

RISK ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

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1	26/04/2024	More information on items being saved	
2	29/04/2024	Floor board removal	

Client:	Contractor:
 amspec DESIGN - MANUFACTURE - CONSTRUCT - SUSTAIN	 total

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1 KEY INFORMATION

1.1 Scope of Works

This document has been prepared to describe the safe methods, techniques and controls for the safe Demolition works. The works include but is not limited to the following.

- Site establishment & delivery of plant/equipment.
- Internal soft strip of structure.
- Removal of non-notifiable ACMs
- Demolition of structure.

1.2 Project Address

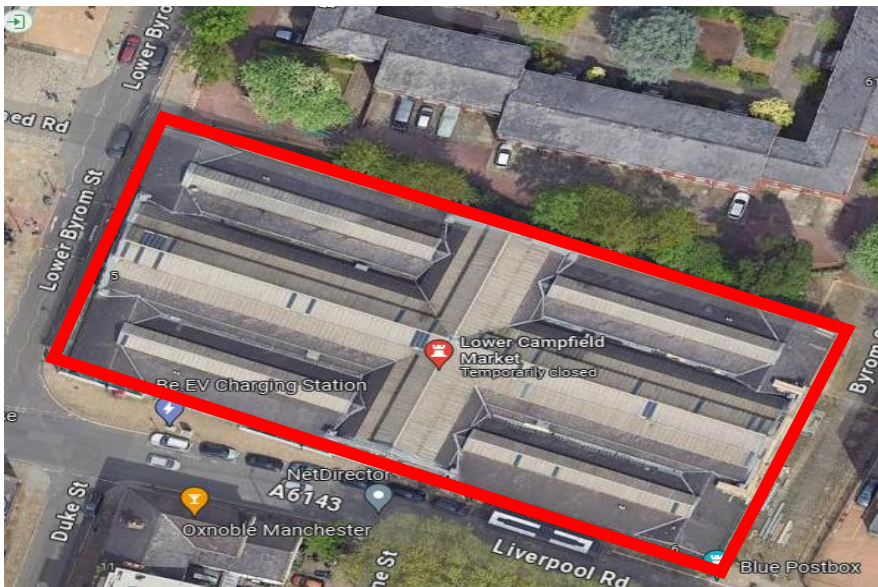
Works are to be carried out at:

Lower Campfield

Barton street

M3 4FP

The internal soft strip is located in the red box below.



1.3 Program

Commence on site: 22/04/2024
Working Hours: Mon – Fri: 07:30 - 1700

1.4 Supervision & Training

NAME	POSITION	EMAIL	MOBILE
Lee Brash	Managing Director	lee@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07973 562444
Andrew Corkery	Projects Director	andrew@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07702 357643
Harrison Quinn	Contracts Manager	Harrison@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07561 104038
Bill Quinn	Demolition Engineer	Bill@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07767 455555
Michael Quinn	Business Manager	michael@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07506 370518
Jorden Bailey	Site Manager	jordanb@total-demolitionservices.co.uk	07748637841

Personnel	Minimum Competency
1 x Supervisor/site manager	SSSTS, CCDO, first aid
5 x Demolition	CPCS, CCDO Demolition operatives

1.5 Plant & Equipment

ITEM	QUANTITY
Hand tools	Various
Power tools	Various
Aluminium scaffolding / Podiums	Various
Skips	Various
Excavator	Various
Attachments	Various

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

2 SITE SPECIFICS

2.1 Service Locations & Isolations

The buildings services will be isolated when the soft strip works begin all the operatives will view and sign a toolbox talk before cutting services. TD requires the isolation certs before any services can be cut.

2.2 Site Inductions & Briefings

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

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

At the start of each shift there will be a Total shift briefing in the site compound, this will be given by the Total supervisor. The Total task briefing sheet will be signed by all operatives to show understanding of the current risks on site. In some aspect of the works, it requires Out of Hrs. in this case Total will ensure that a qualified responsible SMSTS manager is on site to manage the works.

2.3 Welfare & First Arrangements

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

The Amspec manager and Total site manager are the appointed first aiders for the project. Other Total operatives who are first aid trained will be identified during the site induction. First aid supplies should be available for use within the site welfare facilities or Total site vans.

First Aider – Site Manager

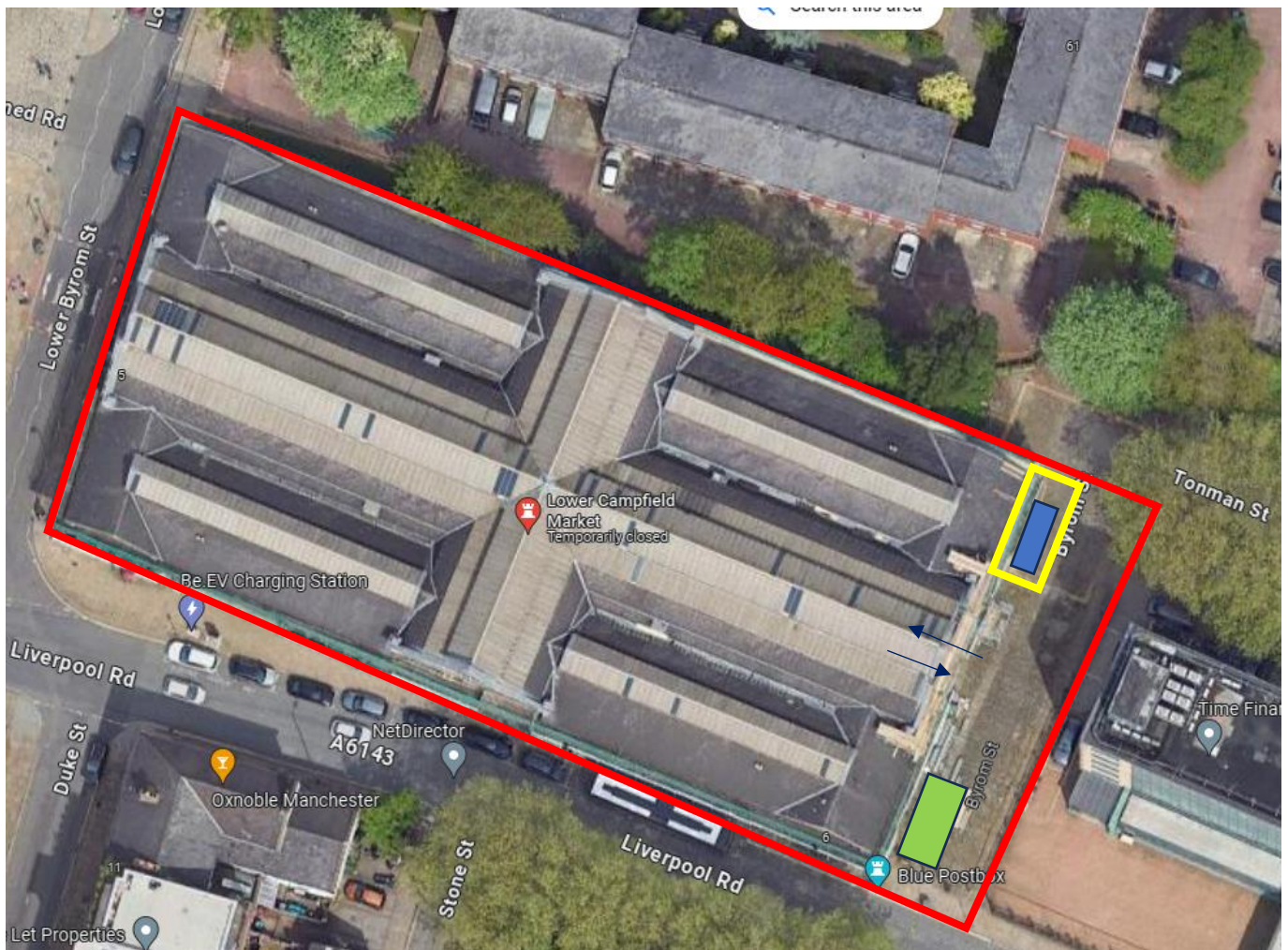
2.4 Emergency Procedures

Total operatives are to abide by the site plan which clearly identifies the fire points, muster point, and first aid locations. A copy of the hospital route will be located within the site office and on notice boards within the welfare, this information will be provided to Total operatives during the site inductions before work commences.

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

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

2.5 Site Plan



- SITE CABIN LOCATION



- SKIP LOCATION



- ACCESESS IN AND OUT OF THE BUILDING (WORK AREA)

2.6 Hospital Route

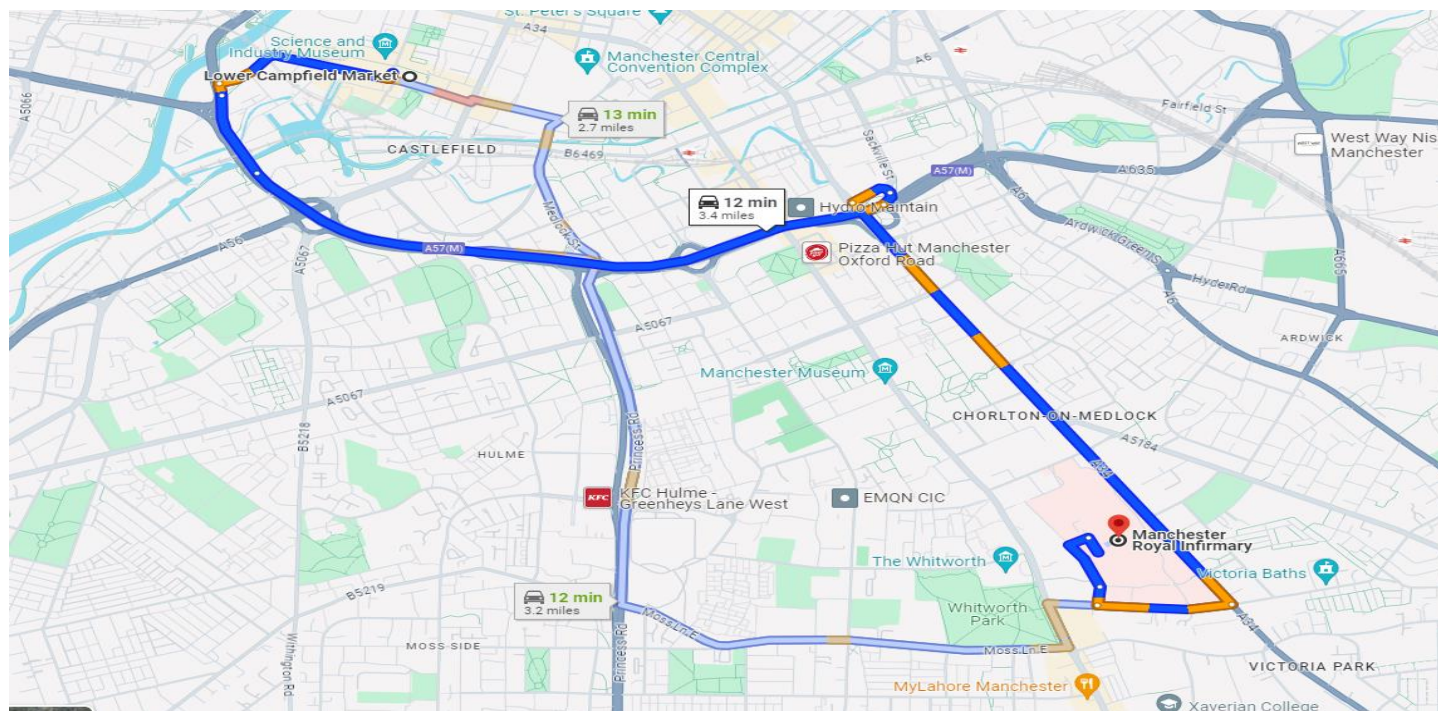
Manchester Royal Infirmary

Distance: 3.4 Miles

Time: 12 min

Open Times: 24 Hrs

Phone 0161 276 1234



2.7 PPE

								
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒

Standard mandatory PPE on site will be.

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

Specialist activities.

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

3 GENERAL CONDITIONS

3.1 COSHH Substances

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

Identified Asbestos
Petrol.
Diesel
Engine oil

3.2 Traffic Management

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

08:00 – 09:00

16:00 – 17:00

During all plant/transport movements Total will always have plant vehicle marshals positioned in prominent locations around the site and site entrance to ensure the safety of 3rd parties.

Total will ensure that all drivers are inducted, and movements are organized in advance with the Total site supervisor. Total uses in-house capability for heavy plant movements utilizing our own low loader and drivers. All of our vehicles have trackers, so we know the exact location of any driver at any time.

Skips will be kept in a designated area this will be pre-approved prior to the skips being dropped on site client to confirm this location with Total. The skips will be fenced off and debris netting will be applied if needed. As the soft strip works progress the skip location could change if this happens the client and building manager will be informed. Vehicles and deliveries on site will be coordinated with Amspec management and the building management notice all involved (24hrs).

Total will plan all waste removal with our in-house operations department TDS envisage that a max number of 40yard skips on site at any one time will be 2 this is to keep the waste streams separated for recycling. The frequency of skip exchanges will be every 3 days. The type of vehicle used for this operation is a roll-on-roll skip wagon capable of carrying 20y skips and 40y skips.

When the skips are collected from site the skip wagons are fitted with sheets once the skips checks have been done – i.e., door locked, pins in place, no waste hanging over the sides wheels on the wagons are clear the driver will apply his dust sheet from the control panel on the side of the vehicle.

3.3 Waste Management

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

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

3.4 Environment Considerations

- The works will be undertaken in a manner to reduce the environmental impact of the operations to an absolute minimum.
- All wastes removed will be separated into their recyclable counterpart to be further recycled off site in specialist waste facilities waste transfer notes will be given to the client for their duty of care.
- We do not anticipate on creating dust but if dust does occur it will be kept to a minimum by utilising dust suppression equipment i.e., hand spray water bottles.
- Noise will be kept to minimum by utilising the correct demolition equipment for the material/process that is being undertaken.
- Noise monitoring will be carried out by the site supervisor during any noisy activities, records of this will be kept within the site supervisors daily logs.
- All fuels will be delivered to site by order of the TDS manager

3.5 Asbestos

An asbestos survey has been carried out by the client, which indicate there is no ACM in the building if ACM are found works are to stop and the site manager informed. The area is not to be entered or worked in TDC will await the identification of the asbestos and work out the best method of removal if the client requires this.

4 METHOD OF WORKS

4.1 Site Establishment & Equipment Delivery

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

4.2 Site setup

- The site will be secured by the client Total Controlled Demolition Ltd are not acting as principal contractor.

4.3 Demolition sequence

Sequence of works will be as follows.

- Internal soft strip of all rooms and buildings pre main demolition works.

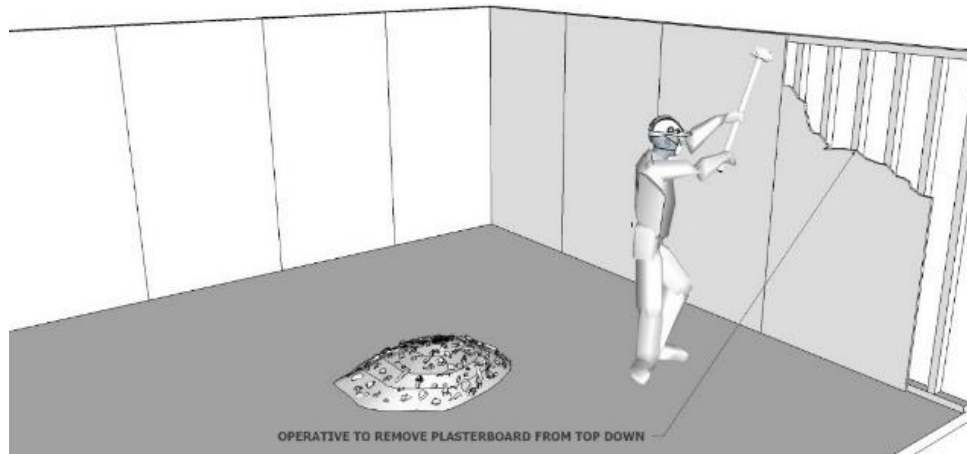
4.4 Pre-Start

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

4.5 General Internal strip out

Removal of non-load bearing partition walls

- Works will commence firstly on the top floor area the operatives will carefully remove all plaster board / stud walls.
- Operatives will use hand tools to remove the partition wall coverings to expose the internal steel/timber frames.



- Frames will be cut from top down using a reciprocating saw.
- All materials generated will be stockpiled into separate stockpiles to be removed.
- Upon removal of all partition walls within the area, operatives will erect the aluminium scaffolding to enable access to the ceilings.

Removal of Plaster Ceiling and associated frames.

- Access will be gained using specified access equipment.
- This may vary dependant on the client or the height requirements.
- Usual access means will be via a mobile scaffold tower which will be erected by a trained and competent person.
- The area will be swept clear of any loose debris upon the removal of the ceiling.
- Once all the ceiling has been removed operatives will commence the removal of any M&E services within the ceiling voids.
- This will be carried out using power tools and hand tools.
- Items which can be simply unbolted etc will be carried out using hand tools, other items which are more complexed will be cut using power tools to assist with programme.
- All materials will be sent down the drop chute and Lift and cleared from the floors into 40 yards skips.

Removal of the heating pipes.

- There are sections of heating pipe located around the ceiling area that needs to remove the client will have to isolate , drain , cap off if needed before TDC can remove the pipe.
- Trained optative's will work from a scaffolding positioned at the side of the piping that needs cutting using handheld tools (Reciprocating saws , spanners)
- The area will be set up and the scaffolding checked by the competent trainer operative and manger the banksman will be positioned outside the work area and is never to be under any pipe or items being cut at anytime

- Using the recip saw the operative will cut the pipe from the first hanger , strap allowing the first section to be free then coming down from the scaffolding they reposition to the next hanger and will cut half way through the pipe a second operative will now access the scaffolding and hold the pipe while the rest of the pipe is cut freeing this section the operative holding the pipe will now pass this down to the operative on the ground floor this will be placed to one side to be remove at a later date.
- The process will be repeated for the whole of the pipe work.

General removal of internal fixtures and fittings.

- General fixtures and fitting s include the following items.
- Skirtings
- Doors and frames
- Floor coverings
- Loose furnishings
- Decorative rails
- Operatives will use various hand tools to remove all fixtures and fittings.
- Skirtings will be removed by jamming the pry bar down the top of the skirting and prising the skirting free from the wall.



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

- The doors will be set aside into a stockpile with other timbers previously removed.



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



- Each corner will be peeled over in the exact same way folding the floor covering into a neat pile in the centre of the room.
- Operatives will then share the load if required to remove from the room into the stockpile area.
- Floor tiles , carpet, carpet tiles. Plywood will be removed using a floor tile mutt.



- Operatives will start in the corner of the room working from one side to the other removing the coverings in equal sections.
- The coverings will be either loaded into barrows/rubble bins or sacks ready for removal from the building.
- Loose furnishing will be removed from the building by hand, loads may require to assistance of another operative to share the load.
- If loads are too large to be removed whole, operatives will use hand tools to dismantle the furnishing into manageable sections and remove from the building. Waste materials will be stockpiled in their correct waste streams ready for removal from the building via the agree disposal routes.
- During the demolition soft strip phase a safe drop zone will be required to safely remove materials from the building.
- A Drop zone is usually used if the materials are being dropped from 1 or 2 floors and there is a large open area around the designated drop zone area, drop zones can also be used within a building where materials are being dropped internally through multiple floors.
- The setup of a drop zone is basically the same in either circumstance.
- The drop zone area will be constructed using block and mesh fencing.
- The fence line must be setup allowing plenty of room for materials dropping and also an area within for stockpiled materials.
- Drop zone areas may require the use of an excavator or skid steer machine to segregate materials as they have been sent down the drop zone.
- During this time of segregation, all dropping of materials will cease until the machines have completed their task and vacated the drop zone exclusion zone area.
- 2-way radios or voice will be used to co-ordinate the procedures.

- The floorboards are to be saved once the coverings are removed when and where possible the operatives will unscrew the boards, but they will most likely use a tool know as a pallet buster.
- Tool Specification Sheet: Pallet Buster .The Pallet Buster is a specialized tool designed for efficiently and safely disassembling wooden pallets and floorboards. It aids in the quick removal of nails and slats, allowing for the salvage and reuse of pallet wood or the efficient disposal of pallets and floorboards.
- The operative will position the Pallet Buster over the wooden joist position the prongs under the boards to be removed, ensuring that the forks are aligned with the gaps between the joist and apply downward pressure on the handle to engage the prongs with the nails.
- Lever the handle to pry the boards from the joist , using a rocking motion if necessary.
- Once the boards are removed are removed, the operative will work backwards and repeat the process for any remaining boards.
- The operative will create and opening while removing the boards ALL OPERTIVES WORKING ON THIS TASK MUST BE HARNESSSED ON TO THE STEEL COLOUMS IN THE BUILDING WITH THE AID OF A FALL ARESST BLOCK AND THE MEWP IS TO BE UNDER THE WORK AREA MOVING AS THE BOARDS ARE REMOVE ALWAYS UNDER THE OPERTIVES. Daily inspections will be done on all equipment and issue weekly to the client along with toolbox talks and daily diary
- TDC have mentioned the use of a skid steer to help move the waste to the skip and an 8t machine with a grab to help load away the materials. The machines will rubber tracked and electric if possible if the machine can not be electric then a carbon filter fume extractor will be fitter to the machine (TDC are not responsible for any marks on the floor when using the machines on site we will do our up most to ensure no damaged or marks are done)
- Steel and column removal there will be a on site assessment once some investigation work has been completed and separate rams will be issued for this work.

4.6 Drop zoning.

- During the demolition soft strip phase a safe drop zone will be required to safely remove materials from the building.
- A Drop zone is usually used if the materials are being dropped from 1 or 2 floors and there is a large open area around the designated drop zone area, drop zones can also be used within a building where materials are being dropped internally through multiple floors.
- The drop zone area will be constructed using block and mesh fencing forming a physical barrier around the skips at least 3m from the skip – see example below.
- The fence line must be setup allowing plenty of room around the skips.
- Materials will be segregated and dropped into the correct skips ready for removal from site.
- All materials will be safely dropped into skips and operatives are to ensure not to throw the materials.
- No drop zoning should take place during high winds no one should enter the drop the zone when works are being carried out. The drop will be controlled by 1 x op on the ground at all times and the fencing will be locked at all times

- 2-way radios or voice will be used to co-ordinate the procedures if material has fallen from the skip



- (pic is an example of outside drop zoning)
- inside the drop zone area the ground banksman will stop the works and instruct the team to block off the window and vacate the room the fencing will be unlocked and the waste will be collected and put into the skip all the operatives will vacate the area and the fence will be locked the site manager will check the area and allow the team to re-open the drop zone area when the ground banksman gives the team the ok the drop zone works will continue

4.7 Decontamination procedure for unidentified asbestos.

- Decontamination procedure for non-licensed asbestos will be as follows.
- The Total Site Manager will establish a clean room. This room will be equipped with bags and 2 clean fresh soap water buckets with clean rags / sponges / and items alike.
- Before entering the operatives will clean their boots with water either from the hose pipe or spray bottle.
- Then 1 x operative will enter keeping on all their equipment PPE / RPE they will wash the exposed parts of their face.
- They will then unzip the suite starting from the hood the operatives will start to roll the suite up to the back of the head then remove their arms from the suite and continue to roll the suite down to the waist then to their knees the boots will be taken off and the legs will be removed and the rolling up will continue until the whole suite is removed the mask is to remain on at all times.
- The suits will now be put into a red asbestos waste bag then placed inside a clear asbestos bag and the waste will be sealed off using the swan neck method.
- The operative will now clean all the exposed body parts , behind the ears , arms , neck when they have cleaned the exposed parts of the body the boots will be cleaned again and finally the facemask will be cleaned and the straps careful pulling the strap off from the back of the head braking the seal it had on the face this area of the exposed face will be cleaned then slowly cleaning inside the mask and remove the final neck strap the mask will be put back in its bag / case and the operative will exit the room.
- The water will now be changed along with ragas and bags and the process repeated for any non-licensed asbestos works carried out by TDS.

4.8 Additional information / soft strip

This section is to read in conjunction with the rams already submitted . Lower is classed as a listed building TDC have briefed all operatives on the importance of carefully removing items /steels , posts , walls , spindles , timber flooring. The items below will be removed as follows

- Wall / partitions that are tight to windows or frames .



- Operatives will remove the shaded blue section (door frame) first using hand tools i.e. crowbars. They will carefully pry off the side sections with one operative inserting the bar while the other has their back to the widow supporting the section of the frame when it gets peeled off the operative will carefully place the section of frame into the ditching zone . the next section to be removed will be the shaded green section this will be removed working from a scaffolding tower and again inserting the bar into the top and pulling the bar towards themselves working against the timber frame carefully peeling the plasterboard off the operative will repeat the sequence until the frame is the operative will take extreme care around the shaded yellow section taking as much care to the windows as possible .

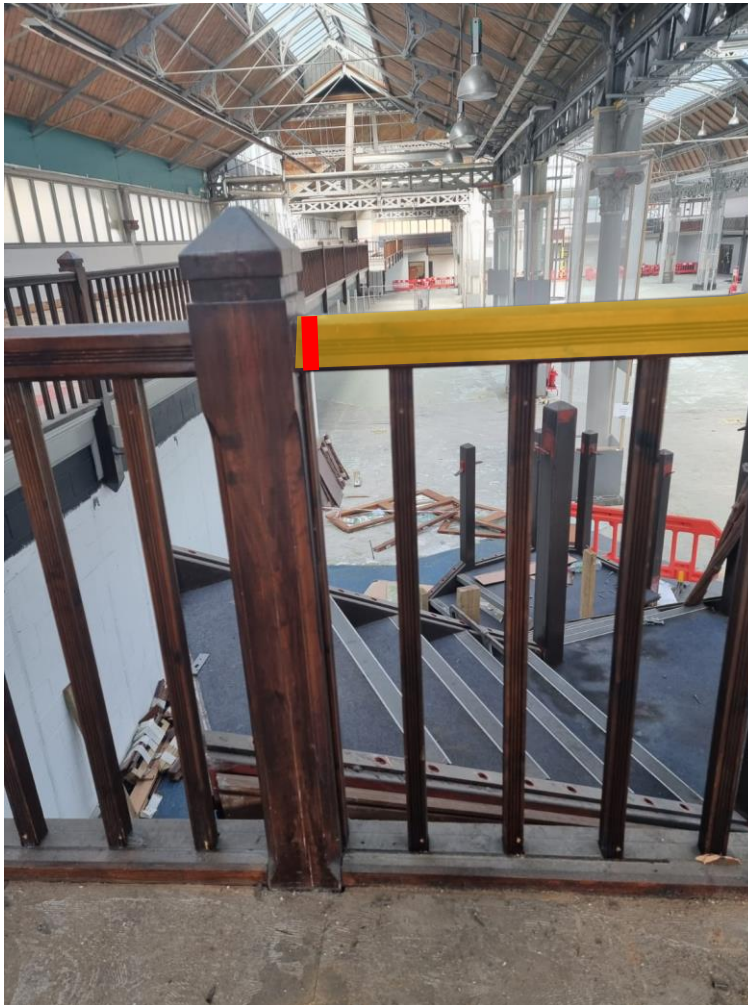


-
- Steel removal the steels are fixed to a steel leg that is recessed in the wall the shaded yellow section shows how this is fixed the top steel is sitting on a plate that is attached to the leg the operative will clear any loose items , rubbish , from around the steels and asses the nuts we have assessed some already and they have deteriorated a lot and have rust the best method for this is to hot gut the bolts off only this will be done by positioning a set of forks either from a forklift truck or a skid steer with a fork attachment in the centre of the steel the operative will burn off the 2 nuts shown with the blue arrows the steel will sit in place and the operative will drive the mewp out of the way when the area is clear from the operative and the banksman says its ok to the steel will be lifted upwards and removed safely and placed one side . the plate that is remaining will be removed by a socket set if possible, but these might have to be cut off with a grinder or gas and oxy methods .using this method will ensure no damage is done to the remaining steel or wall .this process will be repeated for all bolted inspections and the remaining steels



- The columns shown in the picture are to be saved approx. number is 20 these will be carefully removed using slings and machines on site using the method below
- Before any lifting is done the manager is ensure all equipment is in good working order and the correct equipment is only used for the task the manager is to control the lifting of the columns and a toolbox talk is to be done prior commencement.
- Position the sling around the column at a point where it can distribute the load evenly.
- Avoid placing the sling over any sharp edges or protrusions on the column that could cause damage to the sling.
- Secure the sling tightly around the column, ensuring that it is snug and properly positioned to prevent slipping during lifting.
- Lifting Procedure:
 - Attach the lifting device to the sling , ensuring that all connections are secure.
 - The base of the column will be cut flush to the floor using grinders the weight of the columns will be taken before its cut to ensure it does not fall.
 - The column will slowly and steadily be lifted, using controlled movements to prevent swinging, or shifting of the load.
 - Communicate clearly with the operator or lifting team to coordinate the lifting process and ensure everyone is aware of their roles and responsibilities.
- Lowering Safely:
 - Once the column has been lifted to the desired height, carefully lower it to the ground using the same controlled movements employed during lifting.
 - Monitor the descent of the column closely to ensure that it remains stable and does not shift or tip over.

- Once the column is safely on the ground, detach the sling from the lifting device and remove it from the column. These will then be placed in an area the client has agreed to and safely stored
- After the lifting process is complete, inspect the column and sling for any signs of damage or wear that may have occurred during lifting.
- If any damage is detected, repair or replace the sling as necessary before attempting any further lifts.
- The picture below shows the spindles that are to be safely removed these will also be saved for the client as requested the method of this will be done as follows



- The handrail is not to be saved this is shown in yellow on picture the operative will cut the rail close to the post show by the red solid line these cuts will be performed on each end of the handrail this will then be removed by carefully hitting each end upwards this will free up the spindles from the handrail allowing the spindles to be carefully lifted out by hand and store for the client. All the spindles that are to be saved will be removed this way until all the spindles are removed

- Floor removal the client has asked for floorboards to be saved these are a tongue and groove style board and all due care and attention will be given in removing these boards but we anticipate damage to some edges please see the image below the shaded yellow area is to be saved on both sides of the mezz area . the method of removing the floor will be as follows



- Firstly, the mewp will be positioned under neath the floor between collum to collum the operative will identify where the steel is under and remove 2 boards from the top to create a opening the operative will then move to the ground and enter thew mewp .
- Working from the platform and using a tool know as the pallet buster the tool will be lodged into the board using the timber joist as leverage pulling the pallet buster down and popping the board from the joist carefully working in line with the joists and careful moving length ways with the board when one board is free the operatives will move onto the next board and repeat the process for all remaining boards carefully removing the boards for reuse.
- Please see image this is similar to the tool being used for the board lifting.



-
- Pallet buster tool .



RISK ASSESSMENT

Assessor: A Corkery

Issue: 2

Site: Lower Camp Field

Activity: Internal soft strip

Job No. 1673

Date 29.04.2024

SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT					General			
Task	Hazard	Potential Risks	Severity Rating	Likelihood of Occurrence	Rating before controls	People Affected	Control Measures	Residual Risk
Housekeeping	Tripping over loose objects on floors, stairs, and platforms being hit by falling objects slipping on greasy, wet, or dirty surfaces poorly stacked items or misplaced material cutting, puncturing, or tearing the skin of hands or other parts of the body on projecting nails, wire, or steel strapping	Environmental pollution, Risks of slips trips and falls, risk of injury, cuts, and abrasions	3	3	9 High	D,C,O	Ensure site including all walkways are kept clean, tidy, and clear of debris and materials always. Clean up any spills immediately and report to site supervisor. Make sure all hoses and cables are wrapped and stored in a safe location. Do not let litter and waste build up, dispose of all bags/rubbish into skips.	2 Low
Noisy Works	Machinery / equipment / operations creating excessive noise levels	Possible damage of hearing due to excessive noise exposure.	3	3	9 High	D,C,O	Wear suitable ear defenders / plugs if the works exceeds 85db. Use tools with lower noise levels where possible. Install noise exclusion zones if possible. Observe any Safety warning signs. Any activities which are deemed noisy to any be carried out during the hours of 9am – 5pm.	2 Low

Working around another contractors / public	Lack of communication. Sharing areas of work with other operations that may affect one another. No segregation between demolition work and others likely to be affected.	Injury to unauthorised people entering demolition & asbestos areas	3	2	6 Med	E	Site security All operatives to sign in and off site. Adequate barriers and signage in place always to identify and segregate working areas. If there is a gate for entering and exiting vehicles to site a gate man deployed to police, the gate. Make everyone on site aware of no entry areas before work commences	2 Low
Various hand tools	Damaged tools improper use of equipment cuts and lacerations lack of experience and supervision. Nosie	Fire, Electric shock objects hitting eyes , haws	3	2	6 Med	E	Due to the nature of the job various hand tools will be used on site. These tools will be signed out by the site manager and daily checks on the cables and tools will be done before use. All the tools have an element of vibrating to it the site manager will assess with operatives and record the haws daily and this will be kept on site. Any tools that get damaged or are not working correctly will be identified as defective and remove from site this will also be documented. The supervisor is to ensure that tool is being used and stored correctly. Safety glasses and ear defenders are to be always worn while operating the tools. Nosie reading will be taken to ensure the areas do not exceed 85db if this happens the work and risks will be assessed	2 Low
Working at height	Operatives falling from platform / tools falling from platform small scaffolding collapse. Non worker is the area.	Operative death, or serious injury tools falling to non-workers entering the work zone incorrect erection of the tower.	3	2	6 Med	E	All working at height will be avoided if possible. However, in some cases this will need to be done. All working at height will be carried out responsible and trained personnel the area is to be controlled by and banksman and free from any debris. Only trained operatives are to erect scaffolding. Toe boards must be on the platform one tool at time on the platform. Area controlled by a banksman. Exclusion to be set up around scaffolding towers and podiums. Scaffolding tag and checks to be daily before use and weekly for inspections. This will be documented on site.	1 Low
Manual handling	Wrong technique for lifting. Load too heavy to be lifted by manual means.	Muscular and skeletal injury to back, arm and body.	3	3	9 High	D	Wherever possible use mechanical aids, if not possible seek assistance or work in teams making sure everyone involved understands the task. Always use the correct lifting technique Before the task is started make sure that the pathway and landing zone is clear and clutter free	2 Low

Access & Egress	Unplanned access and egress during site set up. Build-up of waste / materials in areas of access / egress. Inadequate information or communication.	Obstructions of pedestrian routes/assigned emergency routes. Presence of demolition arising. Plant movement. Presence of excavations, pits, voids. Access by third parties. Inadequate lighting. Hazardous substances. Trailing cables.	3	1	3 Low	E	Authorised visitors to be site inducted & complete visitors register and be escorted by site management. Exclusion zone around the project to be secure with safety signs placed in prominent positions. Good housekeeping to be maintained with trailing cables protected. Provision should be made for temporary lighting. Pedestrian route to be clearly segregated from vehicle/plant routes. Excavations to be fenced. Good storage of materials, waste, flammable substances & hazardous substances. Vehicle warning systems e.g., amber beacon, horn along with a banksman in attendance. Fire points to be placed at prominent positions. Site maps showing emergency information to be displayed in various accessible locations around the site	1 Low
Working on uneven floors or poor ground conditions	Unidentified areas of uneven or poor ground conditions.	Slips, trips, and falls on the same level. Collapse of underground voids or excavations. Access & Egress & poor lighting.	2	2	4 Med	E	Good housekeeping to be maintained with pedestrian routes always kept clear. Installation and maintenance of good lighting if works are carried out during nights. Provision and use of PPE. Any major changes in level to be identified and clearly marked, if not possible to do fencing shall be put up to make area safe	2 Low
Line of Fire	Fingers trapped without suitable gloves or PPE.	Trapping of various body parts (Mainly hands/fingers) or clothing between materials either moving or fixed, causing possible Brakes, cuts, fractures, grazes.	1	2	2 Low	D	Identify pinch-point risks and the correct controls for these before the start of undertaking the task. Use handles when opening doors. Keep hands/fingers out of "line of fire." Verify that guards are in place and used on equipment that requires guarding. Apply lock-out, tag-out procedure for energy isolation before working on the internals of any machine. Never remove equipment safety devices. Ensure that the correct gloves are worn where there is a risk of trapping hand/fingers. Never place yourself or any part of your body in a potential pinch point area unless protective measures are in place for such activity. When reaching in to operate a control or reaching for an object, consider where your body parts are located. If it is within a pinch point, identify an alternative position or make sure all movable parts are fixed in place.	1 Low

							Refrain from wearing loose fitting clothing while undertaking tasks where the risk of trapping is present. Choose correct tools for the tasks and review any operator manuals, pinch point hazards may also be identified in these documents.	
First Aid Provision	Incorrect provisions within first-aid supply's	Sprains, strains, lacerations. Burns. Serious bodily harm.	1	2	2 Low	E	All projects must have in place emergency procedures with the names of the first aiders posted on site notice boards along with details of the nearest A&E. The first aid box must be kept well stocked and inspected weekly with the first aid checklist completed to ensure supplies remain adequate. First aiders must not give medicine to anyone. It should be noted that completion of the accident book does not meet the company's obligation to report specific accidents and dangerous occurrences to the HSE, and report to Health and Safety Consultant	1 Low
Protruding objects	Unidentified objects producing dangerously in and about the workplace.	Injury to head and body	3	2	6 Med	D	Be alert. Observe signs. Wear hardhat and safety glasses. Take care undergoing any tasks where there is a risk of unidentified protruding objects	2 Low
Crushing operation using mobile crusher	Undertaking crushing operations without adequate controls PPE etc. Inadequate placement of crusher (unstable ground). Untrained personnel loading or operating the crusher. No exclusion zone around the crusher	Manual handling of rebar & foreign objects. Entanglement, shearing, puncture wound, crushing, working at height, slips, trips, and falls on the working platform, weather, impact from moving object, noise, dust vibration	5	4	20 High	D	Crusher to be so positioned to allow safe access to and egress from the crusher for operatives. Access steps to the working platform must be clean and free from dirt and debris to allow safe access and egress. The Crushing plant checklist must be completed before any works commence. Avoid manual-handling operations as far as is reasonably practicable. All moving parts of the crusher to be guarded (pre-start check), All guard rails, toe boards to remain in place at all times on the gangway. Only trained competent persons to operate the crusher. Works to cease in extreme weather e.g. driving rain, snow, ice, cold, high winds. The manufacturer's procedure for clearing blockages must be adhered to; this must also include the stopping of the machine and isolation of the power supply. PPE & RPE to be worn i.e. gloves, safety goggles to BS EN 166-B glasses, safety boots, high visibility clothing, hard hat, work overalls, P3 orinasal masks and hearing protection. Dust suppression to be used if required.	2 Low

Use of Hand - held Power Tools	Wrong choice of tools used for the task. Tools not maintained. Lack of knowledge of the tools being used.	Entanglement, hand –arm vibration, eye hazard from flying particles, noise, dust. Explosion when used near flammable liquids or gases, electrocution.	2	2	4 Low	D	Whip leads to be used on pneumatic hoses, rotation of task (to minimise exposure to vibrating tools). Provision and use of PPE & RPE. Protect trailing cables. 110-volt tools to be used and must have been tested for electrical safety (PAT). Good housekeeping to be adopted along with good lighting. HAVs to be recorded in line with the manufacture's guidelines. Fire extinguisher to be at hand. Tools to be checked and recorded prior to use. Only use the correct hand tool to carry out the works in a safe manner.	2 Low
Segregation and disposal of general waste materials	Lack of awareness of different types of waste / materials. Mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous materials.	Injury to persons Damage to the environment	3	2	6 Med	E	All operatives will always wear correct PPE. Waste materials to be properly managed. Refer to MSDS sheets and COSHH assessments. All operatives to wash before eating, drinking, or smoking.	1 Low
Handling of Man/Machine Made Mineral Fibres (MMMF) e.g., glass wool, rock wool.	Handling of Man/Machine Made Mineral Fibres (MMMF) without the use of adequate PPE / RPE. Disturbance of MMMF's exposing workers or public to airborne fibres.	Irritation to skin or respiratory dangers	3	3	9 High	D	Adequate RPE (P3 respirators) Adequate coveralls to be worn. Loose minerals to be bagged. Use of barrier cream Signage Adequate exclusion zone to isolate the working area	3 Low
Removal of Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM's)	Removal of Asbestos Containing Materials with adequate controls in place.	Causing illness to operatives and potential death	2	2	4 Med	D,C,O	Before work commences ensure that an adequate asbestos survey has been undertaken and proof is provided. Areas containing ACMS to be identified and removed prior or during soft strip.	3 Low

	Suitable and checked RPE used during removals of ACMs.						All operatives involved in the task will have asbestos awareness training and CAT B. All operatives involved in the task must wear the correct RPE/PPE when undertaking activities inside the building. Work should be planned and communicated to ensure areas containing asbestos are identified and protected or removed prior to soft strip or demolition. All ACMs to be double bagged and sealed.	
Removal of glass	Attempting to remove damaged glass.	Cuts and injuries to all body parts (mainly hands)	4	5	20 High	D	Use mechanical methods wherever possible Always use two persons to remove panels Whenever handling glazing correct PPE should be worn at all times Method statements to be followed Tape up old glazing when undertaking manual removal	2 Low
Falling objects	Unstable loads stacked on site. Working above other workers without adequate protection in place.	Physical injury to head and body Possible chemical splashes and burns	2	3	6 Low	D,C,O	Do not enter barrier areas without permission Always keep tools and equipment on scaffold secure and keep platforms tidy of any surplus materials Never walk under any item/equipment being lifted Fit kick boards to scaffolds Always observe warning signs	2 Low
Demolition	Premature collapse of structure being demolished	Serious injury, explosion, fire, crushing & possible death.	3	4	12 Med	D	Pre-demolition survey, detailed risk assessment. Establish load-bearing capacity of floors for plant. Information, instruction, training & supervision. Competent & trained workforce. Demolition to follow a methodical sequence as per method statement.	2 Low
Stripping timber frames and panels	Protruding nails. Unidentified presence of broken glass	Puncture wounds from nails, splinters etc.	3	5	15 Med	D	Stick to method statements Correct PPE (overalls) Puncture resistant gloves Any visible protruding nails to be identified, removed, protected, or folded over No sharp tools to be carried in pockets	1 Low
Soft Stripping	Soft Stripping	Sprains, strains, back injury & WRULD. Cuts & lacerations, electric shock/burns. Respiratory disease. Tinnitus & pinch point injuries	5	5	25 High	D	Access to working area to be restricted. Use suitable tools for the task. All materials to be cleared away as soon as possible. Good housekeeping is important to maintain a safe working area. PPE & RPE to be issued and used i.e. hard hat, high visibility clothing, safety boots, overalls, gloves, safety glasses, P3 disposable respirator and hearing protection where required.	2 Low

							Access platforms to be used when stripping ceilings and non-structural items above head height.	
Working near services	Working without proper checks being made to identify the location of services within the area	Fire, explosion, flooding, electrocution, pollution	3	2	6 Med	D C O	Certificates of disconnection and isolation to be obtained from the client/ service provider prior to works commencing. (Permit to work system to be implemented). Area to be scanned prior to works commencing and all identified services highlighted to workers. Where services are identified care should be taken as the CAT will only identify the location of services not the number of services.	1 Low
Collection of waste and scrap skips	Lack of supervision or communication during collection of skips. Exclusion zone not set around the operation to eliminate the presence of unauthorised personnel / public.	Crush injury, head, and upper body injury. Collision with structures on the site, pedestrians, or other site vehicles. Objects falling from vehicle.	3	2	4 Med	D	Supervision of vehicle manoeuvres. Reversing alarms, high visibility clothing worn by those in the work area, trained and competent drivers, visible banksman, mirrors to be kept clean, driver to move from cab before vehicle is being loaded. Park on good even ground. Site traffic management, (separation of pedestrians and vehicles one-way system, speed limit on site) to be implemented. Skips not to be overloaded. PPE to be worn	1 Low
Residual Risk Rating = Likelihood of Occurrence x Severity of Hazard							High = 7-9 Medium = 4-6 Low =0-3	
Likelihood of Occurrence Low (1) May occur in time. However, hazard exists infrequently, or hazardous event occurs very infrequently. Low expectation of occurrence. Medium (2) Likely to occur in time. Hazard exists intermittently, or hazardous event occurs occasionally. It may be useful to define by exclusion, {i.e., clearly not' High' or 'Low' may be the most practical approach}. High (3) Likely to occur imminently or in the very short term. Hazard exists permanently, or hazardous event occurs frequently, or much evidence of previous harm.					Severity of Hazard Low (1) Hazard resulting in minor injury requiring first aid treatment only. Minor consequential loss potential to both individual and organisation. Medium (2) Hazard capable of resulting in personal injury/illness requiring brief absence from work. Medical attention required. But ... Again, defining by exclusion, i.e., it simply is not obviously 'High' or 'Low'. High (3) Hazard capable of resulting in death, severe injury, or illness. Major consequential loss potential to the individual and organisation.			
People Affected Key: D- Demolition Operatives. C – Client O – Other workers P- The Public E - Everyone					HAZARDS ARE NUMEROUS, AND CAN BE EVERYWHERE THE KEY IS TO REMEMBER YOUR TRAINING. TAKE NOTE DURING SITE INDUCTIONS BE EVER VIGILANT AND WATCHFUL, DON'T TAKE CHANCES, IF YOU ARE NOT SURE ASK. REPORT ALL NEAR MISSES NEXT TIME IT COULD BE AN ACCIDENT.			

This is to certify that I have read the Health & Safety Plan and fully understand its contents for the job ref 1610 and have had the opportunity to input my ideas and information towards the plan.
I also understand that changes to the work programme must be preceded by a revised Method Statement before work commences.

[illegible]