SAFETY ALWAYS FOR EVERYONE

RISK ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

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REVIEW:

Prepared by: A Corkery	Position: Projects Director	Date: 19.03.2024	Signature:
Reviewed by L Brash	Position: Managing Director	Date: 19.03.2024	Signature:
Client review:	Position:	Date:	Signature:

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Client:	Contractor:
Seddon	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:
Xaverian Collage
Lower Park Road
M14 5RB
The internal soft strip and Demolition area is located by the red box below.

1.3 Program

Commence on site: TBC
Working Hours: Mon – Fri: 0800 - 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

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

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

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

Refer to clients current site plan.

2.6 Hospital Route

Manchester Royal Infirmary
Distance: 1.5 Miles
Time: 8 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. 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 Seddon 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. When main demolition works start the use of moto fog equipment will be used
- Noise will be kept to minimum by utilising the correct demolition equipment for the material/process that's being undertaken.
- Noise monitoring will be carried out by the site supervisor during any noisy activities, records of this will be kept within the site supervisors daily logs.
- All fuels will be stored in a secure fenced area within a lockable double bunded fuel store complete with nappy style drip pad, a spill kit and spill procedures will also be stationed at all refuelling points.

3.5 Asbestos

An asbestos survey has been carried out by the client, that indicate there is no ACM in the building if ACM are fond works are to stop and the site manager informed. The area is not worked, and the sample is to be tested by the client to identify what type of ACM it is.

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 crescent road.
- 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.
- Roof removal
- ACM removals – non - notifiable works will be carried out under a POW.
- Demolition of structures.
- Removal of slabs and foundations.

4.4 Pre-Start

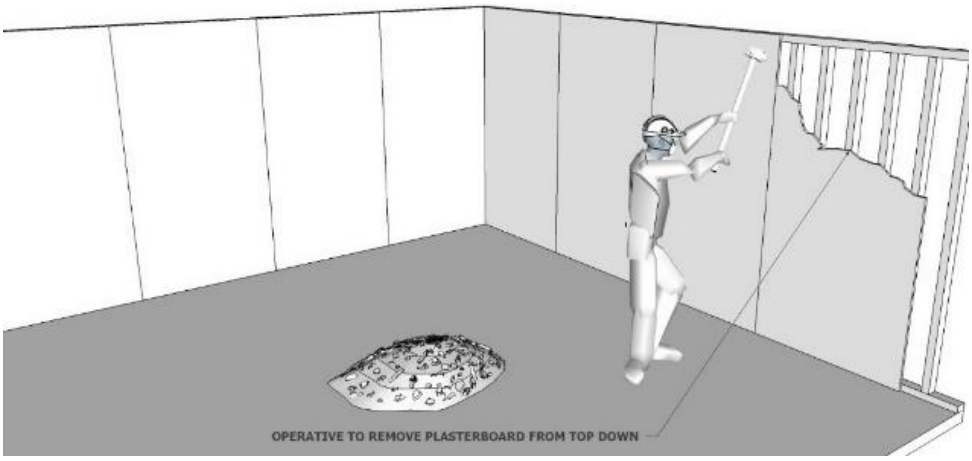
- All new site staff have undergone a full site induction delivered by the client and Total supervisor.
- All operatives will also partake in a method statement briefing prior to commencing work, this will be delivered by Total site supervisor.
- All operatives must show that they understand the method 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 areas 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 recip 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.
- Once access has been gained, operatives will firstly remove all the bulbs (if client hasn't already removed) from the light fittings within the ceiling grid.
- These bulbs will be carefully set aside and safely stored within a specific coffin case.
- 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.

General removal of internal fixtures and fittings.

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

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

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

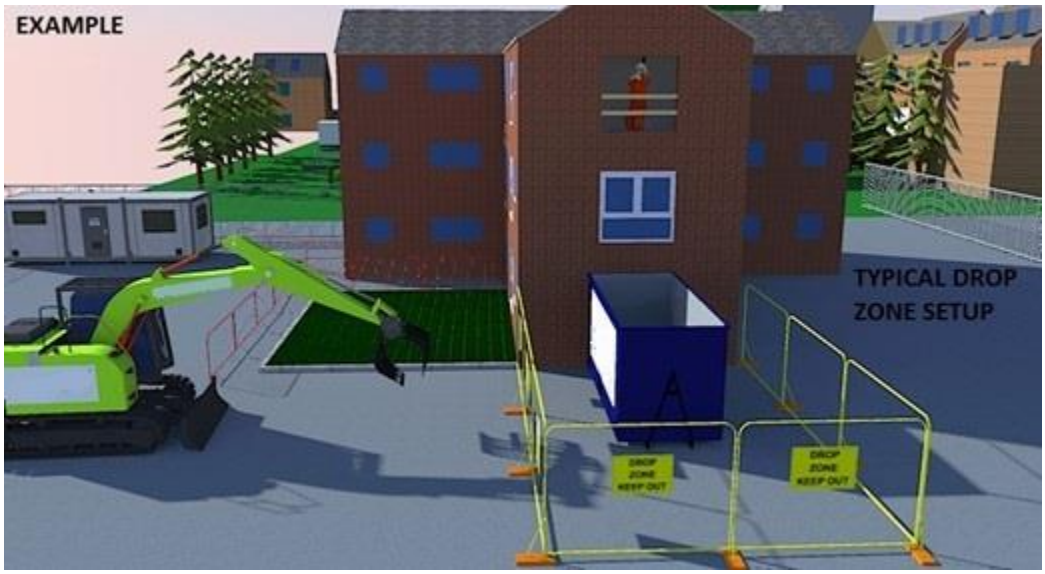
- The frame will be removed using the pry bar, firstly, operatives will remove the architrave and set aside, once the architrave has been removed the door frame can be removed from the void.
- Operatives will use a sledgehammer to breach the frame at the base.
- This will allow the frame to be carefully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

- Each corner will be peeled over in the exact same way folding the floor covering into a neat pile in the centre of the room.
- Operatives will then share the load if required to remove from the room into the stockpile area.
- If the floor coverings are glued to the existing floor, operatives may be required to use a form of floor scrapping tool.
- Floor tiles , carpet, carpet tiles 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 tiles in equal sections.
- The tiles will be either loaded into barrows/rubble bins or sacks ready for removal from the building.
- Loose furnishing will be removed from the building by hand, loads may require 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. Drop Zones
- During the demolition soft strip phase a safe drop zone or chute may 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 of 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.

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



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 Total.

4.8 Slate Removal.

- Prior to commencing, operatives to conduct a thorough safety inspection of the cherry picker to ensure it is in proper working condition.
- Operatives must inspect all safety harnesses, lanyards, and other fall protection equipment to ensure that they are all in good working condition and properly fitted.
- A safety perimeter around the work area must be established to prevent unauthorized access.
- Weather conditions, forecast checks to ensure they works are not carried out in any adverse weather conditions such as high winds.
- Once all checks have been completed, works will commence.
- Operatives will access the basket of the cherry picker and attach their harness lanyard to the basket hold points; the Cherry picker will position at a safe distance from the roof but within the safe working reach of the machine.
- Operatives to ensure that all tools a secured properly within the basket of the cherry picker.
- Once the cherry picker has been setup, operatives will commence removal of the ridge and hip tiles.
- This will be done by removing the bottom ridge on the edge of the roof working their way up to the top.
- Once the ridges have been removed, operatives will commence removing the roof slates using a slate ripper.
- Operatives will remove/loosen the securing nails which hold the slates in place.
- Operatives will carefully remove the slates and place into the basket, no more than 20 slates to be stored in the basket at any time.
- Operatives will continue to remove the slates working across the entire roof.

4.9 Building Demolition.

- Once the building is free from all waste and soft strip items. The skips will be moved, and all operative's.
- The building will be checked one last time to ensure no one is in the building.
- The waster suppression jets will be activated Please see the demolition drawing for water suppression this is indicated by the blue box and the blue arrows indicate where the water spray will be directed

the water cannon will be moved into different areas of demolition when needed. The sequence of demolition will be as followed please see below in number ref the demolition areas.

- Starting at number 1 the machine will remove roof trusses with the use of a secta grab attachment carefully lifting out sections and placing them to one side of the site for processing at a later date the machine will now open the front of area 1 and remove the flooring once the machine has removed a section of the floor the braker attachment will be used to remove the slab floor exposing the basement so the hardcore materials can be imported in to allow the machine to move forward towards the (HOLD POINT LINE) once all the materials have filled an area of basement the machine will move back to the front of area 1 and start to remove the remaining walls the grab attachment. Allowing the hardcore to fill the basement.
- Once area 1 is demolished the machine will now move into location 2 again the same method as before the roof will be removed using the grab attachment and the machine will open up the building removing any wooden floors and setting aside then moving onto the side walls the slabs in the areas will be removed using the hammer attachment by popping it and allowing the material to fill the excavation using the hardcore generated from the areas. the machine will ensure the basement is full of enough hardcore and will move forward to continue to demolish the numbered structures. moving to area 3 this will be demolished the same as 1 -2 The working areas will be monitored by banksmen using radios reporting back to the manager who will solely controls the demolition area.
- Once the building has been demolished all the stockpiled hardcore will be moved into the basement and left on site .
- We have the installation of a scaffolding screen on the back elevation on area 3 this will be installed by a fully registered scaffolding contractor appointed by TD this will add extra assistance in controlling any the demolition process keeping the falling material inside the site. When the machine gets halfway

through area 3 the scaffolding will be removed completely, and the machine will pull the wall into the site as mentioned above.

RISK ASSESSMENT

Assessor:	A Corkery	**Issue:**	3
Site:	Xerviran Collage		
Activity:	Internal soft strip / building demolition		
Job No.	1610	**Date**	28.03.2024

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 , havs	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 t of vibrating to it the site manager will assess with operatives and record the haves 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 plat form one tool at time on the plat form. 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 l 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 so 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 form 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 manor.	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 surplice 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 mot 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 isn't 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.

SAFETY ALWAYS FOR EVERYONE

totalM

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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.

Name	Signature	Date