



JJ Waste Demolition Services

Method Statement & Risk Assessments

For

The Demolition of

LRO 122-123 High Street Uxbridge UB8 1JT

RISK ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT DOCUMENT

Date:-	12/04/22	Reference:-	WSS-003JJ
Client:-	Shield Berks Ltd - Sandeep Singh - 07830000007		
Location:-	LRO 122-123 High Street Uxbridge UB8 1JT		

Package :-	Demolition of Building
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Contents:-

Site Specific Information and Details
H&S Overview and Work Components
Fire Risk
Risk Assessment Record and Controls
Emergency during demolition

Issued to:-	Shield Berks Ltd
Prepared by:	James Pullen / Work Safety Solutions Ltd

Site operatives involved:-

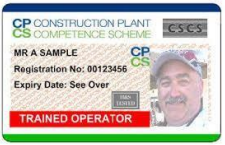
Print Name	Signature
James Pullen	

INTRODUCTION

1. The following Demolition Method statement refers to the demolition and associated works on a commercial building known as LRO 122-123 High Street Uxbridge UB8 1JT
2. This document is not definitive and may vary to ensure the safety of all those directly involved or otherwise. Any variation from the describe method of works and associated arrangements will be discussed with Shield Berks Ltd .
3. Before being submitted in writing to the Principal Designer for approval and before the revised works commence. This document will be amended to suit the approved revisions.
4. The works in principal will comprise of two phases; -
 - a. Phase one – To secure the site and the working areas against any un-authorised access and the implementation of the traffic management plan.
 - b. Phase two – The demolition of the buildings down to and including the ground slabs and foundations. All the waste will be removed from site and taken to an appropriately licensed waste facility. All the demolition arisings will be removed from site.

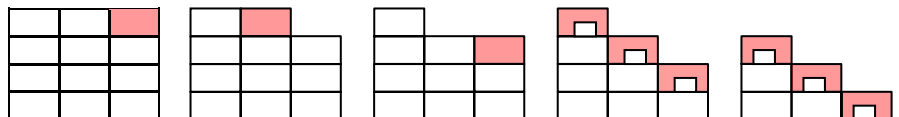
1. SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION AND DETAILS

Items	Details
Start Date	31/01/22
Company Site Supervisor	The following persons are responsible for the Health, Safety and supervision of all operatives involved in this phase of this demolition project. Name: James Pullen
Contact Number	07932377148
Number of Operatives to be involved	5
Operative Training 	ALL TRADES NVQ'S - CITY AND GUILDS - ACTIVITY SPECIFIC All operatives have Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) cards .
	MOBILE TOWERS Prefabricated Access Suppliers and Manufactures Association (PASMA) cards

	MOBILE ELEVATED PLATFORMS – IPAF – (International Powered Access Federation) The PAL Card (Powered Access Licence)
	Certain operatives are trained in:- • The use of portable circular saws and the replacement of discs. • Cat & Genny Scanning • The use of cartridge operated guns.
Mobile Plant Operation  Asbestos Awareness Training 	CONSTRUCTION PLANT COMPETENCE SCHEME – (CPCS) All Mobile Plant Operators are suitably trained A suitable maintenance and operating time record will be kept. ASBESTOS AWARENESS TRAINING All operatives have received Asbestos Awareness Training Public: They are not affected directly by the works. Tools and equipment are made secure at the end of each working shift in order to prevent misuse/vandalism should unauthorised access occur.
Scope of Works/Package Details:- Variations procedure:-	Works include:- In the event of any changes to the above specifications, the Principal Contractor or Client will issue a variation instruction detailing the revisions. Should there be any changes to materials and equipment then RAMS will be revised accordingly. A “ Management of Change Form for the RAMS” will be presented to the Principal Contractor or Client for approval. The demolition works will be completed within 1 working week of starting date. There is 1no. Car show room in total to be demolished. <u>Public protection measures to be in place.</u> • Heras fencing has been placed around the boundary of the site to protect the public with netting to also help reduce dust. • Warning signs to be placed up • Drop zones to be kept as far away from the public as practical. • Gates to be locked or guarded to stop unauthorised access to site. Site to be kept secure over night. Areas of site to be made safe if needed.

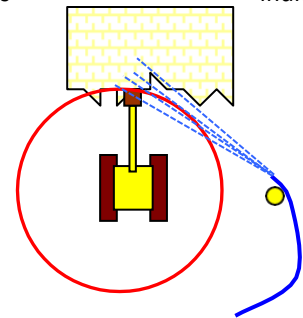
	• Damping down during operations to reduce the dust so not to effect the public. Complete demolition in no 1 Car show room using a 13 ton excavator with a rotating selector grab , starting with removing the façade of the building then, moving on the roof pulling it down in the middle of the building and them placing it in a 40 yard container to be deposed of in a licensed waste station. Once remove all arising rubbish from site we then proceed to demolish the out walls and retaining the back wall (yet to be confirm height) then necessary protection to be put in place such as temporary props. Where the building is attached to the back wall hand tools will be used for separation to avoid damaging the wall To protect other buildings vibration will be kept to a minimum and protection put in place (Fencing as previous mentioned) After the walls have been cut and lowered to the correct height, we will them move on the braking the concrete slab and removing the foundations then we will load the arising hardcore and concrete on to 8 wheel lorry's leaving the site clean and tidy. Customer to remove the BT box located on the front of the building.
Method of Works	Before Works Begin: Confirm that all services have been isolated to all areas within the site boundary. Ensure the correct PPE is on site and is issued to operatives as necessary. To include dust masks, safety glasses and gloves. Ensure the area around the building is cordoned off with double clipped Heras fencing with drop zone signs attached. Before any work commences our intention is liaise with Shield Berks Ltd to ensure that the site is secure on all the boundaries to prevent unauthorised access. If required, erect additional Heras fence panels, warning signs and all necessary protection to prevent any non demolition operatives from entering high risk areas and drop zones. An induction detailing the scope of works and this method statement must take place by the person in charge. The induction attendance must be recorded in writing with the names and signatures of all inductees. <u>The Method</u> 1. Following these activities, all of the remaining building structures will be completely demolished including the external walls apart for the rear wall, roof structures, structural frames (any intermediate columns), masonry and lightweight partitions, staircases and upper floors, ground slabs and foundations.

2. All will be done remotely by 13 ton excavator with a rotating selector grab. No over sail of the demolition boundary will be permitted at any time by any plant or equipment.
3. All the works using the excavator will be conducted from firm and stable ground. The service drawings will be checked to identify any ducts, drains, manholes or voids in the area.
4. The excavator operator is required to walk around the building within the exclusion zone with the site supervisor and banksmen before any of the demolition begins.
5. Checks must be made for obstacles, uneven or sloping ground and for any basements, voids, ducts and underground tanks.
6. If found these areas must be levelled or backfilled to create the required safe route around the buildings. If this is not possible due to the lack of material or out of sequence work then these areas must be cordoned off and be deemed excluded areas.
7. The excavator operator must discuss the sequence of demolition with the supervisor and banksmen so they are aware of his intentions. Agree a means of communication with the banksmen.
8. Ensure the machine is on a sufficiently level surface and that it can comfortably reach the structure to be demolished. Starting at the top of the building reduce the structure in small increments one structural bay at a time.
9. Proceed to demolish the building in a progressive and careful manner by remote methods. The intention is to pull the demolition arisings into the buildings.
10. This will be done very carefully a few courses of bricks at a time. Rotating demolition grabs now allow us to demolish brick walls safely still maintaining the structural integrity of the wall.
11. The buildings will be demolished in sequence commencing with roof, moving down the external and internal walls one floor at a time to ground level.
12. The building will be tiered to a 45 degree angle as it is demolished one structural bay at a time. A diagrammatic representation of tiering a building one structural bay at a time is below.



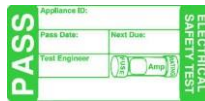
13. The works will stop periodically to remove any debris from the working area using the second excavator. Continue the above sequence until the building has been reduced to ground level.

14. Where the building is attached to the back wall hand tools will be used for separation to avoid damaging the wall
15. This will be followed by the breaking out and grubbing up of the ground floor slabs, foundations and the basement structure.
16. Once the demolition starts no persons or operatives not connected with the demolition will be allowed into the demolition areas. This will be monitored by the site supervisor at all times.
17. Where possible each demolition area will be physically enclosed to create an exclusion zone.
18. A banksman will stand outside the machines working radius to prevent other site operatives, personnel, machines and vehicles from approaching the machine working zone.
19. The Banksman will also be in control of a hose to dampen the dust as the demolition progresses. He will stand parallel to the machine but away from the drop zone and machines working radius as indicated below.



20. Watering down procedures will be maintained throughout the progress of the work contributing to the suppression of dust migration. Independent hoses and spray devices built into the excavators' tool attachment will apply light water sprays to the specific operating areas throughout the duration of the demolition works.
21. As the work progresses all arisings and debris will be stacked in preparation for removal from the site. They will be removed as the works progress being loaded into either independent waste containers or the waste containers of waiting vehicles. The vehicles are to be attended at all times, they will be fully loaded upon arrival and depart immediately when full.
22. A banksman or banksmen will attend to assist as necessary to guide machine moves. All arisings and debris will be cleared whenever practicable and upon completion the site will be left clean and tidy, for inspection and handover.
23. All boundary walls, fences and security structures, existing, new or temporary will be maintained and protected during the contract period by placing Harris Fencing and feet with clips supplied by Shield Berks Ltd erected by us.

	Reverse site set up procedure and leave site <u>GENERAL</u> 1. Before any work commences our intention is liaise with Shield Berks Ltd- to ensure that the site is secure on all the boundaries to prevent unauthorised access. 2. If required, erect additional Heras fence panels, warning signs and all necessary protection measures primarily in the form of timber protection boards forming screens, debris netting and sheets (Heras fence panels provided by Shield Berks Ltd .) 3. As the works progress, visual monitoring by the site supervisor will take place, to ensure the safety of all those working within the site area and the general public and unrelated structures outside the site boundary. 4. Where required and as necessary continual watering down procedures will be maintained throughout the progress of the work contributing to the suppression of dust migration. 5. As the work progresses all arisings and debris will be stacked in preparation for removal to the crushing area or waste to be removed from site. 6. Site waste will be removed as the works progress being loaded into either independent waste containers or the waste containers of waiting vehicles. The vehicles are to be attended at all times, they will be fully loaded upon arrival and depart immediately when full. 7. A banksman or banksmen will attend to assist as necessary. All arisings and debris will be cleared whenever practicable and upon completion the site will be left clean and tidy, for inspection and handover. 8. During the working hours of each day a gate Marshal will be posted to prevent unauthorised access into the project site area and to control the access and egress of machines and site operatives. The gate marshal will guide all vehicles in and out of the site when it is safe to do so and when the public and pedestrians have been fore warned by the gate marshal of the vehicles intentions. 9. All boundary walls, fences and security structures, existing, new or temporary will be maintained and protected during the contract period.
Working Drawings and Specifications	To work as directed by the Principal Contractor's / Client's Supervisor. All works to be carried out in accordance with the Principal Contractor / Client drawings provided and as per the Manufacturer's specifications.
Who may be harmed by the company activities and precautions to be taken.	Employees: Will work with due care and attention at all times and in accordance with the Company's H&S Policy, Risk Assessment, Method Statement and Principal Contractor's / Client's site induction.

	Be prepared to stop at any given time should the Client's / Principal Contractor's representative so wish for purposes of liaison or discussion.
	Subcontractors: Constant liaison with other workers, especially those working in close proximity will take place, so as not to put them at risk.
	Official Visitors: Activities will be reduced when those that have to come within close proximity of the works takes place so as not to put them at risk.
	Public: Tools and equipment are made secure at the end of each working shift in order to prevent misuse/vandalism should unauthorised access occur. Demolition contractor will be at all times mindful of the fact that there are properties close to the site. They will inform all operatives and drivers to work in a professional manner and so far as is reasonably practicable, minimise disruption of traffic flow, noise and dust nuisance.
Work Review	To be reviewed if necessary.
Site Induction	All operatives to receive prior to commencing work.
Site Emergency Procedures	As per site induction
Site Access & Egress	Unrestricted – Follow signing in procedure
Access to the work area	Unrestricted Follow pedestrian walkways, cross where specified and wear hi-vis.
Access and Egress at the workplace	Works are at ground level and at height. Access equipment to be used :- - Ladders - Mobile Scaffolding tower
Power Supply	Site electrical power system
Lighting	- No additional lighting requirements at present - Task lighting may be required in certain inner areas
Hand Tools	Basic Manual Hand Tools:- Powered Hand tools:- - Disc cutter 110 volt - Electric drill 110 volt
Electrical PAT Testing	All portable electrical tools are PAT Tested and a record is kept.  The image shows a green PAT Testing Certificate. It has a large 'PASS' label on the left. The right side contains fields for 'Appliance ID:', 'Pass Date:', 'Next Date:', and 'Test Engineer:'. Below these fields is a small illustration of a plug and a label that reads 'ELECTRICAL SAFETY TEST'.
Plant and Equipment All mobile plant will be bear a placard indicating the company name, site contact and mobile number.	- Ladders - Mobile Scaffolding tower 360° demolition excavators - Dumber All hired equipment are all certified fit for purpose. All equipment will be suitably inspected and maintained. Any statutory records and inspections will be completed.

<table border="1"> <tr><td>ITEM</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>COMPANY</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>SITE CONTACT</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>TEL NUMBER</td><td></td></tr> </table>	ITEM		COMPANY		SITE CONTACT		TEL NUMBER		
ITEM									
COMPANY									
SITE CONTACT									
TEL NUMBER									
Materials	Bricks and blocks								
Hazardous Materials & Substances	- Mortar – cement - Diesel Coshh Assessment - See section 5								
Storage	All storage of bulk materials is within the site compound. All materials for daily use are kept within the work area. All materials within the work area will be stored as per the risk assessment.								
Handling of materials	<u>Powered Handling</u> <u>Bulk handling of materials</u> The bulk handling of materials as close as possible to the work area (position A) is provided by powered handling. 360° demolition excavators <u>Manual Handling</u> <u>Conveying smaller quantities of materials from A to the actual work area B :-</u> - Wheelbarrow								
Deliveries 	All deliveries will be met at the gate by our banksman who will escort the vehicle to the desired location. Requests are now made to all suppliers that they use FORS Accredited Transport Operators so as to improve overall transport standards.								
PPE      	<u>Site Mandatory requirements:-</u> - Hard Hat, Hi-vis and safety footwear. <u>Additional Requirement as per Risk Assessments:-</u> - Safety glasses, hearing protection, gloves and respiratory protection. <u>All PPE supplied are to the following specifications:-</u> - Face Masks EN149 - Hi Vis waist coat EN 471 - Helmet EN 397 - Ear Defenders EN352 - Safety Glasses EN 166 - Safety Boots EN 345 - Gloves EN 388 <u>Safety Harness and fall restraint – fall arrest systems</u> To be used when using Mobile Elevated Platforms								

Housekeeping	All work areas will be cleaned as work progresses to avoid the build up of debris /waste and to prevent any slips or trip hazards occurring.
Spill kits	Spill kits are available to contain and remove any spillages.
Waste Management and disposal	A strict regime of housekeeping will be maintained at all times. All waste materials will be collected and disposed of on site in the waste containers provided by the Principal Contractor / Client.
Dust Exposure and Management  FFP3	All masks will be CE marked to show that the design has been tested to a recognised standard. They are marked with that standard, which for disposable respirators is EN 149: 2001. Additional markings, such as FFP1, FFP2 or FFP3, indicate the protection level that can be got if the respirator is a good fit and you use it correctly. The higher the number, the better the protection. FFP1, FFP2 and FFP3 respirators can reduce the amount of dust you breathe by factors of 4, 10 and 20 respectively. All efforts will be made to reduce / eliminate dust generation. A dust vacuum will be used to capture dust as the last resort.
Noise exposure 	Hearing protection is available from a daily or weekly average noise exposure level of 80 dB. Hearing protection is mandatory from a daily or weekly average noise exposure level of 85 dB . No worker will be exposed (taking hearing protection into account) of noise at or above 87 dB.
HAV <u>What are the symptom?</u> 	<u>Hand Arm Vibration exposure</u> The exposure action value (EAV) for hand-arm vibration is a daily exposure of 2.5 m/s ² A(8). The exposure limit value (ELV) for hand arm vibration is a daily exposure of 5 m/s ² A(8) which represents a high risk above which employees will not be exposed. The vibration magnitude of all vibrating equipment used is known and each item is colour coded green, amber and red to allow operatives to easily identify the general vibration level of the tool.

Hand Arm Vibration Safety Vibration to m/s² Maximum Daily Usage Time in Hours (ELV) Below 5 LOW 8 Hours 5 to 10 MEDIUM 2 Hours Over 10 HIGH Assess risk	Above limit value Likely to be above limit value Above action value Likely to be above action value Below action value
Special Control Measures Permit to Work System	Hot works permit required for any spark generation.
Asbestos	The Principal Contractor / Client will inform the Company of the presence , or assumed presence , of any Asbestos materials in the work area or proposed work process.
Weather and working environment exposure	Outdoor working:- Cold environments Ensure the ppe issued is appropriate, Introduce more frequent rest breaks and recognising the early symptoms of cold stress. Hot environments Reschedule work to cooler times of the day, provide more frequent rest breaks. provide free access to cool drinking water Introduce shading in areas where individuals are working. Encourage the removal of personal protective equipment when resting to help encourage heat loss and recognise the early symptoms of heat stress Working in the sun Too much sunlight is harmful to your skin. Keep your top on (ordinary clothing made from close woven fabric, such as long sleeved work shirt and jeans stops most UV).Wear a hat with a brim or a flap that covers the ears and the back of the neck. Stay in the shade whenever possible, during your breaks and especially at lunch time. Use a high factor sunscreen of at least SPF15 on any exposed skin. Drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration. Check your skin regularly for any unusual moles or spots. See a doctor promptly if you find anything that is changing in shape, size or colour, itching or bleeding. Indoor working:- Take the necessary precautions for hot and cold environments. Ensure that lighting is sufficient to carry out the work safely and that the workplace is well ventilated. Any confined spaces will be risk assessed before entry.
Welfare:	Statutory welfare facilities provided by the demolition contractor which all operatives have permission to use.

2. H&S OVERVIEW AND WORK COMPONENTS/HAZARDS AND CONTROLS

H&S Overview
All works will be carried out in accordance with the Risk Assessment and Method Statement. Should anything unforeseen occur, or if a high risk situation is encountered, then all works will STOP in a safe manner and progress will be re-evaluated.

Fire Risk	The site supervisor and all operatives must constantly evaluate the risk of fire throughout the course of the project. Identify sources of fuel, sources of ignition and sources of oxygen. <u>Sources of Fuel</u> The sources of fuel that can be found on sites are wood, waste, textiles as in carpets, curtains and furniture, flammable substances such as diesel and petrol, acetylene and propane while hot cutting, waste paper and the debris that is usually left behind by the last tenants before the demolition begins. <u>Sources of Ignition</u> Live electrical services can cause the ignition of a fire. Hot cutting methods. Cigarettes, heaters, generators, petrol powered plant and the reaction of some chemicals can all be sources of ignition. <u>Sources of Oxygen</u> The general atmosphere has the correct amount of oxygen to promote the start of any fire. This can be increased in high winds as well as the use of forced air ventilation or air conditioning. Oxygen cylinders used for hot cutting. <u>Fire Risk Mitigation.</u> Not much can be done to remove the oxygen found in the atmosphere whereas the sources of ignition and fuel on a demolition site can be easily identified. Fuel sources must be reduced to the smallest practical amounts and segregated from sources of ignition as much as possible. The following actions will help to create a low risk environment of a fire starting on a demolition site. 1. Identify all live services on site. The rooms or buildings containing live services must be locked off and segregated from the rest of the site. Only authorised persons are to enter. No work is to take place in these rooms or buildings unless to terminate the services. 2. Follow the procedures for Hot Works as laid out in the Hot Works Permit issued by JJ Waste. 3. All flammable substances to be stored correctly on drip trays outside the building, away from sources of ignition and 5 metres from any building and boundary. Diesel can only be stored in approved bunded fuel tanks. Gas cylinders must be stored within a segregated fenced off area. 4. Re-fueling of any plant and handheld equipment must be done in the open air and on drip trays to capture any spillage. Generators must be stored outside the building and must be on drip trays. 5. No smoking whilst working on site. A smoking area will be designated by the demolition contractor. All cigarettes are to be extinguished in a bucket of sand placed in the smoking area.
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3. RISK ASSESSMENT RECORD AND CONTROLS

Principal followed :- The 5 steps to risk assessment

- Step 1 – Identify the hazards
- Step 2 – Identify who is a risk
- Step 3 – Control measures
- Step 4 – Record findings
- Step 5 - Review criteria of the RA

Contents:-

1. BASIC MANUAL HAND TOOLS
2. MANUAL HANDLING
3. DUMPER
4. EXCAVATOR
5. DEMOLITION

1.BASIC MANUAL HAND TOOLS		WHO IS AT RISK:- EMPLOYEES		
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H = High Risk M = Medium Risk L = Low Risk		
		H	M	L
1. Eye injury			X	
2. Injury to hands, feet and body				X

3. Tripping over tools			X
CONTROL MEASURES			
• All tools provided will be assessed to ensure that they are fit for purpose, fit for the environment in which they are to be used and they are in good working condition. • Visual checks must be completed by operatives, on tools, prior to their use. • Eye protection is provided and used whenever work is done using cold chisels and other tools where there is risk of flying particles or other pieces of the tool breaking off. • Saws and other sharp tools are to be carried and used so as not to cause injury to the user or others. All tools should be kept clear of unnecessary grease, moisture or dirt. • Sharpening activities must only be carried out by professionals as it is a relatively skilled job. • Tools should not be left lying around as they constitute a severe tripping hazard.			
PPE (Additional)			

Eye protection, Gloves						
RESIDUAL CONTROLLED SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H = High Risk M = Medium Risk L = Low Risk		H	M	L
1. Eye injury						X
2. Injury to hands, feet and body						X
3 Tripping over tools						X
RISK REVIEW						
When significant findings have occurred, periodical review, changes in legislation and when commencing a new project.						

2. MANUAL HANDLING				WHO IS AT RISK:- EMPLOYEES		
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS				H = High Risk	M = Medium Risk	L = Low Risk
				H	M	L
1. Muscular strains						X
2. Lifting and positioning heavy and awkward items					X	
CONTROL MEASURES						
- Follow manual handling techniques as per tool box talk and H&S training - Use a two man lift when lifting and positioning heavy and awkward items.						
PPE (Additional)						
RESIDUAL CONTROLLED SIGNIFICANT RISKS				H = High Risk	M = Medium Risk	L = Low Risk
				H	M	L
1. Muscular strains						X
2. Lifting and positioning heavy and awkward items						X
RISK REVIEW						
When significant findings have occurred, periodical review, changes in legislation and when commencing a new project.						

3. DUMPERS				WHO IS AT RISK:- EMPLOYEES, CONTRACTORS		
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS				H = High Risk	M = Medium Risk	L = Low Risk
				H	M	L
1. Vehicle overturning				X		
2. Vehicle falling into excavations					X	
3 Noise emissions from vehicles						X
4 Injury to pedestrians					X	

5. Persons falling from vehicle			X	
6. Unplanned			X	
CONTROL MEASURES				
1. Planned maintenance program applies to small dumpers. 2. Weekly inspections are required. 3. Stop boards required at excavation sides where dumpers are working. 4. Adequate ventilation required for operation in confined spaces. 5. Lighting required for work in poor visibility. 6. Public and operatives access to vehicle routes should be limited where practicable. 7. Handbrake to be applied when loading, tipping or parked. 8. Even loading of dump skips to be achieved, no projecting materials. 9. Drivers to wear safety helmets and dismount during loading/unloading. 10. Passengers must not be carried unless additional seat is fitted. 11. Dumpers are not to be left unattended with engines running. 12. A banks-man is to be used where driver's vision is impaired or operating in congested areas. 13. Daily driver checks including brake testing, steering and hydraulics should be completed. 14. Vehicles must not be driven at excessive speeds and only in accordance with site conditions. 15. Extra care must be taken when working on slopes, especially when crossing the gradient. Dump skips are to be kept clean to facilitate unloading free-flowing materials. 16. Where there is a significant risk of overturning, dumpers with Roll Over Protection Systems. (ROPS), must be used and seat belts should be fitted. 17. Drivers must be competent and authorised to drive the type of vehicle. 18. Vehicles must be checked by drivers before use and secured afterwards. 19. Site Manager to ensure that speed restrictions are enforced and monitor use on sloping ground.				
				
INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING 1. Driver training to CITB standard is required. 2. Dumper driving by unauthorised operatives is not permitted; this also applies to subcontractors.				
PPE (Additional)				
RESIDUAL CONTROLLED SIGNIFICANT RISKS	H = High Risk M = Medium Risk L = Low Risk	H	M	L
1. Vehicle overturning				X
2. Vehicle falling into excavations				X
3 Noise emissions from vehicles				X
4 Injury to pedestrians				X
5. Persons falling from vehicle				X
6. Unplanned				X
RISK REVIEW				
When significant findings have occurred, periodical review, changes in legislation and when commencing a new project.				

6. USE OF EXCAVATORS	WHO IS AT RISK:- EMPLOYEES,CONTRACTORS			
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS	H = High Risk M = Medium Risk L = Low Risk	H	M	L
1. Shovel or load dropping inadvertently.				X
2. Overturning of machine			X	
3 Materials dropping from shovel or bucket			X	
4. Persons struck by machine			X	
5 Restriction of driver's vision			X	

CONTROL MEASURES



1. Choice of equipment and requirements assessed with regard to ground conditions and local operational requirements.
2. Planned maintenance programme applies to excavators.
3. Thorough Examination Certificate must be current and with machine.
4. Inspection register must be completed.
5. 360 DEGREE MACHINES: At least 600mm clearance to be allowed for tail swing.
6. Manufacturers bucket size must not be exceeded and when travelling the excavator attachment should be close to the machine with the bucket clear of the ground.
7. No persons are allowed to stand or work within operating radius without the operators' permission.
8. Bucket/arms must not be slewed over personnel, vehicles, cabins or huts.
9. Overhangs are not to be created on high work faces.
10. Travel and operations on a gradient must be controlled to ensure machine stability.
11. Wheeled Excavators: It is essential that tyres are regularly checked for condition and inflation.
12. A banks-man is to be used where a drivers' vision is impaired or operating in congested conditions and large excavators must never be permitted to travel in a confined area, or around people, without a banks-man to guide the driver.
13. Machines must not be refuelled whilst engine is running.
14. Trenching/deep excavation work must be supervised to ensure the stability of the machine and excavation and that persons do not work within the swinging radius of the machine.
15. Vehicles must be checked by drivers before use and secured afterwards.
16. Site Manager to ensure speed restrictions are enforced and monitor use on sloping ground.
17. Noise levels are to be monitored and assessed as may be necessary.
18. Operating Radius map & details will be issued and agreed by the project engineer before works start.

19. INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

Driver to CITB standard and certificates must be inspected prior to commencement of the works.
Excavator driving by uncertified operatives is not permitted. This also applies to subcontractors.

PPE (Additional)

Hear protection

RESIDUAL CONTROLLED SIGNIFICANT RISKS	H = High Risk M = Medium Risk L = Low Risk			H	M	L
1. Shovel or load dropping inadvertently.						X
2. Overturning of machine					X	
3 Materials dropping from shovel or bucket					X	
4. Persons struck by machine					X	
5 Restriction of driver's vision					X	

RISK REVIEW

When significant findings have occurred, periodical review, changes in legislation and when commencing a new project.

6. DEMOLITION

PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS	H = High Risk M = Medium Risk L = Low Risk			H	M	L
1 Damage to property adjacent to site of demolition Contact with plant and machinery				X		
2 Premature collapse of building or part of building Falls from places of work or access Falls of material				X		
3 Explosion, fire or electrocution				X		
4 Health hazards e.g. contaminants i.e. asbestos, lead, dust, etc.				X		
5 Persons struck by machine see Use of Excavator RAM no4					X	
6 Restriction of driver's vision see Use of Excavator RAM no 65					X	
7. Injury's to public as a result of demolition					X	

CONTROL MEASURES

1. Notification should be made to the local authority in relation to:
 - Noise
 - Disposal of waste
 - Sealing of drains and sewers
 - Highway easements
2. Underground services to be located utilising site plans and location equipment.
3. Work area to be sealed off utilising a demarcation line/physical barriers.

4. Overhead power lines to be shrouded/disconnected as required.
5. Water, gas and electric services to be disconnected prior to work commencing.
6. Identify prior to work commencing whether the demolition area contains asbestos.
7. Dust to be controlled by dampening down, housekeeping and local exhaust ventilation if appropriate.
8. Associated noise, known to be above the action level, to be controlled by work rotation and barriers.
9. Work sequences to be planned and defined by Site Manager.
10. Safe access and egress will be maintained at all times.
11. Suspect substances or contamination to be investigated before work commences. Where contaminants are found during demolition process the area must be evacuated and tests carried out ascertaining the contents.
12. Monitoring to be continuous to ensure that all voids and open edges are covered and/or fenced off as appropriate.
13. All demolition to be planned and carried out only under the supervision of a competent person.
14. Ensure that a safety method statement is available to operatives prior to work commencing.
15. During the demolition phase the site management will ensure that no portions of the dwellings are left in an unsafe manner overnight. The site is to be inspected each morning before work commences.

INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING

- Operatives to be trained in the use of the machinery to be used, the sequence of works, demolition techniques used and exclusion zones.
- ensure regular monitoring so that works are carried out safely as instructed by.
- COSHH data and noise assessments to be made available.
- Fire/Emergency procedures and demolition sirens to be explained to all site operatives and where necessary tested.

Public protection measures to be in place.

- Heras fencing has been placed around the boundary of the site to protect the public with netting to also help reduce dust.
- Warning signs to be placed up
- Drop zones to be kept as far away from the public as practical.
- Gates to be locked or guarded to stop unauthorised access to site. Site to be kept secure over night. Areas of site to be made safe if needed.
- Damping down during operations to reduce the dust so not to effect the public.

PPE

								
Head protection must be worn	Eye protection must be worn	Hearing protection must be worn	High visibility clothing must be worn in this area	Hand protection must be worn	Foot protection must be worn	Wear protective clothing	Wear mask	
RESIDUAL CONTROLLED SIGNIFICANT RISKS								
H = High Risk M = Medium Risk L = Low Risk								
1. Damage to property adjacent to site.								X
2. Premature collapse of building								X
3. Explosion, fire or electrocution								X
4. Health hazards								X
4. Persons struck by machine								X
5 Restriction of driver's vision								X
RISK REVIEW								
When significant findings have occurred, periodical review, changes in legislation and when commencing a new project.								

- Task – the more energy the work involves, the bigger the risk. High – energy tools like cut- off saws, grinders and grit blasters produce a lot of dust in a very short time;
- Work area – the more enclosed space, the more the dust will build up. However , we do not assume that dust levels will be low when working outside with high- energy tools;
- Time – the longer the work takes the more dust there will be;
- Frequency – regularly doing the same work day after day increases the risks.

Firstly:-

Reduce the risk at the design stage, by planning ahead so that the smallest number of cuts is needed when fitting.

Secondly:-

Use water to damp down the dust. Most cutting tools can be attached to a water supply. The water can come directly from the mains or a portable source such as a hand pressurised freestanding container.

If water suppression is not suitable for controlling the dust risk, then an extraction vacuum method is used.



A dust vacuum will be used to capture dust as much as possible.

PPE:-

All masks will be CE marked to show that the design has been tested to a recognised standard. They are marked with that standard, which for disposable respirators is EN 149: 2001. Additional markings, such as FFP1, FFP2 or FFP3, indicate the protection level that can be got if the respirator is a good fit and you use it correctly. The higher the number, the better the protection. FFP1, FFP2 and FFP3 respirators can reduce the amount of dust you breathe by factors of 4, 10 and 20 respectively.

PPE (Additional)

FFP3 Masks, Half masks, Glasses

RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.

2.HAV - Hand Arm Vibration exposure					WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES											
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS					H - High M - Med L - Low			H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS			H	M	L
1.	Blood circulation problems associated with vibrating hand tools				X									X		
CONTROL MEASURES																
 Symptoms The exposure action value (EAV) for hand-arm vibration is a daily exposure of 2.5 m/s² A(8). The exposure limit value (ELV) for hand arm vibration is a daily exposure of 5 m/s² A(8) which represents a high risk above which employees will not be exposed. The vibration magnitude of all vibrating equipment used is known and each item is colour coded green, amber and red to allow operatives to easily identify the general vibration level of the tool.																
Vibration in m/s ²		Traffic light system of colour coding														
Below 5 Low		GREEN N	(low risk) 0 – 5m/s ² Tools can be used intermittently up to 8 hours												8 Hours	

5 – 10 Medium	AMBER	(medium risk) 5 – 10 m/s ² - 2 hours max. Intermittent daily usage	2 Hours
Over 10 High	RED	(high risk) over 10m/s ² – Very short durations	*Assess risk



All vibrating hand tools are tagged to show period of usage

PPE (Additional)
Glasses, mask, gloves
RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.

All vibrating hand tools are tagged to show period of usage

3.NOISE				WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES							
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H - High M - Med L - Low		H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS	H	M	L	
1.	Loss of hearing			X					X		
2.	Hinderance to communications				X					X	
CONTROL MEASURES											
- Hearing protection is available from a daily or weekly average noise exposure level of 80 dB. - Hearing protection is mandatory from a daily or weekly average noise exposure level of 85 dB. - No worker will be exposed (taking hearing protection into account) of noise at or above 87 dB. EXCESSIVE NOISE LEVELS WILL MAKE YOU DEAF											
											
The equipment must comply with at least BS-7580-2 1997 Type 2 specification, as required by BS 5228-1:2009 "Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open Sites 2 Part I: Noise.											
PPE (Additional)											
Hearing protection – defenders - plugs											
RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.											

The equipment must comply with at least BS-7580-2 1997 Type 2 specification, as required by BS 5228-1:2009 "Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open Sites 2 Part 1: Noise.

4.COSHH - (as this is a generalisation then more than one Risk Rating will apply)				WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES			
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS H - High M - Med L - Low				H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS H M L
1.	Skin contact – eye contact	X					X
2.	Inhalation	X					X
3.	Flammability		X				X
4.	Environmental issues – waste disposal		X				X

CONTROL MEASURES

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health(Coshh)

- In compliance with the C.O.S.H.H Regulations an assessment of the health risks arising from the use of company-approved hazardous substances only will made.
- The risks will either be eliminated or reduced by using another substance that is less/non-harmful or controlled effectively in its usage.

New Symbols from June 2015



Health hazard



Flammable



Oxidising



Corrosive



Acute toxicity



Explosive

Health hazard

Flammable

Oxidising

Corrosive

Acute toxicity

Explosive

 Hazardous to the environment	 Serious health hazard	 Gas under pressure
PPE (Additional)		
As per msds – i.e.:- Glasses – goggles , masks, gloves – gauntlets – overalls etc. etc.		
RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.		



5.LIGHTING					WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES						
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H - High	M - Med	L - Low	H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS	H	M	L
1.	Inadequate lighting – personal injury – slips - trips	X								X	
CONTROL MEASURES											
- Lighting levels must always ensure that all works and access – egress places are well lite. - Lighting can be provided from fixed electrical insulation or by use of task lighting as shown below.											
   											
PPE (Additional)											
RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.											



6.SLIPS – TRIPS			WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES - OTHERS								
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS			H - High M - Med L - Low			CONTROLLED RISKS			H M L		
1.	Inadequate lighting		X							X	
2.	Poor housekeeping			X							X
CONTROL MEASURES											
The biggest recorded number of accidents in the construction industry are due to slips and trips.											
											
• Good housekeeping and tool – equipment management. • Good lighting – All waste to be removed - Trailing cables to be covered or raised to suit											
PPE (Additional)											
RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.											

7.WASTE CONTROL – HOUSEKEEPING						WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES - OTHERS						
PRIORITY CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H - High	M - Med	L - Low		H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS	H	M	L
1.	Poor housekeeping – personal injury – slips - trips		X				X					X
2.	Fire – accumulation of combustibles		X				X					X
3.	Bacteria		X				X					X
CONTROL MEASURES												
All waste materials are suitably gathered together, bagged and disposed of on site into the containers provided.												
PPE (Additional)												
Gloves,glasses,masks,overalls												
RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.												

9.BIOLOGICAL – BACTERIAL					WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES						
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS			H - High M - Med L - Low		H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS	H	M	L
1.	Sewage				X					X	
2.	Animal faeces				X					X	
3.	Syringes – discarded needles				X					X	
CONTROL MEASURES											
- Fatal diseases can be caught from bird droppings, rats urine and discarded syringes etc - Suitable ppe to be worn -tongs to be used to pick up needles etc. - All suspected areas – items to be treated cautiously with a specific risk assessment and method statement being completed.											
											
PPE (Additional)											
Gloves , mask, glasses, overalls											

RISK REVIEW									
When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.									

10.ELECTRICITY - 110 VOLT					WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES						
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H - High M - Med L - Low			H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS	H	M	L
1.	Electrocution – death				X					X	
2.	Explosion - fire				X					X	
CONTROL MEASURES											
All electrically powered equipment will operate at 110 volt and be fitted with a Residual Current Device to ensure that the power is cut off immediately if a fault occurs. Only trained and competent persons should test, repair and maintain any electrical equipment.  The wired electrical supply must be checked by a qualified electrician before using.											
PPE (Additional)											
RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.											

11.MANUAL HANDLING						WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES					
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H - High	M - Med	L - Low	H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS	H	M	L
1.	Muscular strains		X			X					X
2.	Lifting and positioning heavy and awkward items		X			X					X

CONTROL MEASURES



- Follow manual handling techniques as per tool box talk and H&S training
- Use a two man lift when lifting and positioning heavy and awkward items.

Where reasonably practical, manual handling is to be avoided and mechanical handling means employed instead, e.g. hoists, winches, rams, lifts, pallet trucks, trolleys, etc.

Always practice the good principles of manual handling, lift with the legs not the back, keep the back straight, do not twist or turn the torso when carrying loads, lower with the legs not the back, do not jerk the body when picking up or setting down a load, do not rush, take your time and lift, carry and lower carefully avoiding sudden movements or changes of posture. Avoid lengthy repetitive actions, awkward postures, stooping and twisting etc. when lifting, moving or otherwise handling loads. If an item shifts, falls or is dropped – do not try to catch it, let it fall but stay clear of its landing.

Operatives are only to carry and shift loads that they feel comfortable with and are appropriate for them to do so considering their current physical condition at the time of each lift.

Great care should be taken when handling heavy or awkward materials, maximum assistance should be sought at all times.

PPE (Additional)

RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.

12.BURIED SERVICES

WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES

PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H - High M - Med L - Low			CONTROLLED RISKS		H M L		
1.	Electrocution	X						X	
2.	Explosions	X						X	

CONTROL MEASURES



- Prior to the commencement of any mechanical drilling, firstly check with the Client to identify if any service plans are available for site.
- If practicable, clearly mark out the location of the buried surfaces.
- Conduct a full CAT and Genny cable detection scan at the proposed location of the sample hole.
- If practicable, hand auger to at least 1.5m or into natural soil (whichever is deeper) prior to any mechanical drilling to identify if buried services are present.
- If present, relocate the test hole location and hand auger as stated previously.

PPE (Additional)

RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.

13.VEHICLE TRAFFIC – UNLOADING VEHICLES

WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES

PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H - High M - Med L - Low			CONTROLLED RISKS		H M L		
1.	Collison with people and property	X						X	
2.	Falling materials	X						X	

CONTROL MEASURES



Cordon off all affected areas being worked in to prevent “walk-through” access by unauthorised persons whilst unloading. All staff working around vehicles must ensure they are wearing high visibility clothing at all times. Banks men assisting vehicle reversing operations must constantly assess their own personal situation in regard to their immediate surrounding environment (trapping / crush hazards such as walls etc. slipping / tripping hazards such as mud, oil, cables etc.) and the risk the reversing vehicle poses to themselves. They must also constantly assess their own visibility to the driver, the drivers understanding of the hand signals that may be given to him, and the possible presence, sudden appearance and unpredictable movements of other traffic. Whenever reasonably practical, avoid reversing operations altogether. Ensure the route from the vehicle to be unloaded to where the materials/equipment is to be stored/used is kept clean and clear of obstructions and trip hazards, and is as far as reasonably practical on the same level avoiding steps etc.. Keep the distance from the vehicle to be unloaded to where the materials and equipment is being stored/used as short as possible. **There will be no daytime or overnight parking of lorries within the vicinity of the site. All deliveries shall enter site directly on arrival and not wait on any road in the vicinity of the site. This is to reduce local congestion. - All vehicles shall have their engines switched off while not in use to avoid idling and vehicles carrying waste and dusty materials will be adequately sheeted or covered.**

PPE (Additional)

RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.

14.FIRE					WHO IS AT RISK:- SITE PERSONNEL - VISITORS - NEIGHBOURS											
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS					H - High M - Med L - Low			H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS			H	M	L
1.	Fire – Death – Burns – Injuries - Property Damage				X									X		
CONTROL MEASURES																

CONTROL MEASURES

Fire Risk Assessment:-

Complete the Fire Risk Assessment Form to suit the premises and activities to be carried out.

Overview of control factors:-

Fire Prevention:-

No smoking -All Hots Works (including spark generation) are subject to a Hot Works Permit System

Good Housekeeping at all times – no accumulation of combustible materials

Safe use of:-

- Bottled gases - Mains Gas- Electricity



Mains Gas

If installed gas appliances within the premises are to be used by Contractors, then all such equipment must be GAS Register Approved.



Electricity

All installed electrical systems should be inspected by a suitably qualified electrician i.e. NICEIC Approved, prior to usage.

This especially applies to premises that have been dormant for a period.



Firefighting Equipment

Make sure that you have adequate equipment and that the extinguishers have been inspected as fit for purpose i.e. they hold

sufficient quantity of extinguishant.



Fire Action Notice

Fire Alarm Warning System

Make sure that whatever you decide upon can heard and recognised by those on site.

Method of Calling the Fire Service

Fire should be reported immediately to the site management team who will contact the Emergency Services.

Means of Escape (Horizontal - Vertical Evacuation)

All Escape routes are to be free from any obstructions and lead to a safe exit point.

Fire Safety Signs



Emergency Lighting - Maintenance

All Escape routes are to have suitable emergency lighting.

Emergency Procedures

These will be brought to the attention of all persons working or visiting the site.

Fire Assembly Point – Location of the nearest fire hydrant



PPE (Additional)

RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.

15.ASBESTOS						WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES					
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS						H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS		
H - High M - Med L - Low									H	M	L
1.	Inhaling Asbestos fibres will result in death -cancer					X				X	

CONTROL MEASURES



Asbestos Awareness - Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012

- During the hand-over process any presence of asbestos will be stated by the Client who will also mention what precautions are required.
- The Site Asbestos Register should contain locations, types and management procedures.
- Note: - Asbestos is contained in many products i.e. vinyl floor tiles, decorative coating (Artex), ceiling tiles, boards and cement type products etc., etc.
- All works will cease should any additional “presumed” materials containing Asbestos be uncovered.

If asbestos is present on site then the HSE expect all operatives based on site to have received Asbestos Awareness

UKATA
Certified Asbestos
Awareness Training

Training.

Asbestos work can be either licensed or unlicensed.

Asbestos Licensed Work

Most higher-risk work with asbestos must only be done by a **licensed contractor**.

Examples of licensable work

- removing sprayed coatings (limpet asbestos), removal or other work which may disturb pipe lagging
- any work involving loose fill insulation, work on asbestos millboard
- cleaning up significant quantities of loose/fine debris containing ACM dust (where the work is not sporadic and of low intensity, the control limit will be exceeded or it is not short duration work)
- work on AIB, where the risk assessment indicates that it will not be of short duration

Asbestos Unlicensed Work

Examples of non-licensed work with asbestos

Cleaning up small quantities of loose/ fine debris containing ACM dust (where the work is sporadic and of low intensity, the control limit will not be exceeded and it is short duration work)

- Drilling of textured decorative coatings for installation of fixtures/fittings
- Encapsulation and sealing-in work on asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) that are in good condition

Maintenance work involving:

- asbestos cement products (e.g. on roof sheeting, tiles and rainwater goods)
- asbestos in ropes, yarns and woven cloth - asbestos gaskets or asbestos rope cords (including removal as part of repair and upkeep of equipment) if this can be done without substantial breakage - asbestos-containing thermoplastic and vinyl floor tiles, bitumen roof felt, shingles, damp-proofing coatings, and mastics, asbestos-containing felt and paper -plastic paint coatings, PVC floors, panels and sealing compounds -asbestos-containing conveyor belts/drive belts, bonded rubber, electric cables
- resin-based ACMs such as friction products (e.g. brake linings) -Painting/repainting AIB that is in good condition

Removal of:

- asbestos cement products, (e.g. roof sheeting and rainwater goods) provided the material is carefully handled/removed without breaking up; this includes work with asbestos cement which is weathered but not otherwise substantially damaged -small areas of textured decorative coatings using suitable dust-reducing methods, to support other activities such as installation/replacement of smoke alarms and light fittings - textured decorative coatings provided that this can be

RISK REVIEW:- When significant findings have occurred, periodical review and changes in legislation.

PLASTER – MORTAR (COSH)			WHO IS AT RISK:- OPERATIVES								
PRIOR CONTROL SIGNIFICANT RISKS		H - High	M - Med	L - Low	H	M	L	CONTROLLED RISKS	H	M	L
1.	Eye contact				X					X	
2.	Irritating effect on skin				X					X	
3.	Dust				X					X	
CONTROL MEASURES											
- Follow the health and safety advice given on the product / product datasheet. - Provide adequate ventilation. Employee training in the use and risks - Eye protection – safety glasses - Skin protection – adequate bodily coverage											
Inhalation											
Exposure to dust generated during the handling or use of the product may cause temporary irritation to eyes, skin, nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. Persons subjected to large amounts of this dust will be forced to leave area because of nuisance conditions such as coughing, sneezing and nasal irritation. Labored breathing may occur after excessive inhalation. If respiratory symptoms persist, consult physician. Exposures to respirable crystalline silica are not expected during the normal use of this product; however, actual levels must be determined by workplace hygiene testing. Prolonged and repeated exposure to airborne free respirable crystalline silica can result in lung disease (i.e., silicosis) and/or lung cancer. The development of silicosis may increase the risks of additional health effects. The risk of developing silicosis is dependent upon the exposure intensity and duration.											
Eyes											
Dust can cause temporary mechanical irritation of eyes. If burning, redness, itching, pain or other symptoms persist or develop, consult physician.											
HANDLING: Avoid dust contact with eyes and skin. Wear the appropriate eye and skin protection against dust. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid breathing dust. Wear the appropriate respiratory protection against dust in poorly ventilated areas and if TLV is exceeded. Use good safety and industrial hygiene practices.											
Annex G. - The site must comply and follow the published guidance by The Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) on how to assess impacts of emissions of dust from demolition and construction sites. - The contractor will ensure that the area around the site including the public highway is regularly and adequately swept to prevent any accumulation of dust and dirt. –											
PPE (Additional)											
Glasses, gloves and mask											

To be used for further COSHH Assessment while on site if needed

COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT RECORD

COMPANY		REF	
LOCATION		AREA	
WHO MAY BE HARMED (✓)			
EMPLOYEES		OFFICIAL VISITORS	
SUBCONTRACTORS		GENERAL PUBLIC	
PRODUCT DETAILS			
PRODUCT NAME	USAGE		
MANUFACTURER	TEL NO		
SIGNIFICANT CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS	CLASSIFICATION- see below		
HARMFUL EFFECTS AND HAZARDS	PRECAUTIONS		
PPE     	FIRST AID		
FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	STORAGE		
PRODUCT APPROVED FOR USAGE BY	DATE		
ASSESSMENT CARRIED OUT BY	DATE		
CONTROL MEASURES (INFORMATION, INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING)			
<u>CLASSIFICATION – cut and paste</u>  Health hazard/Hazardous to the ozone layer  Flammable  Corrosive  Acute toxicity  Oxidising  Hazardous to the environment  Explosive			

7. Emergency during demolition:

- Stop work and make safe the work activities being carried out.
- Operatives will go to a place of safety at the assembly point and the site supervisor will advise others on site.
- If a fatality, or reportable injury or incident, has occurred preserve the scene for further investigation.
- The site supervisor will call the appropriate emergency services immediately.
- The first aider will attend to any injured persons until medical services arrive. Report the emergency to head office.