM VIBRATION EXPOSURE CALCULATOR Version 4.3 January 2014
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Tool or process name</th><th rowspan="2">Vibration magnitude m/s² r.m.s.</th><th rowspan="2">Exposure points per hour</th><th colspan="2">Time to reach EAV 2.5 m/s² A(8)</th><th colspan="2">Time to reach ELV 5 m/s² A(8)</th><th colspan="2">Exposure duration</th><th rowspan="2">Partial exposure m/s² A(8)</th><th rowspan="2">Partial exposure points</th></tr>
<tr><th>hours</th><th>minutes</th><th>hours</th><th>minutes</th><th>hours</th><th>minutes</th></tr>
<tr><td>D-rig operations</td><td>2.5</td><td>13</td><td>8</td><td></td><td>>24</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

HSE Health & Safety Executive — Whole-Body Vibration Calculator
Daily Vibration Exposure A(8)
Daily exposures, A(8) | Daily exposures, points | Time to EAV/ELV | Points per hour
☐ K-factor included in input values
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2"></th><th rowspan="2">Operation description</th><th colspan="3">Measured or estimated vibration magnitude</th><th rowspan="2">Highest Axis</th><th colspan="2">Time (hh:mm) to reach</th></tr>
<tr><th>a_w x-axis m/s²</th><th>a_w y-axis m/s²</th><th>a_w z-axis m/s²</th><th>EAV 0.5 m/s² A(8)</th><th>ELV 1.15 m/s² A(8)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>D-rig operations</td><td></td><td></td><td>0.5</td><td>z</td><td>8:00</td><td>>24hrs</td></tr>
</table>

When any high-risk operations are carried out with site plant, clear segregation should take place and access routes should either be avoided or diverted.
Operatives working beside plant should be essential personnel only and wear high visibility clothing always
Exclusion zones shall be created to segregate the various activities on site.</td>
<td>1</td><td>5</td><td>5</td>
</tr>
</table>

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<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Hazard</th><th colspan="3">Initial Risk</th><th rowspan="2">Control Measure</th><th colspan="3">Residual Risk</th></tr>
<tr><th>L</th><th>HP</th><th>R</th><th>L</th><th>HP</th><th>R</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hot Work -Welding / Burning Operations
Risk of Burns, Carcinogenic Fumes, Arc Eye.
Risk of Oxygen Enrichment, Fire, Explosion, Damage to Equipment and Structures.</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>9</td><td>Prior to the use of oxy/propane burning/cutting equipment a leak detection test shall be performed. Any faulty/damaged equipment shall be repaired or replaced prior to the work commencing. If any equipment has been repaired or replaced, then the leak detection test shall be repeated.
Only a purpose bought leak detection spray shall be used to carry out a leak detection test, soapy water is not to be used.
PTFE tape shall not be used to repair any leaks on oxygen cylinders or equipment as it is combustible.
Oxy Propane cylinders must be protected and kept clean always.
When connecting a bottle to the equipment, the operator must ensure that the correct regulator is fitted and is in good condition with undamaged threads and no grease applied. Hoses at the point of connection should be armoured. Connections must be clean and secured by crimped fittings. Gas bottles should be used only in a secure upright position with a FLASH BACK ARRESTOR.
At locations where, hot work is to be undertaken, the fire risks must be assessed, and the work carried out in accordance with: -
1. The Principal Contractor's requirements and any site rules or procedures
2. Any permit to work requirements applying to the location including any firefighting controls (extinguishers)
3. The requirements of the Code of Practice on the Prevention of Fire on Construction Sites, issued by the Loss Prevention Council.
When using oxy propane torches, the following precautions must be observed: -
1. A suitable portable 2-gallon (or metric equivalent) water or CO2 fire extinguisher should be available for immediate use or a charged hose.
2. Torches are to be lit for as short a time as possible before use and extinguished immediately after use.
3. No lighted torches must be left unattended.

A thorough examination of the hot working area must be made for 60 minutes after conclusion of each period of work and recorded in a fire watch register.
The operative deployed to carry out the fire watch is to remain in place until the 60 minutes is up or they are substituted.
When leaving the job site, cylinders must be isolated at the valve and returned to the storage area.
The fire watch operative is to strictly observe the hot works area for the allotted time. The operative can be replaced at any time by another operative if a small briefing is given, and the allotted time is carried out.</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr>
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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Site Traffic, Including Deliveries and Collections *Risk of Entrapment, Crush Injuries, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death.* *Risk of Traffic Obstruction, Collision, Damage to Plant, Equipment and Structures.*	4	4	16	The EDR site Supervisor will create a Site Traffic Management Plan to avoid access conflicts and unnecessary manoeuvring on site. This shall be including in the site inductions and/or briefings. The plan shall be displayed in the site welfare/office. The site remains operational 24/7. The client shall be continually informed about the imminent requirements of access. The client has indicated specified operations which require the use of the roads can be accommodated if discussed and planned. All large vehicles are to be planned and to be guided in and out of site and manoeuvred on site by a banksman. Banksman to wear a high visibility vest/jacket. Where possible, audible and visual signals should be used for reversing. Parking for private contractor's vehicles only in recognised allocated vehicle parking areas. No parking or waiting on the driveway into the site. Drivers must take care when other vehicles and pedestrians are in any area through which they are moving. Traffic routes for plant operating both outside and within the building should be kept apart from pedestrian routes and working areas as much as possible. Clear signs and high visibility segregation (cones, bollards, tape on fencing etc.) should be used, to route third parties away from contract areas. Where access routes are shared with the Client, discussion must take place with the Client and procedures instigated to ensure that the Client's traffic and staff involved in (off-loading are not put at risk from construction traffic.	1	4	4
Hazard	**Initial Risk**			**Control Measure**	**Residual Risk**		
	L	**HP**	**R**		**L**	**HP**	**R**
Noise *Risk of Temporary and Permanent Hearing Loss, Tinnitus.*	3	3	9	All noisy operations should be carried out when third parties are removed to a safe area, away from exposure over the first action level of 80dB(A). Operatives working with noisy equipment such as abrasive discs, road saws and breakers should wear hearing protection as indicated by warning symbols on the plant instruction panel. EDR to perform noise assessments on plant operations to determine hearing protection requirements. EDR will make hearing protection available to all near of noise levels greater than 80dB(A).	1	3	3

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
High Vibration levels *Risk of Hand Arm Vibration, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.*	3	3	9	Tools will be purchased or hired based on priority given to equipment giving off the lowest practicable vibration levels to the user. The manufacturer's data and guidance should be obtained to assess the vibration level, and usage should be in line with this guidance. Only trained and appointed persons to use specialist equipment such as hand-held compactors, breakers or rotating still-saws. Persons to be risk assessed and anyone suffering from arthritis, or with a previous history of upper limb disorders, should not be authorised to use this type of equipment. Full hearing and eye protection are to be worn, plus respirators if dust is created. Minimise usage to prevent risks from hand-arm vibration. The work shall be shared between operatives wherever possible to ensure minimal user time if vibratory tools and equipment. The EDR site Supervisor shall use the HAVS calculator on the HSE website to determine usage times for operatives when using vibratory tools and equipment. The limits shall be communicated to all operatives involved in the works.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Portable Power Tools, Supply Cables, Generators etc. *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Hand Arm Vibration, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Puncture Wounds, Electrocution, Burns, Respiratory Problems from Dust.* *Fire.*	2	3	6	Records to be established and regular inspections every 3 months carried out by competent person to ensure portable electrical equipment remains in good condition. 110-volt equipment to be used, supplied via a transformer, centre-tapped to earth. Alternatively, use battery-powered equipment as a safer option. 240-volt supply connection should not be used except with consent of Supervisor or Site Supervisor. Any power tools requiring higher voltages may only be used with the permission of the Principal Contractor. In such cases RCDs must be fitted. Cables are to be hung off the ground wherever possible to prevent trip hazards. If they cannot be hung of the ground, then they shall be placed as close to the walls or covered by necessary means to prevent trip hazards.	1	3	3

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Hand-held breakers *Risk of Hand Arm Vibration, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Damage to Hearing, Eye Injuries from Flying Fragments, Respiratory Problems from Dust.*	2	3	6	Only trained and appointed persons to use specialist equipment such as breakers or cutting saws. Full hearing and eye protection to be worn, plus respirators if dust is created. Minimise usage to prevent risks from hand-arm vibration. Water-fed dust suppression to be fitted to concrete –cutters, to minimise dust emissions at source. The HAVs value of the selected equipment shall be established from the published data which shall dictate the operators trigger time. Calculations shall be made using the HAVs calculator on the HSE website and the relevant user times shall be briefed to operatives and recorded on the daily task briefing and recorded on a HAVs register.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Abrasive Wheels *Risk of Hand Arm Vibration, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome, Damage to Hearing, Eye Injuries from Flying Fragments, Respiratory Problems from Dust.* *Fire.*	3	3	9	Only trained and appointed persons can change abrasive wheels (appointments made and listed in a register). Check wheel compatibility with machine before each use. Maximum Operating Speed of the wheel must exceed the operating speed of the machine. The make-up of the wheel must be appropriate to the task for which it is being used. Newly mounted wheels to be run for 1 minute, once mounted, pointing away from other operatives and with the guard fully in place. Guards are to be fitted always during use. Eye and hearing protection to be worn, plus respirators when dry cutting.	1	3	3

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Hand Tools *Risk of Musculoskeletal Injuries, Eye Injuries, Damage to Hearing, Slips, Trips and Falls, Cuts, Puncture Wounds, Respiratory Problems from Dust.*	3	5	15	1. Wherever possible use mechanical means to replace manual handling of tools, equipment or demolition arising. 2. Ensure that the tool is correct for the job. 3. Ensure that the tool is in good order and suitably sharp. 4. Ensure that the operative is instructed how to use the tool safely. 5. Ensure that lighting is sufficient. 6. Ensure that the access is safe with any working platform compliant with Work at Height Regulations 2005. All leading edges must be guarded with double rails and toe boards to comply with Work at Height Regulations 2005. 7. Ensure that the operatives be trained in site safety. Work should be scheduled/phased. 8. PPE appropriate to the task is issued and used, e.g. hard hats, safety footwear, impact resistant goggles, ear defenders, dust masks and gloves. 9. Operatives are to be trained in the safe use of hand tools. 10. Any operative caught misusing hand tools, putting themselves or others in danger shall be issued with a non-conformance.	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Work on Existing Electrical Systems *Risk of Electrocution, Burns, Death.*	3	4	12	Any essential live cables that cannot be isolated must be identified by signs and warning tape. A permit to work is to be used to ensure that the 240v mains supply is disconnected before work commences on any dismantling of existing structures. A competent electrician will transform the supply from the mains to a temporary 110v supply and will not reconnect the 240v supply until all remedial work has been completed. Prior to disconnecting the supply to any area, liaison will take place with the Client's engineers to ensure that disconnection does not affect the Client's process requirements. The electrical contractor carrying out the work of disconnecting and re-connecting mains supply will have sole access to the source of supply during the contract period. If live working is undertaken, it must only be undertaken where it is essential that the supply is not isolated (e.g. when commissioning the system or items of electrical equipment). No working alone should be allowed when live working is undertaken. No other persons to be allowed access to the electrical supply. All live services are to be clearly identified and briefed to all operatives involved in the works.	1	4	4

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Water *Risk of Flooding, Contact with Electricity, Effect on Ground Conditions.* *Risk of Skin Conditions.*	2	2	4	The existing supply may be used if connected. The supply shall be turned off when not in use. Leaks to hoses are to be repaired or the hose is to be replaced. Wet floors shall have warning signs placed on them informing persons of a potential slippery surface.	1	2	2

Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Overhead Cables *Risk of Electrocution, Burns, Death* *Risk of Fire, Loss of Power to Sensitive Receptors.*	3	5	15	Overhead cables to be identified and marked out with warning signage. All machine drivers will be briefed on the overhead cable positions. If required goal posts shall be erected to determine heights GS6 Avoidance of Danger from Overhead Electric Cables shall be referred to for guidance.	1	5	5

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Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Basements/Cellars/Voids *Risk of Falling from Height Resulting in Musculoskeletal Injuries, Death.* *Risk of Plant Inadvertently Accessing the Basement/Cellar/Voids Causing Damage to Plant and Endangering the Plant Operator.*	3	5	15	Wherever and whenever possible Pre-construction information shall be obtained and reviewed prior to the works commencing and any basements/cellars/voids shall be identified, and a safe system of work formed to accommodate such areas. The site shall be visited by members of the EDR operational team prior to the works commencing who shall also identify if any basements/cellars/voids are situated on site. Again, a safe system of work shall be formed from this information. If basements/cellars are exposed during the works, then they shall be fenced off using Heras temporary fencing and safety and warning signs shall be posted to the fencing. If possible, any basements/cellars/voids shall be backfilled with site won materials or the sides shall be battered back. No basements/cellars/voids shall be left un-protected overnight.	1	5	5

Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Ecological Issues *Birds, Mammals, Vermin, Reptiles, Insects, Amphibians and Plants.* *Risk of Skin Conditions, Burns, Stings, Bites, Disease.*	3	4	12	Significant plants to avoid contact with are Giant Hogweed (Skin Burns) and Japanese Knotweed (Spreads and difficult to control) due to damage these plants can cause – identify and fence off the area. Avoid contact with mammals, reptiles, insects and amphibians due to the risk of anaphylactic shock (if stung or bitten) and prevent the spread of disease (weils, ringworm, cryptosporidiosis and lyme disease to name a few). Firstly, avoid direct contact and ensure good personal hygiene. No eating, drinking or smoking on site other than in identified areas. Wash hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilets.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Poor Light *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls, Musculoskeletal Injuries, Cuts and Bruises, Eye Strain Headaches.*	3	4	12	Poor lighting does not only mean too little but also too much. Too much light is as dangerous as too little as too much light can 'dazzle' causing you to close your eyes thus not being able to see properly. Poor lighting means you are unable to notice hazards and properly assess risks. Task lighting should be used to illuminate indoor or night time working areas. Head torches/cap lamps can be worn also to aid in the illumination of the working area. Safety sunglasses or safety glasses with anti-glare (conforming to EN166 and EN170) can be worn to help with too much light i.e. strong sunlight.	1	4	4

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Hazard	Initial Risk			Control Measure	Residual Risk		
	L	HP	R		L	HP	R
Pigeon Faeces *Risk of Psittacosis, Salmonella, Respiratory Problems.*	4	4	16	Workers with a weakened immune system should not directly do tasks involving bird droppings. Follow good basic hygiene including regular hand-washing and avoiding hand to mouth/eye etc. contact. Take breaks (food and drink, rest, smoking and toilet) away from the working area. The bird droppings shall be dampened down using a garden type sprayer or watering can. The waste shall then be placed into suitable polythene bags using shovels, tied shut and placed into suitable waste containers for removal from site. Operatives are to wear disposable overalls, safety wellingtons, goggles, gloves (rubber preferably) and their face fitted Sundstrom half mask.	1	4	4

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Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Ground Conditions *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls on Uneven/Soft/Wet/Inclines Surfaces. Risk of Machinery Stuck in Wet Boggy Ground.*	3	3	9	The EDR site Supervisor and all plant operatives shall inspect the ground conditions prior to the work commencing. This shall then be done continually each day and during the works. Any changes in ground conditions shall be reported to the EDR site Supervisor. Pedestrian transit routes shall be segregated from vehicle transit routes using temporary fencing wherever possible.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Weather Conditions *Risk of Slips, Trips and Falls in Freezing Conditions, Sun Burn, Reduced Vision in Heavy Rain, Snow and Bright Sunlight. Falls from Height and Flyable Materials in Strong Winds.* *Risk of Hypothermia and Hyperthermia*	3	3	9	In hot and sunny conditions, it is advisable that operatives wear long sleeved clothing to prevent the risk of being sun burnt. Operatives shall be allowed to take regular drink breaks during hot and sunny conditions especially persons that are carrying out labour intensive works to combat the risks of dehydration and ailments such as heat stroke. Safety sunglasses or safety glasses with anti-glare (conforming to EN166 and EN170) can be worn to help with too much light i.e. strong sunlight. In freezing conditions, grit or salt should be spread to walkways to prevent the potential risk of slips. Operatives should wear extra layers to combat cold conditions as if they get too warm then they can remove layers. Beanie hats are not allowed to be worn under hard hats, EDR provide the warm head gear that is suitable for the hard hats they provide. During windy conditions the EDR site Supervisor shall measure wind speeds using their anemometer, especially when working at height. The measurements shall be recorded onto their daily diaries. All operational staff and visitors are to wear hi-vis clothing so that they can be more easily seen during poor weather conditions such as heavy rain or snow.	1	3	3

Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Aggressive & Violent Behaviour *Risk of Stress, Injury and Harm to the Victim.*	2	4	8	Any aggressive and violent behaviour shall be reported to the EDR site Supervisor by the person on the receiving end of the threat and/or by any witnesses. Operatives not involved in the altercation should try to diffuse the situation without putting themselves in potential harm.	1	4	4

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Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Drugs and Alcohol Abuse *Higher Risk of Accidents due to Slower Reactions, Hallucinations, Confusion,*	3	4	12	The EDR site Supervisor, to the best of their ability, is to look for tell-tale signs of operatives being under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Should the EDR site Supervisor feel that an operative may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs then they should speak to them privately about the matter. After discussion with the operative if they are not 100% satisfied then they are well within their rights to tell the operative to leave site. Should the EDR site Supervisor need any help or guidance with the matter then they should contact the EDR Health and Safety department. There are guidance documents on the HSE website that will help with identifying person that are under the influence of alcohol or drugs; 1. DRUG MISUSE AT WORK – a guide for employers. 2. DON'T MIX IT – a guide for employers on alcohol at work.	1	4	4
Hazard	**L**	**HP**	**R**	**Control Measure**	**L**	**HP**	**R**
Sharps (Hypodermic Needles) *Risk of Puncture Wounds, Cross Contamination, Irreversible Medical Conditions and/or Disease Leading to Death.*	3	5	15	Any building or structure shall be surveyed by the EDR operations department and by the EDR site Supervisor prior to putting men to work in the building or structure. If evidence is found of needles/sharps, then a safe system of work shall be formed to accommodate this. Operatives shall wear cut 5 gloves during the strip out/clean up works. They shall use shovels and brushes to pick up waste and place it into either wheel barrows or wheeled bins to remove them from the building. No operative shall use their hands to pick up waste materials.	1	5	5
Hazard	**L**	**HP**	**R**	**Control Measure**	**L**	**HP**	**R**
Lone Working *Risk of Being Alone in an Emergency Situation.*	2	4	8	Tasks that are being carried out shall be low risk. There shall be a means of summoning emergency assistance easily available e.g. mobile telephone, two-way radios, personal alarm. The whereabouts of operatives on site is to be monitored by the Site Supervisor or Foreman. Site Supervisors, Supervisors or Foreman shall check on lone workers periodically during the shift either in person or by phone/radio. If the lone working task is undertaken where no one else is present on the site then the lone worker shall inform, by phone, their Line Supervisor that they are about to begin their works and then when they have completed their works or shift. The Line Supervisor shall periodically check on the lone worker during the shift either by visiting the site or by phone. **Lone working should only be carried out as a last resort.**	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Fumes/Ventilation *Risk of Irritation to the Eyes and Respiratory Tract, Coughing, Chestiness, Breathlessness, Nausea, Dizziness, Unconsciousness. Long Term Exposure (20+ years) Could Increase the Chance of Lung Cancer.*	3	4	12	Engines are to be turned off when not in use. Doors and windows shall be opened where applicable to allow natural ventilation through the building. If plant is to be used indoors to carry out the works, then filters/scrubbers shall be fitted to the exhaust pipes. Regular maintenance shall be carried out so that plant does not produce blue or black smoke. The works should be rotated and shared where operatives are working near fumes from plant. Good hygiene should be followed prior to eating, drinking and smoking. The operator should wash their hands and face prior to eating, drinking, smoking and leaving work. Avoid skin contact with cold diesel fuel or hot diesel fuel, always wear suitable gloves when handling/dealing with diesel. As some last resort operatives should wear their face fitted Sundstrom half mask when working near fumes from plant.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
Lead *Risk of Headaches, Tiredness, Irritability, Constipation, Nausea, Stomach Pains, Anaemia, Loss of Weight, Kidney Damage, Nerve and Brain Damage, Infertility.*	3	4	12	Operatives are to have annual health surveillance; this is currently carried out by (PHC) Preventative Health Care on our behalf. Prior to any hot works being carried out an assessment of the painted surface shall be made and if required a sample shall be taken to a laboratory for analysis with regards to lead content. Background monitoring may also be considered dependant on the sample analysis.	1	4	4

Hazard	Initial Risk L	Initial Risk HP	Initial Risk R	Control Measure	Residual Risk L	Residual Risk HP	Residual Risk R
PCB's (Polychlorinated Biphenyls) *Risk of Chloracne.*	2	4	8	PCB's can enter your body by direct contact with your skin, by breathing in fumes, spray or droplets and by swallowing. Operatives to be trained in working with P.C. B's. Operatives working with or around P.C. B's are to wear an impervious boiler suit or overalls, suitable gloves, wellingtons, chemical resistant goggles or visor and a respirator. If PPE becomes contaminated with P.C. B's **DO NOT** take it home to wash it or send it to a laundry. They must be disposed of as P.C.B waste by a specialised waste contracting firm. All P.C. B's shall be treated this way. Where P.C. B's may be present, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke and ensure you wash thoroughly before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities. Any cuts or abrasions to your person need to be covered with dressings before you put on protective clothing.	1	2	2

Operative Acknowledgment

21. I have been briefed on the content of the method statement and risk assessment and agree to work in accordance with the safe system of work.

Name	Date	Signature

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22. Amendment to Method Statement

Amendment to Method Statement

What Method Statement is being amended			
Date of amendment		Time	
Name of author		Position	
Signature			

Amendments / Additional Controls
I have been briefed on the content of the amended method statements and will work in accordance with the safe system of work

Name		Date		Signed	
Name		Date		Signed	
Name		Date		Signed	
Name		Date		Signed	
Name		Date		Signed	

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