Assessment produced by :	RISK ASSESSMENT	Client :
Skip Hire All Waste Ltd	**Demolition of former Public House**	**Broadway Contractors Ltd**

LOCATION : Former Bay Horse Pub, Stockport Rd, Longsight, M12 4JJ	**DATE :** 19th July 2014
PERSONS AT RISK : Contractor and operatives, officials, visitors & trespassers	**REVIEW DATE :** Significant changes or change in legislation

ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK(S)	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK(S)
Site wide activities.	Site Traffic.	Struck by plant & vehicles. Being reversed over.	Medium	Ensure segregation of plant and site traffic from pedestrians using designated routes, barriers and signs. Supervise deliveries and deploy trained banks man. Pre-warn delivery drivers of site conditions and access. Co-ordinate deliveries to site to avoid excessive unnecessary journeys. Indicate and communicate pre-determined lay down areas for materials deliveries etc. Observe speed limit. Use flashing warning beacons.	

				STRICTLY NO MOBILE PHONES WHEN DRIVING ON or OFF SITE. Do not approach operational vehicle or plant; attract the drivers attention before approaching. Strict enforcement of eye protection near operational plant, power tools and machinery.	

ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK(S)	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK(S)
General activities.	Power Tools.	Cuts, tears, punctures, abrasions etc	Medium	Check hand tools and power tools daily for defects and wear and tear. VISUAL – TACTILE – FUNCTION check all tools and equipment before use. Only use power tools that are fit for purpose. Do not exert pressure on hand or power tools. Wear eye protection. Wear ear and eye protection when using cartridge tools. Dispose of used cartridges appropriately.	

ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK(S)	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK(S)
Site Set Up & Welfare.	Other trades.	Unplanned interaction.	Low	Liaise with client and plan works to include exclusion zones and clearly defined site boundaries. Create exclusion zones in accordance with BS6187:2000 – clause 13 - Safe Working Spaces and Exclusion Zones. Ensure showroom and security lodge are vacated before the demolition.	
	Services/Utilities.	Electrocution.	High	Take reasonable precautions to ensure that the electrical supply to the portal canopy lighting, external flood lights and showroom plus security lodge has been disconnected at the supply and locked-out so that it cannot be re-energized at any time.	Rogue, unidentified power cables.
	Ground conditions: Manholes Service Ducts Drainage channels		Medium	Identify manhole covers, drain covers etc. and conspicuously mark to avoid traversing. Deploy welfare van for operatives.	

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ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK(S)	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK(S)
Removal of profiled sheet roofing.	Working at height. Weather conditions. Ground conditions. Overhead obstructions.	Falling from height. Objects falling from height. Stability of mobile towers in strong winds. Stability of profiled sheet roofing and steel purlins in strong wind .	Medium	Working at Height Regulations 2005 set out a simple hierarchy for managing and selecting equipment for work at height. Avoid work at height where they can. Use work equipment or other measures to prevent falls where they cannot avoid working at height and where they cannot eliminate the risk of a fall, use work equipment or other measures to minimize the distance and consequences of a fall should one occur. Correct selection of ladders and mobile access towers. Competent person to undertake pre-use inspection and safe use of ladders and mobile access towers. PASMA trained and experienced operatives top erect alloy towers. Only used on level, firm and stable ground.	Untrained or inexperienced selection of work and access equipment. Lone working or access.

				Selection, erection, dismantling and inspection of mobile scaffold towers must be undertaken by competent and trained persons. No person must be permitted to erect, alter or dismantle any mobile tower scaffold unless authorized by the site supervisor. Diagonal bracing and stabilizers should always be used. Access ladders should be fitted to the narrowest side of the tower or inside the tower and persons should not climb up the frame of the tower. All wheels must be locked whilst work is in progress and all persons must vacate the tower before it is moved. All operatives, who are required to use the mobile tower scaffolds, will be instructed in their safe use and movement. Outriggers or stabilizers must be extended where applicable.	

				Tower scaffolds must not be used or moved on sloping, uneven or obstructed surfaces Tower scaffolds must only be used in the vertical position. The tower working platform must be fully boarded, fitted with guard rails and toe boards and not overloaded. Towers must be tied to a rigid structure if exposed to windy weather or used for work such as jet-blasting. Persons working from a tower must not over-reach or use ladders from the work platform. Remain within the confines of the tower and do not stand on any ledgers or bracing. Safe distances must be maintained between the tower and overhead power lines both during working operations and when the tower is moved. The tower should be inspected on a regular basis and a report produced.	

ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK(S)	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK(S)
Removal of profiled sheet roofing.	Deliberate collapse. Heavy plant and machinery. Excavator quick hitch devices. Rotating grab. Materials on slab. Inclement weather.	Falling objects/debris. Being struck by tail swing or boom/arm. Flying objects/debris.	Medium	Single mechanical operation by 360 excavator with rotating grab attachment. Excavator MUST have protective cage over and in front of operators cab (and to the sides if appropriate). **OPERATIVES** Trained, experienced and competent demolition operatives. Provide exclusion zone on slab restricting access by pedestrians and operatives. Appropriate PPE including safety head protection, safety footwear, eye protection, ear defenders; where necessary, gloves, overalls, hi-visibility vests or jackets. Wear correct protective gloves. Know which respirator to use for which potential hazard, where applicable.	

				Avoid tail swing and excavator boom swing. DO NOT approach machine operator until you have made your presence known to them from a safe distance. **MACHINE OPERATORS & MACHINES** NO MOBILE PHONES. Do not jump from cab. Deploy warning beacon. Ensure mirrors are free from dirt, etc and not cracked or damaged. Ensure current record of thorough examination for machines and attachments. **QUICK HITCHES** Only use quick hitch attachments for which operatives have been trained. Use manufacturer's connection procedures for QH (Quick Hitches), which must be followed at all times.	

				Establish a safe zone, free from other workers when undertaking any detachment or attachment activities. Ensure that only the manufacturer's specific retaining pin is used on manual and semi-automatic machines. Operators are responsible for the safety and security of the pin. Ensure that the retaining pin has been visually checked and is correctly in place on the quick hitch before starting work and every time a different attachment is fitted. Use the 'bump' test to ensure the attachment is secure before starting work. Quarantine and report any defective QH couplers immediately. QH will extend the operating radius which may cause the attachment to come into contact with the cab. QH may have an effect on the stability of the machine when the arms are fully extended.	

ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Removal of steel stanchions/columns.	Hot Work.	Burning, scalding etc. Fire. Flashback. Explosion.	Medium	ALL Hot Work to be controlled by HOT WORK Permit/Safe System of Work. Competent persons only to operate propane cutting and burning equipment. Flashback Arrestors are essential safety devices which provide the maximum protection for the operator and his equipment in the event of a flashback. As such, visual, tactile and operational checks MUST be carried out periodically and the significant findings recorded, with any defects rectified before the equipment is brought into service. Keep all propane cylinders in a safe, well ventilated place, preferably in the open air and away from occupied buildings, boundaries and sources of ignition and heat. Make sure that the cylinders are properly secured and kept upright.	Unskilled operatives.

				Best practice would be to store used and unused cylinders separately in a proprietary steel cage that is kept locked to mitigate the effects of an explosion. To protect a cylinder, you should fit flashback arresters onto the regulator, on both the fuel and oxygen supply. Arresters may be fitted on the blowpipe but these do not give protection from a fire starting in the hose. For long lengths of hose, you should fit arresters on both the blowpipe and the regulator. The fitting of a flashback arrester should not be considered as a substitute for safe working practice. DO NOT try to put out a fire involving LPG – leave it to the fire brigade. It is safer to evacuate everyone from the area; as an overheated cylinder can explode. Wear flame retardant coveralls.	

				Use proprietary head protection with spatter visor. Wear industrial type hand protection. Deploy firefighting apparatus for use on other types of fire ensuring that training has been received and understood by a competent person. Conduct a Fire Watch Walk Through the site/property after the end of the shift. **FIRE PREVENTION PRECAUTIONS** Move the work-piece to a safe location for carrying out the hot work process. Remove any combustible materials (such as flammable liquids, wood, paper, textiles, packaging or plastics) from within about 10 meters of the work. Ventilate spaces where vapours could accumulate, such as vehicle pits or trenches.	

				Protect any combustible materials that cannot be moved, from close contact with flame, heat, sparks or hot slag. Use suitable guards or covers such as metal sheeting, mineral fibre boards or fire retardant blankets. Check that there are no combustible materials hidden behind walls or partitions which could be ignited, particularly if prolonged welding or cutting is planned. Some wall panels contain flammable insulation materials. Use guards or covers to prevent hot particles passing through openings in floors and walls (doorways, windows, etc). Maintain a continuous fire watch during the period of the work, and for at least an hour afterwards. Keep fire extinguishers nearby.	

ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Removal of profiled sheet roofing, purlins and steel stanchions/columns.	Lifting Operations.	Being struck by debris. Being struck by plant. Being struck by falling loads or debris. Being struck by mechanical boom. Being struck by tail swing of 360 excavator. Limited verbal communication due to noise.	Medium	In accordance with LOLER 1998, BS7121, CPA Guidance and best practice. Check plant, chains, slings, shackles and lifting eyes etc for Record Of Thorough Examination, Testing, SWL and Maintenance. Operate Quick Hitch to manufacturers standards and recommendations also in line with HSE Guidance SIM 02/2007/01 Version 2. Ensure competence of operator i.e. knowledge, experience and training. Plan and supervise lifting operations. Deploy competent Slinger/Signaler. Loads should only be moved when the slinger can both see the load and efficiently communicate with the driver. An additional banks man must be provided if the load goes out of sight at any point. Loads should not be lifted until directed by the slinger.	Unsupervised operation.

				The load should be initially lifted a short way to enable an assessment to be made that the load is properly slung. Where necessary, tag lines should be used to guide loads, i.e. windy conditions or on large/unwieldy loads. Loads must be carefully handled to avoid snatching and slewed and travelled so as to remain suspended vertically. Lifting equipment must not be used to pull or drag loads. Never swing loads to obtain extra reach. Care should be taken to allow for the increase in radius when the load is first raised. This can arise from flexing of the jib or ram, stretching of ropes and compression of hydraulic fluid. It is particularly important that persons do not stand between the load and any fixed object, or in the blind spot of the operator.	

				Lifting equipment must never be overloaded and drivers must react immediately to the warnings of the rated capacity indicator by either lowering the load or by reducing the radius of operation in a safe and controlled manner. Loads must never be left suspended from the hook or lifting point when the machine is left unattended. Before lifting, load routes should be established to avoid loads being lifted over people wherever possible. It is important to select the correct equipment for the task and therefore excavators intended for lifting operations and with a maximum rated lift capacity of more than 1000Kg (or an overturning moment in excess of 4000Nm) should be fitted with check valves (hose burst check valves) on the main boom hydraulic cylinders and acoustic or visual rated capacity indicators/limiters.	

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ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Removal of steel stanchions/columns.	Stability. Weather conditions.	Premature collapse. Being struck by uncontrolled materials. Being struck by falling object	Medium	Demolition to be conducted in accordance with BS 6187:2000. Any temporary structural support or proprietary system would have to be designed and constructed in accordance with best practice and BS5975. Wear appropriate gloves for handling debris etc. Predicted debris area when mechanically handling materials. Discourage observers from standing too close to the exclusion zone. Process excavated, sheared or demolished materials at ground level. Wear appropriate PPE.	

ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Removal of profiled sheet roofing, purlins and steel stanchions/columns.	Lifting Operations.	Being struck by debris. Being struck by plant. Being struck by falling loads or debris. Being struck by mechanical boom. Being struck by tail swing of 360 excavator. Limited verbal communication due to noise.	Medium	In accordance with LOLER 1998, BS7121, CPA Guidance and best practice. Check weather forecast and use anemometer to measure wind speeds and abort operation if above 44 mph. Check plant, chains, slings, shackles and lifting eyes, etc. for Record Of Thorough Examination, Testing, SWL and Maintenance. Operate Quick Hitch to manufacturers standards and recommendations also in line with HSE Guidance SIM 02/2007/01 Version 2. Ensure competence of operator i.e. knowledge, experience and training. Plan and supervise lifting operations. Deploy competent Slinger/Signaler.	Sudden gusts of wind catching suspended materials.

				Loads should only be moved when the slinger can both see the load and efficiently communicate with the driver. An additional banks man must be provided if the load goes out of sight at any point. Loads should not be lifted until directed by the slinger. The load should be initially lifted a short way to enable an assessment to be made that the load is properly slung. Where necessary, tag lines should be used to guide loads, i.e. windy conditions or on large/unwieldy loads. Loads must be carefully handled to avoid snatching and slewed and travelled so as to remain suspended vertically. Lifting equipment must not be used to pull or drag loads. Never swing loads to obtain extra reach.	

				Care should be taken to allow for the increase in radius when the load is first raised. This can arise from flexing of the jib or ram, stretching of ropes and compression of hydraulic fluid. It is particularly important that persons do not stand between the load and any fixed object, or in the blind spot of the operator. Lifting equipment must never be overloaded and drivers must react immediately to the warnings of the rated capacity indicator by either lowering the load or by reducing the radius of operation in a safe and controlled manner. Loads must never be left suspended from the hook or lifting point when the machine is left unattended. Before lifting, load routes should be established to avoid loads being lifted over people wherever possible. It is important to select the correct equipment for the task and therefore excavators intended for lifting operations and with a maximum rated lift capacity of more than 1000Kg (or an overturning moment in	

				excess of 4000Nm) should be fitted with check valves (hose burst check valves) on the main boom hydraulic cylinders and acoustic or visual rated capacity indicators/limiters	

ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Processing materials.	Plant operation.	Being struck by debris. Being struck by plant.	Medium	Appropriate PPE to be worn. Machine to select debris with sorting grapple and remove to designated safe working area. Sorting area must NOT be within the static reach of the excavator boom and dipper arm. There must be a safe working area for the ground operatives where the excavator has to traverse to, thereby avoiding direct interaction between the machine and load and operatives. Conduct visual ground conditions survey and be aware of manholes, voids, basements, drainage, cable ducting, uneven flag stones, poorly compacted ground etc. Carry out thorough visual and operational inspection of plant. Satisfy yourself with viewing the maintenance records for the plant and equipment i.e. 12 monthly Record of Thorough Examination.	Unsupervised operation.

				Check tyres for cuts to the side walls and any other damage and tracks for damaged links etc. Check tyre pressures where appropriate. Do not overload tippers. Ensure excavator has functional mirrors, beacon and horn. Check SWL of vehicle and only operate within the Safe Working Load. Be aware of rain altering ground conditions. Follow Quick Hitch HSE Guidance when operating excavator. Ensure adequate and appropriate training coupled with experience for plant operators. Do not stand or walk under a suspended a load. Maximum safe distance from power lines mounted on steel towers is 18m.	

				Maximum safe distance from power lines mounted on poles is 9m. Create a Safe Working Zone around plant and equipment. Wear safety footwear, head protection and hi-viz vests/coats plus gloves. Wear waterproofs where necessary.	

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ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Disposal of demolition debris and materials.	HGV activity. Skip/bin loads.	Being struck by forward moving or reversing vehicle. Falling debris/materials from skip/bin. Uncovered debris/waste being blown from skip/bin.	Medium	Wear appropriate PPE/RPE. Deploy Vehicle Banksman to coordinate vehicle operations, particularly reversing maneuvers. Level off all skip/bin loads and do not have any materials protruding or hanging from vehicle skip/bin bodies. Sheet over skip/bin loads. Do not overload tipper/skip vehicles. Employ good house-keeping.	

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ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Site wide activities.	Manual Handling.	Musculoskeletal issues. Direct injury. Slipperiness. Sharp edges.	**Medium**	Use mechanical means where reasonably practicable or alternatively deploy 2 men. If repetitive lifting and awkward trunkal twisting is envisaged then the need to conduct a Manual Handling Assessment will apply re MHO Regs 1992 (as amended 2002). 2 men to handle loads in excess of 25 Kgs. Assessment factors include: The Tasks, The Loads, The Working Environment, Individual Capability and other factors such as posture hindered by PPE or clothing.	

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ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK
Clean up and the environment.	Dust. Fumes. Noise. Vibration.	RCS. Airborne contaminants. Noise and vibration exposure.	Medium	Use mist generator for damping down. Control and reduce machine activity. Wear ear defenders where appropriate.	

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ACTIVITY	HAZARD(S)	RISK(S)	RATING	CONTROL MEASURES	RESIDUAL RISK(S)
Demolition of 2-storey dwelling.	Building in dangerous condition. ACM's. Dust. Unstable structural elements. Live services.	Premature collapse. Asbestos fibre exposure. Airborne contaminants. Falling objects. Electrocution. Explosion.	Medium	Structural engineers inspection report where appropriate. Wear appropriate PPE/RPE. Restrict access. Identify utilities/services. Ensure and prove that services are disconnected at the external supply where practicable and/or incoming main. Purge any gas or pressure systems on site. Commission asbestos refurbishment/demolition survey. Maintain asbestos cement and/or sheet products in one piece where reasonably practicable. Damp down with constant aerosolised water mist. Asbestos Cement sheets to be carefully deposited in RORO bins provided and sheeted over when being transported from site.	Movement of structure since last inspection/survey. Re-energised services. Voids, basements, cellars, culverts etc.

				Double bag asbestos materials in transparent bag and then red asbestos bag. Licensed hazardous waste contractor for disposal of asbestos cement products etc. re: duty of care. Licensed Asbestos Removal Contractor required for licensable operations.	

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This Site Specific Risk Assessment has been read and has been explained to the individuals below who have signed this document to confirm that they have understood the risks associated with the specific tasks and that they will, so far as reasonably practicable, ensure the safety of themselves and others who may be affected by their work.

NAME:	**NAME:**	**NAME:**
POSITION:	**POSITION:**	**POSITION:**
SIGN:	**SIGN:**	**SIGN:**
DATE:	**DATE:**	**DATE:**

NAME:	**NAME:**	**NAME:**
POSITION:	**POSITION:**	**POSITION:**
SIGN:	**SIGN:**	**SIGN:**
DATE:	**DATE:**	**DATE:**