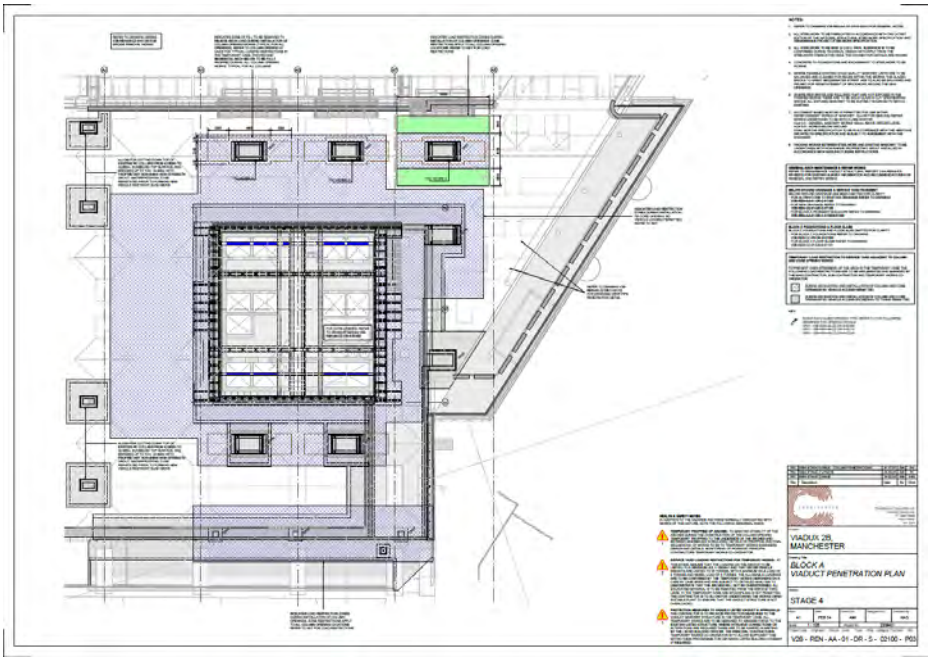
Addendum Nr. 4 to existing approved RaMS
Block A – Column Penetration Plan

Method Statement Title	**Viadux 2 Project – Block A Column Penetration Plan**
Date of Addendum	11th August 2025
Completed By	Stewart Scott

Initial RaMS considerations and planning in relation to the designed plans (Currently Stage 4), relating to the penetration of the brick arched structures to facilitate the formation of Column types CP01, CP02 & CP03.



Renaissance – 02100 – Block A Viaduct Penetration Plan replicated for exemplification purposes. The Mayo Project Engineer will always work to the latest ' for construction' issue.

In support of initial RaMS planning, the following ' Renaissance' Stage 4 drawings have been referenced ;

02100 - P03	Block A Viaduct Penetration Plan
02200 - P03	Block A Column Penetration Detail Type CP01
02210 – P03	Block A Column Penetration Detail Type CP02
02211 – P03	Block A Column Penetration Detail Type CP02
02220 – P03	Block A – Column Penetration Detail Type CP03
02250 – P03	Block A Column Types Isometrics

Addendum Nr. 4 to existing approved RaMS
Block A – Column Penetration Plan

Sequence to be Undertaken

1. Introduction and scope;

- These RaMS considerations are aet out as Addendum Nr. 4. With knowledge, skills and experience applied form the original Viadux 1 scheme works, the Mayo Civils Construction Management Team, led by Project Manager and Snr. Engineer, Kelvin Mayall will plan, prepare and execute construction works in accordance with our documented safe systems of task working, risk management controls , mitigation measures and designers risk assessment/(s).

2. Daily activity briefing (DABS) and putting people to work – (The Mayo Civils Way)


MAYO CIVILS

Daily Activity Briefing

Hazards

Work at Height | Hand Tools | Hot Works

Confined Space | Third Party Interface | Hydraulic Systems

Lifting Operations | Housekeeping | Protection

Plant | Services | Temporary Works

Manual Handling | Fire/Explosive Substances | Excavations

Electrical Systems | Hazardous Substances | Labouring

ACTIVITY / TASK(S) – (subject of the briefing) –>

Pre-Start Checklist	Y	N	N/A	Additional Requirements?
RAMS Reviewed and Appropriate for the Task?				
Tool & Equipment Correct for Task?				
Plant Inspections Satisfactory?				
Competent Personnel?				
Excavation Inspected?				
Crane inspected?				
Lifting Equipment inspected?				
PPE Available?				
Permits to work in Place?				
Stop the Job Triggers Agreed?				
Emergency Procedures Understood?				
Any Conflicting Operations?				
HAVS (Hand Arm Vibration) Have you advised 'Trigger Times' and put into practice 'monitoring' safe exposure times are not being breached?				HAVS – For those tools that require monitoring, i.e Breakers / Comb-drills etc. Record how YOU will monitor the exposure times of Operatives. If you record that you will visit, review and monitor, make sure YOU do. Use MayoFORM.012 properly.

Discuss the most likely hazards in this operation and list any additional hazards that are unique to this job to the right. Are there any additional steps or points which could improve safety? If so, discuss with your team and record on the right column.

Attendees of the Daily Activity Briefing

Delivered by:	Position:	Date:
1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.

MAYOFORM-036 – Sept 2022

Use reverse of this page if required for additional Operatives

MayoFORM.036 – Daily Activity Briefing

- SSSTS Supervisors / "Black Hats" are our front line in putting people to work safely and are expected to lead by example. How to work safely and keep on working safely?
- Answer: Good Daily Activity Briefings (DABS)
- Break daily work tasks up into smaller 'bite size' pieces. Our SSSTS Supervisors / "Black Hats" should be briefing work Teams properly, talking, explaining, setting the bar high and then checking back on understanding.
- If you've got your Daily Activity Briefings about right, you shouldn't have to, however, STOP WORK if you have to. Get it right, then start again, safely.

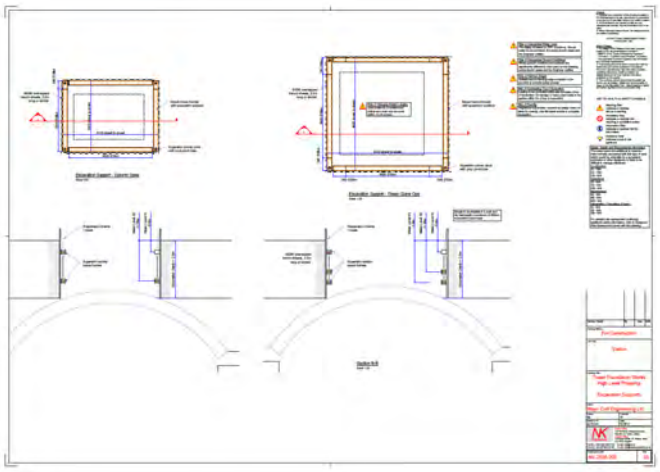
3. Permit/(s) to work - DOMIS Construction to Lead on permit issues and management with their electronic permit system, "Work Wallet" utilised.

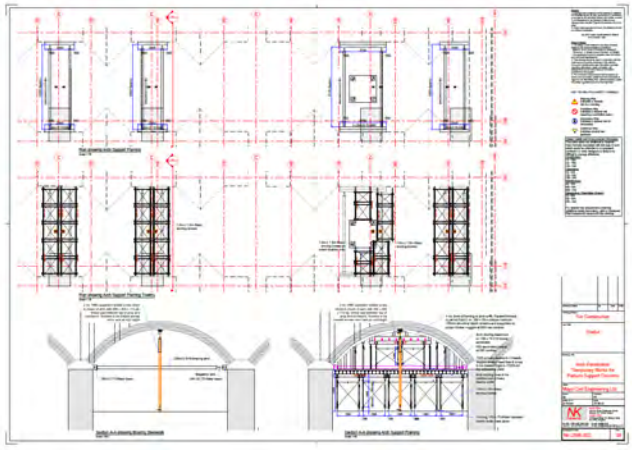
- Works will continued to be overseen by the DOMIS Construction and there will be liaison their representative and the Mayo Civil Engineering Team. During such liaison, works will identify where permit-controlled works are to undertaken. Continuing, permit controlled works will follow protocols with risk mitigation measures and controls specified by permit being complied with and 'typically' including;

  - Permit to load
  - Permit to break ground
  - Permit to undertake core drilling.

4. Temporary Works

- Mayo Civils will continue to work with and commission designs via our preferred and approved supply partner, Nk Engineering Limited. NOTE: All propping and associated temporary works is to be to the agreed temporary works designers design and detail to be agreed with the DOMIS temporary works co-ordinator





Viadux 1 Scheme - sample temporary works designs replicated for indicative purposes only.

5. **Exclusion Zone Establishment (General)**

- **SAFETY NOTE: Mayo Formwork Supervisor/(s), needs to MAKE IT SECURE AND CLEAR THAT ACCESS OR GOING FORWARD FROM THIS POINT IS DANGEROUS AND THE DEMARCATION MUST NOT BE CROSSED (Without authorisation). Look and think, will 'others' understand? MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY CLEAR THERE IS DANGER AHEAD from works.**

- Once established, the exclusion zone and works need to be managed by ensuring suitable barriers put into place warning 'others' not to enter without authorisation and emblazoned with suitable signage.



'Typical@ - the above design replicated for exemplification purposes only

6. Schematic of the planned process

- (DOMIS) to install/continue with the movement monitoring strategy within arches, as will be specified and agreed.
- (Mayo / NK Engineering Ltd) to install temporary propping support to masonry arch between piers and below section to be removed. Propping to remain in place until works are complete and concrete has gained sufficient strength. [TW Design To Be Commissioned via NK Engineering Ltd]
- Utilising an excavator, size suitable and sufficient for the task in hand and taking into account associated loading constraints, remove fill to indicated zones, confirming and monitoring for the extent of permitted excavation.
- Form pockets within the arch to allow for the insertion of Pynford stools or propping stools, (end of stools to be solidly packed with proprietary high strength non-shrink grout), ensuring a minimum 30N/mm2 compressive strength is gained.
- Once all Pynford or propping stools are installed with 30N/mm2 grout, form the opening to allow for installation of the RC ring beams, (with flush face as indicated by design)
- Form the RC collar, install all waterproofing as indicated and backfill using HA Type 1 material in accordance with Highways specification.

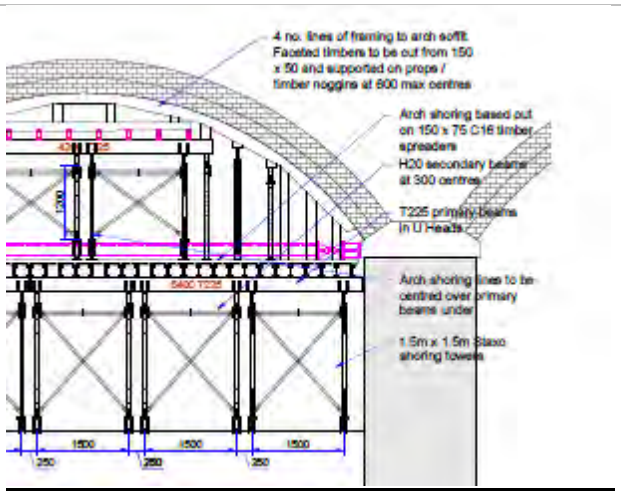
6.1 Movement Monitoring

By/ via DOMIS

6.2 Temporary Propping Support To Masonry Arches (Access)

- Taking learnings from the original Viadux 1 phase and with knowledge and experience gained, the Mayo Team will liaise with our Temporary Works designer to design the temporary propping and access to work area (from below) solution.

Addendum Nr. 4 to existing approved RaMS
Block A – Column Penetration Plan



'Similar' Arch penetration builds up extract and photograph below replicated for indicative purposes only and subject to 'for construction' temporary works design issue.



- The access / and 'crash' deck solution is envisaged as 'typically' either#or a 'Doka' Staxo Tower solution or Titan Falsework solution, (or combination of both), with the erection, sequences and handling of falsework in accordance with the manufacturers guidelines.

' Titan Support System Method Statement' . 'Doka Staxo 100 Method Statement'

Addendum Nr. 4 to existing approved RaMS
Block A – Column Penetration Plan





- Tower assembly sections will be undertaken in an upright position, with components to be erected on adequately prepared and level ground. Erection of bae standards will be undertaken, securing and inserting heavy screw jacks into frames as may be designed.
- Where 'Staxo' is utilised, frames will be linked with cross bases and finished by pushing the blue locking springs of the bottom frames outward
- At head zone level, the blue locking springs of the top frames to be pressed towards the inside (to open them), and U-heads inserted.
- Sequence will then move/switch to Titan 225 primary beams being positioned and held within the u-heads and H20secondaries, boarded to support and prop formation to and second tiers (all to design).
- From below, in boarding, ply sheets be offered up at designated access points and to reduce the scope for manual handling, where suitable, full size ply boards will be cut prior and reduced in size and weight.
- Operative/(s) to access the upper side of the deck and protected from falls from height by harness, will as soon as sufficient deck boarding allows, establish temporary edge protection by means of proprietary mesh panels (Haki/Vertemax).
- The process of ply infills and closing off gaps will continue.
- In working with ply, and timbers to infill and close off, shuttering joiners in attendance use Makita 190 and 235mm circular saws with M Class vacuum extraction. In timber formwork constructions, (cutting of timber), the Mayo Supervisory Team will advise on HAVS, however, with a 'finer on the trigger' Exposure Action of over 4 hours and an Exposure Limit Value of greater than 16 hrs., risks in utilising short bursts on circular saws are small.

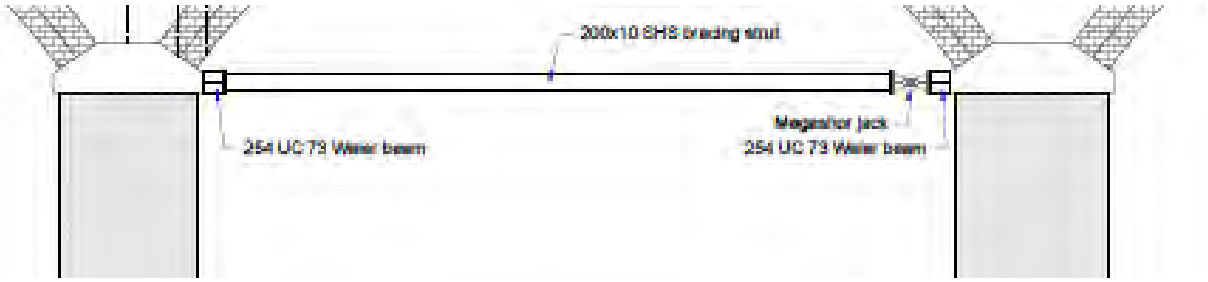




- The process of infilling and closing-off will continue, and once everything is closed off, the area of working deck, closed off with mesh barrier protection, forms a safe working zone in readiness for inspection, sign-off and a permit to load to be issued (following established site permit to load protocols).

Continued – Propping solution (To design)

- Subject to temporary works design and approval, a temporary works propping (steel) solution will be installed to the arch beneath the core opening location and remaining in place until the reinforced ring beam has gained minimum 30/Nmm2 compressive strength.
- Typically,' propping may utilise SHS bracing struts proposed to be or similar to 254 UC 73 walers and 'Megashore' jacks being set into position.
- Lifted and supported by a 5t excavator, (proposed), with setting and fixing following 'Megashore' technical guidance and on-site practical experience gained.



'Typical' replicated for indicative purposes only and subject to NK Engineering temporary works design, approval and 'issued for construction'

6.3 - Remove fill to indicated zones, confirming and monitoring for the extent of permitted excavation

- Relieving arch load during installation of column opening works (and taking into account loading restrictions in the temporary case, utilising an excavator (size suitable and sufficient to the task in hand),
- DOMIS Construction will confirm approved access for the Mayo Team by the Manchester Convention Centre and issue the appropriate 'Permit to Break Ground', facilitating access for the saw cutting and break-through of hard-standings and subsequent excavation works.
- Plant movements will continue to ensure that Operators move and control machines and plant with vigilance as they continue to operate adjacent to the 'public realm' (in and out of the service road area).
- Known and charted services information will be provided to the Mayo Team by the DOMIS Management Team as part of the permit to break ground process.
- Mayo Engineer to mark out the extent of the dig/(s).
- NOTE: Excavating over the arches, only one opening at any one time will be excavated.
- NOTE: Subject to design and engineering confirmation/(s), (design drawings), excavating (with temporary earthworks support to be undertaken in 400mm increments and loads to be removed evenly to ensure out

of balance loadings between adjacent arches and across each arch do not cause structural instabilities.

- Excavations will be instigated taking into consideration the potential for redundant, live and potentially unknown services and services location and avoidance strategies.
- The utilisation of CAT and Genny detection will continue throughout the trial hole digs. Utilising the 'Radio detection' ***eCAT4+*** with StrikeAlert™, this is the ***Depth*** and Data-Logging model storing the complete daily usage of the instrument along with providing an accurate ***depth*** reading when used with a Genny4. This will assist in the determination of electrical services depths.
- Prior to digging close to identified services, safe digging distances should be checked. Machine drivers are aware that digging by excavator is prohibited with 0.5M of an electrical cable. In the event that prior controls fail and a cable is struck, drivers are instructed to stay in the cab. When cleared to leave the cab, they should jump clear from the cab and not climb down the machine.
- Within such areas, non-machine work should be instigated i.e., soil picks or hand digging where soil picks may not be available or accessible.
- Initial saw cutting of Saw cutting of hard standings will be undertaken in accordance with the associated risk assessment for saw cutting, (TOOLS.001) and will take account of HAVS and noise controls. Initially a floor saw will be utilised with any trimming up by cut-off saw or amalgam of both may be utilised with the key headline HAVS controls being;
- Floor saw with a typical vibration magnitude of 3.4m2, operative finger of the trigger exposure to reach the Exposure Action Value will be 4Hrs 20mins and Exposure Limit Value, 17hrs 18m. Subsequently, the short duration cutting, scheduled breaks and operative rotation will ensure that Operatives protected by RPE /PPE should not be exposed up to the Exposure Action Value.



HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
3.4/s²	GREEN	4hrs 20m	17hrs 18 m	103

For indicative purposes only. Mayo Supervisor to check against model availability and vibration magnitude levels to be used to caulclate HAVs exposure levels in order to brief operatives. This will be underataken for all tool types and models which will be utilised in the break-out and saw cutting works works.

- Operatives, sufficiently protected from exposure to respirable silica dust and noise, utilising a floor saw with water suppression will make cuts to the existing madam. On site, the Mayo Supervisor will ensure that Operatives are tested and certificated in the use of suitable RPE
- With any cut lines marked out, the floor-saw will be set up, ensuring the blade is secured and the guard is in place.
- Operator to connect and water suppression line to the saw.
- Operator to lower the blade onto the existing concrete slab, approx. 50mm and saw cut along the line and upon completion, return back to the start and lower the blade to a depth of circa. 100mm, continuing the sequence until the required level has been achieved.

- Floor saw use may be supplemented in parts with a Stihl TS410 saw, with an Exposure Action Trigger Time of 4hrs 35 mins and an Exposure Limit time of 18hrs 22 minutes, subsequently the HAV controls will be our standard working day.





HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
3.3m/s²	GREEN	4 hours 35mins	18 hrs 22mins	98

- Utilising the 8t Kubota excavator (KX080), guided by a Banksman, the Operator will instigate and continue with excavation, following the temporary works sequence, (as will be set out). This incorporates the installation of temporary earthwork support by means of 3m overlapped trench sheets braced with Superslim soldiers.
- Excavation will be undertaken in 400mm increments to prevent uneven loading to the top of the arch.
- NOTE: As referenced, during excavation and installation, no vehicular access permitted during excavation and installation of column opening works where highlighted and no vehicle greater than 7.5t where highlighted.
- Subject to design confirmation, the installation/(s) 3m long t 600/6 trench sheets at Circa. 110kg per sheet, and individual super slim system components at maximum component weight of circa. 73 kg (3.6m soldier).



Replicated for indicative purposes only. 'Site Team to always work with the latest approved 'for construction' TW design

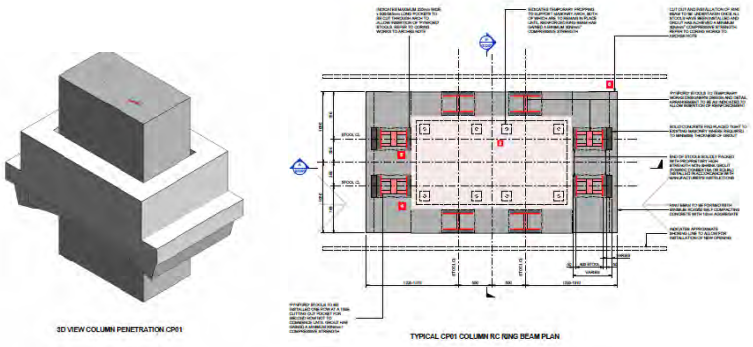
- In handling, lifting and setting sheets, works will be undertaken in accordance with our approved Excavator Lifting Procedures for lifting and driving/extracting;
- Engineer to set out and mark up lines and levels as appropriate and subsequently continue to carefully monitor the driving process to ensure, lines and levels are accurately maintained.
- Services will have been identified and managed as set out above.
- Prior to installation, sheets and components will be transported to the point of installation, as far as reasonably practicable, keeping the transport distances as short as possible, (ideally, the lay down area as close to the point of installation).
- Commence by installing corner sheets. (Sheets are normally pitched using a quick release shackle and pushed gently into the trench using the excavator bucket).
- Manual assistance from Banksman will be required to pitch and release sheets and ensure that they are plumb/square (no person at any time should stand directly under the bucket/sheet or over the edge of the

excavation).

- Continue to pitch and drive the sheets as far as reasonably practicable without buckling the sheets. Use a driving cap to protect the sheet ends from damage.
- Always ensure a safe, secure means of access is provided prior to entry. Excavation can now proceed towards final level.
- Prior to entry, always ensure the brace frame formed with Superslims is installed plumb, square and level to each other. Check all components are fitted and show no sign of damage or distress. Safe means of ladder access (with access gate platform), is provided.

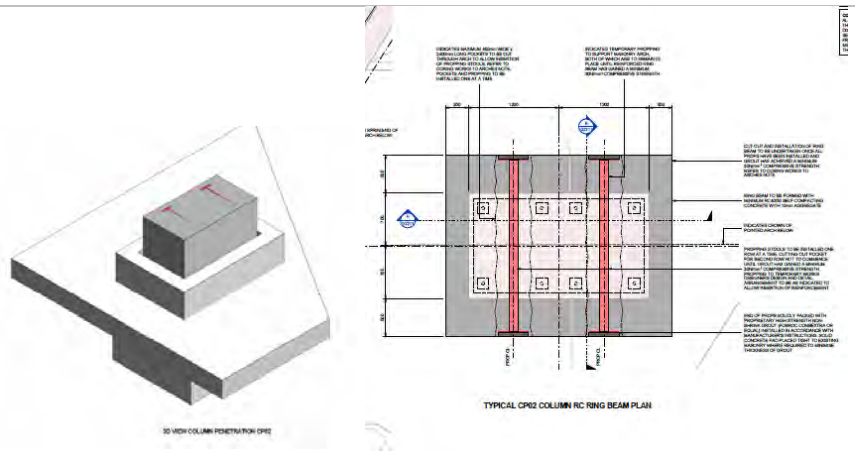
6.4 Form pockets within the arch to allow for the insertion of Pynford stools or propping stools, (end of stools to be solidly packed with proprietary high strength non-shrink grout), ensuring a minimum 30N/mm2 compressive strength is gained.

- CP01 - (Pynford Stool Solution to design)

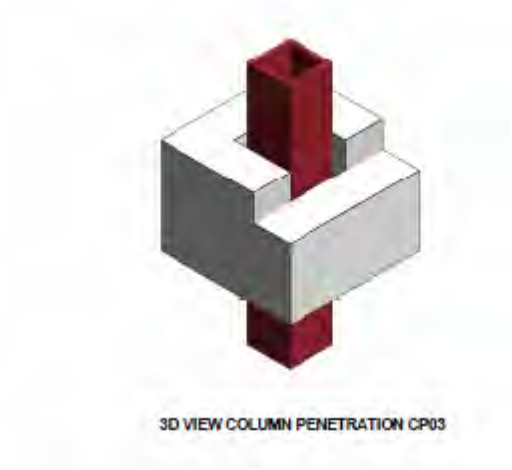


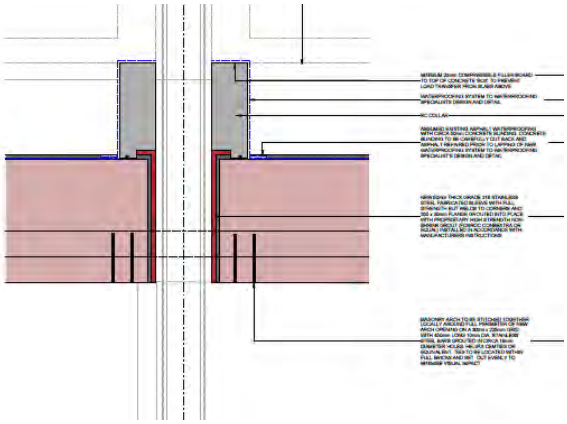
- CP02 - Long Propping Stools Solution to design)

Addendum Nr. 4 to existing approved RaMS
Block A – Column Penetration Plan



- CP03 – 50mm Thick Stainless Steel Sleeve Solution to design)





- **Coring works – (With drill selection and sourcing subject to availability at the point of coring.**

- **DESIGNERS NOTE: Coring and works to arche to form pockets and openings within the arches are to use non-percussive techniques to minimise disturbance to the grade II listed structure.**
- A diamond core rig, with diameter to suit, will need to be undertaken down to the temporary soffits which have been established below (under arch). In setting up for coring, use will be made of Diacom core drilling stands (Model Profi-Maxi MK-II), (or similar/equivalent subject to availability), to position the drilling machines of choice and to guide them during coring. The Core drills of choice will potentially be or similar to the QDM-350 and QDM-150w. These will be attached to the stand in accordance with manufacturers guidance, anchoring as required. (Optional, the QDM-150w can be utilised as a handheld drill).
- Account will be taken of HAV exposure and suitable management controls will continue to be exercised in accordance with the associated Risk Assessment for HAVS which will include Operative rotation (always ensuring that an Operatives would not be exposed to his finger on the trigger at or close to the Exposure Limit Value in a shift). With an Exposure Action Value of 22 hrs. and 13 mins (finger on the trigger) and an Exposure Limit Value, exposure is negligible and will not need to be unnecessarily recorded.
- Stands are easily transported with two wheels mounted on the foot, so that the drilling stand can be moved together with motor and drill.

Addendum Nr. 4 to existing approved RaMS
Block A – Column Penetration Plan



Profi-Maxi Mk-II Stand

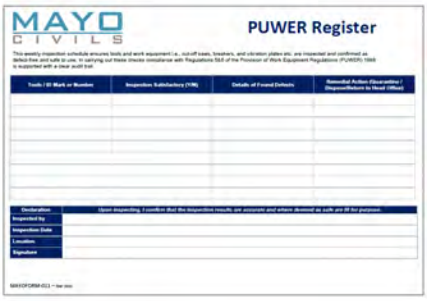


QDM-150W Elite



QDM-350

- There are key safety elements associated with the use of the Profi-Maxi stand and with regards to Operator, safety glasses and ear protection should be worn. Additionally, for coring and creating dust, a P3 filter mask (or air fed hood), should be worn.
- In accordance with Mayo Civils standard operating procedures, a weekly recorded inspection of drilling stands and drilling machines will be undertaken (recorded on Mayo Form.011), with drilling stands requiring a clean and lubrication of the rack and pinion and the adjusting bolts every week. It is recommended to spray the column and sliding strips with a Teflon spray to prevent dirt becoming baked on.


MAYO CIVILS

PUWER Register

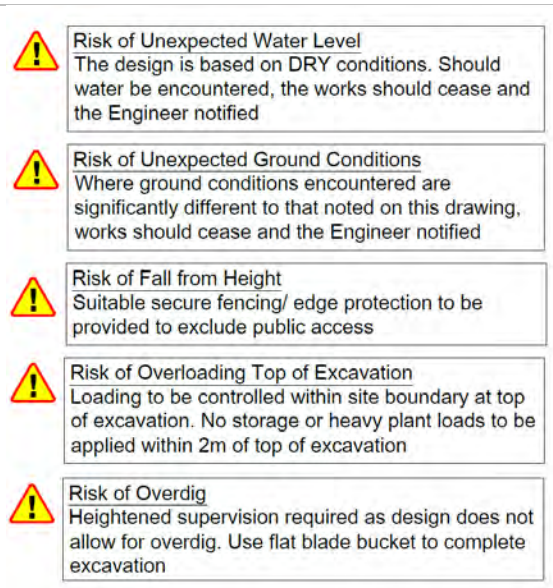
Mayo Form .011 PUWER Register

- Learning from 'point of work' operational experience at the workface and in a bid to enhance the working room for Operatives designated to carry out the continued core opening, our Temporary Works Designers, NK Engineering Ltd will prepare and issue a design which ensures suitable dimensions / working space.

- The Project Manager, in association with the Works Supervisor for these continued excavation and opening works are to take heed the residual warning risk register from our designer and to ensure the activities of the Groundwork Team are controlled, particularly as there is a dedicated reference to the requirement for 'heightened supervisor awareness', (as there will be no allowance or scope for over digging')



Risk of Changing Soldier Lengths
Joint positions on soldiers are critical and must only be made within 1m of corners



Potential designer risk notes replicated for indicative purposes only (subject to design issue).

- Utilising Hilti TE60 – AVR breakers, (or similar equivalent), giving enhanced protection to Operators from hand arm vibration exposure, the careful break-out of mortar and brickwork to form the core opening/(s) will be undertaken.
- In breaking, account will be taken of HAV exposure and suitable management controls will continue to be exercised in accordance with the associated Risk Assessment for HAVS which will include Operative rotation (always ensuring that an Operatives would not be exposed to his finger on the trigger at or close to the Exposure Limit Value in a shift).

7 Brick and Mortar debris will be loaded into a flexi tub and this will be passed, (at the lowest point) to a receiving Operative, and carried along the protected walkway to the 'birdcage' area, (protected by handrails/body rails) and transferred into the tipping skip (for later lifting out).



'Typical' Protected Walkway



'Typical' Birdcage area / Tipping skip

- Utilising an excavator as a crane debris will be lifted and tipped at stockpile, with any 'good' brick, palletised for transport to a place of safe store for use during remediation.
- HERITAGE NOTE: DOMIS will designate and control the safe storage of 'heritage' materials which will be re-utilised on the scheme. Materials will be palletised and protective wrapped and kept in a safe storage area.
- In preparation, drilling and setting of dowell steels will take place, working in accordance with the associated Mayo Civils Risk Assessment TOOLS.001 'Mayo Standard Tools and Equipment', a TE60 ATC – AVR combi drill will be utilised (or similar equivalent). Drill holes will be blown out and steel bars

epoxy resin fixed. Task PPE identied by risk assessment will incorporate goggles and dust mask for the drilling opertaive.

- Fixers will continue to work in accordance with the risk management controls set out in Mayo risk assessment 'STE.001 Steelfixing and Handling of rebar/mesh'
- Steel will be fixed in accordance with construction issue drawings and rebar utilising ty-wire and fixers nips, with steel cutting utilising a combination of Stihl TS410 (or similar equivalent) cut-off saw (under a hot works permit), or rebar bender/cutter such as the Edil Grappa MU22N (or similar equivalent)
- Where fixers cut steel utilising a Stihl TS410 saw, with an Exposure Action Trigger Time of 4hrs 35 mins and an Exposure Limit time of 18hrs 22 minutes and will have been pre-briefed with regards to Hand Arm Vibration exposure times and controls, however, in line with Mayo operating procedures, will not require unnecessary recording.
- Where a rebar cutter/bender is utilised, with a typical vibration magnitude of 2.12 m/s2, the Operator 'time on the trigger' to reach the Exposure Action Value is 11hrs 4 minutes and time to reach the Exposure Limit Value is 24hrs + and so HAVS risks are negligible form ad-hoc use and will also not require unnecessary recording.
- Once all reinforcement is set into position, areas will be entirely cleared of debris, materials and equipment
- The appropriate QA forms will be completed and works offered for inspection prior to concreting.

6.5 Progressing Ring Beam Works (Formwork / Shuttering)

- Ring beam and collars (as per permanent works design), will be cast with waterproof Xypex concrete utilising a concrete skip, lifted by Tower Crane, with discharge and placement via a tremmie hose (or alternative subject to crane lifting priorities). Lifting will be in accordance with the Mayo Civils Tower Crane Schedule of Common Lifting, managed by the Crane Supervisor, Bob Dixon.
- The Mayo Concrete Team will manage concrete pours in accordance with Mayo standard operating practices and risk management controls when dealing with wet concrete.
- NOTE: Until the reinforced concrete beam achieves a minimum required compressive strength, the next stage (striking) will not be progressed
- With proprietary earthwork properly installed, inspected and the Competent Person confirming the excavation and earthwork support is safe to enter, entry can be made by those who need to progress penetration works.
- Subject to the Temporary Works design, to be issued for construction), Joiner/Formworkers will utilise an amalgam of Mayo Civils Formwork/Falsework components to include, propping, ('Acrow props / 150*75 C16 timber struts off trench box specified by temporary works design).
- Shuttering joiners in attendance will start to form designed shuttering. Mayo Civils standard operating practices will continue to be followed with the workforce continuing to apply and adhere to the risk management controls set out in the associated risk assessment;

  - FORM.002 'Formworking, Falsework and Trade Joinery Operations'.

- Bundles of ply will be landed and distributed via established lifting protocols (i.e. Excavator schedule of common lifting).
- Shutters fabricated at ground level and insitu with excavator lifting into position where suitable,
- In working with timber ply, fillet and C16 grade timbers to form stop ends, corner angles etc., shuttering joiners in attendance use Makita 190 and 235mm circular saws with M Class vacuum extraction. In timber formwork constructions, (cutting of timber), the Mayo Supervisory Team will advise on HAVS, however, with a 'finer on the trigger' Exposure Action of over 4 hours and an Exposure Limit Value of greater than 16 hrs., risks in utilising short bursts on skill saws are small.

Addendum Nr. 4 to existing approved RaMS
Block A – Column Penetration Plan

Makita 5703R 7"



HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
3.5 m/s²	GREEN	4hrs 5m	16hr 20m	92

Makita 5903R - 9"



HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
4 m/s²	GREEN	3hr 8m	12h 30m	86

- Formworkers and fixers will be expected to be continually vigilant with regards to debris, ty-wire, nails, off-cuts etc. and maintain clear working areas which are free from slips, trips and falls hazards.
- Key associated elements of Mayo trade activity Risk Assessments to be referenced within;

  - FORM.001 – Working at Height (Towers/ Hop Ups/ Podiums)
  - FORM.002 – Formworking, Falsework and Trade Joinery Operations
  - TOOLS.001 – Mayo Standard Tools and Equipment
  - OCC.001 – Occupational Health

  - **Drilling and installation of Stainless Steel 'Stitching' Bars .**

- In drilling, account will be taken of HAV exposure and suitable management controls will continue to be exercised in accordance with the associated Risk Assessment for HAVS which will include Operative rotation (always ensuring that an Operatives would not be exposed to his finger on the trigger at or close to the Exposure Limit Value in a shift).

Hilti TE706 AVR



HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
6.6m/s²	ORANGE	69 mins	4hrs 35 mins	87

- In accordance with established working procedures, documented safe systems of work and the associated Standard Formworkers Tools Risk Assessment , Operatives, drilling will don a dust mask with a Mayo civils minimum particle filter of FFP3. The Operative will have been face fit tested and certificated for the use of the specific RPE **.**
- Internally: Dual Barrier i.e., Enclosed basements, and under arches, or where there may be evidence of poor dust management, then 'cutting' **MUST** use two barriers, vacuum extraction and **MUST** also be Face Fitted and wear the appropriate FFP3 mask (or equivalent air fed hood).







6.6 Waterproofing / Concrete Placement and Management.

- DESIGNERS NOTE: The new RC structures are to be fully waterproofed and lapped into the existing waterproofing systems to maintain continuity and prevent water ingress through the viaduct structure
- **Concrete Placement/s - t**he planned mode of placement will be for concrete wagon to discharge into excavator bucket and poured via a 'Birds Mouth' designed configuration, not exceeding the poor rate which will be specified vertically per hour. NOTE: The Team are reminded to utilise these safe systems of work and reiterate risk management controls and mitigations within their Daily Activity Briefings.
- Extraction of the temporary works and backfill will follow the reverse of installation and continue to follow the manufactures safe scheme of work.
- **Continuing to utilise the excavator. Formwork and earthwork support**

7. Clearance of the Mayo Civils Work Area.

Following the culmination of this works activity, the Mayo Works Supervisor will ensure that ALL residual debris, materials, and equipment are cleared and the area prepped for remediation, to design, and within the parameters of existing approved RaMS.

8. Risk Assessment

- Standard Mayo Civils operating practices, risk management controls, mitigation measures and quality assurance inspection and protocols will prevail. NOTE: This Addendum should be referenced in conjunction with the associated elements of established Mayo Risk Assessments and NK Engineering (Temporary Works) Designers Risk Assessment;

  - NK- XXX XXX ' Column Penetrations' – (As will be issued) – Designers Risk Assessment
  - OCC.001 – 'Occupational Health' – (HaVS and Manual Handling)
  - FORM.002 ' Formworking, Falseworking and Trade Joinery Operations'
  - PLANT.001 ' Excavator, Excavator Lifting and Mobile Plant Operations'
  - GROUND.001 'Excavation, Groundworks and Drainage Operations'

- LAB.001' General / Concrete Labouring'

9. Emergency Planning/ Reporting Procedures

- As set out in detail within the asscoaited Mayo Civils RiSk Asseement – GROUND.001, as a reminder, Mayo Civils have in place a suite of scenarioes which are addressed through documented emergency plans. For 'deep excavtions', there is no envisagd for a gas/sewer ralated event and so the 'non gas' ebvent scenario will be planned and intigated.

- The associated Mayo Civils Emergency Action proformas are available to the Works Project Manager and he will populate them with relevant emergency contact information for designated individuals, named in their roles:

Resue Plan 1 – Deep Excavations Non Gas Event


MAYO CIVILS
Deep Excavations – Non-Gas Event

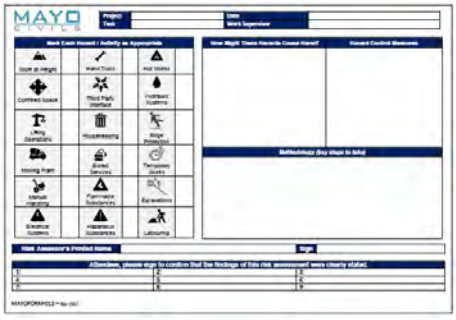
Extract replicated for exemplification purposes only. Shay Wild to populate with specified names/information.

- In the event of 'Emergency' these will be used as the 'go to' reference and actions followed.

10. Changes to proposed sequence of works – minor

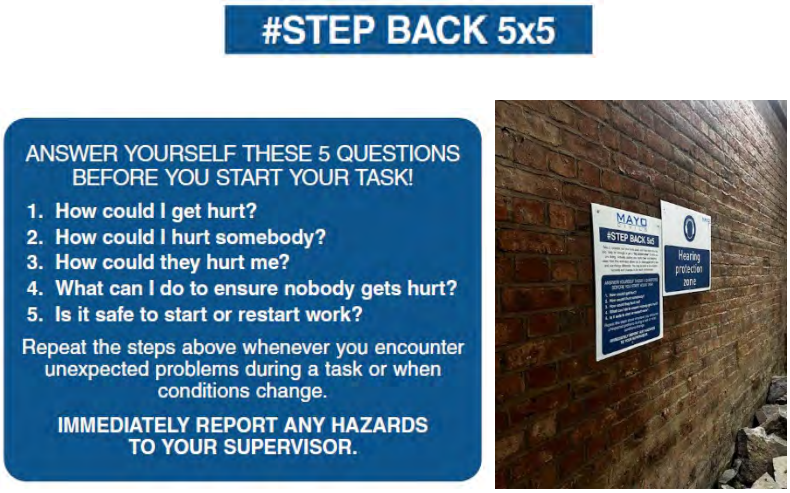
- This Method Statement Addendum is a live working document and may be subject to amendment/dynamic assessment as works continue to progress. Should any associated works be identified which are not covered by this addendum or the associated main Method Statement, the Mayo Civils Works Supervisor should STOP and dynamically assess what changes have taken place or are likely to take place. Where changes are deemed 'minor' in nature and in the controls of the Site Supervisor and his competence, provision is made through the utilisation of Mayo.Form.013 'Addendum to Sequence of Works and Dynamic Risk Assessment' with the Mayo H&S File System. This should be completed and briefed out/signed up by those involved with the changes sequence or task. When faced with change, consideration should always be given to undertaking a 'Stepback 5 x 5' review .





Mayo FORM.013

11. Step Back 5 x 5



- ***'Step Back 5 x 5' -*** *taking 5 steps back from the task to review and discuss for 5 minutes between workmates on the job.*

- *REMEMBER, it is not a silent meditation, as a* ***'Step Back 5 x 5'*** *does not work if you do not talk to each other.*

- How does a '***Step Back 5 x 5'*** work? Follow these steps:

  - **Take 5 steps back from the task in hand**:

- Put your tools down and step back from the job. Step far enough to get a "big picture view" of what you are doing. Actually, putting your tools down and stepping away from the work-face allows you to disengage from the task and see things differently. You may be able to spot hidden hazards and changes in the work environment.

- **Take 5 minutes to discuss**:

- What has changed or needs to be changed in the work environment? Things that may not have been covered in the Daily Activity Briefing (DABS).
- What are the hazards (known), in the next step of the job?
- What are the new or unforeseen hazards that 'we' previously were not aware of?
- Do 'we' have those hazards adequately controlled? AND#OR#,
- Should we STOP the job and reassess what we are doing and report new hazards to our work Supervisor for RaMS review?

Additional Plant, Equipment, Tools and Materials to be Used

Typical; , timbers, ply, props, (all to design) supplemented with nails and hand tools..

MGF Supplied proprietary earthwork support (to design) and associated emergency escape equipment ('rescue stretcher).

Contracts Managers to ensure that relevant Operatives are briefed have read and continue to have access to Method Statements, Addendums, CoSHH and Risk Assessments as detailed. In doing so, Operatives are always allowed to clarify any points queries or concerns with the Mayo Supervisor.

Project	Viadux 2	Date	11th August 2025
Task	Column Penetrations	Project Manager	Kelvin Mayall

To Guide -Mark Each Hazard / Activity as Appropriate					
Work at Height		Hand Tools		Hot Works	
Confined / Restricted Space		Third Party Interface		Hydraulic Systems	
Lifting Operations		Housekeeping		Edge Protection	
Moving Plant		Buried Services		Temporary Works	
Manual Handling		Flammable Substances		Excavations	
Electrical Systems		Hazardous Substances		Labouring	

How Might These Hazards Cause Harm?	Hazard Control Measures
Mayo Civils have in place established work task risk management assessments and those associated elements will continue to be applied by Mayo Supervisors and the workforce.	FORM.001 – Working at Height (Towers/ Hop Ups/ Podiums) FORM.002 – Formworking, Falsework and Trade Joinery Operations TOOLS.001 – Mayo Standard Tools and Equipment OCC.001 – Occupational Health LAB.001 - General Labouring and Concrete Labouring STE.001 – Steelfixing and handlings of steels
Hand Tools – potential to select the wrong tool for the job which may lead to improper use and injury	Select and use in accordance with existing Mayo Civils Risk Assessment – TOOLS.001 ' Mayo Standard Tools'
Restricted space – access/egress and emergency escape may be hampered in the event of a medical/emergency event	Ensure proprietary earthwork support is fitted with a 'Davit Safe' in order that emergency procedure and evacuation can be invoked should the situation arise. Mayo Project Manager and his Supervisors to review and brief on the Emergency Plan in place.

Project	Viadux 2	Date	11th August 2025
Task	Column Penetrations	Project Manager	Kelvin Mayall

Third party interface	Establish Exclusion zones which are clear and send the message as described.
Housekeeping -slips, trips and falls	Organise tools, materials and equipment prior to starting. Clear as you go and tidy and clear all at the end of the task
Hazardous Substances	Mayo COSHH Assessments (Refer to library) C009 ' respirable crystalline silica dust' when drilling and doweling
Work @ Height and Work @ Depth	Ladder access to be tied(not with wire) and ladder to extend sufficient, circa. 1m to facilitate safe access. Mayo Supervisor to ensure RaMS compliance by monitoring those involved

Methodology *(key steps to take)*

As set out in the upper main body of this safe system of work and associated elements of Mayo Civils Risk Assessments (Appended).

Project	**Viadux 2**	**Date**	11th August 2025
Task	**Column Penetrations**	**Project Manager**	Kelvin Mayall

Risk Assessor's Printed Name	Stewart Scott	**Sign**	

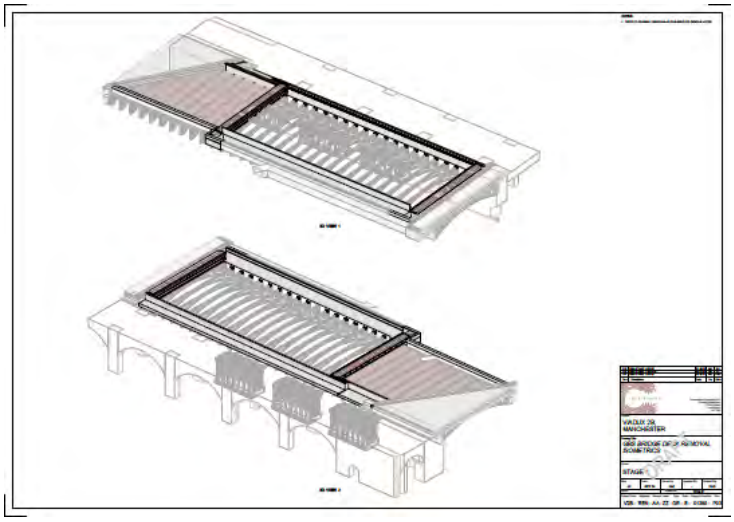
Attendees, please sign to confirm that the findings of this risk assessment were clearly stated.		
1:	**2:**	**3:**
4:	**5:**	**6:**
7:	**8:**	**9:**
10.	**11.**	**12.**
13.	**14.**	**15.**

Addendum Nr. 6 to existing approved RaMS
GBS Bridge Deck Removal

Method Statement Title

Viadux 2 Project – GBS Bridge Deck Removal

Initial RaMS considerations and planning in relation to the designed plans (Currently Stage 4), relating to the formation of GBS Bridge Deck Removal .



Renaissance – 01350 – GBS Bridge Deck Removal Isometrics' replicated for exemplification purposes. The Mayo Project Engineer will always work to the latest ' for construction' issue.

In support of initial RaMS planning, the following ' Renaissance' Stage 4 drawings have been referenced ;

01050-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Existing Plans
01060-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Existing Sections
01100-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Lower Deck Plan
01101-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Upper Deck Plan
01200-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Elevations Gridline AI & AX
01201-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Elevations Gridline XA
01202-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Elevations Gridline XB
01300-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Details S1
01301-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Details S2
01302-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Details S3
01303-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Details S4
01304-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Details S5
01305-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Details S6

Addendum Nr. 6 to existing approved RaMS
GBS Bridge Deck Removal

	01310-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Steel Details S1
	01350-P03	GBS Bridge Deck Removal Isometrics
Date of Addendum	13th August 2025	
Completed By	Stewart Scott	

Sequence to be Undertaken

1. Introduction and scope;

- These RaMS considerations are aet out as Addendum Nr. 6. With knowledge, skills and experience applied form the original Viadux 1 scheme works, the Mayo Civils Construction Management Team, led by Project Manager and Snr. Engineer, Kelvin Mayall will plan, prepare and execute construction works in accordance with our documented safe systems of task working, risk management controls, mitigation measures and designers risk assessment/(s).

2. Daily activity briefing (DABS) and putting people to work – (The Mayo Civils Way)



MayoFORM.036 – Daily Activity Briefing

- SSSTS Supervisors / "Black Hats" are our front line in putting people to work safely and are expected to lead by example. How to work safely and keep on working safely?
- Answer: Good Daily Activity Briefings (DABS)
- Break daily work tasks up into smaller 'bite size' pieces. Our SSSTS Supervisors / "Black Hats" should be briefing work Teams properly, talking, explaining, setting the bar high and then checking back on understanding.
- If you've got your Daily Activity Briefings about right, you shouldn't have to, however, STOP WORK if you have to. Get it right, then start again, safely.

3. **Permit/(s) to work - DOMIS Construction to Lead on permit issues and management with their electronic permit system, "Work Wallet" utilised.**

- Works will continued to be overseen by the DOMIS Construction and there will be liaison their representative and the Mayo Civil Engineering Team. During such liaison, works will identify where permit-controlled works are to undertaken. Continuing, permit controlled works will follow protocols with risk mitigation measures and controls specified by permit.

4. **Temporary Works**

- Mayo Civils will continue to work with and commission designs via our preferred and approved supply partner, Nk Engineering Limited. NOTE: All propping and associated temporary works is to be to the agreed temporary works designers design and detail to be agreed with the DOMIS temporary works co-ordinator

- Mayo Civils are responsible for the installation and monitoring of Temporary Works and undertaking our own inspections, supplemented by those of DOMIS Constructions designated Temporary Works Team.

5. **Exclusion Zone Establishment (DOMIS /Manchester City Council & General)**

- These works will take place within DOMIS/Manchester City Council Traffic and Pedestrian diversion plans and the Mayo Team will be able to work safely within the confines of the approved segregation. That said, accounting for the 'potential ' for other unauthorised contractors intruders, standard warning proto**cols will continue to be adopted in accordance with mayo Civils standard operating procedures.**

- **SAFETY NOTE: Mayo Formwork Supervisor/(s), needs to MAKE IT SECURE AND CLEAR THAT ACCESS OR GOING FORWARD FROM THIS POINT IS DANGEROUS AND THE DEMARCATION MUST NOT BE CROSSED (Without authorisation). Look and think, will 'others' understand? MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY CLEAR THERE IS DANGER AHEAD from works.**

- Once established, the exclusion zone and works need to be managed by ensuring suitable barriers put into place warning 'others' not to enter without authorisation and emblazoned with suitable signage.



'Typical@ - the above design replicated for exemplification purposes only

6. Schematic of the planned process

6.0 'Others' (DOMIS) Establish road and footpath closure/(s), ensuring permissions granted by Manchester City Council to facilitate works.

6.1 'Others' (DOMIS/ O'CONNOR) Demolition (ALL Aspects)

6.2 'Others' (DOMIS/Specialist Sub Contractor) Establish scaffold working platforms to each bridge elevation – with sequencing by DOMIS as required.

6.3 'Others' (DOMIS/ Specialist brickwork/masonry Sub Contractor) All masonry, brickwork and lime mortar works.

6.4 (Mayo) Upper /Service Yard – Establish Traffic Management Safety Barrier/ RC Upstand to facilitate demo works, closing off any leading edges for 'O'Connor demolition plant.

6.5 (Mayo) New RC Base and Plinth for Bridge Bearing.

6.4 (Mayo) 'Traffic Management / Safety Barrier Inspection and remediation.

- **DESIGNERS NOTE: Sections of safety barrier and RC upstand may have been cut down when temporary marquee was installed. Contractor to confirm condition and extent of RC edge beam and barrier and undertake remedial works prior to commencing bridge removal**

- Following agreement and instruction to proceed, with any relevant access permissions in place between DOMIS and Manchester Conference Centre, Mayo Civils will mobile a multi disciplined Team to remediate and re-form areas of RC barrier in order to deliver a protected barrier zone which will facilitate the safety of demolition vehicles during the bridge removal process by 'others'.

- Subject to Temporary Works design issue from our design partner, NK Engineering Ltd, the new plinth base will be formed to match existing utilising a traditional timber shuttering configuration. Joiners will be in attendance and Shuttering joiners in attendance will start to form designed shuttering. Mayo Civils standard operating practices will continue to be followed with the workforce continuing to apply and adhere to the risk management controls set out in the associated risk assessment;

  - FORM.002 'Formworking, Falsework and Trade Joinery Operations'.

- Bundles of ply and timbers will be landed and distributed via established lifting protocols (i.e. Excavator schedule of common lifting).
- Shutters fabricated at ground level and insitu with excavator lifting into position where suitable,
- In working with timber ply, fillet and C16 grade timbers to form stop ends, corner angles etc., shuttering joiners in attendance use Makita 190 and 235mm circular saws with M Class vacuum extraction. In timber formwork constructions, (cutting of timber), the Mayo Supervisory Team will advise on HAVS, however, with a 'finer on the trigger' Exposure Action of over 4 hours and an Exposure Limit Value of greater than 16 hrs., risks in utilising short bursts on skill saws are small.



HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
3.5 m/s²	GREEN	4hrs 5m	16hr 20m	92

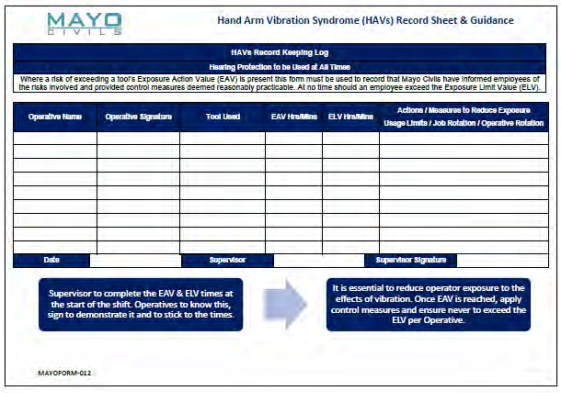


HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
4 m/s²	GREEN	3hr 8m	12h 30m	86

- Formworkers and fixers will be expected to be continually vigilant with regards to debris, ty-wire, nails, off-cuts etc. and maintain clear working areas which are free from slips, trips and falls hazards.
- Waterproofing system to new RC works will be positioned and lapped to existing (to waterproofing design).

Pre pour checks and protocols.

- With pre-pour inspections and protocols continuing to be followed. Concrete placement will be via wagon chute into excavator bucket and placed from bucket with HV pokering undertaken.
- DESIGNERS NOTE: Ribbed face to safety barrier plinth to be roughened and cleaned, surface primed with Nitobond Har and made good with Fosroc Renderoc Hb3. All works to be in accordance with Fosroc product data sheets and instructions.
- Prior, with products sourced for procurement, a CoSHH assessment and safety data sheet review will be undertaken and the results shared with the Team as part of the Daily Activity and RaMS briefings.
- 'Typically,', the surface will be scabbled by our concreting workforce, Where required, areas will be scabbled, with the Mayo Supervisor advising and recording HAV exposure times for the relevant model of work equipment. [Normally supplied via our hire network of Sunbelt/A Plant].
- Check against model availability and vibration magnitude levels to be used to caulclate HAVs exposure levels in order to brief operatives. This will be underatken for all tool types and models which will be utilised in the berak-out works.


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Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVs) Record Sheet & Guidance

HAVs Record Keeping Log

Hearing Protection to be Used at All Times

Where a risk of exceeding a tool's Exposure Action Value (EAV) is present this form must be used to record that Mayo Civils have informed employees of the risks involved and provided control measures deemed reasonably practicable. At no time should an employee exceed the Exposure Limit Value (ELV).

Operative Name	Operative Signature	Tool Used	EAV Hrs/Mins	ELV Hrs/Mins	Actions / Measures to Reduce Exposure Usage Limits / Job Rotation / Operative Rotation
Date		Supervisor		Supervisor Signature	

Supervisor to complete the EAV & ELV times at the start of the shift. Operatives to know this, sign to demonstrate it and to stick to the times.

It is essential to reduce operator exposure to the effects of vibration. Once EAV is reached, apply control measures and ensure never to exceed the ELV per Operative.

MAYOFORM-012

Mayo Civils HAV's Control Register proforma



By example, the Trelawny LRSSS scabbler has a vibration magnitude of 4.5 m2

- Exposure Action Value (Finger on Trigger) of 2hrs 28. mins and Exposure Limit Value of 9Hrs 53. Min

Hard landscaping

- Where exiting hard landscaping may be damaged (and need to be remediated), or, set to match existing, Mayo Groundworkers will attend. Handling and installation of hard landscape materials, risk management controls and the need for continue vigilance in managing dust from the cutting of hard landscape materials are reiterated.
- Upon supplier delivery, hard landscape materials will be directed to the designated delivery area and normally unloaded via moffit/telehandler, (or assisted by Excavator lifting).
- Continued transport around site will be undertaken utilising and excavator as a crane and may utilise transferring pallets with crane forks (as detailed within the schedule of common excavator lifting).
- In setting and laying of hard landscape materials (kerbs, edgings) and associated, the use of mechanical aids and plant will reduce the scope for manual handling and the potential risk of manual handling injuries. Kerb lifters will be used when kerbing to minimise the requirement for manual handling.





Typical mechanical aids in the lifting and placement of kerbing.

- **New kerb lines** - to be installed on prepared bed and haunched by concrete, tipped by barrows for placement. Operatives will guide wheel barrows to the point of placement, taking into consideration the principles of TILE (Task – (what), - Individual - (Capabilities), Load - (what needs to be moved and means of transport), and Environment - (Route to be clear of obstructions), At the point of placement, barrows will be tipped and the mortar bed will be spread with an amalgam of hand tools to include spazzles and spreaders and compacting as necessary.
- Subject to specifications, key information of weights to inform the workforce when residual manual handling

Type (typical exemplifications)	Weight
Marshalls Standard Kerbs (circa. 65 l/m)	53kg - Team Lifting / Kerb Lifters

For exemplification only. Weights of materials will be developed

- The weights and dims of hard landscape materials will be known from order/delivery note information and packaging. The Mayo Supervisor will undertake a daily activity style briefing to remind operatives with regards to weights being handled and also, the risks and controls associated with manual handling.
- In cutting of hard landscape materials, Operatives will in the main, utilise a Stihl TS410 saw, with an Exposure Action Trigger Time of 4hrs 35 mins and an Exposure Limit time of 18hrs 22 minutes, subsequently the HAV controls will be our standard working day and not require unnecessary recording on the HAVs control register.





HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
3.3m/s²	GREEN	4 hours 35mins	18 hrs 22mins	98

- In setting and laying of materials, hand held cut-off saws will be utilised by Operatives and in doing so, water suppression must be used in order to control dust. In accordance with the associated disc cutting risk assessment, Operatives are to wear appropriate PPE, goggles, ear defenders and P3 filter dust masks. The changer of blades will hold an Abrasive Wheels training certificate.
- Prior to any cutting, be that in-situ at the work-face or in the general materials storage area, a check of the cutting area will be made ensuring nobody in the vicinity will be adversely affected by cutting and importantly, the area is reviewed and cleared to ensure no debris of surplus materials are present. (I.e engineering marking out spray aerosol cans can be a particular hazard when not being controlled and disposed of properly within the designated site skip for hazardous materials).
- Installation of kerb lines will continue to follow 'for construction' issue drawings showing layouts, with bedding and haunching to specification.

- The design, procurement and setting of the new RC barrier are currently to be confirmed, however, subject to design and confirmation, the setting and fixing will potentially require drilling and setting of resin fixed dowels and/or a bolt configuration. Basic Mayo Civils hand tools and power tools will accommodate installation and follow the risk mitigation measures and controls as set out in the associated Mayo Risk Assessment;

  - TOOLS. 001' Standard Mayo tools and equipment'.

Protection from working at height / leading edges in fulfilling this phase of works

- Where there may be potential for Formworkers to exposed or work in closing off leading edges during the formation of the RC upstand. Standard Mayo Civils protocols will be applied with regards to the mist suitable method of personal protection.
  - **Fall Arrest**

- Gaelform / Alsipercha, (Hangman) Safety System, with a steel gallows body and inertia fall arrester which rotates in the sleeve cast into a temporary Kelly block style solution (subject to TW design).
- A maximum 6.2 metre (m) retractable block 'inertia reel' with a back anchorage 'cowtail' of 0.3m must be never exceeded. Industry standard to use a EN360 device with either an EN795 or EN354 extension.

Equipment Check – A check of ALL protection of work at height equipment should be undertaken by users.

- Check the Alsipersha/Davit System for signs of damage
- Safety Note: The inertia block is classed as a 'Retractable' inertia block (and will NOT have a winding-up/winding-down handle affixed). These blocks should go onto the is weekly PUWER inspection sheets.
- On an ANNUAL basis the inertia should (normally) be sent for an annual service and inspection to the manufacturer or service agent, however, Mayo policy is to normally replace the inertia block with 'new' as the costs of annual service, downtime and hire of replacements is not normally cost effective. Its proven cheaper to replace with 'new' than maintain.
- Contact the Mayo Civils Head Office Procurement Team to discuss and arrange replacement.

- **Fall Restraint;**

- J Span Safety System (or similar equivalent), incorporating horizontal safety lifelines attached and tensioned. Operatives connect their lanyards to the lines after they have adjusted to a suitable length providing fall protection from the leading edge(s)**.**





Horizontal Line System

- **PETZL Reusable Anchors**



- The PETZL anchors come with a locking function that eliminates the risk of accidental removal, they are a reusable anchor that can be fixed to any concrete surface they meet the EN 795:2012 standard.

- The use of the PETZL Anchors, are fitted with a Coeur hanger that can rotate once installed, these can be used either on walls and columns, this will require a 12mm hole to be drilled as high as possible if being used with a 6mtr (max) inertia block, or alternatively can be used as a fixed point in restraint.
- The fixings is a **'single'** user attachment points only, should two Operatives have reason to hook-on, then two attachment points need to be drilled and fixed.

6.5 New RC Base and Plinth for Bridge Bearing.

To recap and summarise;

- A host of Designers notations will be read, planned and managed by the Mayo Civils Engineering Team and these are not replicated in their entirely for simplicity and presentation reasons.
- Demolition and bridge removal by 'others' via DOMIS/PP O'Conner.
- Traffic and pedestrian diversions/ management by ' others' via DOMS/ Manchester City Council

- With the temporary pedestrian footpath closure in place below (via DOMIS) and planned scaffold working access / in place (via DOMIS), the Mayo Team will be facilitated with suitable scaffold platform access to scheduled works. This provides access for Mayo Civils Formworkers / Labourers to drill and fix (by epoxy resin)* into the exposed vertical brickwork , (as a result of the demo/bridge removal works).

- Specified resin to be Hilti Hy 200 resin with 150mm minimum embedment with the associated Mayo Civils CoSHH assessment available to the workforce for Daily Activity and RaMS briefings.

- COSHH C053 ' Hilti HIT-HY 200


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CoSHH Risk Assessment C053

Product Details

Substance

Description

Potential Hazards

CoSHH Symbol Meanings

Workplace Exposure Limits

Long-Term Exposure Limits (8 Hour Period)

Frequency & Duration of Use

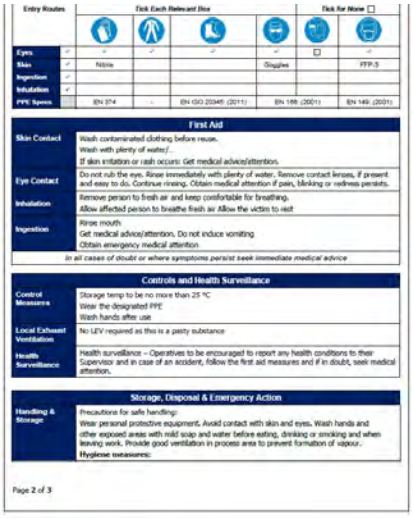
Process Identification and Persons at Risk

Intended Use / Operation

Persons at Risk

Risk Assessment

Page 1 of 3


Entry Routes

Tick Each Relevant Box

Tick for None

Eyes

Skin

Ingestion

Inhalation

PPE Specs

Nitrile

Goggles

FFP-3

EN 374

EN ISO 20345 (2011)

EN 166 (2001)

EN 149: (2001)

First Aid

Skin Contact

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Wash with plenty of water/...
If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Eye Contact

Do not rub the eye. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persists.

Inhalation

Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Allow affected person to breathe fresh air Allow the victim to rest

Ingestion

Rinse mouth
Get medical advice/attention. Do not induce vomiting
Obtain emergency medical attention

In all cases of doubt or where symptoms persist seek immediate medical advice

Controls and Health Surveillance

Control Measures

Storage temp to be no more than 25 °C
Wear the designated PPE
Wash hands after use

Local Exhaust Ventilation

No LEV required as this is a pasty substance

Health Surveillance

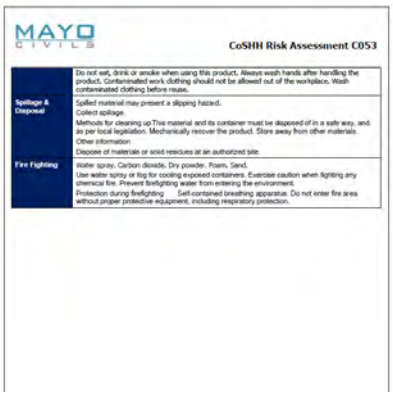
Health surveillance – Operatives to be encouraged to report any health conditions to their Supervisor and in case of an accident, follow the first aid measures and if in doubt, seek medical attention.

Storage, Disposal & Emergency Action

Handling & Storage

Precautions for safe handling:
Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Provide good ventilation in process area to prevent formation of vapour.
Hygiene measures:

Page 2 of 3


MAYO CIVILS

CoSHH Risk Assessment C053

Spillage & Disposal

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Spilled material may present a slipping hazard.
Collect spillage.
Methods for cleaning up This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way, and as per local legislation. Mechanically recover the product. Store away from other materials.
Other information
Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site.

Fire Fighting

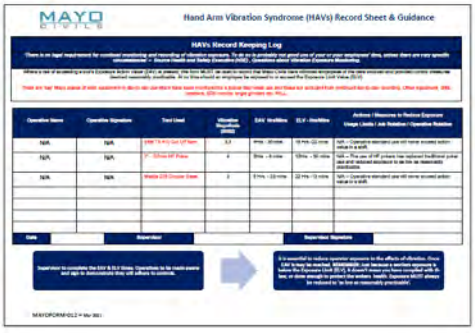
Water spray. Carbon dioxide. Dry powder. Foam. Sand.
Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. Prevent firefighting water from entering the environment.
Protection during firefighting: Self-contained breathing apparatus. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

- Drilling will utilise a Hilti TE60 ATC-AVR, giving a good level of protection to Operators from vibration exposure. Where such is not available, a similar alternative will be sourced from our preferred hire supply network, i.e Speedy or Sunbelt. This model, with a vibration magnitude of 7.5 m/s2 give an Action Value of 53 mins and a Limit Value of 3 hrs and 33 mins. Subsequently, Operative rotation will be manged to reduce exposure levels and records maintained on the Mayo Civils Form.012 'HAVS Record Sheet'

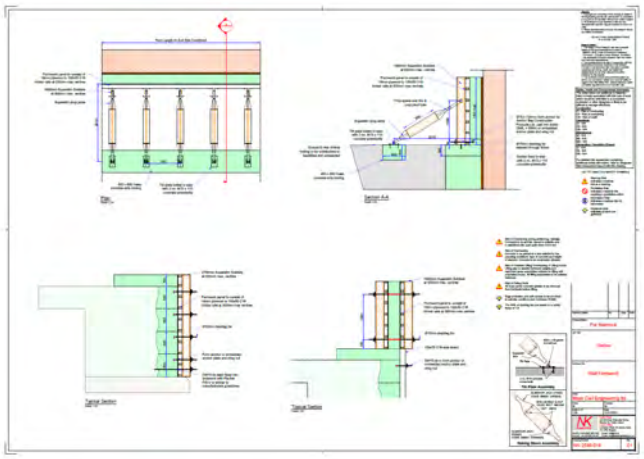
Addendum Nr. 6 to existing approved RaMS
GBS Bridge Deck Removal



HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
7.5m/s²	ORANGE	53 mins	3hr 33 mins	102



- Drill holes will be blown out and cleared or residual dust/debris prior to resin fixing. Resin fixing will follow the associated Mayo Civils CoSHH Assessment, C006 'Chemical Resin Cartridges'
- There are associated risk management controls which will be adhered to and these are set out in Mayo Civils Risk Assessments, OCC.001, Vibration (HAV_WBV) and Noise and OCC.006 'Dust Control and RPE'
- Subject to Temporary Works design, it is planned that members of the Mayo Formwork Team will prepare to assemble and fix a single sided wall shutter. The Team, wholly experienced in the geography, site protocols and standard operating practices for fabrication and fixing of wall shutters will set timber shutters into position. Risk management controls will be applied as set out in the relevant sections of the associated Risk Assessment, Form.002 'Formworking, Falseworking and Trade Joinery Operations'.
- Wall shutters will be subject to a 'for construction' Temporary Works design which will be issued from our TW design partner, NK Engineering Ltd. Once issued, Formworks will construct in accordance with design, construction check / pre-pour inspection will be undertaken by a TWC Engineer.
- For indicative purposes only, a previous temporary works design which sets out a basic wall shutter configuration utilising timbers, Superslims, prop jacks and pins (all of which form part of basic Mayo Civils formworking kit and installation will continue to account for the risk management controls as set out in Mayo RA Form.002.

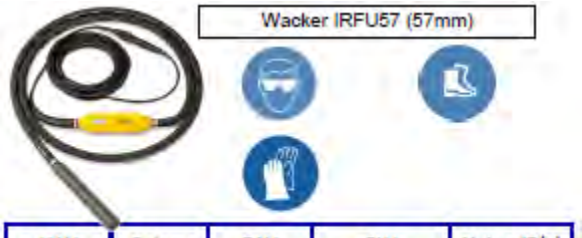


NK- XXX XXX replicated for indicative purposes only. ' Typical' Wall Formwork

Concrete pours and management

- Dependant and linked to each elevation of the abutment, an amalgam of concrete pouring modes will be available to the Team and following dynamic assessment and planning, the most suitable mode choice for any particular element of concrete pour will be made following review between the Snr. Mayo Engineer, the Lead Works Supervisor and the DOMIS Management Team.

- Throughout pours, high frequency pokers will be utilised with account taken of related vibration magnitudes. By example, a fairly standard 2-inch-high frequency poker with a vibration magnitude of 4 ms/2 will provide the Operator with 3hrs and 8 mins trigger time before reaching the Exposure Action Value and up to 12Hrs and 30 mins before reaching the Exposure Limit Value.
- Alternative models with lower vibration magnitude can offer ELV times of greater than 24 hours. A check will be made by the Mayo Supervisor of the models/(s) supplied at the time of hire and Operatives advised of exposure times, however, use will not need to be unnecessarily recorded (in accordance with Mayo HAVS management procedures).



HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
<2.5m/s²	GREEN	-	>24 hrs	79

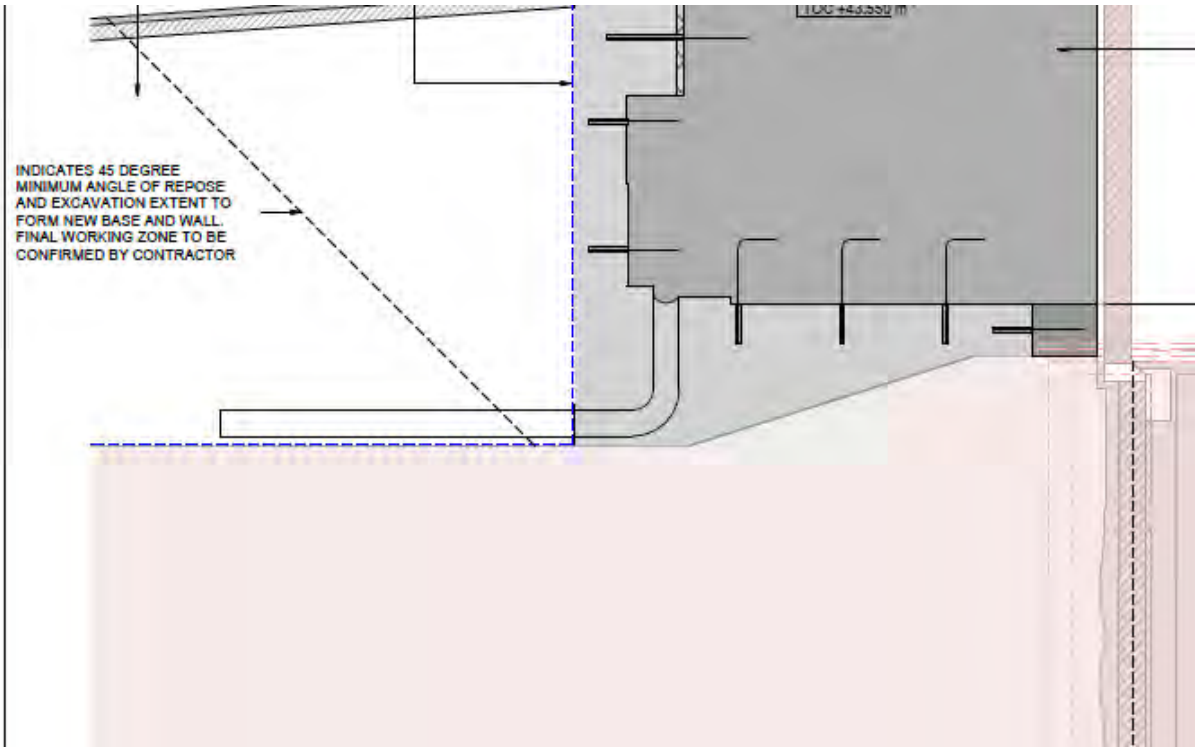
Striking

- Following sufficient curing time, the Engineer will authorise timber shuttering to be struck.
- Prior to striking, the Mayo Management and Supervisor Team will review the work areas and ensure that the area is dedicated to the strike team and that it is not encroached by anyone else. For example, working platforms will have been stripped and removed and there should not be an Operative stripping within close vicinity or adjacent.
- Continuing to utilise, access, striking and lift management controls, the works Supervisory Team will oversee striking operations, again, paying adherence to Mayo risk assessments.

Typical Detail / (s) – 103 & 104 (as set out on renaissance designs

- Following ‘Renaissance’ design, utilising an excavator, ground level will be temporarily excavated and battered back (minimum 45 degree), to allow construction of the new base to be tied into the existing masonry abutment walls.

Addendum Nr. 6 to existing approved RaMS
GBS Bridge Deck Removal



Services location and avoidance / permit to break ground. (In all stages of work where excavations will be undertaken)

- Although not envisaged, Mayo Civils excavations and Civilisations will always proceed on the basis that uncharted services may be present in the ground.
- DOMIS to issue a permit to break ground (Via 'Work Wallet') and the Mayo Supervisor to maintain an overseeing role to continue to work in accordance with permit controls.
- Known and charted services information will be provided to the Mayo Team by the DOMIS Management Team as part of the permit to break ground process.
- Mayo Engineer to mark out the extent of the dig/(s).
- The utilisation of CAT and Genny detection will continue throughout the trial hole digs. Utilising the 'Radio detection' ***eCAT4+*** with StrikeAlert™, (or similar equivalent).

Key Messages – Associated with Excavation and Breaking Ground (Reiterated to the workforce)

- The Mayo Civils Groundworks Supervisor and his plant ops/groundworks team are remined of the following which must be adhered to;
- Daily Activity Briefings will continue to be the ideal vehicle for follow up two-way discussion and ideas sharing based on planned and practical experience at the workface.
- If there is no permit to break ground in a specific area there must be no excavation in that area
- Only personnel who have been properly inducted and approved as official 'plant operators' in accordance with DOMIS induction procedures can be authorised to operate mobile plant on site.
- Services detection, location and avoidance tools must be utilised by trained Operatives only and must be utilised prior and during excavation
- No Banksman – No excavation. This will include at times of break.

- Plant Operators to be accompanied by Banksman and are remined to be vigilant and aware at all times
- In poor lighting conditions or times of dusk, excavation must cease.
- Mobile plant operations through the use of (excavators /dumpers / will continued to be utilised, with pre-use recorded inspections taking place, competent operators assigned and operating with vigilance around site and maintaining safe working distances for Engineers, banksman and co-workers on the ground.

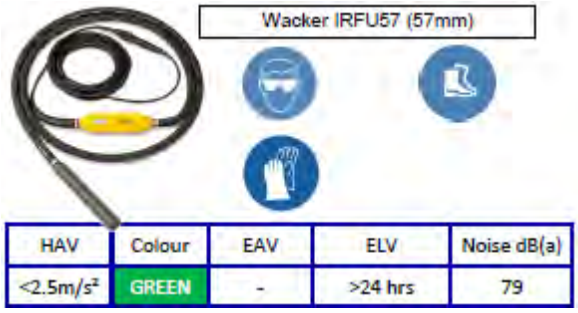
New RC Base and Plinth Concrete Pours

- Existing paving's and hard landscape to be removed. Concrete surfaces to be cleaned and new waterproofing system installed to specialist design and detail.
- The process of drilling and setting stainless steel onto existing brickwork will repeat (as set out) to the underside.
- Formworkers in attendance will set and fix shuttering, to Temporary Works design, continuing to work in accordance with the standard operating procedures and risk management controls as set out in Mayo Risk Assessment
- FORM.002 'Formworking/Falsework and Trade Joinery Operations' '
- Steelfixers in attendance will set and fix reinforcement, with fixers continuing to work in accordance with the standard operating procedures and risk management controls as set out in Mayo Risk Assessment
- STE.001 'Steel-fixing and Handling of Rebar/Mesh'
- Again, pre-pour inspection protocols and sign off will be covered, leading to the wall facings, RC base and plinths being cast.

- **Concrete Placement/s -** an amalgam of modes will be utilised by the Mayo Team for concrete placement dependent upon access, sequencing and volumes. The most suitable mode of placement will be pre-determined in the pre-pour planning process.

- Concrete to be placed via wagon chute into excavator bucket from wagon banked into position
- Mobile pump (for larger sectional pours and slabs)

- Concrete will be placed slowly, avoiding "dumping" (and not to exceed design parameters).
- Throughout pours, high frequency pokers will be utilised with account taken of related vibration magnitudes. By example, a fairly standard 2-inch-high frequency poker with a vibration magnitude of 4 ms/2 will provide the Operator with 3hrs and 8 mins trigger time before reaching the Exposure Action Value and up to 12Hrs and 30 mins before reaching the Exposure Limit Value. Other poker models offer ELV values of greater than 24+ hours and related vibration exposure is negligible.



HAV	Colour	EAV	ELV	Noise dB(a)
<2.5m/s²	GREEN	-	>24 hrs	79

- Level control for the casting height will be achieved by utilising a rotating or auto levels under the direction and control of the site Engineer and / or Concrete Supervisor
- Any materials or equipment placed on designed formwork must be in areas designed to accept such loads.

- Throughout concrete pours, the Mayo Structural Formwork Supervisor and Engineer will regularly check to make sure nothing is working loose, for example, due to vibration from compaction equipment.
- The Concrete Team and other Operatives should only be working from those parts of the formwork which have been designated safe places of work or access with suitable edge protection is in place.
- Continuous monitoring of the pour will be undertaken by a member of the Senior Mayo Site Team, and at any point should an unplanned event occur and/or, concern be raised with regards to formwork/falsework, the pour will be suspended until suitable assurance checks have been completed and/or remediation strategy approved.

  - **Concrete pouring and placement utilising excavator bucket**

- Machine will track as close as possible to the wagon chute where chute will discharge into bucket. Placement will be marshalled by Banksman, giving direction to the Operator whilst maintaining a safe working distance.

  - **Concrete placement via mobile pump and subsequent pump decant.**

- Placement will be via a mobile pump and the management of the arrival, set-up, rigging, pump pour and de-rig will be in accordance Mayo Civils standard operating procedures, Mayo Civils Concrete Pumping Plan and associated Mayo Risk Assessment;

  - LAB.002 ‘Concrete Pumping’.





Typical Mobile Concrete Pump Plan and Assocaited Risk Assessment (previously issued)

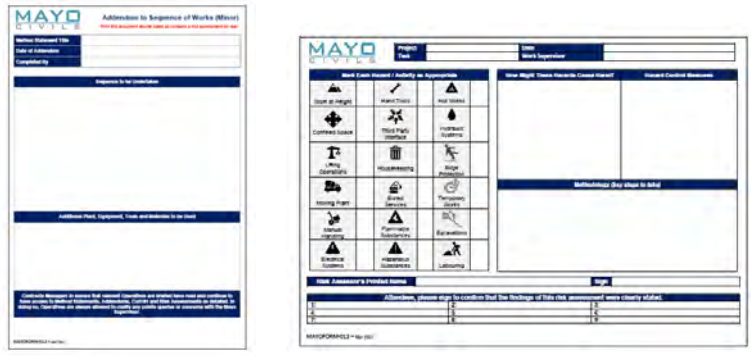
- Receive the concrete pump and direct the driver/(s) to the agreed set up location/(s) and proceed to organise and set up the pump in accordance with the Concrete Pump Plan (Initially, prime the pump with approximately 2 x 25kg bags of cement and water.
- Once set up, the works Supervisor will direct that a final check of lock pins on the hose clamps as an additional precautionary measure.
- Laser will be set to level in preparation for pour and placement
- Concrete will be received in planned sequence and poured into the hopper and pump.
- The Mayo Concrete Team will control the flow of concrete, placing as required up to level.

- Steps as set out will be repeated throughout the pour and placement process as required
- The Concrete works Supervisor will monitor the concrete, prevailing weather conditions, concrete reactivity, and will be the competent person who will decide when the finishing works can take place (final finish as per construction issue detail).
- In areas or at times when lighting may be identified as a potential issue, lighting conditions will be monitored and as required, tripod spotlights will be available from our preferred hire/supply networks and be set up and run from generators to ensure there is suitable and sufficient lighting throughout the process.
- Key to the process will be to ensure that final concrete cores, slabs and base results are of a high standard and stand up to quality assurance review and sign off.
- Once suitably cured, striking will take place (as set out).
- Excavator and groundworker access is now facilitated to undertake the installation of any associated or remedial drainage works,)where drainage works may extend into this area). Where not, proceed to backfill.
- With formwork struck and QA sign-offs in place, the process of backfilling the temporary batter which was undertaken to facilitate will be carefully backfilled, compacted in circa.150mm layers by Ramax.

8.0 **Changes to proposed sequence of works – minor**

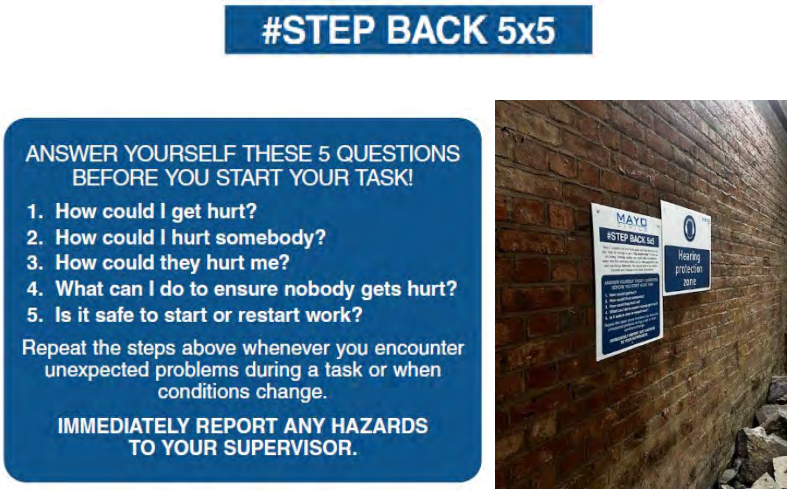
- This Method Statement Addendum is a live working document and may be subject to amendment/dynamic assessment as works continue to progress. Should any associated works be

identified which are not covered by this addendum or the associated main Method Statement, the Mayo Civils Works Supervisor should STOP and dynamically assess what changes have taken place or are likely to take place. Where changes are deemed 'minor' in nature and in the controls of the Site Supervisor and his competence, provision is made through the utilisation of Mayo.Form.013 'Addendum to Sequence of Works and Dynamic Risk Assessment' with the Mayo H&S File System. This should be completed and briefed out/signed up by those involved with the changes sequence or task. When faced with change, consideration should always be given to undertaking a 'Stepback 5 x 5' review .



Mayo FORM.013

9.0 Step Back 5 x 5



- ***'Step Back 5 x 5' -*** *taking 5 steps back from the task to review and discuss for 5 minutes between workmates on the job.*

- *REMEMBER, it is not a silent meditation, as a* ***'Step Back 5 x 5'*** *does not work if you do not talk to each other.*

- How does a '***Step Back 5 x 5'*** work? Follow these steps:

  - **Take 5 steps back from the task in hand**:

  - Put your tools down and step back from the job. Step far enough to get a "big picture view" of what you are doing. Actually, putting your tools down and stepping away from the work-face allows you to disengage from the task and see things differently. You may be able to spot hidden hazards and changes in the work environment.

- **Take 5 minutes to discuss**:

  - What has changed or needs to be changed in the work environment? Things that may not have been covered in the Daily Activity Briefing (DABS).
  - What are the hazards (known), in the next step of the job?
  - What are the new or unforeseen hazards that 'we' previously were not aware of?
  - Do 'we' have those hazards adequately controlled? AND#OR#,
  - Should we STOP the job and reassess what we are doing and report new hazards to our work Supervisor for RaMS review?

Additional Plant, Equipment, Tools and Materials to be Used

Typical; , timbers, ply, props, (all to design) supplemented with nails and hand tools...

Rebar (to schedule)

Vehicle restraint barrier (to specialist design/ specification to match existing)

Contracts Managers to ensure that relevant Operatives are briefed have read and continue to have access to Method Statements, Addendums, CoSHH and Risk Assessments as detailed. In doing so, Operatives are always allowed to clarify any points queries or concerns with the Mayo Supervisor.

Project	Viadux 2	Date	13th August 2025
Task	GBS Bridge Deck Removal	Project Manager	Kelvin Mayall

To Guide -Mark Each Hazard / Activity as Appropriate					
Work at Height		Hand Tools		Hot Works	
Confined / Restricted Space		Third Party Interface		Hydraulic Systems	
Lifting Operations		Housekeeping		Edge Protection	
Moving Plant		Buried Services		Temporary Works	
Manual Handling		Flammable Substances		Excavations	
Electrical Systems		Hazardous Substances		Labouring	

How Might These Hazards Cause Harm?	Hazard Control Measures
Mayo Civils have in place established work task risk management assessments and those associated elements will continue to be applied by Mayo Supervisors and the workforce.	FORM.001 – Working at Height (Towers/ Hop Ups/ Podiums / scaffold working decks) FORM.002 – Formworking, Falsework and Trade Joinery Operations TOOLS.001 – Mayo Standard Tools and Equipment OCC.001 – Occupational Health LAB.001 - General Labouring and Concrete Labouring STE.001 – Steelfixing and handlings of steels LAB.001 ‘ General Labouring and Concrete Labouring)
Hand Tools – potential to select the wrong tool for the job which may lead to improper use and injury	Select and use in accordance with existing Mayo Civils Risk Assessment – TOOLS.001 ‘ Mayo Standard Tools’
Third party interface	Establish Exclusion zones which are clear and send the message as described.

Project	Viadux 2	Date	13th August 2025
Task	GBS Bridge Deck Removal	Project Manager	Kelvin Mayall

Housekeeping -slips, trips and falls	Organise tools, materials and equipment prior to starting. Clear as you go and tidy and clear all at the end of the task
Hazardous Substances	Mayo COSHH Assessments (Refer to library, i.e, C009 ' respirable crystalline silica dust' when drilling and fixing starters and steels' C053 ' Hilti HIT HY 200 Resin'
Work @ Height and Work @ Depth	DOMIS to engage a scaffold specialist sub-contractor to establish working platforms. Ladder access to be tied(not with wire) and ladder to extend sufficient, circa. 1m to facilitate safe access. Mayo Supervisor to ensure RaMS compliance by monitoring those involved
Temporary Works – Failure to build to design check and sign off.	The Mayo Civils Temporary Works Co-ordinator and Engineering Team will regularly review woks, check against design and liaise with Temporary Works Supervisors to ensure TW compliance and Quality Assurance controls meet established site protocols

Methodology *(key steps to take)*

As set out in the upper main body of this safe system of work and associated elements of Mayo Civils Risk Assessments (Appended).

Project	**Viadux 2**	**Date**	13th August 2025
Task	**GBS Bridge Deck Removal**	**Project Manager**	Kelvin Mayall

Risk Assessor's Printed Name	Stewart Scott	**Sign**	

Attendees, please sign to confirm that the findings of this risk assessment were clearly stated.		
1:	**2:**	**3:**
4:	**5:**	**6:**
7:	**8:**	**9:**
10.	**11.**	**12.**
13.	**14.**	**15.**