

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT / CONTRACT CDM HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN

NMGH GAM-002 – A-F Block Façade Replacement

for

North Manchester General Hospital
NHS Foundation Trust

DATE	REF	Status	Author	Review	Approval
10/02/2025	V1	Initial draft	Alan Quilty		
18/02/2025	V1	Approved	Alan Quilty	YE	
21/02/2025	V2	Altered to include A-F	Alan Quilty	SP	27.02.2025

Note: This document must be reviewed and revised accordingly following any significant change to safety management arrangements and/or design change and/or identification of any previously unforeseen hazards. It should also be periodically reviewed (monthly) to ensure it remains relevant to the works underway.

Introduction:

This document is produced to comply with the requirements of Regulation 12 of the Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015 as applied to “construction work” carried out under this contract. It is deemed applicable to all short duration (5 days or less) and/or low risk/complexity works undertaken under the contract. Longer duration works or those of higher complexity or risk will be afforded a separate, works specific Construction Phase H&S Plan however the standards contained herein should be considered the minimum compliance standard necessary.

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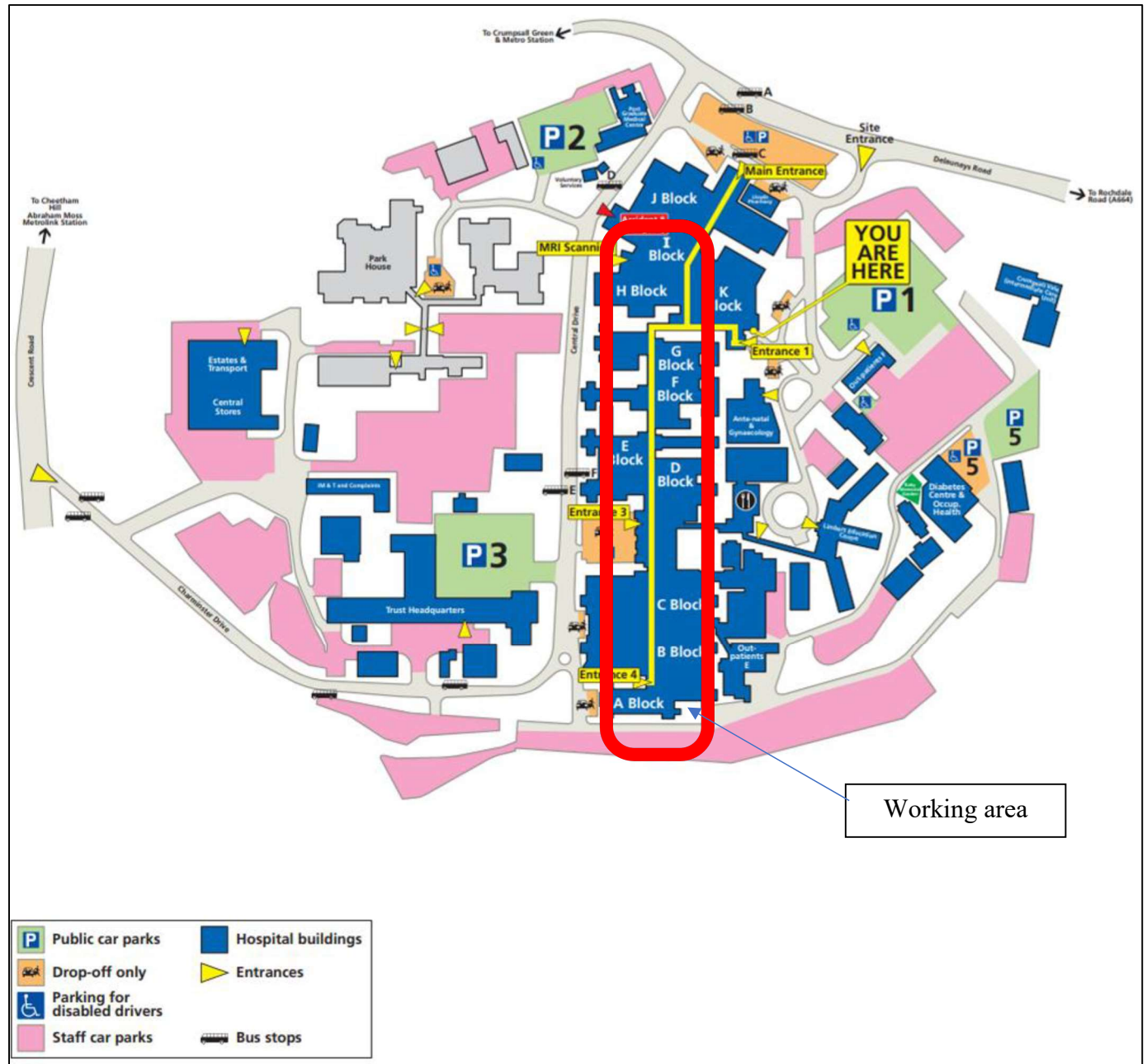
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1. DESCRIPTION OF SITE

Site Location:

North Manchester General Hospital
Delaunays Rd
Crumpsall
Manchester
M8 5RB



Location of Contractors compound and cabins:



Site induction and sign in / out carried out at GFM's compound.

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

- a. project description and programme details including any key dates;

The works will be inclusive of the following: -

- Removal/replacement of existing window frames.
- Removal/replacement of existing gutters.
- Removal/replacement of vertical cladding and associated flashings/trims.
- Removal/replacement of existing flooring, coving and handrail/bed guards.
- Removal/replacement of existing ceiling.
- Removal/reinstatement of lighting (general & emergency).
- Removal/reinstatement of access control.
- Removal/reinstatement of smoke/fire alarm.
- Removal/reinstatement of power/data.
- Removal of any asbestos as required to facilitate the project

Planned start date: April 2025
Planned Completion date: August 2025

b. details of client,
principal designer,
designers,
principal contractor
and other
consultants

Client

Manchester University
NHS Foundation Trust, Property & Estates Development Trust
Headquarters
Cobbett House
Oxford Road
Manchester
M13 9WL
Contact: Mr E Fitzpatrick
Tel: 0161 746 2601
Email: Edward.Fitzpatrick@mft.nhs.uk

Trust Project Manager:

Currie and Brown
196 Deansgate
Manchester
M3 3WF
Contact: Yvonne Ezomo
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Principal Designer

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The Old Police Station
62 Chapel Street
Salford
Manchester
M3 7AA
Contact: Mr Chris Groom
Tel: 0161 833 9345
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Principal Contractor

Graham
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+44 (0) 845 600 6300
Contact: Mike McIntyre
Tel: 07350 417899
Email: mike.mcintyre@graham.co.uk

Designer

10architect
Enrica House
Rumford Court
Liverpool
L3 9DG
Contact: Matthew Quinton
Mobile: 07402 133717
Email: matthew.quinton@10architect.com

c. extent and location of existing records and plans that are relevant to health and safety on site, including information about existing structures when appropriate.

The following existing information is included in the Graham SharePoint site:

- MFT NHS H&S Policy
- GFM H&S Policy
- F10 Notification
- H&S Operational Forms and Permits
- MFT Permit to Work - Work Flow
- Guidance Notes & Procedures
- Risk Assessments
- PCI Term Contract Rev A
- Trust Asbestos Policy
- Asbestos Reports



B-43426r1 Block 25 B-40478s4 Block 02,
External Areas North08, 17, 20, 25, 29 No

3. MANAGEMENT OF WORKS

a. management structure and responsibilities.

A GAM Project Management structure chart on this project is included in Appendix 1. The Graham management team on this project will be:

GAM Site Supervisor – Luke Wood

General day to day running of site works and supervision of on-site activities of all sub-contractors.

GAM Project Manager – Alan Quilty

Competent, day to day supervision of trades working on site will be the responsibility of each subcontractor involved in co-ordination with GrahamAM on an on-going basis. Alan will be responsible for managing all H&S matters on site and keeping the Construction Phase Plan up to date.

GAM Contracts Manager – Mike McIntyre

Mike is responsible for providing adequate resources to the site management team to enable them to manage H&S adequately.

GAM Contracts Director – John Brandwood

The following persons are available to provide health and safety advice to the project management team and operatives on site.

Mr A Cooke Group SHE Director
Mr G Campbell Head of SHEQ

Mr Daniel Oliveira will be the first point of contact that will provide competent H&S advice to the project management team.

	E-mail: daniel.oliveira@graham.co.uk Phone: 073503 69222 Monitoring and reviewing safety standards on site: This construction phase health & safety plan is to be reviewed periodically & revised, if necessary, in the event of any significant changes inclusive of additional works. The company carries out health & safety management monitoring of all sites through several levels of inspections, weekly site inspections, health & safety department inspections, senior management inspections and directors of our parent company inspections. It is imperative for the completeness of these audits that the auditors have access to any documents or company owned equipment deemed as being relevant to and governed by the laid down company procedures. The right of access is mandatory.
b. health and safety goals for the project and arrangements for monitoring and review of health and safety performance.	The ultimate Health and Safety goal on this project is to complete all work where no one is injured or caused to suffer ill health and property damage, or environmental impact has not occurred. To further define this, Graham AM has adopted the following on this project: • Adopt a Target Zero approach to Health, Safety and Environmental incidents. • Safeguard the Client's personnel present on site. • Minimise impact on the ongoing operation of the site so far as reasonably practicable. In addition to these safety goals, the following targets have been set for achievement by all contractors & sub-contractors: • No prosecutions or enforcement notices for health & safety issues. • No reportable injuries, diseases, or dangerous occurrences. • No falls from height of personnel, materials, plant, or equipment. • No personnel injured by the movement of plant or vehicles especially during reversing operations. Safe work access and egress from places of work • No slips, trips & falls • No fires, environmental incidents, or cases of public nuisance. • No cases of occupational dermatitis, 'Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome' (HAVS) or occupational 'Noise Induce Hearing Loss' • No cases of occupational injury from manual handling. • Establish a site set up that excludes unauthorised persons especially children from the construction site • Provide workplaces that are free from risks to the health and safety of persons at work, so far as is reasonably practicable • Safe working will be a condition of employment in all

	contractors' organisations • They will ensure that no additional fire risk is provided to the property as a consequence of the planned works • They will maintain site security throughout the duration of the construction works.
c. arrangements for:	
<i>i. regular liaison between parties</i>	A regular weekly meeting schedule will be established prior to contract commencement. These meetings shall be chaired by GAM and will include, if requested, the Client, Principal Designer and Principal Contractor. The Graham management team will hold weekly meetings on site with subcontractors, and his team, and discuss and agree health and safety issues on site. The Graham management team will also hold technical meetings with subcontractors at a suitable frequency determined by them to ensure appropriate and accurate health and safety, design and production information is communicated.
<i>ii. consultation with the workforce,</i>	The Graham management team will informally consult with all operatives on site throughout the working day. They will communicate method statements and risk assessment to relevant site operatives and consult with them on any ideas they may have that assist the construction process.
<i>iii. the exchange of design information between the client, principal designer, designers and contractors on site,</i>	Copies of all relevant design information including drawings and specifications will be retained within the Graham AM office. All appointed subcontractors will be provided with all information relevant to their scope of works and its requirements prior to appointment and will be afforded access to available information as and when required. Information relating to contractor designed elements will be circulated to Client and Principal Designer for review and comment in advance to any works commencing on site.
<i>iv. handling design changes during the project,</i>	Any envisaged changes to the accepted design will be circulated to Client and Principal Designer for review and comment in advance to any works commencing on site.
<i>v. the selection and control of contractors,</i>	To ensure the competence of subcontractors they are required to successfully complete a PAS91 compliant Health and Safety Questionnaire which is assessed by the Health and Safety Manager prior to starting on site. These competence assessments will be held in Head Office. Subcontractor performance is controlled by Site Health and Safety inspections which are carried out by the Site Manager and by the Health and Safety department on the work systems adopted by the subcontractor.

	The works will be formally audited by the Site Manager on a weekly basis with findings recorded on a Senior Manager's Walkover Report. The Graham SHEQ team will also formally audit the works regularly. These inspections ensure they are complying with the Graham Safety Management System and the RAMS. The Site Manager will also hold specific daily or weekly safety meetings to ensure safe methods of work are developed, implemented and controlled.
vi. the exchange of health and safety information between contractors,	The Graham management team will liaise with contractors on site in an informal basis, discussing methods of work and health and safety systems of work. At a start point, a site induction will be used to communicate site requirements from the client as well as from Graham's point of view. Throughout the projects, Toolbox talks will be provided to each contractor on site relating to health and safety information that needs communicated to all. This information will be taken from the Toolbox talk manual compiled for the contract and from documents method statement and risk assessments. Health and safety information will be exchanged at site meetings where contractors attend. A copy of this Construction Phase plan will be provided to contractors before they begin work on site. Information will also be shared via the contract SharePoint site.
vii. site security,	All staff and subcontractors must be suitably vetted approved by GFM before attending any NMGH working areas. All GFM operatives inclusive of sub-contractors will wear GFM branded high-viz, clothing and will have number id allocated to them for identification purposes. They will also have badges/swipe cards issued by the trust (Reset system). Anyone not wearing identification high-viz will be challenged. The Client has no extraordinary security requirements particular to the contract other than the normal requirements of the trust. Therefore, adherence to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations, 2015 (CDM2015) Regulation 18 will be demonstrated at all times with reference to site security; <i>'The site shall be clearly defined, and appropriate mandatory signs shall be presented pursuant to the Principal Contractors duty of care reference the Health and Safety at Work Act and to those persons who are not his employees. The working area should be sufficient to prevent any staff, patients, visitors or members of the public from coming into contact with construction activities. High levels of supervision are required at all</i>

	<i>times.</i> <i>Where the Principal Contractor has sole possession of parts of the buildings, they must ensure that no unauthorised persons can enter the working areas.'</i> All personnel associated with the works will adhere to the pre-existing security procedures currently in place within (which will be relayed to operatives via the Induction process). GFM staff shall ensure that the work & compound areas etc are always kept safe and secure to ensure non-authorized access. Note: Where applicable, scaffold anti-climb strategy to be utilized to prevent unauthorized access - Herasfencing (installed on end) and wrapped to prevent access onto scaffolds. All access ladders to be removed at the end of each day. Authorisation to attend working area locations and particular times where visits are permissible must be agreed with the GFM and the trust representative prior to attendance. The areas affected by the works must also be secured in line with Infection Control protocols, so as the users of the adjacent areas are not subject to any risks from the works. Operatives and site visitors must follow a strict closed gate/access policy. Under no circumstances may an open gate be left unattended.
<i>viii. site induction,</i>	All site operatives and subcontractors will be given contract specific induction training prior to starting on site. GFM has a responsibility to communicate all working on site information relevant to their Health, Safety and Welfare. A comprehensive induction will be given by the GFM management team before operatives can commence on site. This will incorporate the Trust site induction. The site induction will include: • Management structure/reporting lines • Hazards and risks associated with the work and relevant risk assessment controls, i.e. methodology • Health related questions • Accident/Incident reporting procedures - ONOS • Asbestos Requirements • Security arrangements • Emergency arrangements/First aid arrangements • Welfare facilities • Environmental & waste management procedures All personnel will sign the induction forms to confirm that they have understood the requirements and expectations that they have been briefed on. The temperature of each operative will be taken daily prior to starting each shift and recorded on the signing in sheet.

	All visitors will receive a Visitors site induction on arrival.
<i>ix. on site training,</i>	Appropriate training is given at all levels within Graham. The Contract Managers appointed on this project will have attended the IOSH Approved course on Managing Safely in the Construction Industry. Site Managers, Foremen and Engineers selected to manage work activities on this project will have attended the Construction Industry Training Board Site Safety Supervisors course as a minimum. Site Supervisors will provide weekly Toolbox Talks to Site Operatives. These toolbox talks are selected from the CITB toolbox talks manual, risk assessment and method statement, safety alerts or other relevant information sources. No person will be permitted to start on site unless they present their competence cards at their site induction training. All GFM employees and sub- contractors shall be fully competent and trained with therelevant certs to use plant, scaffolds etc. Contractor's training records will be requested prior to commencement on site. These willbe kept within the subcontractor RA/MS or induction records.
<i>x. welfare facilities and first aid,</i>	Welfare arrangements will be provided in compliance with Regulation 13 of the CDMRegulations and in accordance with AA Projects' pre-construction information pack. Welfare for operatives will be located at GFM site compound. The site establishment will comprise of: • Site Office inclusive of First aid facilities • Site Canteen inclusive of drinking water • Storage Area • Toilet Block/sanitary conveniences. Although fist air boxes are available in the site office, First Aid boxes will also be available at the working area, depending on the size of the segregation zones and number of operatives working in the area. The nearest A&E/Minor Injuries Unit to the site is: Minor injuries - North Manchester General Hospital, Delaunays Rd, Crumpsall, Manchester, M8 5RB TEL: 999 Accident & Emergency - North Manchester General Hospital, Delaunays Rd, Crumpsall, Manchester, M8 5RB TEL: 999

	The Site Manager must take necessary steps to conform to RIDDOR: 1. If the accident falls within the below categories, then it is IMPERATIVE the Health& Safety Department is informed as soon as is reasonably practicable. 2. If in doubt, contact the H&S Department. RIDDOR Categories: • Deaths, Specified Injuries • Dangerous Occurrences • Over 7 Day Injuries • Diseases CALL EMERGENCY SERVICES IN THE USUAL WAY.....999
<i>xi. the reporting and investigation of accidents and incidents including near misses,</i>	Graham AM Incident Reporting system – ONOS - will run in parallel with NMGH RESET reporting system. NMGH RESET system as well as ONOS must be strictly adhered to. In the event of an incident, all Graham operatives and subcontractors must Ensure that you immediately and verbally inform your Line Manager and NMGH representative: • If you sustain any type of injury. • If you are involved in a work-related incident, however minor. • Once you are aware that you are going to be absent from work because of work-related injury/ill health. • Report all incidents on the HSE Management Systems – ONOS and RESET - as soon as possible, but as a minimum before the end of the shift or working day. • Cooperate with any investigation that may take place following an incident. The Graham SHEQ Team will coordinate and cooperate with the NMGH investigator to ensure a suitable and sufficient investigation takes place, immediate and root causes are accurately identified, and effective preventive measures are agreed. Graham Arrangements All Incidents will be reported via the Graham in-house ONOS platform as soon as safe to do so following the incident. The Graham SHEQ Team will coordinate with Graham site management to progress the investigation, arrange site visits, collate evidence etc. and will head up coordination and communication with the GFM team. Near Miss events, observed non-compliant behaviours and unsafe environmental factors will also be reported via the Graham in-house ONOS platform.

	Links to the RESET Portal will be given to all operatives during induction. This will include links to tutorials as well as different reporting categories.
<i>xii. the production and approval of risk assessments and written systems of work;</i>	Appropriate site-specific Risk Assessments are completed throughout the project from which detailed Method Statements can be drawn up based on the best way to carry out the tasks to eliminate or reduce to an acceptable level the identified hazards and risks. Where these risks cannot be eliminated, suitable controls are developed to reduce the likelihood of injury to those affected by the works or environmental impact. Prior to any operation being conducted, the appropriate Risk Assessments and Method Statements will be communicated to the relevant workforce to ensure full understanding of, and compliance with the approved safe system of work, thereby reducing or removing the risk of injury. Where Risk Assessment identifies specific or unusual hazards or the need for special risk training, employees and subcontractors are selected and sent on suitable training courses in advance of the work commencing. Competent specialised subcontractors may be employed to carry out work where suitably qualified company resources are not available. Method Statements and Risk Assessments provided by subcontractors are formally reviewed by the Site Manager for adequacy and recorded on a Method Statement Review. If the Site Manager is satisfied with the subcontractors submitted safe system of work, he will permit them to start work on site.
<i>xiii. site rules (including drug and alcohol policy);</i>	A new set of Guidance Note named Saving Rules -Site Standards will be rigorously enforced throughout the contract. The NHS MFT Contract Life Saving Rules are of critical importance and must be upheld at all times. These are: - • Working at Height, I always... ○ Understand when I'm working at height and eliminate it where possible. ○ Have the correct, in-date, training. ○ Make sure the correct controls are in place when working at height (e.g., fall protection, exclusion zones). ○ Check that equipment is suitable, in working condition and is within inspection date. ○ Secure tools and equipment to prevent them from falling or being dropped from height.

- **Moving Vehicles & Mobile Plant, I always...**
 - Stay out of the path of moving vehicles and plant.
 - Have the correct, in-date, training (NRSWA) when working on or near the highway.
 - Ensure signage, lighting and guarding is in place before starting work on or near the highway, or on sites.
 - Follow vehicle one-way systems and road signage.
 - Use designated pedestrian walkways and crossing points.
 - Check that vehicles and mobile plant are safe, through pre-use checks, and have been maintained.
 - Ensure I'm paying attention to my environment and not being distracted by mobile devices.
- **Safe Driving, I always...**
 - Pull over and park safely before using any mobile device.
 - Stop a work-related phone call immediately if I realise the person I've called is driving (hands-free or hand-held).
 - Make sure I'm feeling well, rested, and fit to drive.
 - Adjust my speed for the road conditions and remain within the speed limit.
 - Park safely, e.g., remember HIT (Handbrake, In Gear, Turn the Wheels).
 - Perform safety checks on my vehicle and ensure it's not overloaded before driving.
- **Safe System of Work, before I start, I always...**
 - Have a risk assessment in place and continually manage change.
 - Follow the Safe Working Procedure (SWP).
 - Make sure I feel fit and well and inform my manager if I'm not.
 - Have the right training and competency for the task e.g., vehicles and plant.
 - Have the correct PPE, tools, and equipment.
 - Have the appropriate authorisations in place e.g., Permit to Work.
 - Treat any system as live, make sure proven isolations are in place, and that Safety Critical Equipment has not been overridden (unless authorised).
- **Confined Spaces, I always...**
 - Have the correct authorisation for the type of confined space I'm going to enter.
 - Have the correct, in-date, medical and training.
 - Ensure a Top Person is present for all confined space entries except NC 1 and low risk NC X.
 - Have atmospheric monitoring in place before entering a confined space and throughout the task.
 - Stop Work and evacuate the confined space if the task becomes unsafe e.g., the work method or environment changes.

- **Working with building users in occupation.**

- The adjacent building areas above and below will be occupied during works and will need to have safe access through the building for staff/ visitors.
- All internal work areas are to be safely cordoned off with full height dust proof plywood partitions where required.
- The contractor is to ensure delivery/ removal of items from the work areas through any shared areas should take place out of hours and using a banksman where appropriate.

Working within a live hospital:

The activities of the hospital will be ongoing in close proximity to work areas. Exclusion zones will be established around any work areas with appropriate hoardings & barriers utilised to prevent unauthorised or accidental access by patients, staff, or visitors.

At times when no operatives are on site, any tools & equipment are to be removed or secured to prevent unauthorised use / access.

Regular & detailed communication with the Client is of the upmost importance especially prior to any particularly disruptive or noisy works

The management of waste disposal and deliveries to the site will be planned, authorised, and carried out in a safe manner.

A General H&S Stop Work Principle must also be implemented by all Graham Operatives and subcontractors. They must

1. STOP WORK when I feel an unsafe act or condition might result in a health and safety, environmental or security incident.
2. STOP WORK if I feel my level of capability is not sufficient for completing a task (i.e., I feel my training, experience or knowledge is insufficient to complete the task safely).
3. Report Stop Work interventions to my Line Manager and ensure Stop Work interventions are recorded on Safeguard.
4. Ensure Stop Work actions are appropriately reported, recorded in Safeguard, and followed-up where required.
5. Support and recognise the Stop Work Principle.

The Site Manager following his initial review of the project will develop the Graham site rules to make them project specific. The site rules are communicated to everyone at their site induction. The Site Rules have been included within [Appendix 3](#) of this document.

	A standard Graham site rule is that no one is permitted to work under the influence of drugs or alcohol on site. Anyone found under the influence, will be subject to disciplinary action.
xiv. fire and emergency procedures.	For maintenance operations to be carried out within occupied premises under the control of the Client, operatives and subcontractors are required to familiarise themselves with local Fire and Emergency arrangements. Where the works are likely to impact upon these arrangements then coordination with the Responsible Person from the Client's team is required and alternative temporary arrangements facilitated by GFM and implemented prior to commencing on site. GFM shall take all reasonable precautions to avoid the outbreak of fire. This includes adopting the fire safety provisions during construction activities set out in <i>HSG 168 Fire safety In Construction</i> and the <i>Joint Code of Practise (JCoP) Fire Prevention in Construction</i>. Existing fire alarm system on site, including smoke/heat detectors, break glass units, sounders, and beacons, will remain fully operational. The hospital fire detection system will be in use during any construction phase, during the works the system will be isolated through estates using an isolation permit system. GAM will supply Firefighting equipment, and it will be placed on fire points next to exits. Access to fire-fighting equipment must be kept clear at all times. Hot Work Permit Hot works will be required on this project & hot works permits will be issued by MFT NHS Foundation Trust & GFM Management to cover the hot work activities with a 2hr fire watch as standard after completion of the hot works. Operational Estates require 2 week notice for all permit to work requests at North Manchester General Hospital. All works capable of igniting a fire (grinding, soldering, welding, heat guns etc.) must be carried out under the NMGH Hot Works Permit. All relevant Permit conditions must be complied with. Existing Emergency Evacuation Routes may not be obstructed at any time unless agreed in advance with the Responsible Person on site and where an alternative suitable evacuation plan has been implemented. LOCAL FIRE PROCEDURE (may be superseded by specific site requirements communicated at site specific induction)

All persons should make themselves aware of the local fire procedures in whichever building/ department they are working. In all circumstances means of escape must be kept clear from obstructions.

Notwithstanding the above, the procedure itemised below can be used as general guidance in the event of fire.

Action to take if you discover or suspect a fire.

Operate the nearest fire alarm call point or raise the alarm by whatever means is appropriate within the area you are working.

Attack the fire with the correct extinguisher if you think it is safe to do so. If you are unable to extinguish the fire leave the area immediately.

On hearing a fire alarm

All persons should leave the building by the nearest available route and make their way to the designated assembly point.

4. ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONTROLLING SIGNIFICANT SITE RISKS

a. Safety risks, including:

i. delivery and removal of materials (including waste) and work equipment taking account of any risks to the public, for example during access to or egress from the site,

Site deliveries and waste removal arrangements shall be subject to agreement with the Client's representatives at the site where works are proposed. On arrival, delivery drivers should contact GFM management so that arrangements can be made to meet them.

Materials should not be left unattended on site. Suitable segregation (hoarding, temporary fencing etc.) must be established to separate material/waste storage areas from the ongoing operation of the site. Delivery schedules should be discussed with the Trust if deliveries could disrupt adjacent projects or the internal road network.

Graham shall ensure that local speed limits within the site and on surrounding roadways are adhered to.

Reversing of vehicles in the public environment should be avoided at all times, but in the event of such a requirement a banksman must be in place to aid the driver / operator.

If interruption of existing traffic systems is required to enable this, works will be carried out in compliance with the Code of Practice for Safety at Street Works and Road Works and temporary traffic management will adhere to Chapter 8 Traffic Safety Measures and Signs for Road Works and Temporary Situations.

The management of waste disposal and deliveries to the site areas of equipment and materials will be planned, authorised, and carried out in accordance with the infection control requirements. The removal of waste materials will be undertaken manually via rubble trucks to Secure skip on former block 46 area in accordance with the site-specific RA/MS and infection control requirements.

ii. dealing with services - water, electricity and gas, including overhead powerlines and temporary electrical installations,

Any electrical isolations or connections will be carried out by the Trust's competent persons or approved contractors adhering to isolation, identification, and protection procedures. with the correct permits in place prior to work commencing however these are not envisaged to be required.

Operational Estates require 2 week notice for all permit to work requests at North Manchester General Hospital

Any isolation certificates will be kept in the site file.

Only suitably qualified, electricians and mechanical engineers, authorised as AP by GFM or the Trust will be permitted to work on electrical and mechanical systems on site. A strict and approved lock out/tag out/prove dead regime will be implemented. Electrical systems must be accurately traced to their nearest isolation point, be physically locked off and signage

posted to inform others that the circuit is under maintenance and finally safely proved to be dead prior to any works commencing.

Only the electrician working on a given circuit may hold the keys required to unlock and re-energise. Live working will be strictly prohibited at all times with the exception of under controlled conditions during testing and commissioning.

Mechanical and electrical isolations required to complete the works will be coordinated with the Trust to ensure the appropriate Permit is in place, accurate identification of systems to be isolated and avoid any impact to the operational site.

Reasonably obtainable documentary information in relation to the location and nature of existing services will be provided by the Client's representatives.

OVERHEAD POWER LINES

Statutory Authorities must be consulted prior to commencing any work in close proximity to high voltage power lines in order to establish the voltage, height and, crucially, the safe working distance.

Work beneath HV lines should be avoided where possible. Where the works are adjacent to lines or traffic movements are required beneath then barriers must be placed to establish a safe working zone.

Barriers must be suitably robust and clearly identified with bright paints, reflective strips bright bunting etc. Crossings beneath lines must be controlled by goal posts on either side of the crossing. These must also be suitably robust and clearly identified with bright paints, reflective strips bright bunting etc.

Where work is required close to power lines connected to buildings (frequently uninsulated) then, where possible, the power must be isolated and/or diverted to allow the work to be carried out.

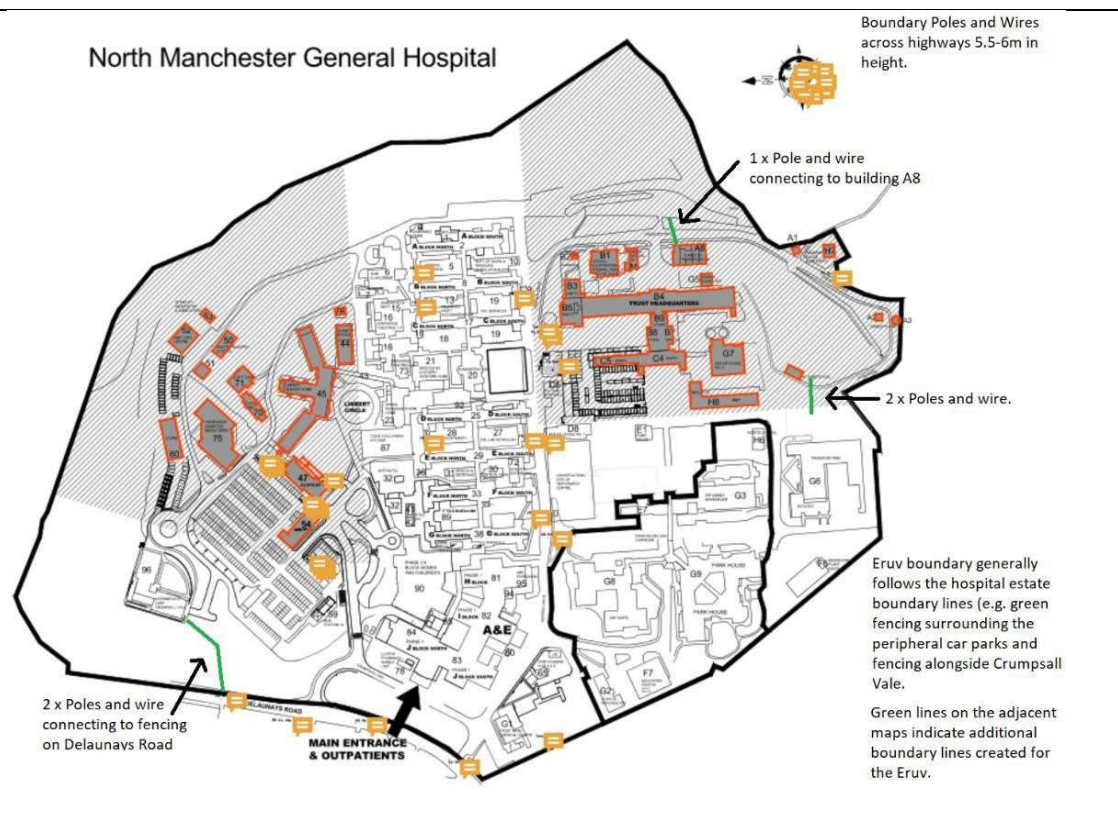
Where this is not achievable, it will be necessary to have the Statutory Authority fit temporary insulating shrouds.

All works close to overhead power lines must be carried out in compliance with HSE Guidance Note GS6 – Avoiding danger from overhead power lines - <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/gs6.pdf>

BURIED SERVICES INCLUDING POWER LINES

Regardless of information obtained or presumed, Graham will undertake a cat-scan survey of the external areas. Suitable locating devices will be used repeatedly to locate cable and pipe positions such as hum detectors, radio frequency, transmitter-receiver, metal detectors or ground probing radar.

	Excavation areas will be carefully scanned by competent personnel and, where services are present, careful hand digging techniques will be employed. All works of this nature will be compliant with HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services - http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg47.pdf HIDDEN SERVICES (INTERNAL) Graham will perform a detection scan, as necessary, of the internal works area to identify hidden services in floors, walls or ceilings which cannot be confirmed visually. Any live services discovered will be isolated or diverted prior to any works likely to cause disturbance taking place.
<i>iii. accommodating adjacent land use</i>	The site is based within the live and operational North Manchester General Hospital complex and different parts of the adjacent buildings are used for various functions, including medical and administrative and support. The complex comprises numerous structures, typically of brick construction with pitched slate roofs, with some dating back to the 19th century. These buildings are interlinked with various footpaths, access roads, carparks and small park areas. There is a regular flow of staff, patients & visitors along the hospital roads, footpaths & corridors. GFM will ensure dignity and compassion is demonstrated as much as possible to consider & reduce the impact of the construction works on the primary function of the hospital and various departments. All contractors will be briefed to be extra vigilant and ensure that, tools are secure always. Full site plans, specification and drawings can be found in the appendices of the pre- construction information pack. It has been noted in the past issued PCI that areas of the hospital grounds fall within an area of religious significance for the local Jewish community called an Eruv area. This is a space which allows Jewish people to carry books and push prams on their Sabbath without violating their beliefs. The area is demarcated by Ley Lines which comprise lengths of fishing line at high level. GAM will ensure these lines are preserved to ensure the local communities' religious practices and traditions are not disrupted. A sketch of the position of these Ley Lines is below The hospital complex is bordered by residential areas, park land, a Jewish cemetery and industrial areas.



iv. stability of structures whilst carrying out construction work, including temporary structures and existing unstable structures,

Any temporary supports required during demolition or structural alteration will be carried out in accordance with HSE SIM 02/2010/04 – The management of temporary works in the construction industry and BS5975:2019 (as amended).

Temporary works designs will be circulated to the permanent works designers for review (and comment where necessary) and a suitably competent Temporary Works Supervisor will oversee the construction and maintenance of the supports throughout.

Where more than one temporary works package is required and these systems are interdependent, a suitably competent Temporary Works Coordinator will be appointed to oversee and manage this element.

Temporary Works Categories

Cat	Scope	Comment	Examples
0	Restricted to standard solutions only	Applies to use of standard solutions and not the original design, which will require both structural	- Trench boxes 'Haki' stairs - Proprietary access scaffold

			calculation and checking.		
	1	For simple designs.	Designs undertaken using simple methods of analysis and in accordance with relevant standards, supplier's technical literature and other relevant publications.	• Hoarding and fencing up to 3m high • Simple propping schemes – 1 or 2 props • Internal hoarding systems and temporary partitions • Excavations less than 1.2m deep • Falsework and formwork up to 2m high	
	2	For more complex designs.	Designs where considerable degree of interpretation of loading or soils information is required.	• Falsework and formwork over 2m high • More complex propping schemes • Excavations greater than 1.2m deep • Load-bearing scaffold • Temporary roofs • Working platforms for cranes and piling rigs • Tower crane bases • Façade retention schemes • Needling of structures • Excavations and cofferdams greater than 1.2m deep • Jacking schemes • Piling platforms	

	3	Complex, innovative designs, which result in complex sequences of moving and/or construction of either temporary works or permanent works	Designs include unusual designs or where significant departures from standards, novel methods of analysis or considerable exercise of engineering judgement are involved.	• Complex propping schemes • Bridge erection schemes • Cofferdams and excavations with complex and/ or unusual ground conditions	
In accordance with HSG33 Health & Safety in Roof Work, all roofs and roof lights must be considered as fragile surfaces until confirmed as otherwise by a suitably competent individual. Suitable fall protection such as barriers, crash decks, safety netting or passive fall protection must be established prior to works commencing.					
<i>v. preventing falls,</i>					
<u>Scaffolding (fixed)</u> Scaffolding, will be erected by a competent subcontractor to enable work at height to be completed safely. All scaffolding to conform to TG20:13 (Good Practice Guidance for Tube & Fitting Scaffolding) and with the European standard for scaffolding: BS EN 12811. Scaffolding to be steel or aluminium. Copies of scaffold erectors' training cards will be provided and held on site. Scaffolding must be inspected and certified (Handover Certificate and Scaff Tag) immediately following erection. A scaffolding specialist is to independently inspect the scaffolding before its use. If approved for use, it is then to be inspected and signed off by the erector at a frequency of no more than 7 days. They must be reinspected and certified after alteration or after any event likely to adversely impact the structural stability of the scaffold such as high winds or vehicular impact. All tube and fitting scaffolds must be designed and erected in accordance with NASC guidance. Where proprietary systems are proposed (Kwikstage etc.), scaffolds must be designed and erected in accordance with the particular manufacturer's guidance. All scaffolds must be suitably and sufficiently tied to the structure.					

Scaffolding (mobile)

Operatives or subcontractors required to erect and use mobile scaffold towers shall be in possession of a suitable valid PASMA qualification and carry out erection, use and dismantling in accordance with their training, PASMA guidance and the system manufacturer's instruction.

Tower scaffolds must be inspected and certified (Handover Certificate and Scaff Tag) immediately following erection and be inspected and signed off by the competent person at a frequency of no more than 7 days, after relocation on site, after alteration or after any event likely to adversely impact the structural stability of the scaffold such as high winds or vehicular impact.

Mobile tower scaffolds may not be used in winds in excess of 17mph (Beaufort Force 4).

External work platforms must always be inspected before work starts to see if conditions have changed and to check whether it is safe to work.

Material provision to high level must be managed under a SSOW. Plant and/or equipment used for material provision (e.g., pulleys, tele-handlers, hiabs, cranes, etc.) must have a valid Thorough Inspection Certificate (LOLER) available on site and have been inspected within the last 12 Months.

Materials stored at height must be suitably managed. Stocks of materials at height must be limited so far as reasonably practicable, must be suitably secured at all times, and must not exceed the load capacity of the work platform or loading bay where stocked.

Where adverse weather conditions are anticipated or become evident, material stocks at height must be removed to ground level and secured if safe to do so.

Roof Work

All existing roof structures will be presumed to be fragile unless confirmed as otherwise by a competent person.

Control measures such as crawl boards, safety netting, crash decks or passive fall protection (air bags) will be utilised to ensure a safe working environment.

Control measures will be implemented that either prevent operatives from entering areas of risk adjacent to fragile roof lights i.e. physical barriers or, where access to the roof light is required, that mitigate the distance and consequence of a fall e.g., crash decks or safety netting installed internally beneath or a fall restraint system long enough to allow the operative to access the glazing but short enough to prevent them falling through i.e. an adjustable fall restraint lanyard. Collective fall protection measures (temporary edge protection or perimeter scaffolding) will be implemented in preference to personal fall protection systems.

Where it is necessary for operatives to use the Client's fall restraint systems, confirmation will be sought from the Client that the system has been inspected and certified and is fit for purpose. Personal fall restraint systems such as harnesses and lanyards shall be Thoroughly Inspected and certified at a frequency of no more than every 6 months. A suitable rescue plan must be in place where there is a possibility of personnel becoming suspended in harness.

Weather conditions during roof work.

Roofing activity	Wind speed at which activity should cease
All laying or handling of profiled single-skin sheets at roof level	Mean (average) wind speed reaches 23 mph (gusting to 35 mph or over)
All laying or handling of sheets longer than 5 m at roof level	Mean wind speed reaches 17 mph (gusting to 26 mph or over)
Where multi-skin construction is in progress, e.g., laying or handling lightweight materials (such as glass fibre, insulation boards, liner trays etc.) at roof level	Mean wind speed reaches 17 mph (gusting to 26 mph or over)

Roofs and external work platforms must always be inspected before work starts to see if conditions have changed and to check whether it is safe to work.

Material provision to high level must be managed under a SSOW. Plant and/or equipment used for material provision (e.g., pulleys, tele-handlers, hiabs, cranes, etc.) must have a valid Thorough Inspection Certificate (LOLER) available on site and have been inspected within the last 12 Months.

Materials stored at height must be suitably managed. Stocks of materials at height must be limited so far as reasonably practicable, must be suitably secured at all times and must not exceed the load capacity of the roof covering where stocked.

Where adverse weather conditions are anticipated or become evident, material stocks at height must be removed to ground level and secured if safe to do so.

Mobile Elevated Work Platforms

Operatives or subcontractors required to use mobile elevated work platforms shall be in possession of a valid IPAF qualification and use the plant in accordance with their training, IPAF guidance and manufacturer's instruction.

All mobile elevated work platforms must be provided with a copy of the Manufacturer's Instructions, have a valid Thorough Inspection Certificate available at the site of the works and have been inspected within the last 6 months.

Personal fall restraint systems such as harnesses and lanyards shall be Thoroughly Inspected and certified at a frequency of no more than every 6 months. A suitable rescue plan must be in place where there is a possibility of personnel becoming suspended in harness.

MEWP work will be deemed to be a 2-person operation with the person at ground level acting as banksman and also responsible for implementation of the rescue plan.

The Operator must carry out and record Pre-use checks in accordance with the Manufacturer's Instructions.

MEWPs must be positioned in a safe location with consideration of:

- Avoidance of dangerous ground conditions e.g., soft ground, voids/basements, drains etc.
- Outriggers/stabilisers deployed to their full extent.
- Spreader plates used where necessary.
- Avoidance of overhead structures that could cause crush injuries. Where these are present, a machine with an anti-entrapment device should be utilised.
- Avoidance of overhead electrical cables. The rule of thumb for safe distances for wooden poles is 9m and steel pylons is 15m.

Maximum wind speeds for MEWP operations will be determined by the machine's manufacturer however the norm would be a limit of 28 to 31mph (Beaufort Force 6).

Ensure the SWL determined by manufacturer is not exceeded at any time. MEWPs are designed primarily as a means of access for operatives for work carried out within the safety of the platform and should not be used for provision of heavy materials at height.

Operatives exiting the platform at height should be strictly prohibited unless all other means of access is proven unfeasible. A specific SSOW is required where this is proposed.

Ladders

Ladders shall be permitted for short duration works (less than 30 minutes at a given location) and where 3 points of contact can be maintained throughout the works.

Leaning ladders must be securely footed and tied to a permanent secure structure. All ladders shall be visually inspected by the user prior to use and a formal recorded inspection shall be carried out at a frequency determined by the Site Manager (dependant on the frequency of use).

Falling Materials

Suitably robust exclusion zones must be established beneath all work at height operations to prevent adjacent site users from entering areas of risk. Tools, materials and equipment must be suitably secured to prevent falls.

	Personnel carrying out work at height and assisting others working at height must always wear hard hats.
<i>vi. work with or near fragile materials,</i>	Glazing will be carefully and safely handled, transported, stored, and installed. Breakages will be avoided by removing and installing panes/units whole with the use of load rated suction cups and appropriate cut and puncture resistant PPE. Should any breakage occur, broken glass will be carefully and safely disposed of prior to continuing with any other work in the area. The use of craft knives and other sharp tools should be avoided where possible. Where this cannot be avoided, suitable cut and puncture resistant gloves must be used and safe cutting techniques implemented. Cut and puncture resistant gloves must also be used when handling fragile and/or sharp materials such as fluorescent tubes, scrap timber prior to de-nailing etc.
<i>vii. control of lifting operations,</i>	Where craneage is required, a suitably competent lifting coordinator (normally provided by the crane company) will complete a suitable Lifting Plan. The lifting co-ordinator will also check the certificates for all lifting equipment to ensure it has been suitable tested and thoroughly examined not more than 12 months before or for lifting accessories or equipment used for lifting persons not more than 6 months before. The competence card of the lifting machine operator will be inspected to ensure it covers the type of machine and is up to date. A trained and competent banksman will be available to assist the lifting equipment operator. Constant and effective means of communication between banksman and crane operator will be required. Cranes must be positioned in a safe location with consideration of: • Avoidance of dangerous ground conditions e.g., soft ground, voids/basements, drains etc. • Outriggers/stabilisers deployed to their full extent. • Spreader plates used where necessary. • Avoidance of overhead structures. • Avoidance of overhead electrical cables. The rule of thumb for safe distances for wooden poles is 9m and steel pylons is 15m. All lifting equipment will be inspected weekly, and records of such inspection recorded in the lifting equipment inspection register and the mobile lifting plant inspection register. All lifting operations must be subject to the Graham Permit to Lift system. A robustly segregated exclusion zone must be established beneath all crane operations, and no one will be permitted to enter an area beneath a slung load at any time.

<i>viii. the maintenance of plant and equipment,</i>	Work equipment is covered by the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) All plant and equipment will be tested, inspected and recorded as required and results recorded on the GAM PUWER register All mobile work equipment will be inspected daily by its operator and records of the inspection maintained. The Site Manager will review the inspection reports on a weekly basis. All portable electrical hand tools will be inspected periodically by the Site Manager to ensure they have appropriate PAT testing. All portable electrical hand tools will be inspected before use by the operator.
<i>ix. work on excavations and work where there are poor ground conditions,</i>	Not anticipated to be applicable on this project. However, the following are noted for information purposes: Where excavations are required, available documentation will be examined, and service providers consulted to ascertain the nature and location of buried services. Areas will be carefully scanned by competent personnel and where services are present careful hand digging techniques will be employed. All works of this nature will be compliant with HSG47 Avoiding danger from underground services. Any significant excavations will be safely stepped or battered back. Where this is not possible, adequate temporary shoring or trench boxes will be utilised. The designs of shoring or trench boxing will be made available to the Client and Principal Designer for comment prior to works commencing. Safe access and egress must be provided for any operatives required to enter excavations. Leading edges around excavations must be controlled with suitable fall protection. Means of preventing vehicles from entering excavations (visual aids, stop blocks etc.) must be established. All excavations must be backfilled or suitable covered (road plates) out of hours. Operatives involved in excavation works must remain vigilant for visual indications and smells associated with ground contamination. Should any suspect material come to light, works must be suspended and further instruction sought from site management.
<i>x. work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels,</i>	Not required on this project at this time. Refer to xvii Confined Space Working for risks of a similar nature.
<i>xi. work on or near water</i>	Not anticipated to be applicable on this project.

<i>where there is a risk of drowning,</i>	
<i>xii. work involving diving</i>	Not required on this project at this time
<i>xiii. work in a caisson or compressed air working,</i>	Not required on this project at this time
<i>xiv. work involving explosives,</i>	Not required on this project at this time. Refer to 3xvii for details in relation to explosive atmospheres.
<i>xv. traffic routes and segregation of vehicles and pedestrians,</i>	Graham will adhere to the existing traffic arrangements within NMGH premises. All construction traffic will be planned and managed in line with all current legislation and guidance including HSE guidance: 'HSG 144 The safe use of vehicles on construction sites' and 'HSG 151 protecting the public: your next move' The roads around the hospital are constantly busy with private, commercial & public transport and deliveries and waste management shall be managed so as not to impact upon the operational requirements of the hospital. Deliveries will be planned to avoid the peak times when staff and operational movements are at their highest. Deliveries will be unloaded in a designated area. Deliveries to rear delivery area must not block this area / Alleyway to maintain emergency fire route. A banksman will be provided for all contractor vehicle movements on site premises with particular regards to reversing. Traffic routes are always to be kept clear. No vehicles will enter a no entry area. Vehicular access for construction traffic will be via Crescent Drive as shown in the appendices. The Principal Contractor must plan deliveries and other site traffic carefully to avoid congestion or obstruction of hospital access roads. Parking for contractors will be limited given that parking is already in short supply around the hospital complex. Limited parking may be available in site compound areas however GAM will endeavour to keep the number of vehicles on site to a minimum and also explore other parking options for workers in the local area.

	Vehicular access for construction traffic will be off Delaunays Road via Central Drive. to a minimum and other parking options for workers in the local area will be explored. Should any works require alteration to the existing traffic arrangements, a temporary Traffic Management Plan will be provided to the Client's Representatives for review and comment. No works shall commence until the Client has confirmed that the TMP is satisfactory.
<i>xvi. storage of materials (particularly hazardous materials) and work equipment</i>	All waste will be stored safely to avoid risk to all personnel in close proximity and prevent any potential environmental impact. Graham will retain suitable consignment documentation for waste removed off site throughout the course of the works which can be provided to the client upon request. Materials WILL NOT be stored where they obstruct access routes or where they could interfere with emergency escape. Flammable materials are not to be stored next to any exits. COSHH assessments will be completed for all hazardous substances. The Site Manager will pass appropriate information to the site operatives regarding the safe system of work to be followed for each hazardous substance. These assessments are also to be held centrally on SharePoint at (detail to be included).
<i>xvii. any other significant safety risks;</i>	Confined Space Working Although not expected on this project, the following should be observed for information: Any substantially enclosed space on site will be considered to be a Confined Space if one of the following specified risks are present: • flammable or explosive atmospheres • harmful gas, fume, or vapour • free flowing solid or an increasing level of liquid • excess of oxygen • excessively high temperature • the lack or reasonably foreseeable lack of oxygen Where works of this nature cannot be avoided, any operative required to work within a confined space will have completed suitable training and control measures introduced which will include (but not limited to) the following:

- Consideration of the competence, training, supervision, and suitability of operatives
- Implementation of a permit-to-work procedure
- Gas purging and ventilation
- Removal of dangerous residues
- Testing and monitoring of the atmosphere
- Mechanical, electrical and process isolation
- Provision of respiratory protective equipment
- Other personal protective equipment
- Safe use of work equipment
- Constant means of communication between Supervisor (Top Person) and confined space workers
- Safe access and egress
- Removal or control (ATEX rated tools and equipment) of flammable or explosive atmospheres.
- Removal or control of combustible materials
- Strict prohibition of Confined Space Supervisor entering the space
- Development and drill of effective rescue procedure

Explosive Atmospheres (DSEAR Zoned Areas)

With gas present on hospitals, it is worth noting:

Some processes and storage facilities within the NHS property portfolio have potential explosive areas.

These have been zoned appropriately and sign posted in accordance with the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmosphere Regulations. Operatives and subcontractors must

- Ensure they familiarise themselves with the current hazardous area zone plan that will be displayed prominently on site.
- Ensure all equipment in hazardous (zoned) areas is suitable for the zone (appropriately 'Ex' rated). Be aware of site signage indicating EX rated areas.
- Only enter a zoned area if they have had the appropriate training and are authorised by site operations – they must not work on any electrical equipment within a zoned area unless they are ATEX / Complex trained.
- Avoid ignition sources – they must consider what they are carrying in their pockets and remove prior to entering the zoned area.
- Familiarise themselves with the emergency procedures on site.
- Be alert to the fixed gas alarm systems and if activated exit area immediately.
- Ensure a gas monitor is used at all times.
- Wear their 5 points of PPE and any other PPE that the relevant risk assessment requires.

PRESSURE VESSELS

Competency – All personnel involved in the examination, inspection, maintenance, repair, alteration/modification, new installation or

	decommissioning of existing pressure systems within the NMGH must be suitably and sufficiently competent AND be formally authorised to do so by the GFM Authorising Engineer or their Deputy Authorising Engineer. Authorisation may take the form of Authorised Person (AP), Skilled Person (SP), Competent Person (CP) or Specialist Supplier. New installations – The EPC (Event-driven Process Chain) for installation of new pressure vessels must be strictly observed at all times. PV reference numbers must be requested and provided for all new systems using form CT02 - NEW PV REFERENCE NUMBER REQUEST. Vessels equal to or greater than 250 bar litres, must have a Written Scheme of Examination (WSE) complied by a Competent Person (CP) under Regulation 8 of Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 (PSSR) and the resultant examination carried out by them as per PSSR Regulation 9. SSOW - Work on pressure systems must be carried out using a Safe System of Work. This will normally include a Safe Working Procedure (SWP) or Technical Specification (TS), RAMS and potentially the requirement for permit or permits depending upon the type of system to be worked upon i.e., steam (Pressure Systems Permit), and the location of the work to be undertaken i.e. a Confined Space (General Permit). Permit to Work - The following systems are categorised as requiring a Permit to Work (Pressure Systems): • All steam systems, except self-generating autoclaves. • All systems containing toxic/corrosive gases including oxygen. • All hot water systems where there is a possibility of flash steam occurring. • Complex air systems where the fluid/gas is used to drive other component parts and therefore isolation and locking off is essential for the work to be carried out safely. Only an Authorised Persons (AP) for the Pressure System to be worked upon can issue a Permit to Work (Pressure Systems). Only a Skilled Person (as referred to on the Permit) and appointed to work on the Pressure System, can carry the required task. Depending upon the work scope this may require the engagement of a Specialist Contractor.
b. Health risks, including: <i>i. the removal of asbestos</i>	GFM contracts manager or project manager will review all available Asbestos Survey information and raise it directly with the Trusts Project Management team if there are any gaps or problems and identify if any further survey work is required. All unknown materials should be presumed to be asbestos until verified by survey. If during any of the works we discover further materials which we believe to be asbestos, we will stop work immediately and follow the procedures within the HSE EM1 asbestos essential guidance sheet 'What to do if you discover or accidentally disturb asbestos during your work'

	equipment and method sheet (attached to this plan). All operatives receive asbestos awareness training which is updated every 12 months NO WORKS MUST COMMENCE TO ANY AREA WHICH HAS NOT RECEIVED AN ASBESTOS REFURBISHMENT SURVEY AND ANY ASBESTOS IDENTIFIED REMOVED OR MANAGED AS APPROPRIATE The UKATA Asbestos Protocols in relation to prework assessment and emergency procedures have been included in appendix 5 and will be implemented at all times.
<i>ii. dealing with contaminated land</i>	The presence of contaminated land is not applicable on this scheme. however, operatives must remain vigilant for visual and olfactory indications of ground contamination. Should any suspect material be uncovered, works must cease, and further instruction must be sought from the Client.
<i>iii. manual handling</i>	Refer to PRO012 Manual Handling Operations for requirements and restrictions. Mechanical means of handling materials will be selected in preference to manual handling so far as reasonably practicable. Where significant manual handling proves to be unavoidable, an assessment of the load (weight, intrinsic hazards e.g., sharp edges, bulk, instability e.g., flowing liquids/solids and grip points) will feed into a manual handling risk assessment which will, in addition to the load, consider the abilities of the individuals, task at hand and environment in which the operation will be carried out. Information on the proper manual handling technique must be provided to all site operatives through regular toolbox talks and formal training.
<i>iv. use of hazardous substances, particularly where there is a need for health monitoring</i>	COSHH Assessments will be completed for all potentially hazardous materials proposed and the controls identified through assessment will be implemented. Consideration must also be afforded to the potential impact on waste and clean water services and infrastructure that could potentially be affected by the products used or waste generated (e.g., dusts)
<i>v. reducing dust, noise and vibration</i>	DUST - The hospital has many vulnerable patient groups. There are specific restrictions in working methods etc which are governed by Infection Prevention. Works will be organised to ensure compliance in these areas and to ensure adherence to Workplace Exposure Limits for individual operatives. GFM will aim to minimise the dust generated during construction

activity and second, to prevent dust infiltration into adjacent patient care areas.

Control measures will include:

- Non-essential persons will be excluded from area where works are being undertaken creating dusts, noise, or vibration.
- Suppression of dusts with water
- H class/ M class extraction to tools appropriate to the risk if required
- Regular removal of the construction debris from the site in sealed containers or at least covered by a damp cloth
- The use of damp cleaning.

NOISE – Manchester City Council, as the local authority, impose restrictions on noisy work audible at the site boundary which can only be undertaken between 07.30am to 6.00pm on Mondays to Fridays and 08.30am to 2.00pm on Saturdays; with no work on Sundays / Bank holidays.

There is a legal requirement for employees to control noise at work. The main hazard associated with noise is hearing loss or impairment. This may occur over a long term due to prolonged exposure, or in a short time as a result of excessive levels.

The Site Manager will ensure that the following practical solutions will be implemented.

1. Information on the noise and frequency levels of any plant should be obtained before hire or purchase.
2. The noise levels of plant & equipment located in the intended work area are taken into consideration before work starts.
3. When personnel will be required to work in situations where potentially harmful levels of noise are likely to be encountered, a simple assessment (see chart below) should be undertaken, and appropriate protective measure taken.

This guidance chart can be used as a rough estimate of whether a risk assessment is required.

Test	Probable noise level	A Noise assessment will be needed if the noise is like this for more than:
The noise is intrusive but normal conversation is possible	80 dB	6 hours
You have to shout to talk to someone 2 m away	85 dB	2 hours
You have to shout to talk to someone 1m away	90 dB	45 minutes

3. Adequate means of communication need to be maintained in noisy environments, especially if there are relevant alarm sounds, which may need to be heard, alternative signals may need to be provided.

	4. Alternative methods of work should be considered to eliminate or reduce possible noise levels. 5. Ensure all personnel required to use hearing protection have been instructed in the use of any equipment provided for their protection. 6. Where prolonged exposure is unavoidable, work should be planned to give operatives adequate rest breaks away from the noisy environment. 7. The Safety Department will arrange on request a noise survey, noise assessment. 8. Any person or persons whose health is believed to be affected by the effects of noise should be notified to the HR or Safety Department so that checks can be made to whether health surveillance is required. HAND ARM VIBRATION It is the responsibility of the Contracts/Site Manager and Site Manager/Supervisor to plan works and select plant and tools that will create the least amount of vibration possible. Risk assessments for the tasks to be undertaken will consider the hazards involved in the task including the use of equipment that may cause vibration. The control measures within the Risk assessment will include the specific equipment/ tools to be used and any other relevant controls required. Regular checks are to be made by the Site Manager/Supervisor that the workers are aware of the control measures detailed in Risk Assessments and are following them. Information on the health effects of using vibration causing tools and equipment should be passed on to workers via Toolbox Talks and Risk Assessment briefings. If any workers report any ill health effects caused by using vibration creating tools and equipment, then the Site Manager should record the details on an accident form and report it immediately to the Safety Department.
<i>vi. work with ionising radiation</i>	Not required on this project at this time
<i>vii. exposure to UV radiation (from the sun)</i>	Operatives required to work outdoors during sunny weather should be encouraged to wear clothing that protects against UV radiation (long sleeves, head protection). Graham employees must be provided with sunscreen (minimum UVA 5 Star / UVB SPF30) for use on hands, face, and neck. Subcontractors are required to provide and use their own.
<i>viii. Aspergillus</i>	GFM will put in place systems to manage and control the risks associated with invasive aspergillosis that may occur whilst undertaking demolition/

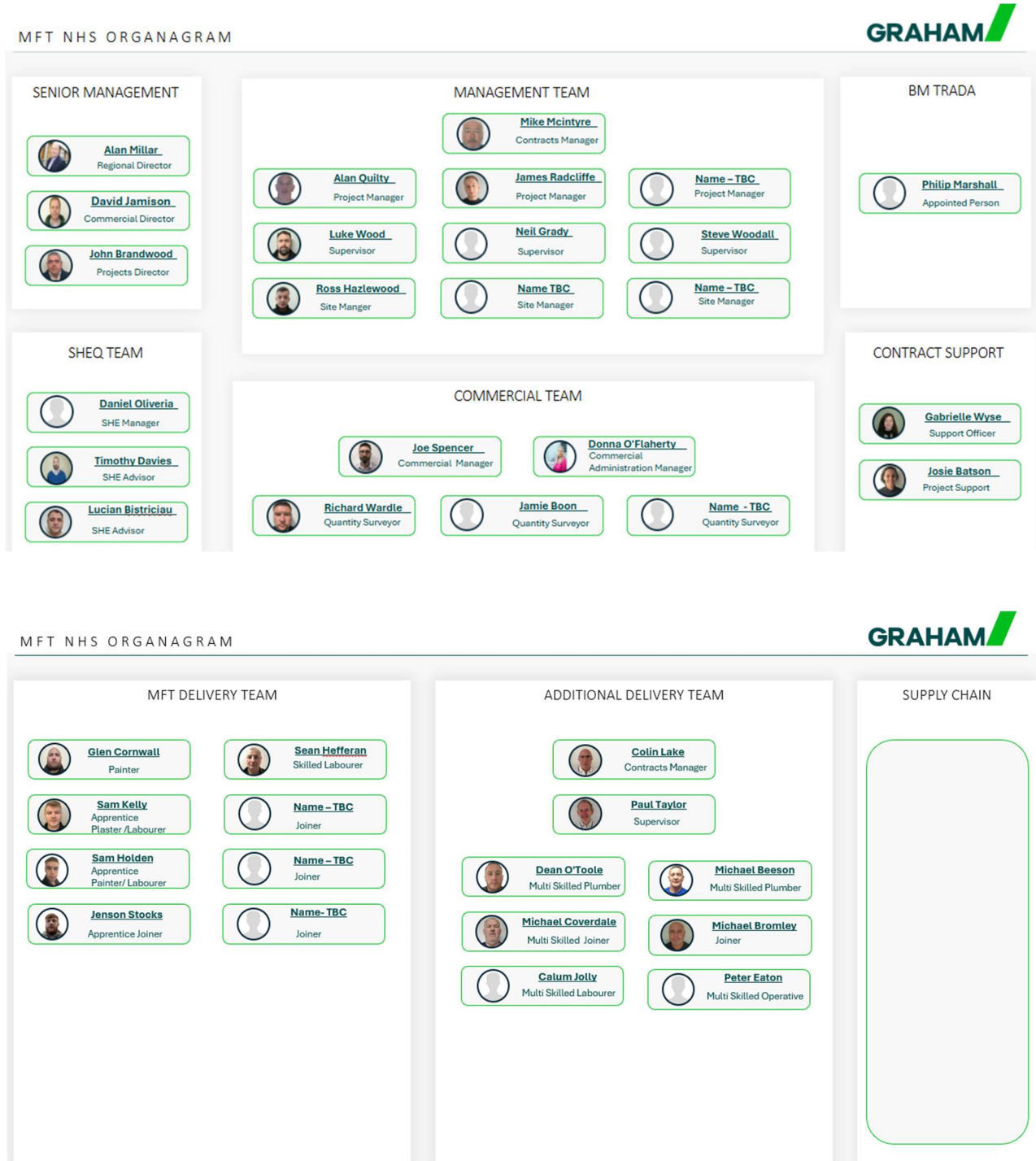
	construction or renovation activities on MFT premises. All GFM operatives and subcontractors will follow and implement the control measures set out in the Manchester University Hospital Group Aspergillus Policy (Technical Edition) Version: 1.0 Reference Number: EF-GP-17-08-18. Appendix A offers detailed guidance on preventive measures. All contractors will comply with the Trust safety procedures. These procedures will be clearly stated in RA/MS referenced in Permit to work. The key to eliminating Aspergillus infection is first to minimise the dust generated during construction activity and second, to prevent dust infiltration into adjacent patient care areas. These principles will be adhered to by all engaged on the scheme and incorporated into each set of RA/MS.
<i>ix. any other significant health risks</i>	SMOKING Smoking or vaping is not permitted on hospital grounds. Operatives are required to go to a designated smoking area outside any of the hospital grounds to smoke or vape, dispose of cigarette butts/vaporisers in a safe, tidy manner and cause no nuisance to others in doing so. RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA – (BRICK, CONCRETE & MASONRY DUSTS) AND WOOD DUSTS Dust suppression systems such as localised vacuum attachments or wet cutting techniques must, where possible, be utilised where works are likely to create respirable crystalline silica (RCS) such as drilling, grinding, or cutting brick, concrete or masonry. It may also be necessary to erect dust screens and/or make use of air filtration systems in some environments to protect others in close proximity. All persons likely to be exposed to RCS must be provided with suitable RPE which has been face fit tested for the individual. Deposits of RCS should be vacuumed where possible and otherwise wetted down prior to cleaning in order to prevent unnecessary spread of dusts within the environment. LEPTOSPIROSIS (WEILS DISEASE) The presence of rats may be an issue on site. Leptospirosis is a waterborne disease associated with bodies of standing/stagnant water. Operatives must avoid contact with standing water at all times. Information in relation to leptospirosis will be delivered through the induction process and all affected personnel will be provided with an Info Card to present to their GP or A&E if they are concerned that they may have contracted the disease. A robust hygiene regime must be implemented by all personnel and suitable PPE will be provided to avoid contact with the infection.

PSITTACOSIS

The presence of wild birds may be an issue on site. Psittacosis is a disease associated with bird droppings and is spread mainly by creating a dust from dry droppings or formation of a water vapour (carrying the infection) through pressure washing or other vigorous cleaning techniques with water – the route of infection being via the respiratory system. All operatives must be advised during induction of safe techniques for removal of droppings (where required) and the likely symptoms to expect if exposed.

Appendix 1 – Graham Management Structure

Roles & responsibilities – NHS MFT NMGH



Appendix 2 – Emergency Procedures: In the event of discovery of a fire

Raise the alarm.

The alarm system for this site will be:
The existing hospital mains wired fire alarm will be adopted for this scheme.

Contact the Emergency Services.... 999.

Vacate the building and the surrounding area(s), leaving behind any tools or other equipment.

Assemble at the designated "Fire Assembly Point" as per the department evacuation plan

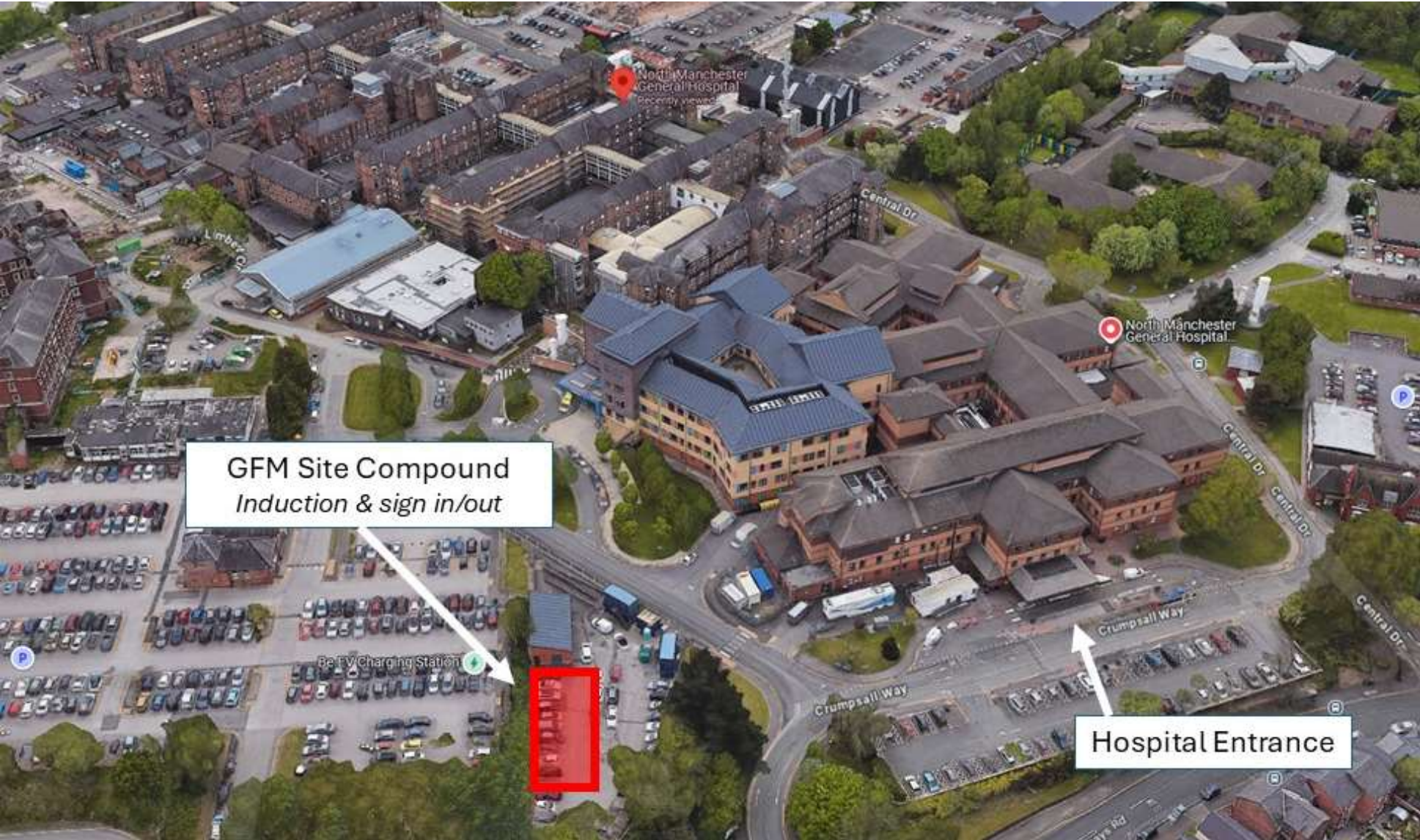
The assembly point for this site is:
Fire assembly point is adjacent to site compound.

Stay within this area until the site management team has undertaken a "roll call".

**DO NOT RE-ENTER THE AREA UNLESS YOU ARE TOLD IT IS SAFE
BY THE SITEMANAGEMENT TEAM**

Where a site is **totally** under GAM control and we provide and maintain escape arrangements, means of raising alarm and associated signage then these arrangements **MUST** be checked weekly and the results recorded on the "Site Weekly Fire Inspection Log" -HSE-S-019.

Appendix 3 – Site Map

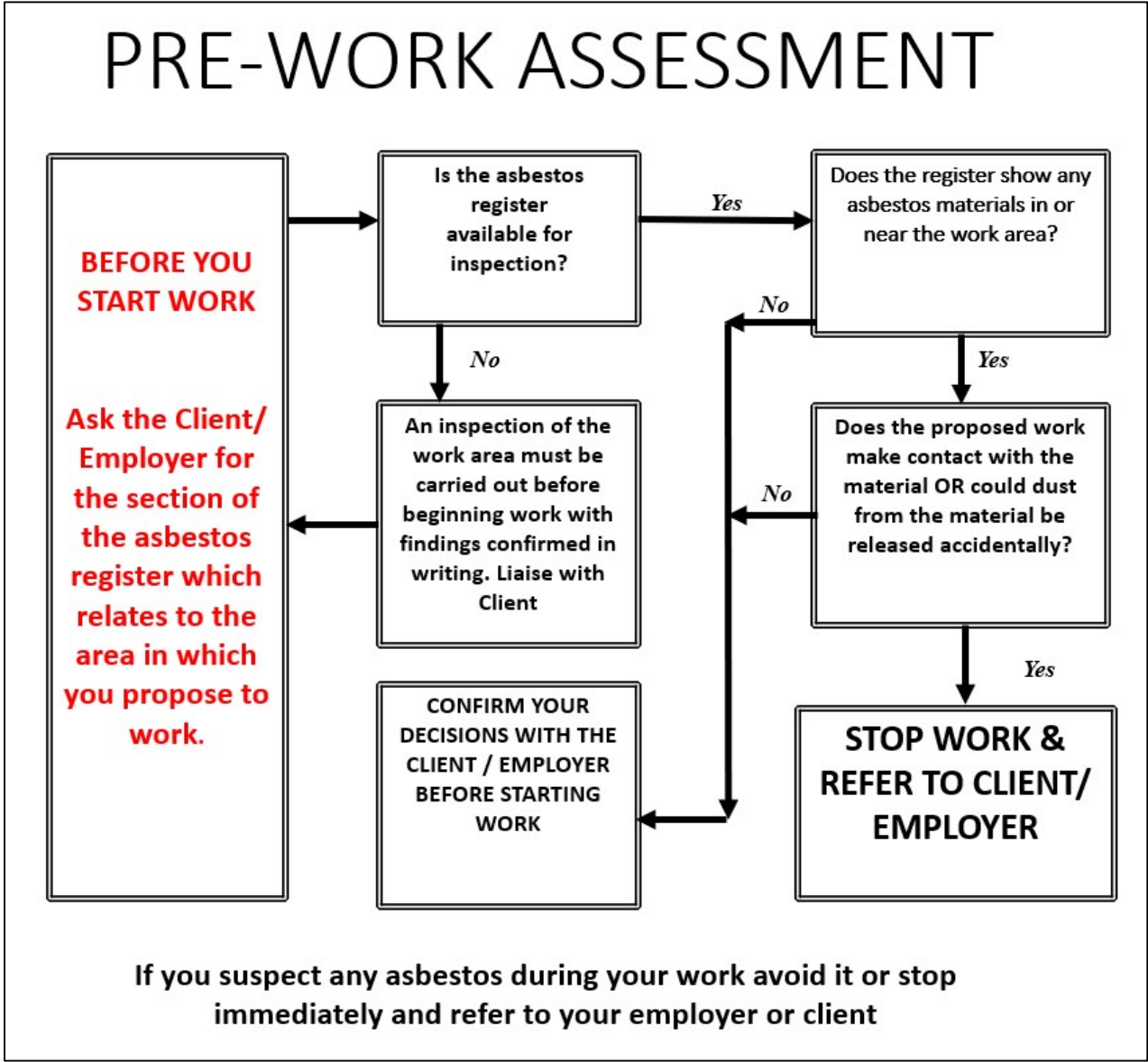


Appendix 4 – Site Specific Rules

- Operatives and visitors must be inducted prior to access any working areas
- All contractors must carry company I.D with a personal photograph at all times whilst on site (preferably a CSCS Card).
- All contractors and visitors must wear numbered hi-vis vest with the Graham FM logo whilst on site. These hi-vis will be issued to operatives on a daily basis as they sign in at the GFM site office. No other high-vis vest allowed on site.
- The site will run a “zero tolerance” policy towards breaches of Health, Safety & Environmental issues.
- Always sign in at the designated area.
- Review asbestos register located at GFM site office. If you discover any unusual materials, i.e. Asbestos, etc. STOP WORK and report it to your Site Manager.
- The smoking policy on this site is: No smoking within the Hospital boundaries
- If you are involved in an accident or near miss this must be reported to a GFM manager and uploaded to ONOS.
- Take all reasonable steps to segregate your work area from other areas in particular around live area in the hospital and pedestrian and vehicle segregation.
- Observe all safety signage.
- Do not use foul or offensive language.
- If required, attend additional task-specific induction and review risk assessments and method statements (RAMS).
- Do not take photographs or videos without authorisation from GFM Helpdesk.
- Do not wedge open fire doors/ move or relocate items of fire-fighting equipment.
- Do not use equipment such as radios, speakers, etc. which is likely to cause nuisance to staff or users.
- Ensure all work areas are left in a safe condition at the end of the work shift and appropriate barriers and signage are installed for incomplete works.
- GFM Management team as well as the MFT team and hospital Security/reception is to be advised of any residual risks as a result of out of hours working.
- Scaffolding will only be erected, altered, and dismantled by trained and competent personnel. Anyone found tampering with any scaffolding will be removed off site and the necessary disciplinary procedures will be followed.

DO NOT TAKE RISKS.

Appendix 5 – Asbestos Protocols



EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

POSSIBLE RELEASE OF ASBESTOS FIBRES ON SITE

STOP WORK IMMEDIATELY

Prevent anyone from entering the area & remove any personnel from the affected area to an area away from others, preferably outside. Barrier area off with warning signs if possible.

All employees in the affected area should be checked for any signs of dust or debris on themselves or clothing.

If necessary, and if practicable, remove clothing or remove the top layer of clothing & place in plastic bag. Put on a pair of disposable overalls if available, alternatively wipe down any contaminated clothing with wet wipes or a damp rag

Notify Employer or Client

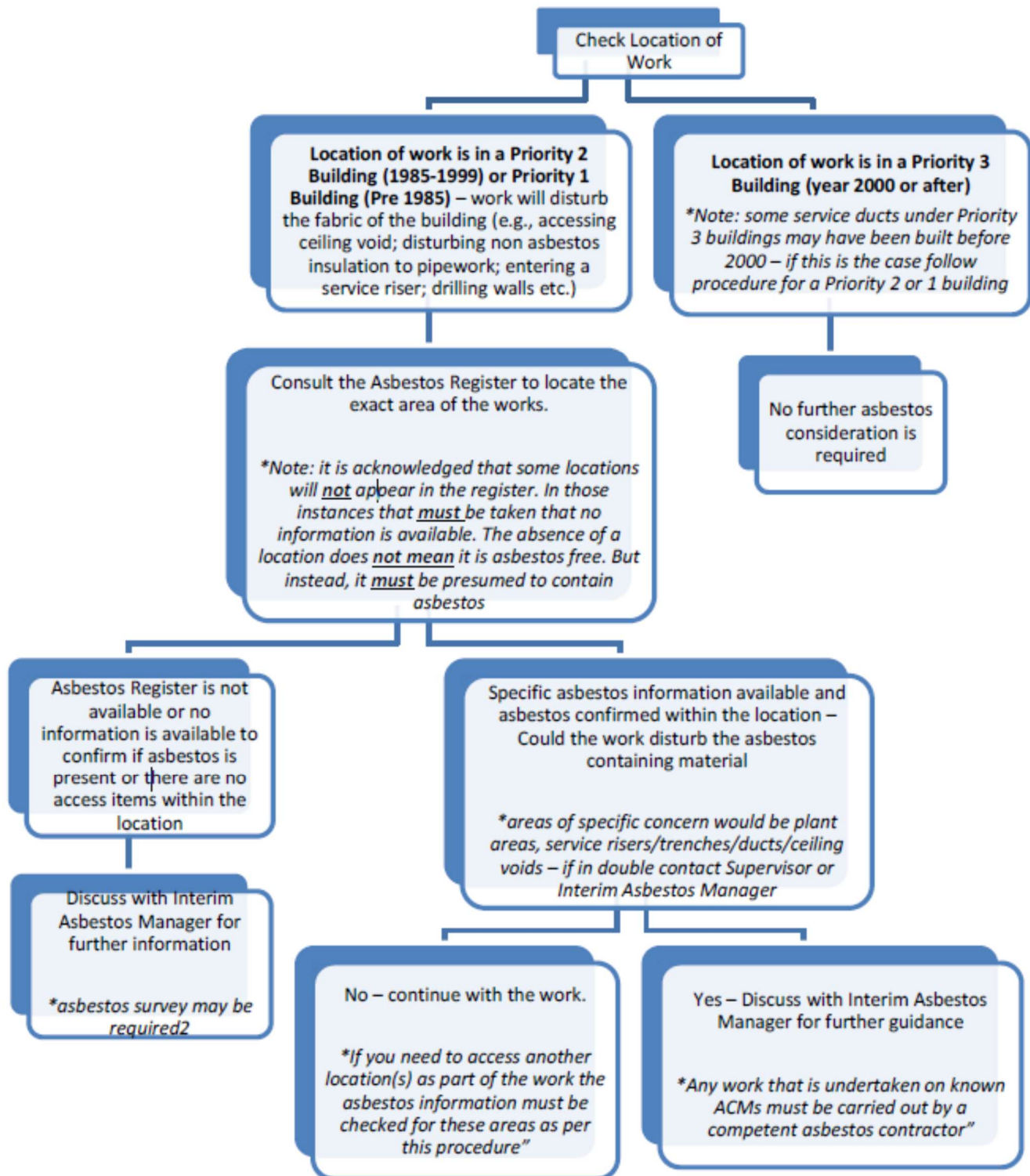
Dependent on results, Client / Employer to arrange for clean up. If confirmed as asbestos record the incident on personnel file

Bulk samples from release/fall and swab samples from clothes to be taken for identification by a competent person.

Wait outside property for further advice. Be conscious of your movements i.e. do not sit in a vehicle, stay away from others until advice is sought

Client or Employer to contact specialist for advice

NMGH Checking for Asbestos Flow Chart



NMGH Asbestos Groups

Please refer to the group Asbestos Policy and Management Plan V4.0 for a full explanation of duties.

Asbestos Procedure No. 2 – Work Within Red Plant Rooms

Definition

A red plant room (or an area identified as red) is one where high-risk asbestos containing materials and contamination are present in a fibrous friable condition. The contamination is such that any work activity including inspection activities and also basic access into the room/area have the potential to disturb asbestos fibres.

Asbestos Procedure No. 3 – Work Within Amber Plant Rooms

Definition

Within an Amber plant room (or an area identified as Amber) high risk asbestos containing materials are present in a condition, which is considered safe if left undisturbed. Assessments identify no elevated risk of exposure to asbestos fibres when purely accessing amber areas, providing no other work is being carried out on the asbestos materials present.

There is no requirement to wear RPE/PPE when purely accessing amber areas

Asbestos Procedure No. 4 – Work Within Blue Plant Rooms

Definition

A Blue plant room (or an area identified as Blue) is one where only low risk asbestos containing materials are present. The area will be contained within a building whose original construction date is after 1985, therefore the assessment will have shown that no 'licensable' asbestos containing, materials are likely to be present.

RPE and PPE will not be required to be worn when entering this space nor when undertaking most work activities. However, where the work activity will disturb the ACMs present RPE/PPE will be required as will a fully written assessment of the work.

Asbestos Procedure No. 5 – Work Within Green Plant Rooms

Definition

A Green plant room (or an area identified as Green) is one where no asbestos containing materials are present. The area will be contained within a building whose original construction date is after 2000, therefore the assessment will have shown that no asbestos containing, materials are present.

It is known that some developing countries still use asbestos within their manufacturing process. China has, since 2000, imported plant and equipment into the UK that contained ACMs. If it is suspected that any space contains any such equipment an immediate assessment of these material should be undertaken. The plant space may then be reclassified following the analysis of these materials.

Activity

There is no requirement to wear RPE/PPE when working within Green plant rooms/areas.

Appendix 6 – Infection Control Management

INFECTION CONTROL – OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE

This guidance provides a summary of principles and measures to be considered where demolition, construction or refurbishment works are taking place.

1	Prior to any building, demolition or refurbishment works being undertaken, ensure you are fully aware of what is being proposed and how this might affect the hospital area e.g. dust, noise, power outages, access, etc.
2	Familiarise yourself with the infection control risk assessment. This will detail the mitigations you must take to minimise the risk from dust to patients, visitors, and staff. This will include how to access the site (working area), how to remove waste and the type of hoarding / segregation to be used for the task.
3	Prior to any works, make sure the ward or department affected knows who the project manager is for the task and who the main contact is for the contractor carrying out the works. These will be detailed on the POWRA risk assessment.
4	If there are any concerns around the proposed works and the identified control measures, contact the project manager who will liaise with the client to ensure compliance.
5	If working in a live ward or department, liaise with the person in charge of the area daily to ensure they are aware of ongoing works that might impact the area.
6	You must ensure, daily, that the mitigations identified in the infection control risk assessment are being carried out. If you have any concerns speak to the project manager or Infection Prevention team. This could be anything from damaged hoardings to dust coming from the site.
7	Prior to starting any works, take time to inspect the area to ensure that the area set up have been completed to the agreed specification (hoarding, sealed walls, ventilation, sticky mats, equipment to be used, methodology, etc).
8	Housekeeping is of paramount importance. Operatives must clean the working area regularly throughout the shift and prior to leaving the site at the end of the day. If you have any concerns speak to the project manager or Infection prevention.
9	The client and the Infection Prevention team will carry out ongoing inspections throughout works and an in-depth inspection prior to re-occupation of the area with the ward or department team.
10	For additional information on Infection Control, refer to the document: <i>2020-06GrpAspergillusPolicyTechEditionV1.1F (1)</i> – available at the site office.