

RISK ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

RISK ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT			
Document Ref:	TOTAL-1346		
Version:	REV01		
Date:	23/03/2022		
Subject:	SOFT STRIP AND STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS		
No. pages:	23		
REVIEW:			
Prepared by: L Brash	Position: Project Director	Date: 23/03/2022	Signature: 
Reviewed by:	Position:	Date:	Signature:
Client review:	Position:	Date:	Signature:

DOCUMENT RECORD:

Version	Date	Comments	Page No.
1	23.03.2022	First Draft for review	All
2			
3			

Client:	Contractor:
Gilbert-Ash	total 

CONTENTS

1	KEY INFORMATION.....	2
1.1	SCOPE OF WORKS.....	2
1.2	PROJECT ADDRESS	2
1.3	PROGRAM	3
1.4	SUPERVISION & TRAINING.....	3
1.5	PLANT & EQUIPMENT.....	3
2	SITE SPECIFICS.....	4
2.1	SERVICE LOCATIONS & ISOLATIONS	4
2.2	SITE INDUCTIONS & BRIEFINGS.....	4
2.3	WELFARE & FIRST ARRANGEMENTS.....	4
2.4	EMERGENCY PROCEDURES	4
2.4.1	Hospital Route	5
2.5	PPE	6
3	GENERAL CONDITIONS.....	6
3.1	COSHH SUBSTANCES.....	6
3.2	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT	6
3.3	WASTE MANAGEMENT	7
3.4	ENVIRONMENT CONSIDERATIONS	8
3.5	ASBESTOS	8
4	METHOD OF WORKS.....	8
4.1	SITE ESTABLISHMENT & PLANT DELIVERY	8
4.2	SITE PLAN.....	9
4.3	DEMOLITION DRAWINGS.....	9
4.4	PRE-START	9
4.5	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS.....	10
4.6	CREATING A DROP ZONE	10
4.7	GENERAL INTERNAL STRIP OUT	11
4.8	PLANT ROOM INTERNALS.....	18
4.9	DEMOLITION OF PLANT ROOMS.....	19
4.10	REMOVAL OF EXTERNAL FACADE	21
4.11	DEMOLITION AND REMOVAL OF FLOOR SLABS.....	23

1 KEY INFORMATION

1.1 Scope of Works

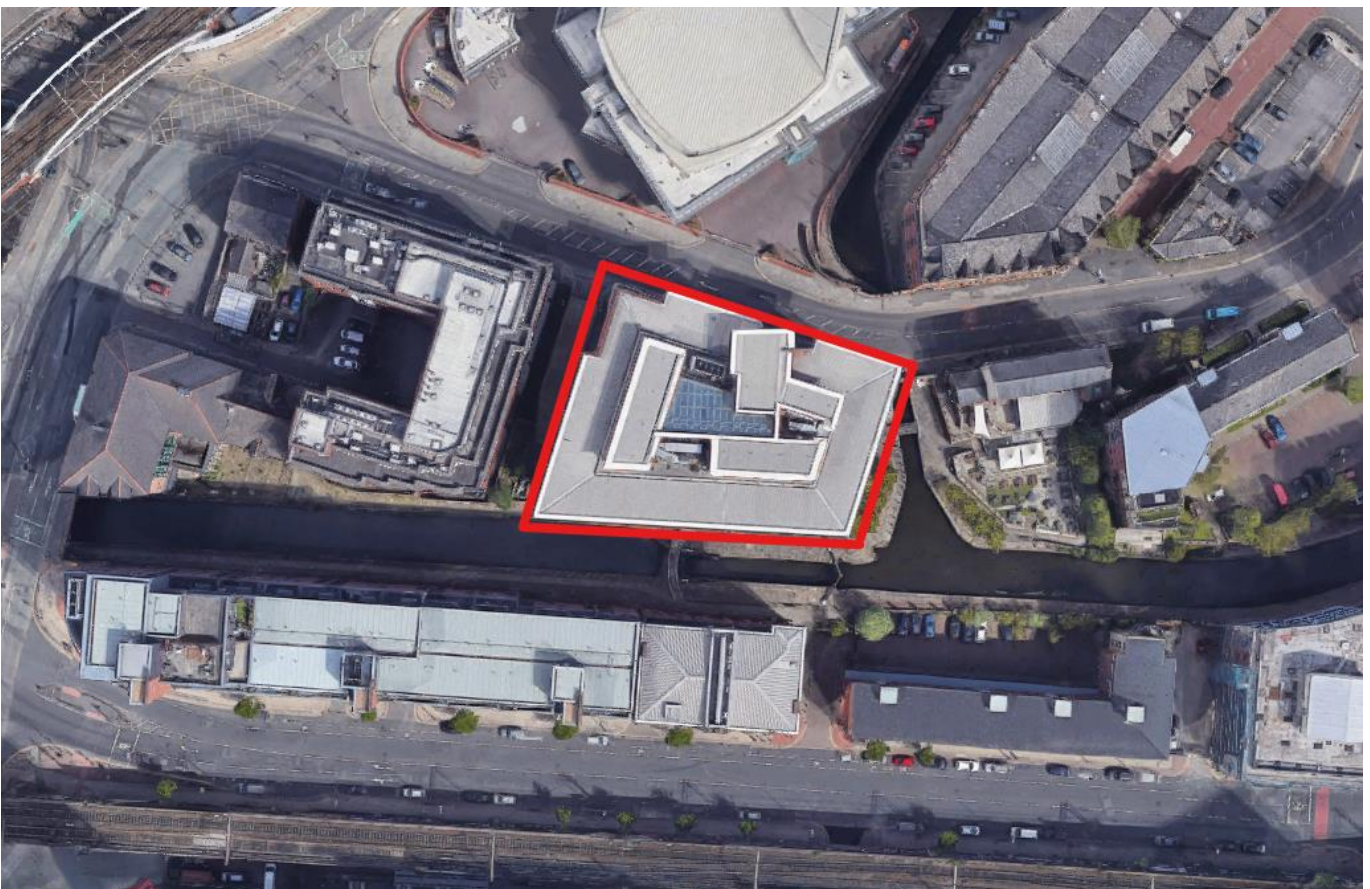
This document has been prepared to describe the safe methods, techniques and controls for the safe Demolition works at 70 Great Bridgewater Street. The works include but are not limited to the following;

- Site establishment & delivery of plant/equipment.
- Internal soft strip of structure.
- Demolition and removal of plant rooms.
- Structural alterations.
- Removal of slabs.
- Removal of external facades.

1.2 Project Address

Works are to be carried out at:
70 Great Bridgewater Street
Manchester
M1 5ES

The demolition area covered within this document is depicted by the red below:



1.3 Program

Commence on site: April 2022.
Working Hours: Mon – Fri: 0800 – 1700
Estimated Duration: 22 Weeks.

1.4 Supervision & Training

NAME	POSITION	EMAIL	MOBILE
Lee Brash	Projects Director	lee@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07973 562444
Gavin Nicolas	Project Manager	gavin@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07928 801865
Bill Quinn	Demolition Engineer	Bill@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07767 455555
Michael Quinn	Business Manager	michael@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07506 370518
Cat Nicolae	Site Manager	Cat@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07515 580021

Personnel	Minimum Competency
1 x Supervisor/site manager	CCDO GOLD Card – Demolition Supervisor
2 x Demolition foreman	CCDO Demolition Operative
Up to 30 x Demolition Operative/Banksman/Slinger at any one time	CCDO Demolition Operative/CSCS operative/CAT B asbestos

1.5 Plant & Equipment

ITEM	QUANTITY
Hand tools	Various
Power tools	Various
Aluminium scaffolding	Various
Skid Steer	1
Brokk	1
Roll On/Off	Various

Please note; this list is not an exhaustive list. Plant, tools and equipment will be provided at a frequency to deliver the works in a safe manner and in accordance with the agreed program of works. All equipment provided by Total will meet the requirements of PUWER & LOLER, as well as other relevant industry legislation. All plant and equipment will be maintained, serviced and pre inspected prior to delivery, any relevant certification will be provided. Daily inspection sheets will be completed by the trained plant operator and records be kept within the plant and the site office.

2 SITE SPECIFICS

2.1 Service Locations & Isolations

The Client has disconnected all services to the site apart from temporary electrical services which are to be used as power source during the soft strip. isolation certificates and confirmation of disconnections should be passed to the Total site supervisor prior to the works commencing, a site dilapidation survey will be carried out with the client and Total site supervisor to identify all the locations of incoming services and the location of disconnections, this is documented and located within the site files.

2.2 Site Inductions & Briefings

All persons required to work on site will undergo a full client site induction delivered by the client representative. This will be followed by a Total RAMS toolbox talk and task briefing given by Total site supervisors.

All site staff competencies will be supplied to Client prior to arrival on site. On completion of the above, all site staff will sign any relevant documentation including this document to accept they understand the method, risks and controls in order to complete the works safely.

At the start of each shift there will be a Total shift briefing in the site compound, this will be given by the Total supervisor. The Total task briefing sheet will be signed by all operatives to show understanding of the current risks on site.

2.3 Welfare & First Arrangements

Client will supply welfare facilities during Total's time on site, which comply with the CDM 2015 Regulations. The site set up includes toilet block, canteen, drying room.

The Total site supervisor is the appointed first aider for the project. Other Total operatives who are first aid trained will be identified during the site induction. First aid supplies will be available for use within the site welfare facilities or Total site vans.

2.4 Emergency Procedures

Total operatives are to abide by the site emergency plan which clearly identifies the fire points, muster point, hospital route and first aid locations. It also includes the local emergency service and utility providers contact details. This will be provided to Total operatives before work commences and briefed during inductions.

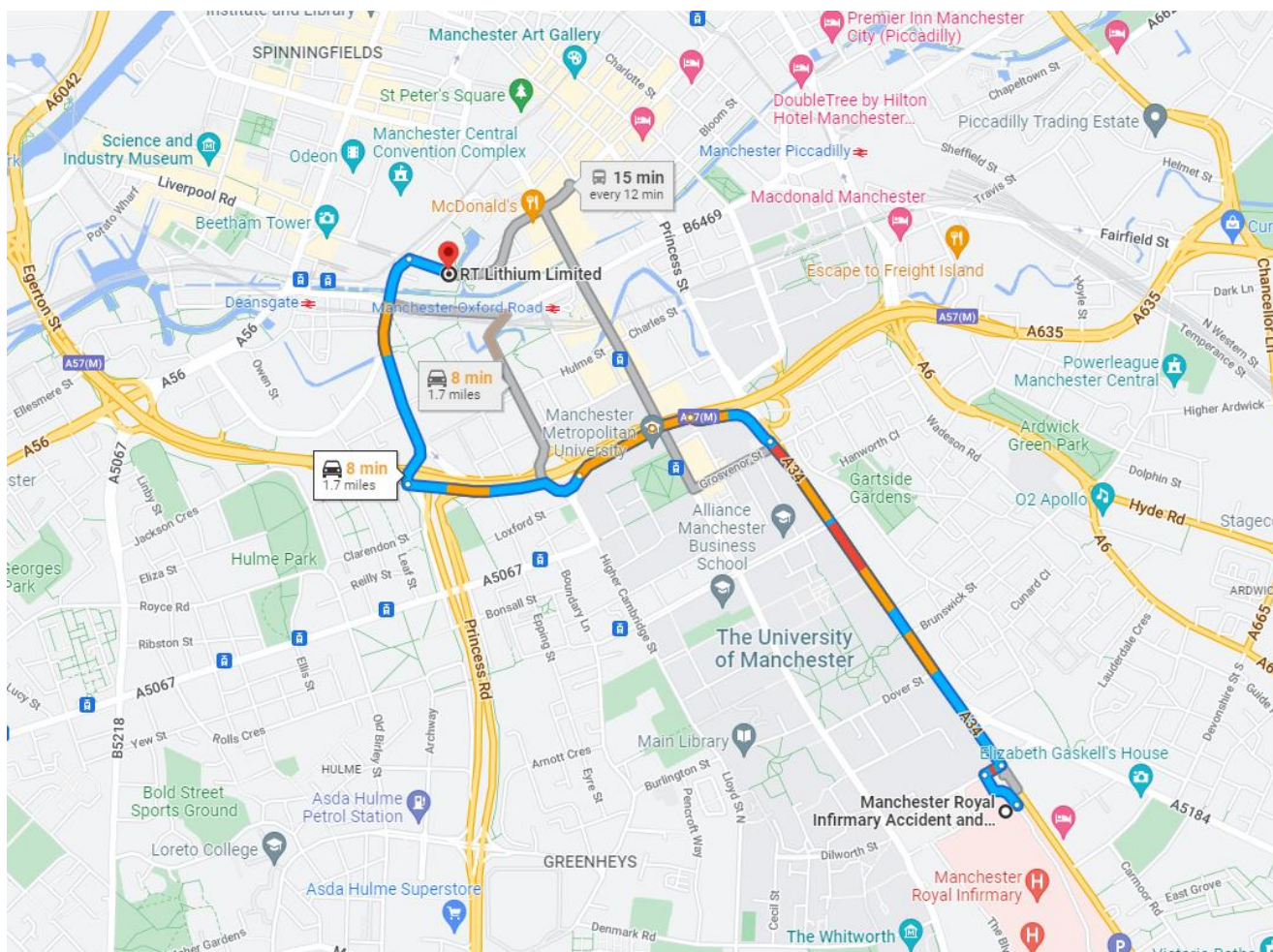
In the unlikely event of an emergency within the Total work area then the following steps will be carried out.

- STOP - Call for help and move away from the work area to a safe point if possible, to do so.
- Raise the alarm with and contact your Total Supervisor, they will advise if further action is required.
- Site Supervisor will establish contact with the Emergency Services on 999.
- If appropriate to do so guide the services to the point of the incident.
- Obey instructions from Site management and/or Emergency Services, if instructed to evacuate area do not stop to collect personal belongings.
- Report to Assembly point as stated within the fire/emergency plan and a role call will be conducted by your Site Supervisor. Do not re-enter the emergency area until told it is safe to do so.

2.4.1 Hospital Route

**Manchester Royal Infirmary,
Upper Brook St,
Manchester M13 9NZ
Phone 0161 998 7070**

Distance: 1.7 Miles
Time: 8 min
Open Times: 24 Hrs



2.5 PPE

								
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐	☒	☐

Standard mandatory PPE on site will be.

Orange Hi-Vis vest.
Safety helmet.
Safety boots with steel toe cap and mid sole protection as a minimum.
Task specific gloves.

Specialist activities.

Goggles/face shield.
Ear defenders.
P3 Half face respirator.

3 GENERAL CONDITIONS

3.1 COSHH Substances

COSHH assessments will be available in the site file for all substances on site as well as material safety data sheets. Any new materials encountered or purchased will have a COSHH assessment undertaken as soon as practically possible. Spill kits will be made available and maintained near oil storage and refueling areas. COSHH assessments relevant to this project are:

Diesel
Silica Dust
Petrol

3.2 Traffic Management

Total site access will identify the most efficient and practical route which causes least impact on 3rd parties and the public vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Total will endeavor to deliver/remove plant and equipment outside peak times. Our aim is to minimize disruption to peak time traffic between:

08:00 – 09:00
16:00 – 17:00

During all plant/transport movements Total will always have plant vehicle marshals positioned in prominent locations around the site and site entrance to ensure the safety of 3rd parties. Total will ensure that all drivers are inducted, and movements are organized in advance with the Total site supervisor. Total uses in-house capability for heavy plant movements utilizing our own low loader and drivers. All of our vehicles have trackers, so we know the exact location of any driver any time.

3.3 Waste Management

It is envisaged that the demolition works will produce mixed construction, timber, metal waste and brick/concrete; Total's main objective is to segregate and sort the demolition arising's to maximize recycling opportunities and minimize waste going to landfill. All waste which leaves site will be removed by Total, our waste carriers license will be issued to the clients site agent prior to the arrival on site. All waste which leaves the site will receive a duty of care waste transfer note by the Total site supervisor.

Certificate of Registration under the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	
Regulation authority	
Name	 Environment Agency
Address	National Customer Service Centre 99 Parkway Avenue Sheffield S9 4WF
Telephone number	03708 506506
The Environment Agency certify that the following information is entered in the register which they maintain under regulation 28 of the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011.	
Carriers details	
Name of registered carrier	Total Controlled Demolition Services Ltd
Registered as	An upper tier waste carrier and dealer
Registration number	CBDU238572
Address of place of business	RIVERSIDE HOUSE PARK ROAD STALYBRIDGE SK15 1TA
Telephone number	01615034560
Date of registration	7 April 2021
Expiry date of registration (unless revoked)	17 May 2024
Making changes to your registration	
Your registration will last 3 years and will need to be renewed after this period. If any of your details change, you must notify us within 28 days of the change.	

3.4 Environment Considerations

- The works will be undertaken in a manner to reduce the environmental impact of the operations to an absolute minimum.
- All wastes removed will be separated into their recyclable counterpart to be further recycled off site in specialist waste facilities waste transfer notes will be given to the client for their duty of care.
- Dust will be kept to a minimum by utilising dust suppression equipment coupled to the client's water supply.
- Noise will be kept to minimum by utilising the correct demolition attachment for the material/process that's being undertaken.
- Noise monitoring will be carried out by the site supervisor during any noisy activities, records of this will be kept within the site supervisors daily logs.
- All fuels will be stored in a secure fenced area within a lockable double bunded fuel store complete with nappy style drip pad, a spill kit and spill procedures will also be stationed at all refuelling points.

3.5 Asbestos

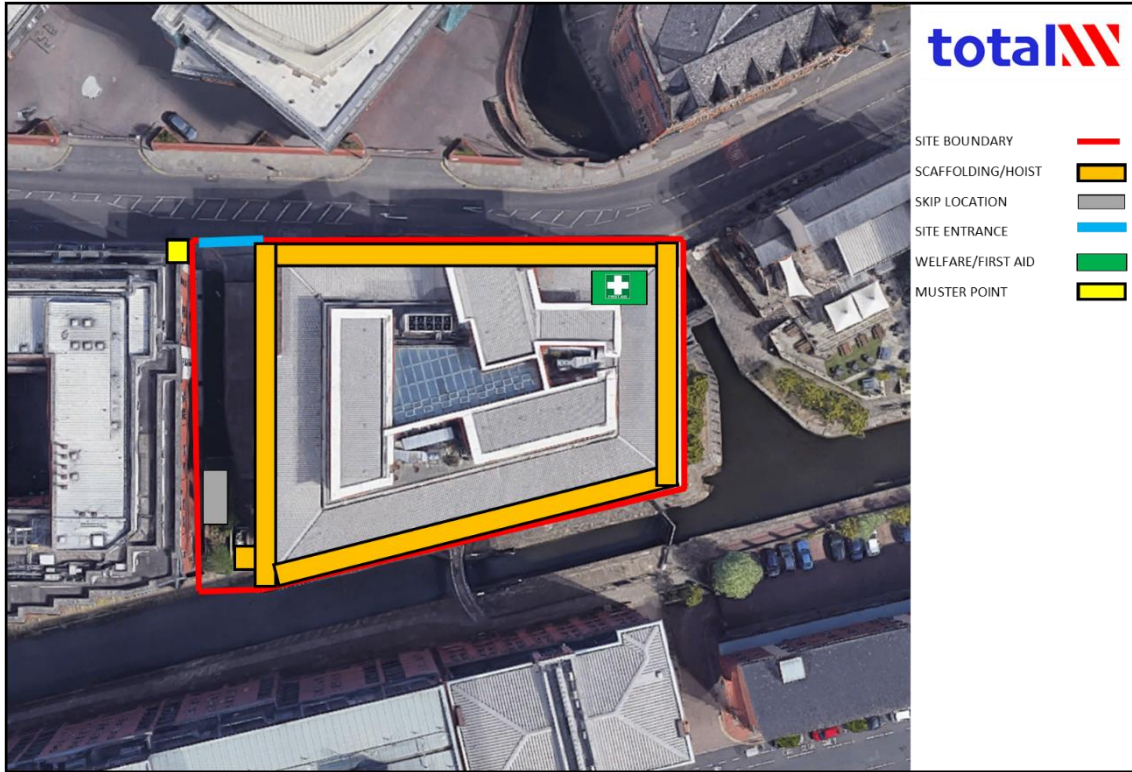
Due to the age of the building, the building does not contain any ACMs.

4 METHOD OF WORKS

4.1 Site Establishment & Plant Delivery

- All plant and equipment that is delivered to site will be planned and organised in advance with the Total site supervisor and the client.
- Deliveries to site will be accessed off Great Bridgewater street.
- All delivery drivers must abide by the site rules and follow any instructions given to him by site security and Total's traffic marshals on arrival, as well as information within the project traffic management plan.
- The traffic marshal will greet all new delivery vehicles at site entrance and direct the driver to the unloading/loading area within the site. All vehicle movements will be under the control of a Total's traffic marshal at all times.
- No reversing of plant and vehicles is permitted unless a trained banksman directing the manoeuvring is in attendance.
- All plant and equipment must remain chained until it arrives at the unloading point.
- Once the vehicle has arrived at the unloading area the plant / equipment will be unloaded from the vehicle.
- Area Establishment to undertake during any demolition activities.

4.2 Site Plan



4.3 Demolition Drawings

SEE DRAWINGS SECTION IN DROPBOX.

4.4 Pre-Start

- All new site staff have undergone a full site induction delivered by the client Site Supervisor.
- All operatives will also partake in a method statement briefing prior to commencing work, this will be delivered by Total site supervisor.
- All operatives must show that they understand the method statement fully and sign the acknowledgement sheet before leaving the briefing.
- Any changes to the local muster points, fire alarm and emergency call points shall be identified, and operatives made aware.
- Upon completion of the site inductions, Total supervisor and Cubic works supervisor will undertake a walk around of the site.
- During this time, Cubic site supervisor will highlight the locations of the openings to each level.

4.5 Environmental considerations

- Due to the close proximity of neighbouring buildings noise and vibration levels will require monitoring on a frequent basis.



- Noise monitoring will be carried out by the site manager during all activities which will create a level of noise, i.e. breaking of concrete floors, façade removal works etc.
- Monitoring will be carried out using a calibrated monitor and a log of this will be kept within the site managers daily records.
- If levels exceed the recommended limits, alternative methods should be considered.
- Sound barriers should be placed around areas of these activities to help reduce these noise concerns throughout the works.
- Along with noise monitoring, a vibration monitor will be used to monitor the vibration levels created during activities i.e. drop zoning, breaking of ground floor slabs etc.
- The vibration monitor will be positioned on the external of the structure in various locations throughout the day.
- Again, the site manager will log these results within the site files.

Considerations which can assist with the noise reduction and vibration are.

- New and approved equipment – noise limiters
- Sound barriers – creating sound barrier areas
- Limited working hours – limit noisy works to between the hours of 09:00 – 16:00

4.6 Creating a drop zone

- To assist with the removal of the demolition arisings, a drop zone will be created within the building using the existing goods lift.
- This will allow materials to be safely dropped to the basement level under a controlled manner.
- The client will ensure that the lift cart has been lowered to the basement level prior to isolating.
- Once isolated, operatives will use various hand tools to open the lift doors at basement level.
- This will allow operatives to gain access to the lift cart.
- The lift cart will be dismantled in situ using hand tools and hot cutting equipment.
- The cart will be dismantled into manageable sections so that operatives can safely remove.
- Once the lift cart has been safely dismantled, the base of the lift shaft may require backfilling with crushed brick or concrete materials to bring it back up to level.

- An adequate number of materials will be delivered to site and transported to the lift base area using the skid steer.
- Operatives will fill the base up to the level of the basement floor slab.
- Once these works have been completed.
- Edge protection will be installed on the 5th floor level which will allow the lift shaft doors to be opened and removed.



- All other lift doors to each floor will remain closed until these areas are operational.
- In the event the drop zone is to be used on multiple floors, a system will be introduced so that only 1 floor of the drop zone is in operation at any one time.

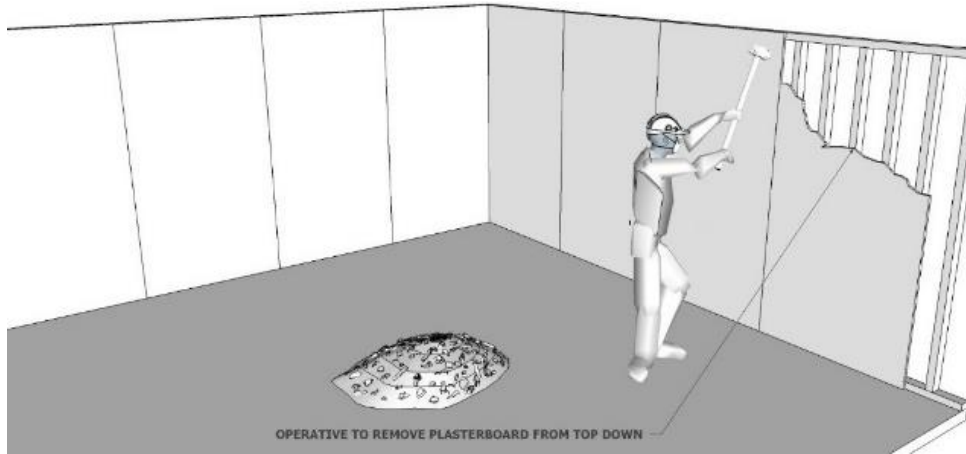
4.7 General Internal strip out

- Works will commence firstly on the ground floor by removing all unfixed furnishings within the works areas.
- Once the area has been cleared of loose furnishings, etc operatives will commence soft stripping the atrium area back to existing structure.
- This will allow the clients engineers to undertake an extensive structural assessment.
- The drawing below highlights a red zone area which will be the level of soft strip required to allow the client engineer to be safely segregated from the continuation of the internal soft strip and demolition works.
- This is required on every level throughout the building working from ground floor upwards.
- Edge protection will be installed in sequence of the soft strip working from 1st floor upwards.



- All the materials generated will be segregated and stockpiled to be removed later during the full internal soft strip.
- Once operatives have completed the soft strip in the areas highlighted above, works will commence working from the 6th level down.
- operatives will commence dismantling of all non-load bearing partitional walls within the area.

- Operatives will use hand tools to remove the partition wall coverings to expose the internal steel/timber frames.



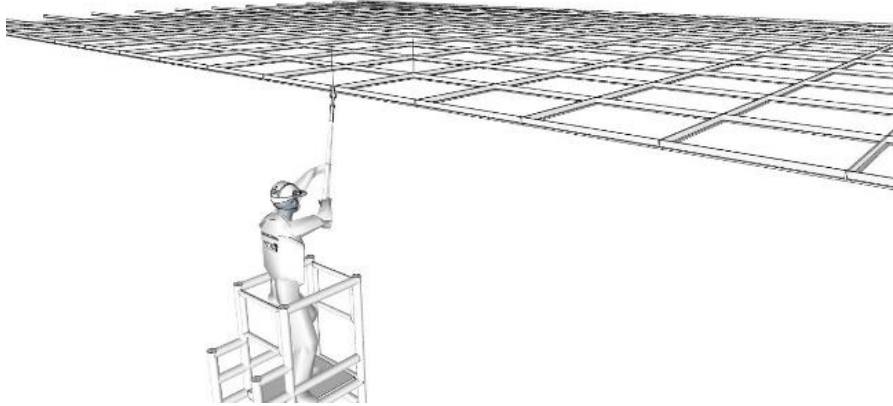
- Frames will be cut from top down using a recip saw.
- All materials generated will be stockpiled into separate stockpiles to be removed at a later stage in the project.
- Upon removal of all partition walls within the area, operatives will erect the aluminium scaffolding to enable access to the suspended ceilings and M&E services.

Removal of Inlay Ceiling grids and associated frames.

- Access will be gained using specified access equipment.
- This may vary dependant on the client or the height requirements.
- Usual access means will be via a mobile scaffold tower which will be erected by a trained and competent person.
- Once access has been gained, operatives will firstly remove all the bulbs (if client hasn't already removed) from the light fittings within the ceiling grid.
- These bulbs will be carefully set aside and safely stored within a specific coffin case.
- Once all the bulbs have been removed, operatives will commence removal of the ceiling tiles.
- The tiles will be removed whole, operatives will lift and rotate the tile sideways allowing it to be safely removed from the grid.



- The tiles will be passed to an operative at ground level who will neatly stack into a secure pile ready for removal from the building.
- All tiles will be removed from the ceiling grid before the grid is dismantled.
- Once the tiles have been removed, operatives will use extendable cable snips to commence cutting the grid from the hanger wires starting at one end of the grid.



- Starting at one end of the grid will allow the grid to start falling away from themselves at the hanger wires are cut in sequence.
- Once the grid has been cut free and is safely at ground level, operatives will disassemble the grid and the sections will be stockpiled ready for removal from the building.
- The area will be swept clear of any loose debris upon disassemble of the grid.
- Once all the ceiling grid has been removed operatives will commence the removal of all M&E services within the ceiling voids.
- This will be carried out using power tools and hand tools.
- Items which can be simply unbolted etc will be carried out using hand tools, other items which are more complexed will be cut using power tools to assist with programme.
- All materials will be sent down the drop zone and cleared from the ground floor into 40 yards skips.

General removal of internal fixtures and fittings.

- General fixtures and fitting s include the following items.
- Skirtings
- Doors and frames
- Floor coverings
- Loose furnishings
- Decorative rails
- Operatives will use various hand tools to remove all fixtures and fittings.

- Skirtings will be removed by jamming the pry bar down the top of the skirting and prising the skirting free from the wall.



- The skirtings will then be stockpiled nail side down in a neat stockpile waiting for removal from the building.
- Doors and frame will be removed using a pry bar, the bar will be inserted into the door jam and prise the door from its hinges.
- The door will be set aside into a stockpile with other timbers previously removed.



- The frame will be removed using the pry bar, firstly, operatives will remove the architrave and set aside, once the architrave has been removed the door frame can be removed from the void.
- Operatives will use a sledgehammer to breach the frame at the base.
- This will allow the frame to be carefully pulled away from the door void.
- If the frame has become wedged within the void operatives may be required to saw cut the frame in the centre of the uprights which will assist in freeing the frame free.
- All materials will be set aside in a stockpile ready for removal from the building.
- Floor coverings will be removed by hand, operatives will start in the corner of the room.

- A section of the coverings will be peeled free allowing operatives to pull the section to the centre of



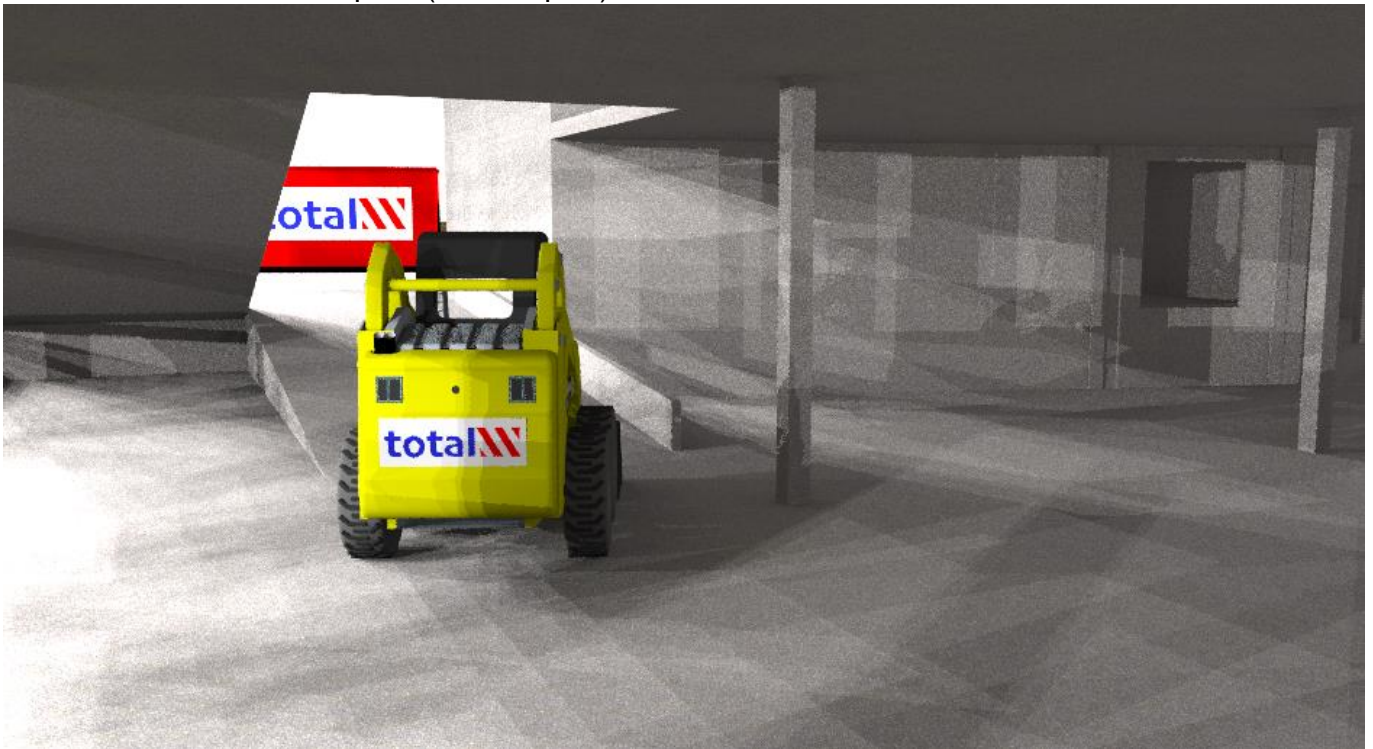
the room.

- Each corner will be peeled over in the exact same way folding the floor covering into a neat pile in the centre of the room.
- Operatives will then share the load if required to remove from the room into the stockpile area.
- If the floor coverings are glued to the existing floor, operatives may be required to use a form of floor scraping tool.
- Floor tiles will be removed using a floor tile mull.



- Operatives will start in the corner of the room working from one side to the other removing the tiles in equal sections.
- The tiles will be either loaded into barrows/rubble bins or sacks ready for removal from the building.
- Loose furnishing will be removed from the building by hand, loads may require the assistance of another operative to share the load.
- If loads are too large to be removed whole, operatives will use hand tools to dismantle the furnishing into manageable sections and remove from the building.
- Waste materials will be stockpiled in their correct waste streams ready for removal from the building via the agreed disposal routes.

- All Raised access floors will be removed in situ.
- Once all floor coverings have been removed, operatives will commence dismantling the raised access floors working from the furthest point of the floor from the exit.
- Operatives will remove the floor panels by hand and load them directly into trolleys.
- Once the trolleys have been filled, the trolleys will be transported to the drop zone.
- Operatives will commence dropping these materials down the drop zone ready for removal from site.
- A skid steer will be used at basement level to transport the materials to the skip which will be located near the basement access point (see site plan).



- During the removal of the floor panels, operatives will remove the pedestals in sequence of the floor removal.

4.8 Plant room internals

- Prior to the plant rooms being demolished, all internal elements will be dismantled and removed.
- All elements of the plant room will have been drained and purged by the client before commencing.
- Operatives will use various hand tools to carry out these works.
- The method of removal of the materials from the plant deck will be via the hoist which will be installed at the beginning of the project.



- Where required, large high-level elements/ducting within the plant room will be supported using genie lifts which will allow operatives to safely cut/release the sections and lower them to the ground for removal.
- All pipes will be cut using recip saws into manageable sections and removed to ground level by the hoist.

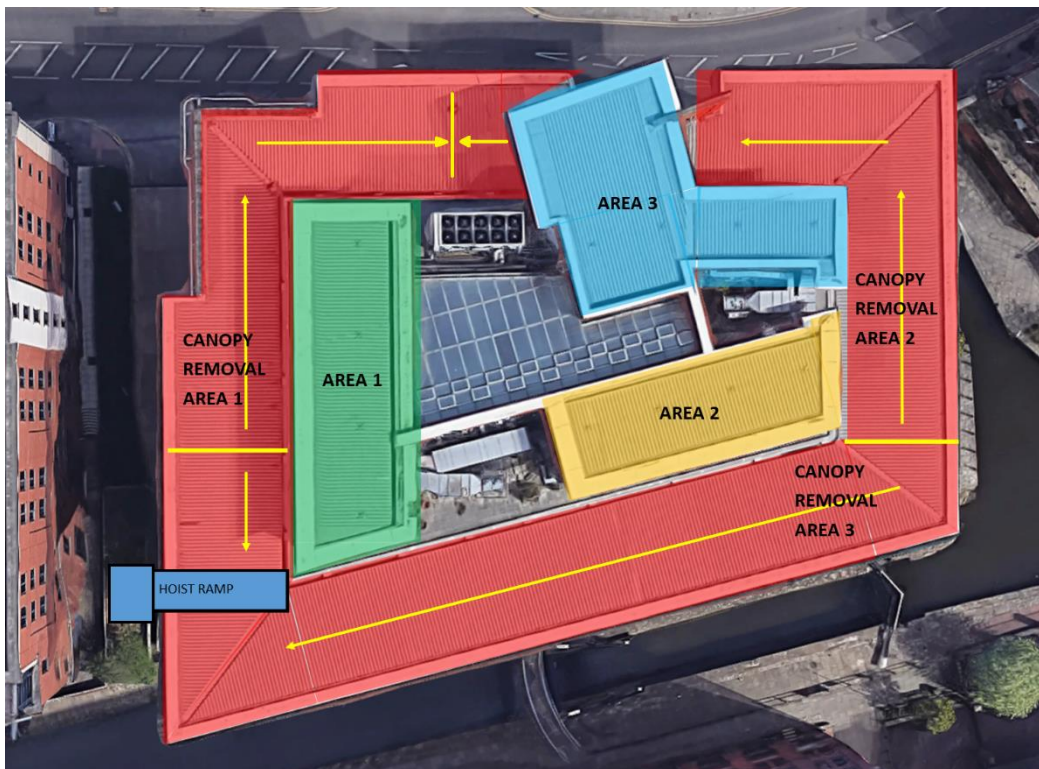
4.9 Demolition of plant rooms

- The plant roof structures will be demolished mechanically using either Brokk 150 electric excavator or micro excavator.
- To ensure to keep noise to a minimum the excavators will be attached with grab, cracker attachments where possible.



- This eliminates the unnecessary noise from the use of pneumatic hammer attachments.
- Prior to commencing the mechanical demolition, operatives will use podiums/tower scaffolds to access the underside of the roof from each plant room.
- Steel cladding will be unbolted where possible and when no possible be cut using recip saws.
- The sections of roof clad will be removed in situ.
- Operatives will continue until all roof coverings have been safely removed leaving the main roof structure I beams.
- These will be removed during the mechanical demolition using the excavator.
- Once the roof covering has been removed, mechanical demolition will commence.
- The excavator will be positioned facing the gable of the structure.
- The excavator will work from the top of the structure pulverising the walls down to ground level.
- The walls will be left stepped throughout the mechanical demolition to assist in structural stability.
- All demolition arisings will be loaded into rubble trucks in progress of the demolition to ensure a clean working area.
- The materials will be sent down in the hoist to ground level where they will be transferred into the roll on/off skip ready for removal from site.
- All walls adjacent to the atrium will be demolished down to a height of 1.2m to ensure to leave a form of edge protection during the roof works.
- Upon completion of the plant room demolition, all raised plant plinths will be broken and removed flush to the level of the slab.

- All structures/plant rooms will be demolished in the same manner and in sequence as shown below.



- This allows multiple activities to commence to ensure programme is achieved.
- Upon completion of plant room area 1, operatives will commence dismantling the roof bull nose (canopy removal area 1).
- Operatives will use various of hand tools to unbolt/disconnect the over cladding sheets which forms the bull nose.
- These sheets are light weight and can be removed easily by hand.
- All sheets will be transported by hand to the hoist location, once the hoist is full the hoist will be sent to ground level and the materials loaded into awaiting skips.
- Operatives will remove all over sheeting in this location which will expose the internal steel frames.
- To dismantle the frames, operatives will unbolt where possible but some hot cutting techniques may be required to cut the frame into manageable sections.
- Each section will be dismantled and cut into sizes suitable to carry/place on a trolley and transported to the hoist.
- The hoist will be fully filled and then the hoist will be sent to ground for unloading.
- During the removal of area 1 canopy removal, operatives will be demolishing area 2 (plant rooms).
- This will form a transit route for materials during the demolition of area3 (plant room) and canopy removal area 2.
- Area 3 canopy removal will commence upon completion of area 2 canopy.
- All materials will be segregated as part of these works and placed in the correct waste stream skips for removal from site.

4.10 Removal of external facade

- upon completion of the scaffolding erection works will commence on the façade removal.
- The façade will be removed using hand-held tools working from the elevation scaffolding.
- The façade has been built up from a variation of stone, brick and glass panels.
- Works will commence on the west gable of the 5th floor.
- Operatives will use hand-held breakers to break and release the brick façade working from top down.



- All materials generated will be removed from the scaffolding in rubble trucks to ensure not to overload the scaffolding in anyway.
- During the removal of the external brick, all internal block walls will be demolished in sequence as the external brick.
- Once the gable of the 5th floor has been safely demolished down to the level of the scaffolding operatives will commence on the north, south and east elevations of the building.
- These elevations both consist of brick and glass panels.
- To remove the glass panels, operatives will remove the external beading which will allow the glass panels to be safely removed from the frames.
- To remove the glass operatives will use glass suction tools to allow the glass panels to be safely handled by hand.
- All glass sections will be loaded onto flat bed trolleys and transported to the hoist location through the internal of the building.
- In the event that any glass panels can not be safely removed after removing the beading, operatives will use recip saws to cut through the fixing joints of the frames, allowing each frame to be removed in tack with the glass panel in situ.
- At this point all materials will be able to be transported through the building to the hoist and drop chute area.
- The façade removal works will continue to progress floor by floor working from the top down to ground level.

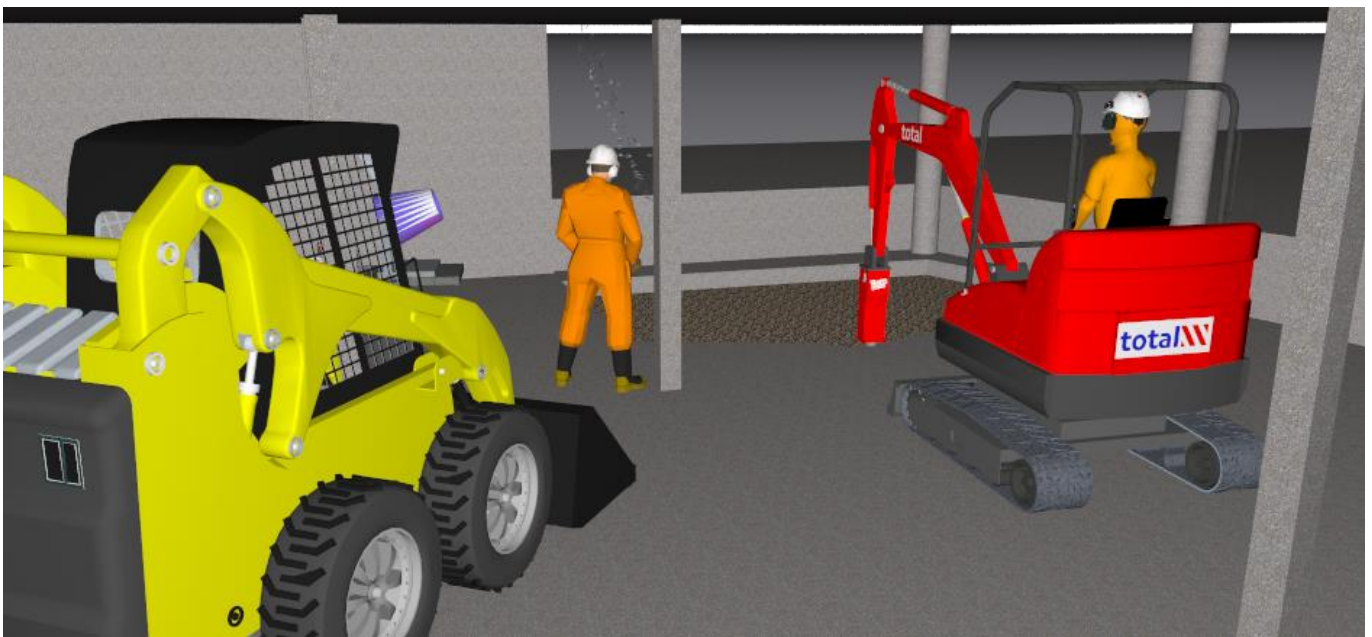
- During the removal of the ground floor façade removal, operatives will require to erect isolated areas on the footpath forming a working shield between the public, this will be formed using steel panel fencing and attached sound barriers.



- Materials will be transported through the building which eliminates the public interface.

4.11 Demolition and removal of floor slabs

- Floor slabs will be broken out using hydraulic breakers attached to designed D-rig excavators.
- The area of ground to be broken out and removed will be marked out on the floor slab to clearly identify the area of removal.
- Dust suppression will be setup within the location to assist with the reduction of dust levels.
- Banksman will be positioned within designed locations not to be in close contact with any operating plant and equipment.
- Excavator will commence breaking of the slab starting at the west of the structure.
- This is the furthest point from the access ramp.



- The excavator will break large area sections of the slab into manageable pieces.
- Once a large area has been broken free, the excavator will change attachment to a digging bucket.
- The excavator will remove all broken materials from the void and stockpile ready for removal.
- The removal of the materials will be via skid steer.
- The skid steer will scoop large quantities of the materials and transit out the skip which will be located within the compound.
- The process will be repeated until the entire area of slab required has been safely removed.



RISK ASSESSMENT

Assessor: L Brash
Site: 70 Great Bridgewater Street
Activity: Demolition
Job No. 1346
Issue: 1
Date 23/03/2022

SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT					General			
Task	Hazard	Potential Risks	Severity Rating	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rating before controls	People Affected	Control Measures	Residual Risk
Housekeeping	Tripping over loose objects on floors, stairs and platforms being hit by falling objects slipping on greasy, wet or dirty surfaces poorly stacked items or misplaced material cutting, puncturing, or tearing the skin of hands or other parts of the body on projecting nails, wire or steel strapping	Environmental pollution, Risks of slips trips and falls, risk of injury, cuts and abrasions	5	5	25 High	D,C,O	Ensure site including all walkways are kept clean, tidy and clear of debris and materials at all times. Clean up any spills immediately and report to site supervisor. Make sure all hoses and cables are wrapped and stored in a safe location. Do not let litter and waste build up, dispose of all bags/rubbish into skips.	2 Low
Noisy Works	Machinery / equipment / operations creating excessive noise levels	Possible damage of hearing due to excessive noise exposure.	5	5	25 High	D,C,O	Wear suitable ear defenders / plugs if the works exceeds 85db. Use tools with lower noise levels where possible. Install noise exclusion zones if possible. Observe any Safety warning signs. Any activities which are deemed noisy to any be carried out during the hours of 9am – 5pm.	2 Low

Working around other contractors / public	Lack of communication. Sharing areas of work with other operations that may affect one another. No segregation between demolition work and others likely to be effected.	Injury to unauthorised people entering demolition & asbestos areas	2	2	4 Low	E	Site security All operatives to sign in and off site Adequate barriers and signage in place at all times to identify and segregate working areas. If there is a gate for entering and exiting vehicles to site a gate man deployed to police, the gate Make everyone on site aware of no entry areas before work commences	2 Low
Soft Stripping	Soft Stripping	Sprains, strains, back injury & WRULD. Cuts & lacerations, electric shock/burns. Respiratory disease. Tinnitus & pinch point injuries	5	5	25 High	D	Access to working area to be restricted. Use suitable tools for the task. All materials to be cleared away as soon as possible. Good housekeeping is important to maintain a safe working area. PPE & RPE to be issued and used i.e. hard hat, high visibility clothing, safety boots, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, P3 disposable respirator and hearing protection where required. Access platforms to be used when stripping ceilings and non-structural items above head height.	2 Low
Pedestrian and Plant interface	Damage to underground structures & services. Crushing & impact hazards. Poor visibility. Collision with pedestrians, other plant and buildings. Noise and dust. Overturning of plant. Uneven traffic routes.	Crushed, trapped, struck, serious injury, electrocution, fire, respiratory disease, tinnitus & temporary threshold shift. Amputation and death. Damage to infrastructure. Loss of control and tipping.	5	3	15 Med	E	Daily prestart checks to be carried out by plant operators. Access to working area to be restricted. All plant operators to be trained in operation of specific types of plant (CPCS) certification to be verified before work commences. Banksman to be in attendance at all times during plant movements. Visual Inspection of ground to be carried out prior to start of work to look for voids, cellars etc. Mirrors & windows to be kept clear. Provision of ROPS & FOPS, rear mounted camera, beacon and horn. Carrying of passengers prohibited on all items of plant. Loading/Unloading and movement of plant transport vehicles as per manufacturer's guidelines. Works to be undertaken as per method statement & risk assessment. Mobile work equipment to comply with the provisions of PUWER 98. Plant and pedestrians to be separated where reasonably practicable.	5 Low

Delivery/Demobilisation of Plant and Equipment	Vehicle, Plant, Equipment overturning, Environmental Spillage, Damage to Underground Services. Crushing of Structures/Equipment/ Personnel/Vehicle, Damage to infrastructure	Damage to Vehicle/Plant/Equipment. Serious bodily injury, crushing injury, damage to environment, damage to site/surroundings, death.	5	5	25 High	E	All plant/equipment to be delivered/demobilised on suitable transport. Loading/Unloading to be done by CPCS plant trained and experienced operatives. Trained and competent Banksman to be present at all times during unloading/loading. Loading/Unloading to be undertaken as per manufacturers guide lines. Ground conditions and Weather conditions to be assessed prior to any operation. Suitable maintained plant and machinery. Well maintained transport. All unloading/loading to be carried out away from overhead/underground hazards such as overhead power lines/manholes.	5 Low
Mechanical demolition	Flying debris, collapse of structure, failure of attachments and hoses, dust, noise, contact with personnel, Electrical Equipment and contractors	Death serious injury, electrician, damage to infrastructure, damage to plant equipment and property	5	5	25 High	D,C	Demolition to follow a methodical sequence as stated within the method statement document. No pulling or pushing on the building supports during demolition. Demolition to follow code of practice BSI 6187. Plant and equipment to be inspected prior to use. Dust suppression to be used at all times during demolition works. Regular supervision of the works to be carried out. Information, instruction, training & supervision. Competent & trained workforce.	5 Low
Manual handling	Wrong technique for lifting. Load too heavy to be lifted by manual means.	Muscular and skeletal injury to back, arm and body.	4	4	16 High	D	Wherever possible use mechanical aids, if not possible seek assistance or work in teams making sure everyone involved understands the task Always use the correct lifting technique Before the task is started make sure that the pathway and landing zone is clear and clutter free	2 Low
Access & Egress	Unplanned access and egress during site set up. Build-up of waste / materials in areas of access / egress. Inadequate information or communication.	Obstructions of pedestrian routes/assigned emergency routes. Presence of demolition arising. Plant movement. Presence of excavations, pits, voids. Access by third parties. Inadequate lighting. Hazardous	3	3	9 Low	E	Authorised visitors to be site inducted & complete visitors register and be escorted by site management Exclusion zone around the project to be secure with safety signs placed in prominent positions. Good housekeeping to be maintained with trailing cables protected. Provision should be made for temporary lighting. Pedestrian route to be clearly segregated from vehicle/plant routes. Excavations to be fenced. Good storage of materials, waste, flammable substances & hazardous substances. Vehicle warning systems e.g. amber beacon, horn along with a banksman in attendance. Fire points to be placed at prominent positions.	2 Low

		substances. Trailing cables.					Site maps showing emergency information to be displayed in various accessible locations around the site	
Working on uneven floors or poor ground conditions	Unidentified areas of uneven or poor ground conditions.	Slips, trips and falls on the same level. Collapse of underground voids or excavations. Access & Egress & poor lighting.	3	5	15 Med	E	Good housekeeping to be maintained with pedestrian routes kept clear at all times. Installation and maintenance of good lighting if works are carried out during nights. Provision and use of PPE. Any major changes in level to be identified and clearly marked, if not possible to do fencing shall be put up to make area safe	2 Low
Line of Fire	Fingers trapped without suitable gloves or PPE.	Trapping of various body parts (Mainly hands/fingers) or clothing between materials either moving or fixed, causing possible Brakes, cuts, fractures, grazes.	3	4	12 Med	D	Identify pinch-point risks and the correct controls for these before the start of undertaking the task; Use handles when opening doors; Keep hands/fingers out of "line of fire" Verify that guards are in place and used on equipment that requires guarding; Apply lock-out, tag-out procedure for energy isolation before working on the internals of any machine; Never remove equipment safety devices. Ensure that the correct gloves are worn where there is a risk of trapping hand/fingers. Never place yourself or any part of your body in a potential pinch point area unless protective measures are in place for such activity. When reaching in to operate a control or reaching for an object, consider where your body parts are located. If it is within a pinch point, identify an alternative position or make sure all movable parts are fixed in place. Refrain from wearing loose fitting clothing while undertaking tasks where the risk of trapping is present. Choose correct tools for the tasks and review any operator manuals, pinch point hazards may also be identified in these documents.	2 Low
First Aid Provision	Incorrect provisions within first-aid supply's	Sprains, strains, lacerations. Burns. Serious bodily harm.	1	2	2 Low	E	All projects must have in place emergency procedures with the names of the first aiders posted on site notice boards along with details of the nearest A&E. The first aid box must be kept well stocked and inspected weekly with the first aid checklist completed to ensure supplies remain adequate. First aiders must not give medicine to anyone.	1 Low

							It should be noted that completion of the accident book does not meet the company's obligation to report specific accidents and dangerous occurrences to the HSE, and report to Health and Safety Consultant	
Protruding objects	Unidentified objects producing dangerously in and about the work place.	Injury to head and body	2	4	8 Low	D	Be alert Observe signs Wear hardhat and safety glasses Take care undergoing any tasks where there is a risk of unidentified protruding objects	2 Low
Segregation and disposal of general waste materials	Lack of awareness of different types of waste / materials. Mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous materials.	Injury to persons Damage to the environment	2	3	6 Low	E	All operatives will wear correct PPE at all times Waste materials to be properly managed Refer to MSDS sheets and COSHH assessments All operatives to wash before eating, drinking or smoking	1 Low
Use of Hand - held Power Tools	Wrong choice of tools used for the task. Tools not maintained. Lack of knowledge of the tools being used.	Entanglement, hand –arm vibration, eye hazard from flying particles, noise, dust. Explosion when used near flammable liquids or gases, electrocution.	2	2	4 Low	D	Whip leads to be used on pneumatic hoses, rotation of task (to minimise exposure to vibrating tools). Provision and use of PPE & RPE. Protect trailing cables. 110 volt tools to be used and must have been tested for electrical safety (PAT). Good housekeeping to be adopted along with good lighting. HAVs to be recorded in line with the manufacture's guidelines. Fire extinguisher to be at hand. Tools to be checked and recorded prior to use. Only use the correct hand tool to carryout the works in a safe manor.	2 Low
Removal of glass	Attempting to remove damaged glass.	Cuts and injuries to all body parts (mainly hands)	4	5	20 High	D	Use mechanical methods wherever possible Always use two persons to remove panels Whenever handling glazing correct PPE should be worn at all times Method statements to be followed Tape up old glazing when undertaking manual removal	2 Low
Falling objects	Unstable loads stacked on site. Working above other workers without adequate protection in place.	Physical injury to head and body Possible chemical splashes and burns	2	3	6 Low	D,C,O	Do not enter barrier areas without permission Always keep tools and equipment on scaffold secure and keep platforms tidy of any surplus materials Never walk under any item/equipment being lifted Fit kick boards to scaffolds Always observe warning signs	2 Low

Collection of waste and scrap skips	Lack of supervision or communication during collection of skips. Exclusion zone not set around the operation to eliminate the presence of unauthorised personnel / public.	Crush injury, head and upper body injury. Collision with structures on the site, pedestrians or other site vehicles. Objects falling from vehicle.	2	2	4 Low	D	Supervision of vehicle manoeuvres. Reversing alarms, high visibility clothing worn by those in the work area, trained and competent drivers, visible banksman, mirrors to be kept clean, driver to move from cab before vehicle is being loaded. Park on good even ground. Site traffic management, (separation of pedestrians and vehicles one-way system, speed limit on site) to be implemented. Skips not to be overloaded. PPE to be worn	1 Low
Working at height	Falling from height. Wrong choice of safety equipment. Inadequate planning of work at height. Working at height without suitable edge protection. Poor supervision.	Possibility of injury to all parts of the body, even death resulting from fall.	3	2	6 Low	D,O	Make sure all ladders or towers in use have been checked and tagged and are in good working order. Take care when descending or climbing ladders. Always wear a safety harness when working above ground level and no guardrail is present. PPE to be checked before use and in date of examination All scaffold to be fitted with toe boards and hand rails. All work at height platforms and work areas to be kept free off clutter. Where a Permit to work at height is required, no work should start until appropriate documentation has been briefed and signed.	2 Low
Overhead activities	Dropped tools / equipment. Unauthorised working in execution zones No communication	Injuries to operatives from falling objects	4	5	20 High	D,C,O	Exclusion zones to keep danger area unoccupied and policed if necessary Signage clearly displayed If there is no other option but to do the work in the below area controls such as safety nets etc. to be used	2 Low
Demolition	Premature collapse of structure being demolished	Serious injury, explosion, fire, crushing & possible death.	3	4	12 Med	D	Pre-demolition survey to be undertaken by the site supervisor, detailed risk assessment. Information, instruction, training & supervision. Competent & trained workforce. Demolition to follow a methodical sequence as per method statement. Adequate plant and equipment to undertake the task.	2 Low

Residual Risk Rating = Likelihood of Occurrence x Severity of Hazard

High = 15-25 Medium = 10-15 Low = 0-10

Likelihood of Occurrence Low (1) May occur in time. However, hazard exists infrequently, or hazardous event occurs very infrequently. Low expectation of occurrence. Medium (2) Likely to occur in time. Hazard exists intermittently, or hazardous event occurs occasionally. It may be useful to define by	Severity of Hazard Low (1) Hazard resulting in minor injury requiring first aid treatment only. Minor consequential loss potential to both individual and organisation. Medium (2) Hazard capable of resulting in personal injury/illness requiring brief absence from work. Medical attention required. But ... Again, defining by exclusion, i.e. it simply isn't obviously 'High' or 'Low'.
---	---

exclusion, {i.e. clearly not' High' or 'Low' may be the most practical approach}. High (3) Likely to occur imminently or in the very short term. Hazard exists permanently, or hazardous event occurs frequently, or much evidence of previous harm.	High (3) Hazard capable of resulting in death, severe injury or illness. Major consequential loss potential to the individual and organisation.
People Affected Key: D- Demolition Operatives. C – Client O – Other workers P- The Public E - Everyone	HAZARDS ARE NUMEROUS, AND CAN BE EVERYWHERE THE KEY IS TO REMEMBER YOUR TRAINING. TAKE NOTE DURING SITE INDUCTIONS BE EVER VIGILANT AND WATCHFUL, DON'T TAKE CHANCES, IF YOU ARE NOT SURE ASK. REPORT ALL NEAR MISSES NEXT TIME IT COULD BE AN ACCIDENT.

This is to certify that I have read the Health & Safety Plan and fully understand its contents and have had the opportunity to input my ideas and information towards the plan.
I also understand that changes to the work programme must be preceded by a revised Method Statement before work commences.

[illegible]