

HS12 - Safe Working Practice Manual

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Introduction

Safe Working Practice Manual

This Manual (SWPM) has been prepared by Met-clad Contracts Limited to demonstrate the Company's methods of Health and Safety Management on Construction Projects, and to detail the safe working methods to be used by operatives, employed by and used by the Company, in the operations normally undertaken by the Company.

The SWPM is intended for use as a reference document by all concerned in each Project; in-particular by the supervisors and operatives involved in the construction process and will be issued to them as part of the Company's Health and Safety Management System.

The SWPM is issued and controlled by the Company's SHEQ Director.

The SWPM sets out the way in which the Company has decided, under the requirements of the SHEQ Policy, and other documents forming the Company H&S Management System, to deal with the topics covered.

Acceptable alternative approaches to specific safety matters may be defined in some sections and should always follow the risk hierarchy. The Company's Contract and Site Management must consider these alternatives when arriving at a specific safe method for the element of work in question.

This safe method will then be described in the Safety Method Statement (SMS) for the Contract.

The SWPM is generic in nature and intended for use as a control document by management and controlled by the Company's SHEQ Director.

Safety Method Statement

Each SMS, using the SWPM and Model Risk Assessments as references, will indicate the way in which each topic is to be dealt with for the Contract for which it is written, and will set out the particular method(s) chosen where alternative approaches are possible and suggested in this SWPM.

The SMS is specific to the Contract for which it is written, is for use by site management and operatives, and is written and controlled by the Contract Manager responsible.

Risk Assessments, incorporating Safe Work Methods, are issued with, and must be read as a part of, the SMS.

Further reading see Bulletin 15

Notes

Where reference is made to the PC throughout this document, such reference is to the Principal Contractor, appointed by the Client in accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations – 2015.

Similarly, any Designer appointed by the Client will be referred to as a Principal Designer to differentiate from any other designer involved in the construction process.

All individuals under the control of MCL on site, will be required to make proper use of all control measures - including any recommended item of PPE. They will also be required to report any defects in control measures to the Site Manager.

Safety bulletins are issued from time to time via Weekly Notes to communicate Health and Safety lessons to all, they may be fully incorporated or referenced within the SWPM. In any event they are always available to all via Company Documents and at site induction.

Risk Hierarchy

1. Eliminate the risk,
2. Guard the Hazard,
3. Protect the worker.

In all cases the above thought process should be applied to ensure safety on site, further information is available in HSG guidance HSG33.

Risk Assessments

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations - 1992 place a legal responsibility on employers not to carry out work unless he has made a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks to health and safety created by that work, and of the steps needed to be taken to control exposure to any hazards imposed.

In accordance with Regulation 2 of the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations - 1999, assessments are carried out of the risks to the Health and Safety of Employees whilst at work, and of other persons who may be affected by work carried out by the Company.

Risk Assessments cover all of the normal risks to which employees and others might be exposed, are prepared by the Company's Safety Advisors or by any competent person designated by the Company's Director Responsible for Safety.

Method Risk Assessments

Method Risk Assessments (MRA) will be assembled within HandS Hq software and referenced in Company Documents and Register. All reviewed at least annually or as and when amendments are required.

Access to HandS HQ and a copy of the Company Documents and Register shall be maintained by each site Contract Manager, Project Manager and Site Manager;

Specific or Additional Risk Assessments and Design Assessments

Suitably trained and qualified Site Management may be required to revise, update or amend the company risk assessments to suit their particular site or work activity and produce new risk assessments for tasks not covered within the Metclad current method risk assessment list.

These may be defined as specific risk assessments (RA)

In addition to the Risk Assessments mentioned above, Specific Risk Assessments may be carried out by the Company Safety Advisors, or by a competent Manager or Senior Manager who becomes aware of any Specific Hazard presented by a specific Contract or method of working, either within or without the Company's premises.

Where appropriate each RA shall be added to the library of Risk Assessments within HandS HQ.

Where the Company is responsible for the design of any building element, or of any detail of a building element, or of any system of work; the Designer or Section Leader responsible for the design, detail or method shall carry out Design Assessments. Such Design Assessments shall comply with the requirements of the current version of the Company's Method Statement and Risk Assessment Procedure.

Risk Assessments (RA), including Design Assessments, shall be issued to all personnel affected by the hazard identified, and shall be included in all Safety Method Statements (MS). [Collectively known as RAMS.](#)

All Employees and Subcontract Employees are required to be familiar with the contents of all RAMS and relevant to their area of work, and to act in accordance with the recommendations contained in them.

The Site Manager will liaise and co-operate with the PC to ensure effective co-ordination of control on site avoiding any potential contradictions or conflicts to other operations on a project.

Work Access & Workplace Provisions for Personnel

Safe Access

Access to the place of work, and the place of work itself, will be provided for all operatives; such access and places of work will be:

as required by, and in accordance with, any Risk Assessment carried out for the operation in question safe and suitable for the use to which they are to be put in accordance with the requirements of the Management of Health and Safety Regulation 1999

Access above ground level may be provided by any of the following items:-

- permanent staircases installed as the job progresses.
- personnel hoists provided, operated, and maintained by others
- Haki-type temporary staircases installed by specialist Sub-contract Company and regularly inspected by a competent person.
- Standing scaffold; provided with boarded platforms, ladders, toe boards and handrails.

The provision of suitable access on to the site, and provision for safe movement around the site and to the area of work at ground level, kept separate from any vehicular access, for personnel, is typically the responsibility of the PC.

Such access and provision for movement should:

- Provide acceptable and separate unobstructed, safe surfaces for the foot movement of personnel.
- Provide good, all round visibility.
- Be kept clear and clean at all times.

Attention is particularly drawn to the danger presented by projecting reinforcing bars/mesh; such projections should be properly covered and protected at all times to prevent injury to personnel moving about the site. Similarly uneven walkway surfaces are responsible for a significant proportion of injuries caused via slips trips and falls; regular inspections and housekeeping can prevent injuries.

In the case of access, for which the PC is responsible, to an area of work above ground level, such access should:

In the case of ladders, scaffolds or other temporary provision:

- be suitable for the intended use
- be regularly inspected
- be provided with a visible indication of serviceability (Scaff-tags)

In the case of permanent staircases, floors etc:

- be provided with suitable edge protection
- be kept clean and free from obstruction
- be provided with a means of artificial lighting if necessary
- In the case of personnel hoists:
- be properly constructed for the intended use
- be operated by trained personnel
- be properly inspected and maintained.

Contract Specific items will be noted in the SMS.

Safe Places of Work

Reference may also be made to Health and Safety in Roof Work HSG33 – published by HSE

Safe Places of Work, above ground level, may be provided by any of the following items of equipment:

- Mast climbers fully installed and maintained by a specialist sub contract company (MCWPs)
- Mobile Elevating Work Platforms (MEWPs)
- Standing Scaffold; provided with boarded platforms, ladders, toe boards and handrails
- Lightweight Mobile Towers or Mobile Tower Scaffolds; provided with internal ladders, toe boards and handrails

Safe Places of Work, above ground level, may also be provided – in the case of roofing operations – by previously laid roofing materials which, in turn, are protected by suitable edge guard rails and by safety netting suspended below the steelwork (or other element) on which the roofing is to be fixed.

Guard Rails and Safety Nets may be provided by the PC, or by MCL. Details of such provision will be noted in the SMS.

Protection of fragile materials e.g. rooflights, vents, roof openings to be provided with either covers of a proprietary system or netted/crash deck from underneath or fixed barriers / handrails.

Further reading see bulletin 5&11.

Eliminate the Risk in the first instance - If we don't need to access the roof but can do the works from a MEWP, work from underneath or inside for example then this should be considered first.

We can also consider limiting works at height by fabrication and assembly offsite when appropriate.

Use of MEWPs & MCWPs (WPs)

All operatives using WPs must be in possession of a certificate of training/competency (a CPCS / IPAF card)

Choice of WPs, and positioning of WPs during lifts must be undertaken by someone with experience/training/competency in this task, and this choice recorded in writing.

The Lifting Plan and Assessment (LPA) may be used for this purpose, but any other form is acceptable if required by the PC.

Daily & Weekly inspections and functionality checks must be carried out on all machines in use.

Care must be taken not to overload the basket, the SWL is noted on each machine.

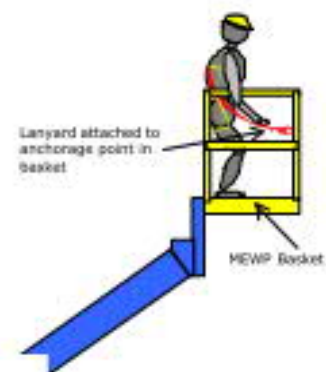
Boom and Articulated Machines

Harnesses with lanyards must be worn, and lanyards must be clipped on to anchorage point(s) provided in the basket of the MEWP, at all times.

Scissor Lifts

Harnesses with lanyards must be worn, and lanyards must be clipped on to anchorage point(s) provided in the basket of the MEWP when required by the appropriate Risk Assessment.

Further reading see bulletin 7



If not then **Guard the Hazard** - Erect roof edge protection handrail with haki tower for access, install nets or other means of collective fall protection such as air bags to underside wherever possible, protection for all workers.

Safety Nets

In all cases where MCL is carrying out primary roofing operations (the laying of the primary roof sheet, or other element) safety nets must be provided.

Safety nets must be designed & fixed, in accordance with current safe practice, to the structural element on which the primary roof element is to be fixed.

Safety Nets may be provided by the PC, or by MCL. Details of such provision will be noted in the SMS.

Where Safety Nets are provided by MCL, the safe fixing of the nets will form part of the Risk Assessment and SMS for the operation.

Safety Nets will normally be fixed from MEWPs operating at Ground level or on a suitable suspended floor slab.

Safety Nets will be fixed to the structural element in such a way that the fixing itself will not present a hazard to anyone falling into the net.

All MCL's Supervisors and Foremen will be qualified to inspect safety nets, and will do so prior to any work being carried out (this does not replace the installers inspection regime).

Perimeter Guard Rails + toe boards

Edge protect guard rails must be designed, fixed and inspected according to regulation and current best practice.

Temporary barriers guarding against access to an exposed working edge should be set back at least 3m from those edges. These barriers may be a proprietary system.

Rifle type scaffold system must not be used as a protection against falls at roof edges.

Safe access outside of a protected area will be permitted only when operatives, wearing safety harnesses and lanyards, are attached to safe anchorages that will normally be positioned within the protected area, see below.

If collective protection measures are not possible, then **Protect the Worker** - Use of man anchor and harness to provide fall restraint / arrest.

Secondary fall- restraint / arrest Equipment

Such equipment may also comprise but is not limited to:

- Safety Harnesses (with suspension trauma straps) and Lanyards (with or without shock absorbers)
- Safety Lines/straps: Spansets or similar
- Inertia Reels and lines/straps
- Roof Anchors, connection points

Fall protection wires, man anchors and harnesses. Use only as a last resort as these are PPE and rely heavily on the operative conforming and using/clipping on at all times. They can also create increased hazards and risk by creating trip hazards and risk of entanglement to co workers.

Care to be taken when using this equipment as the distance to corners of roofs can be further than to the edge and therefore could result in a pendulum effect if the user falls over the edge.

Where secondary fall-arrest equipment is necessary, safe access must be provided to a 'protected' area at roof (working) level. This area can either be a protected area of completed roof deck, or (initially) by a protected boarded working platform (provided either by the PC or by MCL, as defined in the SMS) positioned outside, or just below, the area of the roof.

Safe Anchorages may be provided by:

Safety lines attached to safe anchorages on the building structure, or to tested and certified scaffolds attached to the building structure, or Roof Anchors suitable for the surface on which they are placed.

Use of leading edge Youngmans or roof trolleys complete with running lines and handrails. However when utilising these a further means of protection is required as they have to be moved forward to allow fixing of next tier of roof sheets which leaves an open edge at this point.

Access to roof using a cherry picker using harness which is to be clipped onto the roof safety system before climbing out of the cherry picker basket when there are no other possible alternatives to access the roof.

All roof safetyline systems to be the Latchways constant force 'type' posts and they must have a current in date test certificate.

Adopting fall arrest and fall restraint measures will require competent design and evidence of this must be included to the RAMS.

All fall arrest / fall restraint works solutions require consultation with the Health and Safety Management before being utilised.

Full site supervision and management is required when utilising these methods to ensure every person fully always complies with the method statement.

*Note: Work at height planning are to be undertaken for all works HS08.
Work at height rescue plans are to be provided for all works MRA 42.*

Competency

Competency of operators in relation to Access methods:

- All operatives operating and/or working from a MEWP will be required to have current documentary proof of competency. (CPCS or IPAF Card is required)
- All operatives erecting or re-erecting a Lightweight Mobile Tower will be required to have current documentary proof of competency. (PASMA Card is required)
- All operatives using secondary fall-arrest systems must be trained in the erection and use of the system being used together with harness inspection use of harness training.
- All operatives involved in fixing safety nets will be trained in this operation (FASET).
- All foremen and Supervisors will be trained in the inspection of safety nets (FASET).
- All foremen and supervisors will be trained in the inspection of roof edge protection handrails.

Further reading see bulletin 10

Workplace Inspections and Reports

All workplaces (where specified in the Procedure) shall be Inspected and Reported on in accordance with the Company's Workplace Inspection Procedure HS28.

Contract Specific Items will be noted in the SMS.

*Note: Work at height planning are to be undertaken for all works HS08.
Work at height rescue plans are to be provided for all works MRA 42.*

Site Access for Plant, Equipment & Materials

Plant & Equipment Access

The provision, without charge and at times to suit an agreed programme of works, of suitable access on to the site, and provision for safe movement around the site and to the area of work, for articulated lorries, cranes, MEWPs, and any other mobile equipment provided by MCL, is the responsibility of the PC.

Such access and provision for movement should:

- Provide acceptable, unobstructed, suitably flat and consolidated, safe surfaces for the purpose designated, taking account of the information provided in this Manual.
- Provide good, all round visibility and be kept clear and clean at all times.
- Not be impeded by other site activities during the course of roofing/cladding operations, except in areas previously agreed in writing between MCL and the PC.

Such access and provision for movement should be capable of remaining sound at all time, particularly after bad weather and sustained traffic movement.

Attention is particularly drawn to the danger presented by projecting reinforcing bars; such projections should be properly covered and protected at all times to prevent damage to vehicles.

Attention is particularly drawn to the need for maintaining any area clear of mud, on which materials are to be stacked. MCL cannot, and will not, be held responsible for the condition of materials if the ground conditions do not satisfy this requirement.

Further reading see bulletin 6&9

Site Signage etc.

Appropriate barriers and/or signs must be placed to warn of the Company's operations, and to inform unauthorised persons not to approach or enter danger areas.

Normal places where barriers and/or signs should be used include:

- At the perimeter of established erection and/or lifting zones,
- As an exclusion zone below Metclad work area either in MEWP's, mastclimbers or on roof areas.
- At the perimeter of established Hot Work zones,
- At the entry points to areas of incomplete roof decking,
- To prevent use of ladders/scaffolding, tower scaffolds which are unsafe,
- To advise that specific PPE must be worn in an area.
- To warn of specific hazardous operations.

Operatives must also be aware of the importance of Safety Signs erected by other Companies working on a site.

Operatives should be warned not to ignore, disturb or move any barriers or signs placed by MCL or anyone else, without suitable authority.

Site Welfare Provisions

The provision of all necessary Welfare Facilities will normally be the responsibility of the PC.

Facilities to be provided will satisfy The Construction (Design and Management) Regulation 2015 and The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations - 1981 as amended in 2002, and will normally include:

Washing and Toilet facilities; Drying Room; First Aid Room and provision of First Aid Equipment; Mess Room with provision for the supply of hot water and a means of heating food (as a minimum)

Safe means of access to all facilities provided

Should the Contract require any or all Welfare Provisions to be provided by MCL, details of such Facilities will be noted in the SMS.

Attendances by Principle Contractor

The following items are normally required for the satisfactory and safe execution of the contract:

- Provision of safe, clear, suitable, and demarcated access routes across the site and to the area of work of MCL operations. Such routes shall be kept clear of and separate from, particularly:
- Materials which could cause injury such as projecting reinforcing bars/mesh, unstacked materials, loose debris etc.; mobile plant and equipment; other contractors' operations
- Provision of safe, clear and suitable emergency routes from the site
- Provision of Safety Lighting (where appropriate and necessary)
- Provision of a permanently hardcored, flat, level, and unimpeded surface over all areas of the site required for access, storage and roofing/cladding operations; and for the operation of mobile tyred and/or crawler cranes, MEWPs and transport vehicles. Such areas may include areas outside the perimeter of the building, particularly where MEWPs are to be used. The surface shall be suitable

for the operation of the vehicles used, and for providing a clean, uncontaminated surface on which materials may be laid out and assembled without damage or contamination of protective finishes.

- All Ground Beams, Pile Caps, Pile Heads etc. should be covered or ramped over to allow unobstructed and safe access for all personnel and mobile plant.
- All 'Starter Bars' which may protrude (eg from Ground Beams, Pile Caps, Pile Heads etc.) shall be bent over and protected by the covering/ramping noted above, or by the use of purpose made protectors, in order to prevent injury or damage to personnel and mobile plant.
- Provision of unimpeded and continuous access throughout the agreed delivery and erection period for transport vehicles, cranes and MEWPs, both on to and over those areas of the site required for access, storage and erection.
- Provision of all necessary structure and other builders work in accordance with the requirements of MCL, and the Client's Design Team.
- Provision of all necessary structure and other builders work at times to roofing/cladding operations to proceed unimpeded, in one continuous visit at the agreed time.
- Provision of all Fire Prevention facilities as detailed in the appropriate Section of this Manual.
- Protection of the Public

MCL's operations do not normally impinge on the public, and no specific requirements for protection are normally necessary.

Where the Company's operations do pose a risk to the Public, Specific Risk Assessments will be carried out relative to those operations and will outline methods of protection, systems of work etc. necessary for the particular situation.

Any Protective measures necessary, such as protected walkways, fans etc, will normally be the responsibility of, and be provided by the PC.

Any Attendance items provided shall satisfy the requirements of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, where appropriate.

Contract Specific Items, and any items which the Contract requires to be provided by MCL, will be noted in the SMS.

Site Safety Training

Induction Training

It shall normally be the responsibility of the PC to carry out Site Induction Training of all operatives and supervisors prior to the commencement of work. This Induction should cover such matters as:

- Site Safety Rules; Emergency Procedures; First Aid provisions; Site Access Routes; Details required by the CDM Regulations.
- If this Site Induction is not carried out by the PC, it will be carried out by MCL, following receipt of the appropriate site-specific information from the PC.
- In addition to the Site Induction noted above, MCL will carry out their own site induction and include additional Work Induction Training of all operatives. This additional Induction is not intended to duplicate PC inductions but will cover amongst other things;

- o SMS; Risk Assessments; Contract-specific Safety, Metclad safe systems of work,
- o A Register of Attendees will be completed for all Induction Training.

Site Safety Training

Site Safety Training, in addition to Induction Training, of all MCL operatives will be carried out by the presentation of Toolbox Talks at appropriate times.

Toolbox Talks will be presented by the Site Supervisor using the topics given in the current Index of Training Talks.

Toolbox Talks will always include a period for the discussion of safety matters requested by the operatives.

A Register of Attendees will be completed for all Toolbox Talks.

Lifting Operations and Plant

The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations – 1998 (LOLER) as amended in 2002 place a legal responsibility on employers to ensure that any Lifting Operations carried out are adequately planned, and that all Equipment provided is suitable for the purpose for which it is provided; is maintained in efficient state and working order and is in good repair.

Reference has been made to the following documents in preparing this Section, and in preparing the Procedure noted below:

The Safe Use of Lifting Equipment – 1998 as amended in 2002: Guidance on LOLER – published by the HSE

The Safe Use of Work Equipment - 1998 as amended in 2002: Guidance on PUWER 98 - published by the HSE

Electrical Safety on Construction Sites - published by the HSE.

A Lifting Operations Procedure forms part of the Company's Procedures Manual, which is issued to each Site Manager

It is the responsibility of the appointed Site Manager to ensure compliance with this Procedure.

No piece of Equipment will be used on site that does not satisfy the requirements of the Procedure, and/or any appropriate Regulation.

All Lifting Operations will be under the control of 'Responsible Person(s)' either an appointed person or lift supervisor whose names are provided in the SMS.

All lifting operations will be planned, and a Safe System of Work prepared, in accordance with LOLER and MCL's Lifting Operations Procedure.

Crane(s) supplied by MCL and/or their appointed subcontractor(s), will be suitable for the purpose of lifting designated loads, within the designated safe working load.

Slings and lifting appliances supplied will be suitable for the purpose of handling the loads, within the designated safe working load.

Competency and Tests

Crane Drivers will be provided who are competent and have current documentary proof of competency in the form of a CPCS Card.

Slinger/Signallers will be provided who are competent and have current documentary proof of competency, preferably in the form of a CPCS Card.

MEWPs (or similar man-lifting devices) supplied by MCL and/or their appointed subcontractor(s), will be suitable for the purpose of lifting men and equipment, within the designated safe working load.

MEWP operators will be provided who are competent and have current documentary proof of competency, preferably in the form of a CPCS Card.

All relevant Test and Examination certificates, in accordance with LOLER, for all Lifting Equipment, will be available for inspection at all times.

All operatives' proofs of competency will be available for inspection, prior to the commencement of erection.

Vehicle Movement

Specific attention shall be paid to the requirements of The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, particularly with regard to:

- the steps to be taken to prevent the unintended movement of vehicles.
- the prevention of unauthorised riding on vehicles
- the prevention of vehicles falling into excavations
- the use of banksmen / slinger signallers

Contract Specific Items will be noted in the SMS.

Accidents, Dangerous Occurrences and First Aid

The RIDDOR Regulations – 2002 (2005) place a legal responsibility on Employers to report, by telephone and in writing, to the enforcing authority, and to keep a record, whenever certain events occur.

Such events are listed in the Procedure noted below.

The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations - 1981 as amended in 2002 place a legal responsibility on Employers to ensure that adequate and appropriate first-aid provisions are made for employees sent to work away from the employer's establishment

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations – 2015 require that all Accidents on a construction project be reported to the PC.

An Accident Reporting Procedure forms part of the Company's Procedures Manual, which is issued to each Site Manager. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure compliance with this Procedure.

The PC will normally make First Aid provisions for the project.

Irrespective of the provisions provided by the PC, MCL will ensure that the appropriate number of qualified First Aiders are present amongst its own workforce; and will provide a suitably sized First Aid box for their use.

Personal Protective Equipment

The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations - 1992 as amended in 2002 place a legal responsibility on employers to provide suitable PPE to every employee who may be exposed to a risk to their health and safety. PPE shall be in accordance with the relevant part of the Regulations.

Reference has been made to the following documents in preparing this Section of this CP:

The Personal Protective Equipment Regulations – 1992 as amended in 2002: Guidance on Regulations - published by the HSE

The PPE (EC Directive) Regulations – 1992 as amended in 2002 - published by the HSE

It is the responsibility of the appointed Site Manager to ensure that all operatives are equipped with the PPE considered necessary by any Risk Assessment applicable to the contract.

The appointed Site Manager shall check all items of PPE to ensure that each carries the CE mark, and to ensure that each item is fit for use. In the case where this is found to be out of date then he shall organise suitable replacements.

The appointed Site Manager shall, where he considers it appropriate, keep a Schedule of all items of PPE in use by all operatives on a PPE Register Form.

The following items of PPE, and other safety equipment, are required to comply with this Manual, various Risk Assessments and the Safety Method Statements prepared by MCL. These represent a minimum requirement which may be superseded by project specific RAMS.

Item	Minimum standards	
Safety Helmet	EN 397, 50 joules & chin strap (colour to suit role as per Build UK Standard)	
Safety Footwear	All safety footwear must meet EN ISO 20345 (successor to BSEN345), with - S3 classification which incorporates - 200 Joule Toecap Protection. Closed seat region (fully enclosed heel). Anti-static properties. Energy absorption of seat region. Water penetration and water absorption resistance, penetration resistance. Cleated outsole. - SRC Slip rating SRA or SRB	
Hi-Vis Waistcoats and/or Jackets	EN 471:2003, class 2 or class 3, Metclad logo	
Hand Protection	All gloves to meet EN 388:2016 with a B rating (5 Newtons) cut level 3, (ASTM / ANSI cut Level A2)	
Eye Protection	EN166	
Ear Protection	EN352, noise reduction to suit risk assessment	
Safety Harnesses	EN361, with suspension trauma straps	Project / task specific solutions to be adopted, designed by a competent provider.
Safety Lanyards	EN354, EN355	
Safety Lines	EN 795, class C	
Roof Anchors	EN795, ISO14567 & BS7883 class E	
Inertia Reels	EN360	

It is a requirement that all necessary equipment is provided and is available on every site before work commences.

Waste Materials

Good housekeeping is essential on all sites. Waste material, if allowed to accumulate, provides an excellent starting point for fire and can be a source of tripping hazards and of cuts and abrasions to operatives and others on site.

The following rules must be complied with:

Unwanted materials must be collected at regular intervals and placed in suitable segregated skips

Collected waste material awaiting removal must be stored in an area away from temporary buildings, stores or equipment.

Rubbish must not be burned on site.

Consideration must be given to reducing waste, refer to E03 Sustainability report & E05 Aspects and Impacts.

CDM Requirements

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations – 2015 (CDM) impose requirements with respect to the health, safety and welfare of persons at work carrying out construction work, and of others affected by that work.

CDM provides Regulations on a number of aspects of work on construction site, the following Regulations affect the normal operations of the Company, and considered in this manual are noted below :

CDM Regulation	Topic	Section Title
17	Safe places of work	Work access / place provisions for personnel
22	Excavations	Attendances by PC
27	Traffic routes	Site access for plant, materials etc
28	Vehicles	Lifting operations and plant
29	Prevention of risks from fire etc	Fire preventions on site and emergency procedures
31	Emergency routes and exists	
30	Emergency procedures	
32	Fire detecting and fire fighting	
Schedule 2	Welfare facilities	Site welfare facilities
34	Temperature and weather protection	Weather
35	Lighting	Attendances by PC
24	Inspection	Workplace inspections and reports
24	Reports	

Reference should also be made to M40 CDM procedure.

Common Hazards

Weather

Adverse weather can have a serious effect on the safety and health of operatives working on roofing and cladding operations, whether on the ground or at height.

Weather conditions must constantly be monitored by the Site Manager and/or the Foreman, and work must be stopped should conditions occur which could put the safety or health of operatives at risk. Weekly Notes will give an indication of forecast, highlighting potential high risk conditions.

The decision to stop work must be taken by the Foreman, or by the Site Manager after consulting the Foreman.

Conditions which could have an adverse effect on the safe progress of work include:

- Rain or heavy dew - consider appropriate clothing, weather forecast, squeegee.
- High wind - use wind speed guides and Anemometers to measure.
- Frost, ice or snow - use appropriate footwear, delayed starts.
- Poor visibility - particularly if cranes are being used.
- Hot or cold temperatures and excessive periods of sunshine - consider frequent breaks / appropriate clothing / glasses / warm drinks.

Note: Suggestions provided are guidance and not a definitive / exhaustive list. If in any doubt, please consult / revert via line manager.

High Winds influence the safe operation of Cranes and MEWPs, and the use of these pieces of equipment should be closely monitored during windy conditions.

MEWPs should not be used in wind speeds higher than c.25-30 mph (Strong Breeze, Large branches in motion, Umbrellas used with difficulty) MEWPs will be provided with an indication of the safe working wind speed.

Mobile Cranes should not be used when loads become difficult to control, or when the Crane Driver deems that wind speed is too high for safe operation. Cranes should be equipped with a wind speed meter and will be provided with an indication of the safe working wind speed.

Tower Cranes will normally be equipped with a wind speed meter and a safe working wind speed. The Crane Driver, in this case, will be the sole judge as to when lifting operations should stop.

Whilst all reasonable efforts should be maintained to continue works if, at any time, a decision is taken by the Site Manager, the Foreman, or his Superiors, or the PC, to stop work because of adverse weather conditions, such a decision must be notified to the PC, and to MCL, in writing and within 24 hours.

At such a time, measures must be taken to ensure the safety of any partially fixed cladding or roofing elements and of any materials stored on site either at height or ground level.

A record of a secure site should be recorded in advance of any anticipated significant weather conditions using form HS04.

Work Equipment

The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations – 1998 as amended in 2002 place a legal responsibility on employers to ensure that any Work Equipment provided is suitable for the purpose for which it is provided; is maintained in efficient state and working order and is in good repair.

Reference has been made to the following documents in preparing this Section, and in preparing the Procedure noted below:

The Safe Use of Work Equipment – 1998 as amended in 2002: Guidance on PUWER - published by the HSE

The Safe Use of Lifting Equipment – 1998 as amended in 2002: Guidance on LOLER – published by the HSE

Electrical Safety on Construction Sites - published by the HSE.

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations - 2015 - published by the HSE.

HS27 - Work Equipment Procedure forms part of the Company's Procedures Manual, which is issued to each Site Manager.

The appointed Site Manager shall, where he considers it appropriate, keep a Schedule of all items of Work Equipment in use by all operatives on a Site Work Equipment Register Form.

It is the responsibility of the appointed Safety Manager to ensure compliance with this Procedure.

No piece of Equipment will be permitted to be used on site that does not satisfy the requirements of the Procedure, and/or any appropriate Regulation.

All items of electrical work equipment used on sites will have an in-date PAT test certification

A Risk Assessment is available which assesses those risks posed by Work Equipment.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH)

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations - 2002 amended in 2005 place a legal responsibility on employers not to carry out work which is liable to expose individuals to any substance which may be hazardous to health, unless the employer has made a suitable and sufficient assessment of the health risks created by that work, and of the steps needed to be taken to control exposure to any hazards imposed.

Reference has been made to the following documents in preparing this Section:

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health in the Construction Industry - published by the HSC

A Step by Step Guide to CoSHH Assessments - published by the HSE

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations – 2002 amended in 2005: Approved Code of Practice - published by the HSE.

The Metclad Site Management will normally be the CoSHH Nominee appointed by the Company's Director Responsible for Safety.

The Contracts Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all necessary CoSHH Assessments (CAs) are available on each site, and for ensuring that such Assessments are available to all affected.

The CAs for each site will be submitted with the SMS, when noted in the SMS.

The Site Manager will liaise and co-operate with the PC to ensure effective co-ordination of control on site.

See also COSHH procedure HS22.

Noise

The Control of Noise at Work Regulations - 2015 place a legal responsibility on employers not to carry out work which is liable to expose individuals to any level of noise which may be hazardous to health unless the employer has made a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks created by that work, and of the steps needed to be taken to control exposure to any hazards imposed.

Reference has been made to the following documents in preparing this Section:

- A Guide to the Noise at Work Regulations - published by the HSE
- Noise - Construction Health Hazard information Sheet No. 3 - published by the HSE

Noise emissions from the Company's operations on site will always be kept to a minimum level consistent with the operations being carried out.

General roofing and cladding operations do not cause high levels of noise, except where the mechanical cutting of metal sheets may take place. This particular operation is always of short duration. Operatives affected by the noise will be provided with hearing protection in accordance with the risk assessment; others who may be affected will be excluded from the vicinity of the activity, or advised - via their employers of the Noise Hazard present.

Plant used during operations, such as mobile cranes and mobile elevating work platforms, is always equipped with the correct silencing equipment. Inspections will ensure that any item of plant with an inefficient silencer is not used.

The Site Manager will be responsible for taking all necessary action on Noise Hazards.

The Site Manager will be responsible for monitoring the perceived level of noise and for ensuring that any additional Noise Assessment(s) are carried out for each site, at times which he feels are appropriate, and for ensuring that such Assessments are available to all affected. Such Assessment will normally include:

Identification of areas where the level of noise is likely to exceed 85 dB(A)

Determination of the risk of exposure & determination of degree of exposure

Decisions on actions needed to prevent or control risks, including recommendations on the type of ear protection required.

The Safety Representative will liaise and co-operate with the PC to ensure effective co-ordination of control on site.

See also Noise procedure HS52.

Manual Handling

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations - 1992 as amended in 2002 place a legal responsibility on employers to ensure that any Manual Handling Operations are eliminated, so far as is reasonably practicable.

In cases where Manual Handling cannot be eliminated the employer shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks created by that work, and of the steps needed to be taken to control exposure to any hazards imposed.

Reference has been made to the following documents in preparing this Section of this CP, and in preparing the Procedure noted below:

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations – 1992 as amended in 2002: Guidance on Regulations - published by the HSE

The Site Manager will be responsible for taking all necessary action on Manual Handling Hazards.

Manual Handling Risk Assessments are included in the Company Documents and Register, and is generally sufficient for all normal activities taking place during roofing and cladding operations.

The Site Manager will be responsible for monitoring Manual Handling Operations and for ensuring that any additional Manual Handling Assessment(s) are carried out for each site, at times which he feels are appropriate, and for ensuring that such Assessments are available to all affected. Reference may also be made to current HSE guidance.

Hot Work & Fire Prevention

The proper and adequate control of 'Hot Works' is required to ensure that such works do not cause a fire hazard, or a hazard to people and materials from the hot products (sparks etc.) of such works, either at the time of the works or later.

Various hot works assessments form part of the Company Documents and Register which is available to each Site Manager.

The Site Fire Safety Plan or the Health and Safety Plan may impose a Hot Work Permit system on any such works, MCL's assessment will satisfy the requirements of such a system.

The Company's procedure imposes the following rules:

- Before starting work the area must be cleared of all loose combustible materials where practicable and, if the work is to be carried out on one side of a division, the opposite side must be examined to ensure no combustible materials will be ignited by conducted heat.
- Two suitable extinguishers must be at hand, and a careful watch maintained for outbreaks of fire whilst work is in progress.
- Gas cylinders must be stored in a vertical position in suitable cages when not in use, and must be fitted with a regulator and flash back arrestor.
- The area of hot-work must be examined one hour after work has finished.

The advice contained in Fire Prevention on Construction Sites (Ed.9), published by Fire Protection Association (FPA), should be followed in every respect. Relevant points have been included in this section.

MCL have signed up to the NFRC Safe2Torch pledge and should follow the associated guidance.

Further reading see Company Documents / Training

Specific insurer requirements may also apply.

Further reading see Bulletin 16

The PC shall appoint the Responsible Person, referred to below.

Site Responsibilities

The Responsible Person is required to assess the degree of fire risks as the construction proceeds, and for formulating and regularly updating a Site Fire Safety Plan.

The Responsible Person must ensure that those items listed in Section 6.2 of the FPCS are carried out.

MCL will appoint a representative who will be responsible for working in close conjunction with the Responsible Person, in ensuring that all procedures established by the Responsible Person are adhered to by all personnel employed by MCL.

Emergency Procedures

The PC should ensure that emergency procedures, access routes, signs and a written procedure are established, in accordance with Section 7 of the FPCS, and notified to all operatives.

Portable Fire Extinguishers.

MCL's Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that suitable fire extinguishers are available at the site of any hot works operations, and in any site accommodation for which the Company is responsible.

All MCL personnel, involved in carrying out or supervising Hot Works, should be trained in the use of portable firefighting equipment.

Site Storage of Flammable Liquid and LPG

The Responsible Person should ensure that those steps listed in Section 13 of the FPCS are carried out, and should ensure the provision of the necessary facilities for site storage of any materials to be used by the Company.

MCL's Safety Representative should ensure that all materials are stored in accordance with relevant Site Instructions.

Plant

All internal combustion engines should be positioned in the open air or in well ventilated non-combustible enclosures

Fuel tanks must not be filled whilst the engine is running.

Spill kits will be provided for minor incidents.

Materials Storage

MCL's Site Manager is responsible to ensure all materials are stored securely guarded against theft, damage or misuse by any third party.

Materials should also be guarded against the weather wind, all forms of moisture (rain, snow, frost, ice, dew etc.) and sun. Typical hazards to guard against include (this list is not exhaustive);

Windblown damage of and from materials insufficiently restrained, ensure control via lashings, nets, ballast etc appropriate to the material in question. Do not split packaging until required.

Water damage to finishes and or ingress to porous materials & packing due to lack of protection, controls typically include storage indoors or off the ground and under waterproof tarpaulin or equivalent.

UV damage to materials from extended exposure to sunlight, protect via packaging and or UV stable opaque covering.

This document is by no means exhaustive and further reference should be made to supporting documentation as identified. Specifically, MCL Company Documents and Register and current industry best practice / guidance. If in any doubt always ask.

Document Review

Date of Review	Summary of Changes
16 th November 2012	Legal requirements and regulations updated
5 th November 2013	Reviewed and no changes made
19 th November 2014	Statement of intent wording updated
9 th January 2015	Statement on use of ladders and rifle type edge protection amended
12 th May 2015	CDM regulations amended to 2015 version
20 th November 2015	Statement added that Health and Safety is never compromised for any other objectives
22 nd November 2016	Reviewed and dates changed on statements of intent
17 th November 2017	Reviewed and dates changed on statements of intent Bunting changed to barriers on Page 17 CDM regulation numbers amended in accordance with CDM 2015 Short duration works access provision extended Version reviewed and amended to become more user friendly.
December 2018	Formatting updated, references added to updates. Consider all document references in future reviews.
January 2020	Annual review, re-order. Bulletin references added.
April 2020	Materials storage
May 2021	Further cross-references made, secondary fall arrest restructured, added HS04.



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1.0 Method statement

Document created: 13 Oct 23
Document updated: 23 Oct 23
Revision number: 0
Prepared by: Mark Smith

Bridgewater heights main works

Location of works:
Bridgewater Heights

Site address:
Great Marlborough Street
Manchester
M1 5NJ

Project reference: 2575
Client reference: Unite re-clad
Client: RG Group
Principal designer: Design Engine
Principal contractor: RG Group
Start date and end date: 06/11/2023 to 28/03/2025

1.1 Description of project

PART 1:

Removal of all existing aluminium cladding, sub frame, insulation and cavity barriers.

Installation of new breather membrane, new CP board, new cavity barriers, new insulation, new sub frame and new aluminium cladding.

PART 2:

Removal of all existing clay tiles, sub frame, insulation and cavity barriers.

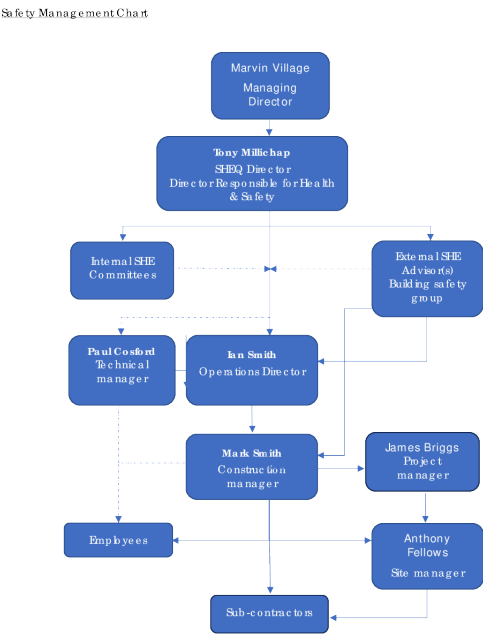
Installation of new breather membrane, new CP board, new cavity barriers, new insulation new sub frame and original clay tiles re-installed.

PART 3:

Removal of all existing copings and sub frame.

Installation of new copings and sub frame.

1.2 Safety Management Chart



1.3 Construction Phase Plan

The CDM Regulations 2015 require that a Construction Phase Plan is prepared by the Principal Contractor, and that the contents are made known to all contractors.

Construction Phase Plan has been received, and no provision has been made for any specific safety requirement that may have been made in such a document, of which the Company has no knowledge.

1.4 Construction Design and Management (CDM) Regulations 2015

Matters relating to these Regulations, and not covered in this SMS, are dealt with below:

No further statements are necessary,

Refer to DO01 Design Risk Assessment.

1.5 Safety Method Statement

This Safety Method Statement (SMS) is a Contract Specific document prepared for use only on the Contract noted in Section 3.

The Sections in this SMS set out the particular method(s) chosen. Where alternative approaches are possible and suggested please refer to the Safe Working Practice Manual (HS12).

The SMS is for use by site management and operatives, and for the information of 3rd parties, and is written and controlled by the Contract Manager named previously.

The SMS should be referred to at induction and toolbox talks, its scope must cover ALL intended works.

Model, Specific Risk Assessments and COSHH Assessments are issued with, and must be read as a part of, the SMS.

1.6 Safe Working Practice Manual

The Safe Working Practice Manual (SWM) has been prepared to demonstrate the Company's intentions with regard to Health and Safety Management on Construction Projects, and to detail the methods to be used in the construction of those building elements with which the Company is normally involved.

The SWM is intended for use as a reference document by all concerned in each Project; in particular by the supervisors and operatives involved in the construction process. The Operation Director, Contract Managers, Site Managers and Site Supervisors have free access to the document.

The SWM is issued and controlled by the Company's SHEQ Director.

The SWM indicates the way in which the Company deals with each of the topics covered, and in some instances provides acceptable alternative approaches to specific tasks. Contract and Site Management must consider these alternatives when arriving at a satisfactory specific method for the Contract in question.

This method will then be described in this SMS.

1.7 Sequence of operations

1.7.1 General

During the construction of this project under no circumstances do you leave any materials “temporary fixed” all materials are to be fully fixed as works progress. If for any reason the works are to be left unattended (break times / bad weather etc) materials are to be fully fixed or removed. It is your responsibility to ensure all materials are fully fixed as the works progress. Permanent Fixing of Materials During the installation of the works, should any lining & Levelling be required, materials are to be clamped (in lieu of a fixing) and should be for a short duration only. Once lined & levelled materials should be fully fixed as per Metclad construction issue drawing or manufactures specification. Should you have any questions regarding the above you must consult your Metclad site staff.

1.7.2 Cladding

SFS & Board

- Materials will arrive on manufacturers transport; it will be banked to the offload area by trained banksmen and then offloaded by means of site gantry crane or Telehandler forklift
- All works to be carried out in accordance with MCL construction issue drawings and manufacturers recommendations.
- The materials will be loaded to the MEWP/MAST CLIMBER or cradle by means of manual distribution.
- SWL of plant and scaffold to be noted prior to loading out.
- The area that is due to be infilled with SFS will be surveyed; the materials will be manually handled into position and permanently fixed when in its final lined and levelled position.
- The metalwork will be fixed by means of firstly drilling a hole through the metalwork (if not pre-drilled) and into the concrete structure and fixed into place using the fixings as specified by Design Engine and at centres in accordance with design engine construction issue drawings with 110v or battery tools.
- Once all metalwork has been installed and fixed at manufacturers recommended fixing instructions then the cementitious board will be manually lifted into position and fitted to the metalwork by means of self-drilling/tapping screws at centres set out on Design Engine construction issue drawing and all joints sealed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.
- Once completed the area will be cleared of debris and surplus material and handed to the Client for inspection and handover to following trades.

PPC Panel System

- The clay tiles will be removed individually by removing the Baris special securing clip as shown on Design engine construction drawings, two number operatives then lifting the clay tile away from it's fixed position and lowering to the floor or in to the working platform. Noting the SWL, once sufficient tiles are removed keeping below the SWL, the piece of plant is lowered back to the ground/scaffold and the tiles unloaded manually to the logistics team. The operatives then return and repeat the process.
- The existing PPC panels are removed by releasing the dead fixed fixings, operative number two to maintain hold of the panels whilst operative number one removes the fixings, together they then lift the panel from the wall and lower in to the piece of plant being used, noting the SWL, once sufficient panels are removed keeping below the SWL, the piece of plant is lowered back to the ground/scaffold and the panels unloaded manually to the logistics team. The operatives then return and repeat the process.
- The foil faced insulation is then removed by releasing the fixings from the SFS or concrete wall. Operative number one will hold the insulation board whilst operative number two release the fixings, the insulation board must remain held at all times to prevent materials from falling. The operatives are to ensure movement in the piece of plant they are using is not obstructed by materials. once sufficient insulation is removed keeping below the SWL, the piece of plant is lowered back to the ground/scaffold and the insulation unloaded manually to the logistics team. The operatives then return and repeat the process.
- The aluminium sub grid will then be removed by releasing the fixings from the SFS frame, operative number will hold the sub grid rail whilst operative number two removes the fixings, it is recommended the rail be secured by means of tethering if possible. (plant movement may restrict this, if so the rail must remain held by the operative at all times.)once sufficient sub grid is removed, keeping below the SWL, the piece of plant is lowered back to the ground/scaffold and the sub grid unloaded manually to the logistics team. The operatives then return and repeat the process.
- The cavity barriers are removed in the same way as the insulation, but placed in rubble bags to ensure the material is not blown out of the piece of plant being used. once sufficient cavity barriers are removed keeping below the SWL, the piece

of plant is lowered back to the ground/scaffold and the cavity barriers unloaded manually to the logistics team. The operatives then return and repeat the process.

- The CP board and EPDM membrane's are then removed by cutting down the board joints, and exposing the fixings, if this does not expose the fixings then the fixings can be found by use of a magnet. Once all fixings are exposed, the fixings can be removed down the length of the board, this will allow operative number two to hold the board whilst the remaining fixings are removed. The board is then lowered in the plant being used, noting the SWL. Once sufficient CP board is removed keeping below the SWL, the piece of plant is lowered back to the ground/scaffold and the CP board unloaded manually to the logistics team. The operatives then return and repeat the process.
- The new materials will arrive on manufacturers transport; it will be banked to the offloading area by trained banksmen and then offloaded by means of gantry crane to the scaffold platform or taken to roof level via the hoist, or.
- All works to be carried out in accordance with Design engine construction issue drawings and manufacturers recommendations.
- The materials will be loaded to working area or mast-climber manually, materials for the high level will be unloaded via the mono-rail and minfor winch,
- SWL of mast climber/cradle/MEWP to be noted prior to loading out.
- New CP board will be fixed to the SFS frame in accordance with DE construction drawings, ensuring to note the SWL of the plant at all times.
- New cavity barriers are to be fixed to the slab edge, compartment walls, and all apertures, these are to be fitted as specified in Design engine construction drawings using fixings as specified in Design Engine drawings, at spacings as per manufactures recommendations
- Helping hand support brackets, rails and C channels are to be fixed in accordance with Design Engine construction issue drawings and fixed using Design Engine recommended anchors.
- Design Engine specified insulation is to be fixed in accordance with Design Engine construction issue drawings and fixed with Design Engine specified fixings with either battery or 110v tools.
- Horizontal tile carrier rails are to be fixed to the vertical cladding rails in accordance with Design Engine construction issue drawings and fixed with Design Engine specified fixings, with either battery or 110v tools.
- The existing tiles are fitted to the horizontal tile rails as per Design Engine drawings and secured in place using the special Baris design bracket, using fixings as specified by Design Engine construction drawings. noting the tile weight being maximum 40kg.
- PPC rainscreen panels are to be loaded into the plant being manually noting SWL and to be fixed in accordance with Design Engine construction issue drawings and fixed with fixings as specified by Design Engine construction drawings with either battery or 110v tools or rivets.
- The largest individual rainscreen panel weight is around 30kg

1.8 Attendances

The following items are to be provided by the PC:

Welfare including drying room, seating area, provisions for heating food, drinking water, lockers, power supply on and off site, security, scaffolding, skips, means of access and egress.

The following items are to be provided by MCL:

Materials, MCL site management, supervision, mast-climbers, cradles and MEWP'S

1.9 Site access requirements

The following statements relate to this contract:

Access to and from site will be via designated walkways supplied and maintained by the PC,

Access to the scaffold will be via external hoists, access to the different roof levels will be via internal lifts,

Access to the work face area will be via Mast-climbers, cradles or MEWP's supplied by MCL.

1.10 Safe Work Access and Safe Workplace Provisions

The following statements relate to this contract:

Work Access

Access to the roof will be internal lifts provided by Unite Students

Access to the scaffold will be via external passenger hoists, supplied by the PC.

Access to the work face area will be via Mast-climbers, cradles or MEWP's supplied by MCL.

Workplace

Workplace must be protected by suitable fixed / standing guard rail to all exposed perimeter edged.

A Schedule of Access and Workplace Provisions is provided below:

Element	Access Provision	Workplace Provision
Scaffold access	Passenger hoist,	Maintained and operated by the PC, fully boarded scaffold with triple hand rails.
Roof access	Internal passenger lifts	Maintained by Unite students, operated by user
Facade works	Mast-climber	IPAF or familiarized training in place.
Facade works	Cradle	Installer trained for operating
Facade works	MEWP	IPAF trained

1.11 Method of access

- All operatives will be inducted by the PC and onsite MCL manager.
- All operatives will maintain access and egress routes, and ensure that materials required for the task do not obstruct access to work areas and any debris caused by their operation will be removed.
- Waste will be kept to a minimum and removed from site each day as agreed with PC.
- Any problems with access & egress routes will be reported to the Site manager.
- Mast-climber users must be familiarised or have IPAF before use, daily checks to be undertaken.
- Cradle users must be trained by the cradle installation company, daily checks to be undertaken.
- MEWP users must be IPAF trained and daily checks undertaken.

1.12 Working from height

When working at height, site operatives must ensure that the working area is cleared on a period basis to ensure that there is continually a clear and safe working area to prevent slips trips and falls.

All tool's were possible must be tethered, no loose materials are to be left in any plant over night, or any scaffolds.

Suitable harness are to be used whilst working in the cradles.

1.13 Manual handling

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations (MHOR) 1992 establish a clear hierarchy of measures for dealing with risks from manual handling, these are:

- Avoid hazardous manual handling operations so far as is reasonably practicable.
- Assess any hazardous manual handling operations that cannot be avoided.
- Reduce the risk of injury so far as is reasonably practicable.
- The workforce will be trained to, observe safe lifting techniques, and safely handle loads.
- No one will be expected to lift on their own, materials weighing more than 25kg.
- Safe manual handling procedures should be followed at all times.

There are some basic principles that everyone should observe prior to carrying out a manual handling operation:

- Ensure that the object is light enough to lift, is stable and unlikely to shift or move.
- Heavy or awkward loads should be moved using a handling aid.
- Make sure the route is clear of obstructions.
- Make sure there is somewhere to put the load down wherever it is to be moved to.
- Stand as close to the load as possible, and spread your feet to shoulder width.
- Bend your knees and try and keep the back's natural, upright posture.
- Grasp the load firmly as close to the body as you can.
- Use the legs to lift the load in a smooth motion as this offers more leverage reducing the strain on your back.
- Carry the load close to the body with the elbows tucked into the body.
- Avoid twisting the body as much as possible by turning your feet to position yourself with the load.

When ever manual handling is to be undertaken, especially if it is an uncommon or high risk task, an assessment of four specific activities – Task, Individual, Load and Environment (easily remembered by the acronym TILE) needs to be implemented:

T - The Task

Does the activity involve twisting, stooping, bending, excessive travel, pushing, pulling or precise positioning of the load, sudden movement, inadequate rest or recovery periods, team handling or seated work?

I - The Individual

Does the individual require unusual strength or height for the activity, are they pregnant, disabled or suffering from a health problem. Is specialist knowledge or training required?

L - The Load

Is the load heavy, unwieldy, difficult to grasp, sharp, hot, cold, difficult to grip, are the contents likely to move or shift?

E- The Environment

Are there space constraints, uneven, slippery or unstable floors, variations in floor levels, extremely hot, cold or humid conditions, poor lighting, poor ventilation, gusty winds, clothing or Personal Protective Equipment that restricts movement?

1.14 Plant / Vehicles / equipment / specialist tools

Portable electric tools will be rated at 110V AC. All electric hand tools are to have been tested and be correctly tagged or certified at 3 monthly intervals. Operatives should carry out regular visual checks, paying particular attention to extension leads and any suspect items tested. Copies of PAT certificates for tools/equipment on site will be retained in the site Health and Safety file.

Records of tool check/tagging will be kept on site in the Health and Safety file.

Care should be taken where extension leads could cause a trip hazard or be liable to damage by site traffic.

Telehandlers and MEWP's must be operated and inspected in accordance with hirers' instructions and in accordance with the LOLER Regulations 1998. Copies of test certificates will be kept on site and also issued to Client.

Proof of test/examination of lifting equipment will be retained on site in the Health and Safety file.

1.15 Lifting Operations and Plant

The following statements relate to this contract:

All Lifting Operations will take place in accordance with the Company's Lifting Operations Procedure and prepared specifically for the contract.

The following statements relate to this contract:

A Schedule of Lifting Plant is provided below:

Element	Lifting Plant
Aluminium cladding panels	Mast-climber mono rail with mini-for 500 winch
Aluminium brackets and rails	Mast-climber mono rail with mini-for 500 winch
Insulation and cavity barriers	Mast-climber mono rail with mini-for 500 winch

1.16 Material equipment & storage

Materials and equipment will be kept in either the allocated storage areas or containers agreed with the client or main contractor. Due to the nature of the site, bulky materials (insulation boards etc) are to be delivered with prior notice given to Client. Once materials are off-loaded, they will be moved to the relevant work front. Clear access route suitable for transportation of materials to the workplace is to be maintained at all times.

All materials must be stacked and suitably secured to prevent collapse, overturning, or displacement in windy conditions and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Materials should, where possible, be stored so as to remove the need for multiple handling, e.g. moving a pack of sheets to gain access to another.

Any plant or equipment left in storage must be secure and without risk of accidental or intentional misuse. Mobile plant will be immobilised fully when not in use.

All materials ordered are to be as specification or agreed with Architect/Contractor prior to orders raised.

Materials when delivered to site must be checked against official orders and Metclad drawings for size/gauge/colour/base material, spec etc.

All material delivery notes to be kept in Metclad site office for inspection as necessary and certification documents for materials on site arranged as necessary.

All wall cladding packs will be delivered to site on flat bed wagons. The wagons will be unloaded by the gantry crane operated by the PC and positioned the lay down area as agreed with the PC, the materials will be moved via hand or trolley directly to work front as and when required.

Any material stored at high level must be fully secured to prevent displacement. All materials must be checked for stability prior to operatives on completion of each shift and during inclement weather, the storage area at mealtimes and at the end of each shift. Materials will be secured using, web lashings or ropes, minimum 2 number to each pack or netted once the manufacturers transport packaging has been removed.

1.17 Protection of 3rd Parties and Property

It has been assumed that all protection to the public, other operatives and all 3rd parties, and to existing building fabric etc. will be provided by others.

1.18 Emergency procedures

The client or principal contractor will ensure that the existing site specific emergency procedures are followed and that relevant information is given to operatives at time of induction or when changes are made to procedures.

The principal contractor is responsible for ensuring that all operatives under their control adhere to the site emergency procedures at all times.

RIDDOR requires deaths and injuries to be reported to HSE, the following injuries are reportable when they result from a work-related accident:

- The death of any person (Regulation 6)
- Specified Injuries to workers (Regulation 4)
- Injuries to workers which result in their incapacitation for more than 7 days (Regulation 4)
- Injuries to non-workers which result in them being taken directly to hospital for treatment, or specified injuries to non-workers which occur on hospital premises. (Regulation 5)

A report must be received within 10 days of the incident, and can be submitted from HSE's website

MCL document HS21 Accident procedure also applies.

1.19 Safety Training

The following statements relate to this contract:

1. All site operatives and personnel will wear safety footwear, high visibility vests, hard hats and hand protection at all times whilst on site; eye protection as required.
2. All site operatives and personnel will hold the relevant CITB / IPAF certification. Copies are available on request from our office; contact Louise Walker 01623 720032.
3. PM and SM to hold Emergency First Aid Certificate.

1.20 Training

All operatives are adequately trained to carry out required tasks.

Site supervisors to be SSSTS approved.

Site Managers are SMSTS approved or working towards.

Project Managers are to be SMSTS approved.

All site operatives to hold current certification and have the following training as appropriate:

- CSCS certification
- IPAF trained for MEWP's if using them.
- Working at heights training
- Manual handling training
- Face fit trained if wearing of a dust mask.
- Face fitting trained to check users of face masks
- Wearing harness systems
- Harness and lanyard checks to use
- Mast-climber IPAF or familiarised if using mast-climbers
- Cradle trained if using cradles

1.21 First aid facilities

Refer to the onsite safety notice board for all first aid information.

A first aid box with enough equipment to cope with the number of workers on site to be provided for by the client or principal contractor.

The client or principal contractor should nominate an appointed person to take care of first-aid arrangements.

The number of appointed first aiders shall be dependent on the number of employees:

- **< 5:** At least one appointed person.
- **5–50:** At least one first-aider trained in EFAW or FAW, depending on the type of injuries that may occur.
- **More than 50:** At least one first-aider trained in FAW for every 50 people employed.

1.22 Welfare requirements

Welfare arrangements are supplied client or main contractor.

All sites are to have a minimum amount of welfare facilities available for persons, which include the following:

- Toilets
- Washing facilities
- Drinking water
- Changing rooms and lockers
- Heating
- Rest facilities

1.23 Working Time Regulations

The Working Time Regulations 1998 impose a number of rights and obligations relating to work and rest, for both 'normal' (day-time) working and night working.

MCL ensure compliance with the Regulations at all times.

Where relevant and necessary MCL will ensure that hours worked in excess of the maximum laid down in the Regulations are agreed by operatives, either by individual choice, or, where required by the Regulations, by workforce agreement.

MCL will issue a Notification of Compliance with the Regulations when requested.

1.24 Task Specific Method Statements

Task Specific Method Statements (TSMs) may be prepared and issued for individual Tasks and/or Operations not covered by this document.

TSMs will be communicated to operatives at Induction and/or Toolbox Talks immediately before the operations referred to commence on site. Operatives will sign the TSM copy held by the Site Safety Representative to indicate that they have understood the contents.

A Schedule of TSMs that are issued, will be maintained below.

Task Specific Method Statements

The following is a Schedule of Task Specific Method Statements (TSMs) issued during the course of the work on site.

The Schedule is to be maintained by the Site Safety Representative.

TSM No	Date Issued	Topic	Date Toolbox Talk

1.25 Risk assessment register

- 2.1 Use of Safety Harnesses & Lanyards - page 17
- 2.2 Use of access towers - page 19
- 2.3 Working on boarded scaffold platforms - page 21
- 2.4 Preventing falling debris or tools from height - page 23
- 2.5 Rescue plan - page 24
- 2.6 Exclusion zones for protection from work at height - page 26
- 2.7 Using mobile elevating work platforms (MEWP) - page 27
- 2.8 Working on fixed scaffolds - page 30
- 2.9 Use of Telehandler to Off Load from Transport - page 31
- 2.10 Use of Work Equipment - page 33
- 2.11 Use of MEWPs Scissor lift only - page 35
- 2.12 Use of MEWPs - page 37
- 2.13 Using telehandlers - page 39
- 2.14 Using hand tools - page 41
- 2.15 Using vehicles onsite - page 42
- 2.16 Driving of motor vehicles - page 44
- 2.17 Use of saber / reciprocating saws - page 46
- 2.18 Use of chop saws - page 47
- 2.19 Suspended cradle use - page 49
- 2.20 Exposure to Noise Cutting Metal with a Reciprocating Saw - page 52
- 2.21 Use of Mast Climbers - page 54
- 2.22 Use of Vibrating Tools - page 56
- 2.23 Exposure to silica dust - page 57
- 2.24 Working outside - page 59
- 2.25 Working in occupied areas - page 60
- 2.26 Preventing slips, trips and falls - page 61
- 2.27 Arrival & departure from site - page 62
- 2.28 Manual Handling - use of gloves - page 64
- 2.29 Moving of general materials - page 65
- 2.30 Installation of Metsec SFS - page 67
- 2.31 Access to area of work above ground PC and MCL - page 68
- 2.32 Off loading from transport using a gantry crane - page 70

1.26 Hazardous substances

As per the below list, hazardous substances have all been COSHH assessed according to their specific usage. COSHH assessments, PPE requirements included elsewhere.

1.27 COSHH register

- Cortex 0210FR Class A2 Paste Adhesive - page 74
- Cortex 0785 Primer - page 80
- Cortex EPDM Membrane - page 98

1.28 PPE Requirements



Safety Hats



Safety Boots



Hi Vis Vest



Safety Gloves



Hearing Protection



Chin Straps



Half-masked
respirator



Safety Glasses

1.29 Specific PPE requirements

- Hi Viz vest, RG number, RG and Metclad logo
- Safety gloves, type – 4342
- Safety boots, with steel toe protection & mid-sole support.
- Safety helmet MCL logo type – BS / EN 50365;2002 Class 0
- Eye protection, type – EN 166
- Safety glasses / goggles when cutting and drilling
- Tool tethers
- Fall restrain lanyard and harness

1.30 General waste handling

- A suitable route to transport waste must be considered prior to the work.
- Internal routes should be protected to prevent damage to the fabric and decoration of the building. Particular attention should be made to door frames and sharp changes of route direction.
- If external routes cross pedestrian footpaths an alternative route should be provided for the public. The waste route should be segregated using barrier fencing with suitable signage to direct the public to the alternative pathway and prevent unauthorised persons accessing the waste route.
- Ensure the correct PPE is worn when handling waste.
- Always use a mechanical means of moving waste whenever possible (e.g. wheel barrow). Use good manual handling techniques when mechanical assistance is not practical or safe.
- Always dispose of waste in accordance with principal contractor's environmental policy and waste management plan.
- Report any environmental waste accidents or spillages immediately to the principal contractor who will put into action the emergency waste containment plan and inform the relevant authorities. A spill kit will be carried on site all times.

1.31 Hazardous waste

- Hazardous materials must be placed in a suitable lockable COSHH cabinet whilst not in use, with correct signage displayed
- Hazardous waste must be placed in a suitable lockable COSHH bin with correct signage in place.

1.32 Use of skips

- Waste is to be deposited into a skip.
- Barrier fencing should be positioned around the skip with correct signage attached.
- Skips will be covered and secured if possible to reduce the risk of arson and theft.
- Skips should be positioned a minimum of 6m away from buildings or other objects unless instructed by the PC, to reduce the spread of fire and to satisfy the requirements of insurance.
- Skips should be positioned to allow easy access for the skip vehicles to drop off new skips and collect full skips.
- Always use a banksman when skip vehicles are reversing.
- Skips are to be emptied regularly to reduce the risk of arson and theft.
- No hazardous material is to be deposited into skips.
- Never climb into a skip.
- Materials are to be segregated in the correct skip, with clear signage displayed confirming what materials can be deposited in to which skip.

1.33 Quality Plan

A separate quality plan (QM09) is available detailing agreed inspection & handover regimes alongside other quality related parameters. A copy has been issued to the PC.

ITP is also in place, a copy has been issued to the PC.

1.34 Legislation

- Health and Safety Work Act 1974
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, amendment 2006
- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) 1998
- The Reportable Injuries Diseases & Dangerous Occurrence Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR)
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002
- The Work at Height Regulations 2005
- The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992, amendment 2002
- The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 2006
- The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 2002
- The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005

All work will be undertaken by qualified competent persons with experience of the type of work described above, and in all cases in full accordance with safety procedures specified in the company's health and safety Policy.

The work activities described within this method statement and all associated safety measures are not to be deviated from in any way. If, for any reason, the method statement cannot be implemented in full or should the described process be found inadequate for the purpose of providing a safe working environment, the affected activities must cease until such time as the method statement has been amended and re-approved as appropriate with any changes communicated by a toolbox talk to all employees involved before work recommences.



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2.0 Risk assessment

Document created: 13 Oct 23
Document updated: 23 Oct 23
Revision number: 0
Prepared by: Mark Smith

Bridgewater heights main works

Location of works:
Bridgewater Heights

Site address:
Great Marlborough Street
Manchester
M1 5NJ

Project reference: 2575
Client reference: Unite re-clad
Client: RG Group
Principal designer: Design Engine
Principal contractor: RG Group
Start date and end date: 06/11/2023 to 28/03/2025

Example risk matrix

Likelihood

4

x

Severity

5

=

Risk/residual risk

20

		Likelihood				
		Very Unlikely	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Very likely
		1	2	3	4	5
Severity	Negligible 1	1	2	3	4	5
	Minor 2	2	4	6	8	10
	Moderate 3	3	6	9	12	15
	Major 4	4	8	12	16	20
	Extreme 5	5	10	15	20	25

2.1 Use of Safety Harnesses & Lanyards

2.1.1 Task: Use of Safety Harnesses & Lanyards

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The use of the correct PPE (Safety Harnesses, Lanyards & attachment devices) as a fall-arresting device is permitted in circumstances where other means of fall prevention are not possible or practicable, and where falls are possible.	5 x 5 = 25	All operatives, and supervisory staff having a need to use such PPE, must use a Safety Harnesses fitted with Lanyards incorporating a shock absorber or restraint type(Harnesses will be to BS EN 361:1993 & Lanyards to BS EN 355:1993) Lanyards will be fitted with an appropriate attachment device (Karabiner clip etc.) for the work being carried out.	1 x 5 = 5
The incorrect use of such devices, including the incorrect attachment to suitable anchorage points can result in falls, occasioning serious injury or death.		All site management trained in the inspection of harnesses and lanyards and to record harness inspections	
Other MCL Risk Assessments deal with the precise Fall-arrest Equipment requirements in a variety of circumstances and for a variety of operations - these RAs must be read in conjunction with this RA		In cradles safety wires are fitted to attach to as the correct anchorage point.	
Suspension trauma potentially leading to life changing injuries or death		All fall-arrest devices will be marked with the CE Mark.	
		Specific Risk Assessments will be prepared and issued for all activities necessitating the use of any fall-arrest equipment to be used in conjunction with harnesses/lanyards.	
		Users of fall-arrest equipment will receive training in the use, care and maintenance of the equipment.	
		A Specific RA on Rescue from Height will specify additional PPE necessary for that operation that PPE is to be used in a manner similar to that set out here.	
		Duel lanyards to be used where necessary	
		When harnesses used in cherry picker then a fixed lanyard is to be incorporated	
		Consider the use of compatible suspension trauma straps and ensure operatives are trained in their use.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Lanyard is attached in such a position that, in the event of a fall the user would strike an obstacle below	3 x 5 = 15	Checks on working heights, but using actual figures must be made by MCL's management .	1 x 5 = 5
User does not wear PPE correctly		Additional Training in use of PPE to be given by Supervisor if required	
User does not attach harness/lanyard correctly to suitable anchorage point		All anchorages to be checked for suitability by MCL management before use; all anchorages then to be pointed out to operatives.	
Spanset or similar, not properly attached to secure structure/ device.		Other means of attachment must be designated MCL Supervisor.	
		Attachment of all equipment to be checked by Foreman before use.	
		Ensure where necessary operatives utilise duel lanyard system and clip on when approaching mansafe.	

User attaches Karabiner clip
on to edge of beam flange, clip
slips in the event of a fall.

User does not attach the
second lanyard prior to
removing the first when using
dual lanyards

All of the above render the
equipment useless, resulting in
possible serious injuries or
death after a fall.

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.2 Use of access towers

2.2.1 Task: Use of access towers

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The use of Access Towers is permissible, providing adequate equipment and procedures are used.	5 x	Some work at height will be carried out from lightweight access towers of a suitable type and size for the operation being carried out.	1 x
The potential for harm to operatives and others is high if procedures are not put in place and followed.	5 = 25	Access tower will be equipped with correct bracing, outriggers, toe-boards and double guard-rails during use. Safe Working Load for each platform and for tower as a whole to be observed at all times Safety Headgear and Footwear will be worn by all operatives and supervisors Internal ladders and trapdoor platforms are fitted and used at all times Towers are to be erected and regularly inspected by a competent person (PASMA) in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and scafftag inserted to confirm checks carried out	1 = 1
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Operatives, without proper training, erect and use towers - resulting in possible serious accident	5 x		1 x
Tower not provided with all safety rails – resulting in possible falls causing injury or death	2 = 10	Only operatives in possession of approved Competency Certificates allowed to erect towers (PASMA).	2 = 2
Operatives leave towers to carry out work - resulting in possible fall		Operatives to be constantly reminded of dangers via Induction and Toolbox Talks - disciplinary action taken as necessary	
Tower(s) hit by load/crane - resulting in possible serious accident		Operatives to be constantly reminded of dangers via induction and toolbox talks- disciplinary action taken as necessary	
Tower used adjacent to exposed edge of multi-storey structure – danger of tower overturning and throwing operative(s) over edge.		Where possible, Tower to be physically connected to structure to prevent overturning.	
Tower used adjacent to exposed edge of multi-storey structure – danger of operatives leaning over guardrails and overbalancing resulting in fall causing injury or death		Supervisor to plan works to ensure all elements are within the work reach of the confines of the tower Tower to be erected by PASMA trained operatives Competency of operatives to be checked by MCL's Site Supervisor and Safety Manager	

Internal handrails and trapdoor
platforms not installed meaning
men could need to climb up the
outside of the tower

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.3 Working on boarded scaffold platforms

2.3.1 Task: Working on boarded scaffold platforms

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Operatives may be required to work on boarded working platforms (BWPs) situated on a scaffolding structure.	4 x 5	BWP and scaffold structure (SS) is designed to appropriate Codes and Standards, using adequate loadings. In the case of SS designed by a subcontractor, a Design Plan and Assessment must be prepared and issued.	1 x 5
The method of work is safe provided the platform and support are correctly designed, erected and inspected.	=	BWP and scaffold structure (SS) is designed to appropriate Codes and Standards, using adequate loadings. In the case of SS designed by others, MCL should be provided with Design Information including assumed loadings.	=
Failures in design, assembly and inspection could lead to falls from height resulting in serious injuries or deaths.	20	SS and BWP must be correctly assembled, inspected and maintained. The use of Scaff tags as a means of identification and inspection is mandatory.	5
The BWP must be designed and erected by others, and responsibilities for those functions must be adequately defined.		BWP must be provided with double guard rails and toe boards in accordance with the Construction Design and Management Regulations – 2015	
		Access to the BWP will preferably by temporary, Haki-type stairs, as these provide safe access for operatives carrying tools and equipment.	
		Operatives must be instructed not to work outside the guardrails provided.	
		SS and BWP must be inspected by the PC or scaffolding contractor prior to use on a weekly basis.	
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Incorrect data used in Design causing possible collapse of SS resulting in serious injuries or deaths.	4 x 5		1 x 5
Boards in BWP are damaged or displaced resulting in falls from height and possible serious injuries or deaths.	=	All designs to be carried out by competent designers, Design Assessments to be prepared.	=
Guard rails are damaged, removed or displaced resulting in falls from height and serious injuries or deaths.	20	Inspections of SS and BWPs to be carried out Work is not to be allowed on SS or BWP if faults are found during Inspection, until corrective measures are taken.	5
Toe boards are damaged, removed or displaced resulting in equipment/materials falling from height causing serious injuries or deaths.		Ladders are not to be used to move equipment/materials. They are for foot traffic only. Temporary stairs should be used to provide adequate and safe access.	
Access ladders, used instead			

of stairs, are damaged,
removed or displaced resulting
in falls from height and
possible serious injuries or
deaths.

Access ladders, used instead
of stairs, are used to move
equipment/materials resulting
in overloading of ladder and
collapse with possible serious
injuries or deaths.

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.4 Preventing falling debris or tools from height

2.4.1 Task: Activities / working at height

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious or fatal injuries sustained from falling materials, debris or tools	4 x 5 = 20	All working platforms, scaffolding, mobile towers, MEWPs, mast-climbers etc. to be erected by a competent person and to include any protection like toe boards, guardrails, netting etc to eliminate debris or tools falling from height. Any persons working from height to be competent in the safe use and handling of materials and tools using tethers as appropriate, and to be made aware of the dangers from falling tools from above. Un-safe working areas to be securely cordoned off when any works are undertaken overhead. Giving consideration to the height of works and location relative to persons / property at risk. Any areas where the public are exposed to possible falling debris or tools to be protected by the use of safety nets, hoarding and other fail safe structures. All site operatives to follow PPE requirements including wearing of hardhats on site. Works in progress NEVER to be left unattended for any duration unless fully fixed in accordance with construction drawings / specification. If materials cannot be fully fixed the they must be removed and stored securely.	1 x 5 = 5

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

2.4.2 Task: Falling materials assessment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Nature of access equipment	1		1
Materials involved	x 1 = 1	Controls Equipment accessories	x 1 = 1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.5 Rescue plan

2.5.1 Task: Rescuing persons from MEWP / Mast Climber

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Falls from height to all involved persons during rescue	5	It is recommended that the emergency services are contacted.	2
Aggravating any injuries to the IP	x		x
	5	Under normal circumstances, back-up systems built into the machine will allow the operator to bring the platform of the machine to ground level under controlled conditions.	5
	=		=
	25	In unlikely scenario when backup plant fails, ensure all normal emergency lowering procedures have been activated.	10
		Contact the site manager to report failure of back-up emergency lowering systems and request engineering back-up.	
		If, after inspection by the engineer, it is not possible to effect a repair to allow the machine to be brought to the ground, the site manager must be contacted for permission to carry out basket to basket rescue.	
		The details of the risk assessment carried out shall be recorded onto the site specific risk assessment form and follow BS8460 section 6.6 Rescue from height.	
		Only a person fully trained in rescuing from height may attempt a rescue.	
		The rescue machine must be positioned so as to enable the rescue procedure to be carried out without compromising the safety of personnel involved in the rescue.	
		The platforms of both machines must be adjacent to each other with a minimal gap no greater than 500mm between them unless exceptional circumstances mean this is not possible.	
		(Where this is not possible, the circumstances shall be recorded onto the risk assessment form.)	
		A double lanyard must be attached to the person being rescued and the anchor points on both machines before the rescue takes place.	
		Care must be taken not to overload the rescue machine. This may mean making more than one journey to complete the rescue.	
		Where alternative emergency systems are not possible, consideration should be given for the use of an emergency evacuation system, examples of which are:	
		control descent systems, crane basket rescue.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.5.2 Task: Rescuing a person from safety nets

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
--------	------	------------------	----

Falls from height to all involved persons during rescue

Aggravating any injuries to the IP

1

x

1

=

1

It is recommended that the emergency services are contacted.

Please note that the best method of recovery will depend upon the extent of injury and the equipment available on site. An assessment of the condition of the casualty must be made by a competent first aider or medical professional prior to selection of the means of recovery. It is important that movement is minimised, and if the casualty needs to be approached for assessment, this is best carried out by a person alone.

1

x

1

=

1

Recovery From Above:

In the event that a person needs assistance within the net, a maximum of two other persons can enter the net. They should crawl, or roll, to maintain their balance, however they can walk if there is a purlin etc. to provide support. In the industrial roofing application, it is most likely that the purlins will be in position before the net. These can provide stability and support to either the casualty, or the recovery team.

They should approach the “casualty” slowly, and if possible from opposite sides, as there will be significant movement within the net and this could be detrimental to the injury. They should note that all within the net will tend to “move” towards the low point (the location of highest load) and therefore should stay apart for as long as is practical. If the casualty can be really moved, they can assist him out of the net using purlins for additional support.

A board can be used to support the casualty, laid on the purlins or slid within the net itself.

Recovery From Below:

In the event that the injury is severe, and movement of the casualty will be detrimental and require assistance, a “stretcher / board” should be brought up to the casualty from below the net (using MEWP or similar), and positioned underneath the casualty. Ties should be passed over the board and casualty and both connected to the access equipment. A hole should then be cut in the net around the casualty and board, releasing both. The casualty can then be brought to the ground to receive attention.

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.6 Exclusion zones for protection from work at height

2.6.1 Task: Exclusion zones for protection from work at height

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
When carrying out any works at height there is a risk of objects, tools, materials falling causing serious injury or death to persons below or at ground level.	5 x 5 = 25		1 x 5 = 5
The potential for harm to operatives and others, and potentially to structures, building fabric and plant is high if procedures are not put into place and followed.		Operations are to be planned using good practice and manufacturers recommendations for stacking and storing.	
Exclusion zone is too small, not taking account of the height of any works above.		When working at height on roofs or in MEWP's, mastclimbers etc a robust and secure exclusion zone is needed to be created which will prevent access into the danger area below our work activities by third parties and other operatives	
Risk of materials being dropped whilst handling or installing		Exclusion zone to be created using suitable fencing and barriers that are secured together to prevent removal or easy access by third parties or other operatives.	
Risk of tools being dropped whilst using		Lanyards should be used to secure tools and materials as appropriate.	
Risk of items being used by men working at height being dropped		Signage to be placed on all elevations of the barriers advising it is a Metclad exclusion zone and no unauthorised access is allowed.	
Risk of items being stored in the MEWP, mastclimber or on scaffolds being knocked off and falling		Continuous monitoring and checking of barriers to ensure secure zone is maintained	
		Ensure the size of any exclusion zone accounts for the height of works above to allow for wind / sail effects.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.7 Using mobile elevating work platforms (MEWP)

2.7.1 Task: Operating or manoeuvring MEWP

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious injuries to personal trapped between part of the basket and a fixed structure	5	Always use the correct MEWP for the job	1
	x	All operators are trained in the safe use of MEWP, and will only operate plant they have been trained to use	x
	3	Ensure the operator keeps the platform tidy at all times reducing chances of tripping	3
	=	Use MEWPs with shrouded or protected controls	=
	15		3

Persons at risk: User

Serious injuries to user from the overturning of plant, throwing user from the basket	5	The MEWP shall only be used on firm and level ground	1
	x	Work area should be suitable demarcated and separated from pedestrians and operatives with safe access and walkways provided	x
	4	Banksman to be used where possible clash with other site operatives is apparent	4
	=	Ensure localised ground features that pose a risk are removed or covered	=
	20	Operating the MEWP over temporary covers at ground level shall be strong enough to withstand the applied pressure and load	4
		Outriggers must be extended and chocked before raising platform	

Persons at risk: User

Injuries sustained from using unsafe or non-maintained MEWP	4	Visually inspected before each use with recorded inspections made daily	1
	x	Maintained in good physical condition, with materials in basket/cabin kept to a minimum and good house keeping employed	x
	3	MEWP to be tested for safety every six months per PUWER/LOLER regulations, with copies of certificate held onsite	3
	=		=
	12		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.7.2 Task: Working from MEWP platform

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious injuries to user who may fall from the basket during work activities	5	Ensure work platform is fitted with effective guard rails and toe boards	1
	x	Use correct fall arrest PPE, anchored to correct anchorage point within basket	x
	5	Always position the MEWP correctly to undertake the work	5
	=	Always ensure two feet are planted on MEWP platform, and never climb onto basket to undertake any work	=
	25		5

Persons at risk: User

2.7.3 Task: Operating, manoeuvring or working from MEWP

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious injuries sustained from collisions collide with site operatives, pedestrians, overhead cables or nearby vehicles	5	Work area should be suitable demarcated and separated from pedestrians and operatives with safe access and walkways provided	1
	x		x
	4	Provide suitable traffic management system if risk of collision with pedestrians is likely including the provision of banksman	4
	=		=
	20	When handling materials in MEWP ensure a safe system of work is employed, check the weight and dimensions of materials and review need to use additional lifting equipment to transport materials to work position	4
		Never operate a MEWP close to overhead cables or other dangerous machinery, or allow any part of the arm to protrude into a traffic route	

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

2.7.4 Task: Operating or manoeuvring MEWP in adverse weather

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious or fatal injuries from MEWP overturning due to high winds and falls from damaged platforms after storms/snowfalls	5	MEWP's should not be used outside in adverse weather conditions	1
	x		x
	5	A maximum safe wind speed for operation should be consulted from manufacturers literature	5
	=		=
	25	Supervisor will check wind levels with anemometer built into MEWP or with own personal anemometer	5
		If weather considered safe, only operatives trained and certificated will operate MEWP plant and Inspect the platform before or after severe weather	
		Supervisor to review location of MEWP if operated between buildings where increased wind speed and/or turbulence can cause a problem	
		Operatives will be wearing correct wet weather gear and thermal clothing in cold weather	
		If using a MEWP rated as 'indoor only' think about wind exposure in areas of increased risk like partially clad buildings	

Persons at risk: User

2.7.5 Task: MEWP delivery to and collection from site

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Overturning or contact with MEWP during delivery or collection	5	Any delivery or collection of MEWP will be undertaken by a trained and IPAF accredited operative only	1
	x		x
	5	Consider size of delivery vehicle and secure delivery location to fit within site conditions	5
	=		=
	25	Any delivery or collection near public highway or public will be	5

adequately segregated to eliminate risk to others

MEWP manufacturers details will be followed during delivery/collection with gradient of ramp being strictly followed to avoid overturning of MEWP

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.8 Working on fixed scaffolds

2.8.1 Task: Working on fixed scaffolds

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Persons struck by falling objects from above whilst working on fixed scaffolding	5	Provide safe walkways around and beneath scaffold with no trip hazards	1
	x		x
	3	Protect against falling materials and debris	3
	=	Erect warning signage, sheeting, high visibility tape on standards, ledgers and transoms etc	=
	15	Install lighting to any paths	3
		Prevent unauthorised access onto scaffold by removing ladder	

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Electrocution from contact with overhead cables	3	The principal contractor will identify any possible risks associated with nearby power lines and scaffolding	1
	x		x
	5	The principal contractor shall notify local authorities, request de-energisation or movement of cables	5
	=	Once working close to over head electrical cables agreed, local authority to ensure cabling is adequately insulated with sleeves	=
	15		5

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.8.2 Task: Erecting and working on fixed scaffolds

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Falls or serious injury from collapse of structure due to unsafe erection	5	The site supervisor will ensure that all scaffolding requirements are properly planned to meet working requirements prior to commencement of work	1
	x		x
	5	No person other than a competent scaffolder is permitted to alter, erect, dismantle or otherwise interfere with any scaffold erected on site	5
	=		=
	25	The site supervisor will ensure that scaffold is safe to use by obtaining a hand over certificate, form 21 inspection report and appropriate signage is displayed on scaffold indicating it is safe to use for contractors	5
		The site supervisor will ensure that scaffold is further inspected at regular intervals not exceeding 7 days, after any substantial addition, dismantling or alteration and after any event likely to have affected its strength	
		All inspections must be recorded	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.9 Use of Telehandler to Off Load from Transport

2.9.1 Task: Use of Telehandler to Off Load from Transport

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The potential for harm to operatives and others, and to structures, building fabric and plant, through improper use of equipment, is high if procedures are not put into place and followed.	5 x 5 = 25	Only trained and experienced operatives to be allowed to operate plant. Operatives must be in possession of a CTA/CPCS certificate of competency for the equipment being used. Only properly maintained and inspected plant used. Suitable material must be available on to which materials may be stacked from the fork-lift.	1 x 5 = 5
Off loading materials from transport vehicles involves operatives moving potentially unstable loads.		Area in which the machine is to be operated, and across which it will cross, will be defined and protected. Operation or travel near to excavations will be prevented. Machine will be prohibited from approaching structures on which operatives are working at height.	
The potential for harm to operatives and others, and to structures, building fabric and plant is high if procedures are not put into place and followed.		Materials are only to be lifted using forks when moving/stacking under this risk assessment, not when erecting If materials are lifted on forks, measures to be taken when necessary (unbalanced load etc) to ensure material cannot slip (tie to forks)	
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Unqualified driver operates machine, resulting in possible accident causing injuries/damage.	5 x 2 = 10		1 x 2 = 2
Careless stacking of materials results in instability/collapse leading to injuries/damage.		MCL Supervisor to record qualified personnel, and to ensure that only they operate machines ,Supervisor to maintain vigilance. All stacking to be under the control of a qualified operative, and to use adequate packing materials.	
Access routes unclear - approach to excavations not prevented by physical barrier resulting in machine overturning causing injuries/death.		All operatives to be made aware of routes etc. at Induction, daily activity briefings and during Toolbox Talks. MCL Supervisor to ensure that Work Equipment Procedure is maintained and Registers kept of all equipment/machines. Repairs/ maintenance to be carried out only by qualified mechanics.	
Machine hits existing/new structure causing damage/ injuries/death		MCL Supervisor to ensure that Method Statement is adhered to, and that lifting attachments/forks are used correctly and safely. Sheets/Packs to be secured to forks via ropes or straps	
Repairs carried out by unqualified mechanic, resulting in machine failure causing damage/injuries/death.		Forklift to be escorted front and rear. Operatives must wear high visibility vests.	
Incorrect/untested lifting attachment used, resulting in			

collapse of equipment leading
to injuries/damage.

Unbalanced material slips from
forks, leading to injuries/
damage.

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.10 Use of Work Equipment

2.10.1 Task: Use of Work Equipment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The potential for harm to operatives using all items of Work Equipment, and others who may be affected by this use, is high if procedures are not put in place - and followed - to ensure that such equipment is safe for the intended use; and is only used for the intended use. Equipment that is unsafe, or is used improperly, may result in serious injury, death and/or damage to property.	5 x 5 = 25	The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations - 1998 prescribe actions to be taken to ensure the safe use of work equipment, and this Risk Assessment is intended to initiate the actions required by these Regulations. Reference must be made to HS27 Work Equipment Procedure (WEP). Reference is made to this Risk Assessment in a number of other Contract-specific Risk Assessments. All work equipment (as defined in HS27 WEP is to be inspected and maintained as set out in the HS27 WEP. 110v tools every 3 months pat testing. Records to be made available on request. Work equipment is to be provided and supplied in accordance with any relevant Specifications - some of these are set out in the HS27 WEP. The correct equipment and that most suitable for the operatives using it, is to be provided for all tasks A regime of site Inspections is to be maintained as set out in the HS27 WEP, to ensure that all work equipment subject to wear and tear and other deterioration remains in a usable and safe condition whilst on site.	1 x 5 = 5
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Equipment is used that has not been inspected as required by WEP, resulting in possible equipment failure causing injury, death or damage. Equipment is supplied that is not suitable for the operatives using it resulting in possible injury. Equipment suffers excessive wear due to harsh conditions, becoming unsafe and resulting in possible failure causing injury, death or damage to property. Electrical equipment is provided that has not been properly tested resulting in danger of electric shock causing injury or death. Lifting equipment is provided	2 x 5 = 10	Site Supervisor must ensure that requirements of HS27 WEP are carried out, and that appropriate records are maintained. Site Supervisor must ensure that the appropriate foreman is satisfied that all equipment provided is suitable for the members of the workforce using it. Site Supervisor must ensure that all regular inspections as required by HS27 WEP are carried out, and that any equipment reported as being faulty is taken out of service. Site Supervisor must ensure that all electrical equipment is properly tagged and provided with current test certificates. Any equipment not so provided is not to be allowed on site. Any equipment not provided with the correct records is not to be allowed on site. All guards and protective elements of machines are not to be removed or adjusted at any time. Disciplinary action taken against any person found doing so.	1 x 5 = 5

that has not been thoroughly examined within the relevant time period, resulting in possible failure causing injury, death or damage.

Guards and protective elements of machines are removed or adjusted resulting in risk of serious injury or death to operative and persons in the work vicinity

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.11 Use of MEWPs Scissor lift only

2.11.1 Task: Use of MEWPs Scissor lift only

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The potential for harm to operatives and others is high if procedures are not put in place and followed.	5 x		1 x
Plant may be mis-used, or may be used by untrained operatives. Operatives may act improperly whilst using plant. Resulting accidents may result in serious injury or death.	5 =	All designated work at height will be carried out from MEWPs of a suitable type and size for the operation being carried out.	5 =
Use of MEWPs in cladding/ roofing operations may require actions by operative outside normally accepted procedures, including the use of guardrails.		When working in Scissor-lifts, operatives will do not need to wear safety harnesses, this is to allow free movement	
MEWPs referred to in this RA include Scissor-lift types		Safety Head gear, Footwear, gloves and high viz vests will be worn by all operatives and supervisor	
Unsuitable ground conditions, load bearing capacity, level		Machine to be properly rigged (outriggers out where necessary) and on level and satisfactory ground - all to be checked by foreman/supervisor	
		Ensure that Safe Working Load of machine is defined, and check that SWL is never exceeded - to be checked by foreman/supervisor	
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Operatives, without proper training, use platforms - resulting in possible serious accident	2 x	Only operatives in possession of current CTA Competency Certificates IPAF Card allowed to use platforms	1 x
Platform(s) hit by load/crane - resulting in possible serious accident	5 =	Ensure all lifting operations are properly planned	5 =
Basket is overloaded (operatives + materials etc.) resulting in possible overturning of MEWP and serious injury to operative(s) and/or others	10	Care must always be exercised in ensuring that overloading does not occur; checks must always be made by foreman/supervisor for safe working loads	5
Operatives use guardrails as temporary access to extend reach of platform, where normal reach is impeded by other construction - resulting in possible fall		Operatives must not stand on guardrails to reach. Other means of access or alternative machines to be sought by supervisor	
		Operatives must not leave basket unless covered by a specific task assessment.	
		Machines to be fitted with anti entrapment sirens and cut off devices when working on the inside of structures or there is a risk of entrapment when working in a machine	
		Maximum wind speed for the type of machine is to be made known to all and anemometer used to frequently check wind speeds on site to ensure it is not exceeded.	

Operatives leave platform,
where normal reach/access is
not possible with MEWP in any
position, to carry out work at a
single place of work - resulting
in possible fall

Possible risk of entrapment
when working on underside of
structures

Machine is used in conditions
above the maximum
recommended wind speed

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.11.2 Task: Lift Assessment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Equipment ;	1		1
Type	x		x
Reach	1	Maximum material weights	1
SWL	=	Loading materials	=
Attachments or lifting devices	1		1
Weather (wind speed limits)			

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.12 Use of MEWPs

2.12.1 Task: Use of MEWPs

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The potential for harm to operatives and others is high if procedures are not put in place and followed.	5 x		1 x
Plant may be mis-used, or may be used by untrained operatives. Operatives may act improperly whilst using plant. Resulting accidents may result in serious injury or death.	5 =	All designated work at height will be carried out from MEWPs of a suitable type and size for the operation being carried out.	5 =
Use of MEWPs in cladding/roofing operations may require actions by operative outside normally accepted procedures, including the use of guardrails.	25	When working in Boom and Articulated MEWPs, operatives will wear safety harnesses, clipped on to suitable anchorage points within the platform, at all times.	5
MEWPs referred to in this RA include Boom & Articulated types and Scissor-lift types		When working in Scissor-lifts, operatives do not need to wear safety harnesses, this in the interests of free and safe movement, not to be so attached to the basket.	
Unsuitable ground conditions, load bearing capacity, level		Safety Head gear and Footwear will be worn by all operatives and supervisors	
		Machine to be properly rigged (outriggers out where necessary) and on level and satisfactory ground - all to be checked by foreman/supervisor	
		Ensure that Safe Working Load of machine is defined, and check that SWL is never exceeded - to be checked by foreman/supervisor	
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Operatives, without proper training, use platforms - resulting in possible serious accident	3 x	Only operatives in possession of current CPCS Competency Certificates or IPAF Card allowed to use platforms	1 x
Platform(s) hit by load/crane - resulting in possible serious accident	5 =	Ensure all lifting operations are properly planned and supervised, in accordance with MCL Lifting Operations Procedure.	5 =
Basket is overloaded (operatives + gas bottles, materials etc.) resulting in possible overturning of MEWP and serious injury to operative(s) and/or others	15	Care must always be exercised in ensuring that overloading does not occur; checks must always be made by foreman/supervisor	5
Operatives use guardrails as temporary access to extend reach of platform, where normal reach is impeded by other construction - resulting in possible fall		1. Operative must be equipped with 1 fall restraint lanyards 2. Operative must have safety lanyard(s) properly attached to the platform. 3. Steps must be taken to ensure that platform cannot be moved whilst operative is away from platform. 4. Toolbox Talk must be given by Supervisor describing method to be used.	
		This risk assessment to be read and utilised in conjunction with MRA 40 Entrapment in MEWPS risk assessment	
		Machines with anti entrapment sirens and cut off devices to be utilised when work involves areas that are at risk of entrapment	

Operatives leave platform,
where normal reach/access is
not possible with MEWP in any
position, to carry out work at a
single place of work - resulting
in possible fall

Work being carried out internal
of structure increasing risk of
entrapment

Collision with existing
structures

Sequence of operations to be adhered to as instructed in training for
operating MEWP's. Instruction sequence of operations are DRIVE,
ELEVATE, SLEW, TELESCOPE FINE CONTROL

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.12.2 Task: Lift Assessment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Equipment ;	1		1
Type	x		x
Reach	1	Maximum material weights	1
SWL	=	Loading materials	=
Attachments or lifting devices	1		1
Weather (wind speed limits)			

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.13 Using telehandlers

2.13.1 Task: Operating telehandler around people

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Telehandler chassis, boom or moving load striking people in area	4	Public excluded from secure site	1
	x	Segregate telehandler and personnel where possible	x
	5	Ensure telehandler has adequate vision aids	5
	=	If necessary establish effective exclusion zone in conjunction with Principal Contractor	=
	20	All personnel to wear high visibility clothing	5
		Ensure personnel are fully briefed on need to keep clear of load during lifting and telehandler during travelling	
		Ensure telehandler is made secure from unauthorised access or operation	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.13.2 Task: Operating telehandler under stability concerns

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Ground unable to support telehandler	4	Establish presence of voids/underground services with Principal Contractor	1
	x		x
	4	Assess ground and establish if there is a requirement for stabilizer mats	4
	=	If required, Supervisor to check that mats supplied match those specified in Method Statement	=
	16		4

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Telehandler overloaded	4		1
	x	Ensure weight of load is known and accurate	x
	5	Telehandler operator to have proof of competence	5
	=		=
	20		5

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Telehandler failure	4		1
	x	Ensure telehandler has been adequately maintained, pre-use checks carried out and has current report of thorough examination	x
	3		3
	=		=
	12		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.13.3 Task: Movement of load

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Load or telehandler structure collides with overhead obstacles	4	Route to be planned and overhead obstacles marked with goal posts and signs	1
	x		x
	4	Boom to remain as low as practicable at all times Operator and banksman to be advised of any overhead risks	4
	=		=
	16		4

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Load collides with other plant - cranes, excavators etc	4	Establish effective exclusion zone	1
	x		x
	5	Ensure that the safe systems of work for other plant in the vicinity address this hazard	5
	=		=
	20		5

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Telehandler boom comes within arcing distance of overhead lines	4	Establish presence or otherwise of overhead lines. If present arrange for isolation or position telehandler boom/load outside minimum safe approach distance	1
	x		x
	5		5
	=		=
	20		5

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Loose parts on load may fall	4	Inspect load for loose objects prior to lift and secure/remove loose items	1
	x		x
	5	All personnel to wear hard hats	5
	=		=
	20		5

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.13.4 Task: Environmental conditions

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Telehandler becomes unstable when lifting loads with large wind area	4	Wind speed to be checked with hand held anemometer by Supervisor before lift starts. Lift to be aborted if wind speed exceeds 15 mph	1
	x		x
	5		5
	=		=
	20		5

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.14 Using hand tools

2.14.1 Task: Using portable hand tools

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injuries to hands sustained from incorrect use of portable hand tools	4	Always choose the right tool for the job	1
	x	All operatives to be competent in the safe use of hand tools before starting works and have necessary experience to use each hand tool	x
	2	Tools used shall have inherent safety features where possible, such as retractable blades for knives	2
	=		=
	8	Keep cutting tools sharp, so that they cut true without needing to be forced	2
		Tools should be checked regularly for damage and any item to be found damaged or defective taken out of use immediately	

Persons at risk: User

2.14.2 Task: Using retractable knife

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Cuts to body or hands whilst using retractable knife	4	Retractable knife or chosen cutting device to be used that is suitable for the job, only utilise knives with molded plastic guard or retractable blade	1
	x	Knives should be checked before use and fitted with a sharp blade before beginning work	x
	3	Knife to be stored in a safely away when not in use	3
	=		=
	12	Damaged or defective tools to be discarded using appropriate methods if they cannot be repaired	3

Persons at risk: User

2.15 Using vehicles onsite

2.15.1 Task: Operating or manoeuvring vehicles

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Strikes to a pedestrians or site operatives, in particular when reversing causing fatal or serious injuries	5	The principal contractor must ensure that pedestrians and vehicles are adequately separated by establishing pedestrian-only areas from which vehicles are completely excluded; safe designated pedestrian routes to work locations, vehicle-only areas, and safe vehicle routes around the site needs to be implemented across site Avoid reversing as far as possible, implement one-way systems around site and in loading and unloading areas, provide designated turning areas to eliminate the need for reversing Design vehicle reversing areas which, allow adequate space for vehicles to manoeuvre safely, and are clearly signed to have physical stops or buffers to warn drivers that they have reached the limit of the safe reversing area Fit CCTV, convex mirrors, Fresnel lens etc to overcome restrictions to visibility from the driver's seat, particularly at the sides and rear of vehicles Fit radar proximity devices to vehicles to indicate to drivers when there are objects near the vehicle Ensure everyone on site understands site rules on vehicle safety Drivers and signallers need to be in constant communication during reversing operations Signallers should not be put at risk from vehicle movements, eg by standing directly behind reversing vehicles Ensure all vehicles on site are fitted with appropriate warning devices Ensure reversing warning lights and alarms are in good working order and instruct workers to keep clear of moving vehicles All workers to wear high visibility vests at all times	1
	x		x
	5		5
	=		=
	25		5
Persons at risk: All site operatives & public			
Striking services and obstructions causing serious injury site operatives	4	Any unsuitable vehicles entering site will be turned away Relocate services or re-route traffic away from any obstructions or services Physical protection to be provided to prevent striking any obstructions, eg goalposts and warning signs at overhead restrictions and services Provide physical protection and warning signs in all situations which have significant danger potential if struck by vehicles like LPG or Fuel storage areas A clearance of over 0.5 m needs to be maintained between any part of the machine, particularly the ballast weight, and the nearest obstruction	1
	x		x
	4		4
	=		=
	16		4

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Serious or fatal injuries to site operatives or public from a restricted traffic route visibility

4
x
5
=
20

Design corners with clear sight lines or provide one-way traffic routes
Where appropriate, fit mirrors to areas of restricted vision to aid visibility on traffic routes. If not practicable utilise second person to escort you out of obstructed egress/access
Warning signs to be provided in any place where difficulty of vision expected from a vehicle
Follow safe systems of work, eg traffic control and speed restriction

1
x
5
=
5

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

2.15.2 Task: Operating or manoeuvring vehicles on steep gradient or near edges

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Overturning of vehicle or fall into holes after breaching its edges	3	Ensure driver of vehicle is trained in safe operation and understands risks inherent with operating vehicles near edges or on gradients	1
	x		x
	5	Remove, or re-route traffic away from steep gradients and edges where possible	5
	=		=
	15	If possible, principal contractor to reduce gradients by levelling traffic routes	5
		Restrict vehicle use in hazardous areas to those vehicles designed to cope with the conditions	
		Install protection to edges, eg stop blocks and warning signs etc	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.15.3 Task: Parking or securing vehicles

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Serious or fatal injuries sustained from unintended vehicle movement	3	Only competent persons to drive vehicles	1
	x		x
	5	Provide site induction training about the site conditions and requirements when parking and operating vehicles	5
	=		=
	15	Only vehicles with appropriate braking systems should be selected for the work and environment onsite	5
		Ensure effective inspection and maintenance procedures are put in place for all vehicles and their servicing	
		Instruct drivers to test brakes before operating vehicles	
		All vehicles to be parked on flat ground whenever possible, eys are to be removed from unattended vehicles at all times	
		Chock wheels of vehicles and trailers as necessary when parked on sloping ground	

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

2.16 Driving of motor vehicles

2.16.1 Task: Road Traffic Accidents on public highways

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Operatives and members of the public sustaining severe crush or impact injuries Death or loss of limbs	4 x 5 = 20	Drivers who hold a full driving licence for the vehicle to be driven and will be at least 18 years of age (21 in some cases). Driving licences will be checked annually. Drivers are required to report any driving convictions or points on their licence. Vehicles must not be driven if ill health, poor vision, prescribed or illegal drugs, or alcohol impairs the driver's abilities. Vehicles and trailers must be maintained to the standards required by road traffic legislation. Planned inspection and maintenance shall follow manufacturer's instructions. Any defects should either be remedied immediately by the driver; or reported to the maintenance department, and where necessary the vehicle put out of commission. No vehicle or trailer will be used in an unroadworthy condition Adequate rest periods from driving will be taken – journeys will be planned to include a 15-minute break for every two hours of driving. Share the driving if possible. Mobile phones will not be used unless the vehicle is parked with the ignition off.	1 x 5 = 5

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

2.16.2 Task: Loading / unloading of vehicles and carriage of passengers.

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injury to other workers, or other people in the area	3 x 5 = 15	Securing and unsecuring of loads, e.g. flat beds, curtain sided vehicles etc. must be carried out in a safe manner. The practice of climbing on top of the wagon shall be prohibited particularly where there is a risk of an injury from a fall and/or a safe means of access is not available. Drivers must not remain in the vehicle during loading or unloading unless the cabin is fitted with a falling objects protective structure (FOPS). The driver shall be given specific information concerning any hazardous load, emergency information, etc Drivers shall be provided with relevant equipment, e.g. extinguishers and personal protective equipment, to enable them to deal with any emergency and take appropriate action to notify emergency services. Vehicles must not be overloaded, the loads must be evenly distributed, secured, and not project beyond the sides or back of the vehicle. A safe method of loading and unloading of all goods must be in place and understood by all operatives concerned.	1 x 5 = 5

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.16.3 Task: Manoeuvring and reversing.

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injury to other workers, or other people in the area	3 x 4 = 12	Manoeuvring on site and reversing operations must be carried out under the supervision of a trained banksman/marshal	1 x 4 = 4

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.16.4 Task: High Performance Vehicles (esp. electric)

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Increased risk of speeding, loss of control	1 x 1 = 1	Access limited to more experienced and competent staff Consider advanced driver training	1 x 1 = 1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.17 Use of saber / reciprocating saws

2.17.1 Task: Use of saber / recip saw

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The potential for harm to operatives and others, and to building fabric, is high if procedures are not put in place and followed.	3 x 4 =	Only experienced and trained operatives are to be used on these operations All guards are in place and are in good working order Blades only to be changed by component operatives.	1 x 4 =
Contact with blade will result in serious injury.	12	Steps are to be taken to protect existing building fabric that may be damaged by operation.	4
Danger of risk to hand arm vibration if recip saw is used for long periods		Steps are to be taken to protect other personnel who may be affected by operations; by cordoning off and signing affected area, particularly beneath area of work. Work durations and protections to be assessed in accordance with our use of vibrating tools risk assessment before any works are carried out to ensure HAVs levels are not exceeded.	
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Guards and protection provided is moved/removed/damaged becoming ineffectual and creates potential hazard to materials/personnel.	3 x 2 =		1 x 2 =
Area of work is not properly checked at close of play,	6	Daily inspection to ensure integrity of guards and protective measures	2
Saw blade not correctly installed could result in possible failure causing serious injury		Inspection of work area at the completion of works each day. Supervisor must ensure that only competent person changes blades. All hand-tools must be inspected in accordance with Work Equipment Procedure.	
Electrical integrity of machine is compromised, resulting in electric shock causing serious injury or death.		Full PPE Must be worn at all times. All inspections to be carried out by site management	
Debris from operation causes eye injury or burn to other part of body - dust from operation causes respiratory problems.			
Persons at risk: All site operatives			

2.18 Use of chop saws

2.18.1 Task: Use of chop saws

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The potential for harm to operatives and others, and to building fabric, is high if procedures are not put in place and followed.	3 x 4 =	Only experienced and trained operatives are to be used on these operations	1 x 4 =
Contact with blades, or 'bursting' blades can result in serious injury.	12	Blades must be fixed/changed by a competent person, Steps are to be taken to protect other personnel who may be affected by operations; by cordoning off and signing affected area, particularly beneath area of work. Chop saws to be secured down to manufacturers stand or a suitable table or workbench when in use	4
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Guards and protection provided is moved/removed/damaged becoming ineffectual and creates potential hazard to materials/personnel.	2 x 3 =		1 x 3 =
Chop saw is not use with its stand as per manufacturers instructions or is not secured to a work bench	6	Daily inspection to ensure integrity of guards and protective measures	3
Causing instability when cutting and risk of falling and causing injury		Chop saw must be used in conjunction with manufacturers stand provided or be screw or bolt fixed down to a work bench	
Blade is not fixed by the appointed person, resulting in possible failure causing serious injury		Foreman/Supervisor must ensure that only competent person changes blades.	
Electrical integrity of machine is compromised, resulting in electric shock causing serious injury or death.		All hand-tools must be inspected in accordance with Work Equipment Procedure.	
Debris from operation causes eye injury, or burn to other part of body - dust from operation causes respiratory problems.		Full PPE Must be worn at all times.	
Heat caused by cutting operation may endager flammable materials nearby		Only TCT cold cut blades to be used and cutting to be carried out away from flammable materials	
		All inspections to be carried out by the site management	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19 Suspended cradle use

2.19.1 Task: Working at Height

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Falls from height resulting in severe injury and death	5 x	Only trained and competent operatives to use cradles.	1 x
Dropped materials / tools	5 =	Wearing safety harnesses and anchoring to the internal safety line.	5 =
	25	Attending induction.	5
		Exclusion zone around work area.	
		All tools and equipment to be safely stored.	5
		All tools & materials to be tethered as practical / appropriate	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.2 Task: Cradle Movement(s)

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Crushing injury and damage to facades.	4 x	Exclusion zone around cradle area.	1 x
Trapped digits and or limbs	3 =	to a minimum the hoarding line barriers and warning signs of the correct type by the PC.	3 =
	12		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.3 Task: Slips, Trips and Falls

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injuries arising from slips, trips and falls due to; uneven floors or slippery work surfaces	5 x	Good housekeeping.	1 x
	5 =	Exclusion zones around work area and clear walkways.	1 =
	25	Barriers (e.g. hoardings and canopies) to be in place before work commences.	1
		Barriers to cordon off the work area and activities taking place.	1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.4 Task: Electricity and Other Services

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Severe injuries, loss of limbs and death	5 x	PC to undertake a site survey to check for overhead electric lines and manholes, fire hydrants and gas mains before setting up equipment or allowing access for vehicles.	1 x
	5 =	Disconnect power supply when equipment when not in use.	5 =
	25	Ensure all clamps and fittings are properly tightened and safety clips are	5

fitted to the connectors.

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.5 Task: Falling from height

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Severe injury and death	5	Wearing safety harnesses and anchoring to the secure internal running line.	1
	x		x
	5	Attending induction.	5
	=	Being vigilant to work area and surroundings.	=
	25	Using trained and competent cladders or renderers.	5

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.6 Task: Failure of Lifting Equipment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Trapped digits, loss of limbs, severe injuries and death	3	Check conditions of slings, wires, chains, shackles etc before use.	1
	x		x
	3	Check test and inspection certificates are "in-date" with the LOLER requirements and if not, do not use.	3
	=	Check weight of equipment prior to lifting.	=
	9		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.7 Task: Inclement Weather

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Unable to handle materials or access equipment causing various injuries	4		1
	x	Check relevant regulations with regard to wind speeds allowed.	x
	3	(Advisory level 25mph). May not be applicable on the leeward side of the building. If in doubt, stop work until conditions stabilise.	3
	=		=
	12		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.8 Task: Falling Objects

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Severe injury or death to third parties, damage to other plant and materials	3	Small tools kept in containers or attached to tool lanyards.	1
	x	Ensure all guardrails and toe boards are in position.	x
	3	Ensure flooring does not have any gaps.	3
	=	Drop zone in place below	=
	9		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.9 Task: Being Struck by Falling Objects

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Severe injury and death	3	Exclusion zone around working area.	1
	x	Temporary barriers to be in place.	x
	3	Hoarding and public protection fans to be in place (provided by client).	3
	=	Protective headgear to be worn.	=
	9		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.10 Task: Misuse of Safety Devices and Operating the Cradle Incorrectly

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Severe Injury or death. Equipment failure, expense to company and loss of time.	3	Operators instructed in the safe use of access cradles and the related safety devices.	1
	x		x
	3	Site instructions during the handover procedure/induction is provided after installation.	3
	=		=
	9	Carry out daily and weekly inspections/checks.	3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.19.11 Task: Manual Handling of Work Equipment. (e.g. access cradle components that may be heavy and unwieldy to carry)

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injuries to back, arms, hands and legs etc.	3	Use mechanical aids where possible; cranes, lifts and hoists.	1
	x	Minimise the load being lifted by reducing or breaking down the size of the load; where practical.	x
	3	Survey route prior to movement of equipment to ensure ease of access.	3
	=		=
	9	Use kinetic lifting methods or adopt a team lifting approach to handle materials.	3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.20 Exposure to Noise Cutting Metal with a Reciprocating Saw

2.20.1 Task: Exposure to excessive noise

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Below the first action level (80 dBA LEP,d) (Peak 135dBA)	4 x	Noise shall be reduced to lowest level possible. Carry out a “rule of thumb” noise assessment.	1 x
Between the first and second action levels (80 – 85 dBA LEP,d)	4 =	Conduct a formal assessment if the *rule of thumb* assessment indicates excessive noise levels.	4 =
Above the second action level (85 dBA LEP,d) (Peak 137dBA)	16	Carry out further assessments as the working environment changes. If noise exposure is between the first and second exposure action values provide personnel with hearing protectors if requested.	4
Above the limit value (87 dBA LEP,d) (Peak 140 dBA)		If noise exposure exceeds the second exposure action values provide personnel with hearing protectors and ensure their proper use.	
Hearing loss		Identify hearing protection zones, i.e. areas where the use of hearing protection is compulsory, and mark them with suitable signage.	
Tinnitus		Provide personnel with training and information on how to use and care for the hearing protectors. Ensure that the hearing protectors are properly used and maintained. Make sure the protectors give enough protection –Select a protector with an SNR of: 85-9020 or less 90-9520-30 95-10025-35 100-10530 or more aim at least to get below 85 dB at the ear. Target the use of protectors to the noisy tasks and jobs in a working day. Select protectors, which are suitable for the working environment – consider how comfortable and hygienic they are. Make sure the protectors are compatible when worn with other protective equipment (e.g. hard hats, dust masks and eye protection). Provide a range of protectors so that employees can choose ones that suit them. It is important that employees understand the risks they may be exposed to. Where they are exposed above the first exposure action values they shall be informed of hazards and control measures. *Rule of thumb – If you have to raise your voice to be heard by a person standing 2 metres away, conduct a formal measured assessment What was the highest daily exposure? Were the peak action levels exceeded at any time?	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.20.2 Task: Accoustic assessment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Record of findings	1		1
	x		x
	1	Controls	1
	=		=
	1		1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.21 Use of Mast Climbers

2.21.1 Task: Use of Mast Climbers

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The potential for harm to operatives and others is high if procedures are not put in place and followed.	5 x		1 x
Plant may be mis-used, or may be used by untrained operatives. Operatives may act improperly whilst using plant. Resulting accidents may result in serious injury or death.	5 =	Mast climber to be designed and erected and maintained by specialist company.	5 =
Materials placed in to the mast climber possibly overloading the platform and exceeding the SWL	25	Operatives will have suitable familiarisation training for the use of the mast climber from the specialist company prior to commencing work even if IPAF qualified.	5
Small materials such as fixings may be dropped by the operatives causing possible injury to other operatives / pedestrians working / walking below		Safety Head gear and Footwear will be worn by all operatives and supervisors	
		Ensure that Safe Working Load of platform is defined, and check that SWL is never exceeded - to be checked by foreman/supervisor	
		Ensure work area below platform is cordoned off at all times with barriers	
		Assess the use of further controls against falling items, letterbox boards, netting against the facade system being installed, tools tethering ECT.	
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Operatives, without proper training, use platforms - resulting in possible serious accident	5 x	Only operatives in possession of current Competency Certificates or training are allowed to use platforms	1 x
Platform(s) hit by load/crane - resulting in possible serious accident	2 =	Ensure all lifting operations are properly planned and supervised, in accordance with HS24 Lifting Operations Procedure.	2 =
Basket is overloaded (operatives, materials etc.) resulting in possible collapse of the platform and serious injury to operative(s) and/or others	10	Care must always be exercised in ensuring that overloading does not occur; checks must always be made by foreman/supervisor	2
Operatives use guardrails as temporary access to extend reach of platform, where normal reach is impeded by other construction - resulting in possible fall		Debris netting to be installed to the rear and base to prevent small items falling from height.	
Operatives leave platform,		Wind speeds to be constantly checked and no works to proceed when wind speeds above safe speeds provided by NFRC and mast climber installation companies recommendations.	
		Anemometer to be provided on site for accurate wind speed reading particularly at height where wind speeds are more excessive than at ground level.	
		Regular inspection and housekeeping required.	

where normal reach/access is not possible to carry out work at a single place of work - resulting in possible fall

Work proceeds in weather conditions where high wind speeds are prevalent

Platform housekeeping poor, build up of debris trips slips and falls

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.21.2 Task: Lift Assessment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Equipment ;	1		1
Type	x		x
Reach	1	Maximum material weights	1
SWL	=	Loading materials	=
Attachments or lifting devices	1		1
Weather (wind speed limits)			

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.22 Use of Vibrating Tools

2.22.1 Task: Use of Vibrating Tools

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Regular and frequent exposure to hand-arm vibration can lead to permanent health effects.	4	Only experienced and trained operatives are to be used on these operations.	1
	x		x
	3	Ensure tools are tested, maintained and certified fit for purpose.	3
	=	Tools only used when no alternative method is available.	=
	12	Gloves to be worn where necessary.	3
		Select the lowest vibration tool that is suitable and can do the work efficiently.	
		Limit the use of high vibration tools wherever possible	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Protection provided is moved/ removed/damaged becoming ineffectual and creates potential hazard to materials/ personnel.	2	Daily inspection to ensure integrity of protective measures.	1
	x	Foreman/Supervisor must ensure that only competent person uses tools.	x
	3		3
Inappropriate maintenance for the equipment which may increase vibration.	=	All hand-tools must be inspected in accordance with HS27 Work Equipment Procedure.	=
	6	Limit work time for employees vibrating tools in accordance with manufacturer's information.	3
Electrical integrity of machine is compromised, resulting in electric shock causing serious injury or death.		Wherever possible share use of tools between operatives.	
		Full PPE Must be worn at all times.	
Over-use of high-vibration tools contravening manufacturer's and HSE guidelines.		Define exposure limits and benchmark methodology regularly	
		All inspections to be carried out by foreman and MCL Supervisor	
		HAVS procedure HS23 to assess controls, record here.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.22.2 Task: HAVS Assessment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Record of findings	1		1
	x		x
	1	Identified controls	1
	=		=
	1		1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.23 Exposure to silica dust

2.23.1 Task: Exposure to silica dust

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Inhalation of dust	5	All operatives to complete health assessment forms during induction, information to be retained as per company procedure.	1
Ingestion of dust	x		x
Irritation to the eyes	5	Refer to HSE guidance sheet CN10.	5
Silicosis	=	PC to use equipment fitted with water suppression or extraction to minimise the amount of dust created.	=
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)	25	PC to check that there is adequate water / extraction for dust suppression and confirm that it is working.	5
Lung cancer		Select RPE to FFP3 that suits the wearer, the job and the work environment.	
Crystalline silica is a major constituent of construction materials such as bricks, tiles, boards and concrete. Many common workplace activities such as cutting, drilling, grinding and polishing, produce fine dust containing respirable crystalline silica (RCS).		Provide RPE that includes eye and face protection.	
		Make sure all RPE is properly face fit-tested.	
		Make sure that workers check their RPE works properly every time they put it on.	
		Examine and test RPE thoroughly at least once every three months.	
		Replace RPE filters as recommended by the supplier.	
		Keep RPE clean.	
		Workers also need coveralls, eye and face protection, hearing protection, a hard hat (worn correctly), and protective gloves and footwear.	
		Provide coveralls that do not retain dust. Use synthetic fabrics – not cotton or knitted.	
		Skin creams help in washing contamination from the skin. After-work creams help to replace skin oils.	
		Health surveillance will be required unless exposure to RCS is well below the limit. (When all controls are applied properly, less than 0.1 mg/m ³ RCS is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).	
		If enclosed spaces cannot be avoided investigate Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV) solutions.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.23.2 Task: Dust assessment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Record of findings	1		1
	x	Controls	x
	1		1

=
1

=
1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.24 Working outside

2.24.1 Task: Working outside in sunshine

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Sunburn / heat exhaustion	4	Operatives are to be advised to wear sun-protective clothing	1
	x	Operatives are to be advised to wear a minimum of SPF30 sun cream and re-apply it every 2-3 hours	x
	3	Operatives are to be advised to wear neck protection	3
	=	Operatives are to be advised to wear tinted eye protection	=
	12	Ensure additional protections are compatible with any PPE already being worn. Operatives are to be advised to work/rest in the shade where possible and take breaks as appropriate. DRINK plenty of water	3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.24.2 Task: Working outside in windy conditions

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Falling / blown materials Exposure	5	All MCL mangers and supervisors are to ensure hand-held anemometer are available to determine wind speed.	1
	x	Assess wind speeds relative to the materials size, weight, location and access method to determine when works should be suspended. Use best practice / manufacturer guidance based on the equipment / materials in use.	x
	5	NEVER leave materials unattended unless fully fixed in accordance with construction drawings / specification. If materials cannot be fully fixed they must be removed and stored securely.	5
	=	Log a photo record HS04 of a secure site to guard against extreme events. Ensure layered clothing to allow adjustment of temperature accommodating wind chill.	=

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

2.24.3 Task: Working outside in cold / wet / icy conditions

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Hypothermia, slips trips and falls	1	Dress appropriately using layers to regulate temperature.	1
	x	Use hats / gloves to protect extremities taking care not to impede the function of PPE.	x
	1	Advise operatives to take regular breaks to warm up, change clothes, consume hot beverages / soup etc.	1

1

Assess access routes and workplaces for slippery conditions, ensure the PC de-ices, use grit salt, ensure the PC clears water as required.

advise operatives to maintain good condition footwear in line with correct PPE and are correctly fastened.

1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.25 Working in occupied areas

2.25.1 Task: Working in areas of high volume of movement

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Collisions or falls from high traffic areas	3		1
	x		x
	3	Work areas to be visibly cordoned off and alternative routes marked	3
	=		=
	9		3

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.26 Preventing slips, trips and falls

2.26.1 Task: Movement at height or on raised platforms

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Severe or fatal injuries caused by slips, trips and falls at height	4	All operative are to ensure good housekeeping onsite and 'clean as you go' is to implemented across the site.	1
	x		x
	5	All items on raised platforms are to be placed in a designated and safe area away from thoroughfares and edges of platforms.	5
	=		=
	20	Raised platforms are to be protected by fenced off to prevent entry into any risk area.	5
		The correct PPE is to be worn at all times to prevent falling from height caused by slips, trips or falls.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.26.2 Task: Movement at ground level

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Severe strains, sprains and muscle breaks	4	All operatives are to be shown the correct area for safe storage of materials onsite before works begin.	1
	x		x
	3	A clear working area is to be created onsite and operatives are to ensure that mats and other materials cannot slip or slide underfoot.	3
	=		=
	12	Potential slip/trip hazards are to be managed and removed as they arise and site management is to be notified if assistance is required.	3
		Operatives are not to carry items that will hinder the carrier's clear view.	
		All rubbish is to be removed from the site at scheduled times, organised by the site manager and in line with the site waste management plan.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.27 Arrival & departure from site

2.27.1 Task: Unloading equipment

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Electrical shock or fatal injuries sustained from contact with overhead cables	4	The prevailing site condition is to be checked and all deliveries are to be undertaken in a pre-determined safe area.	1
	x		x
	5	No vehicles are to be parked or unloaded in the vicinity of overhead lines.	5
	=		=
	20	If it is necessary for deliveries to be undertaken below overhead cables, the works and area are to be coordinated with either the local authority or the principal contractor. Sufficient protection is to be in place for workers and the public, together with ensuring safe working distances are achieved and goal posts are used where required.	5

Persons at risk: User

Being crushed by a falling load, with potentially fatal injuries	5	Deliveries are to be taken in designated areas only. Other workers and the public are to be kept outside of the delivery area.	1
	x		x
	5	Any machinery used for unloading is to be operated by trained personnel only and is to carry a current inspection certificate.	5
	=		=
	25	Any items that could potentially be lifted by the wind are to be placed in designated anchor areas and/or weighted down.	5
		Ensure any equipment being used for unloading is not operated in overly windy conditions - operatives are to refer to the equipment or plant guidelines.	
		Goods are to be placed on firm, level ground in designated areas. The height of the goods is to be kept to a minimum to prevent stack failure.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

Muscle strains, sprains and injuries caused by lifting heavy loads	3	The correct lifting techniques are to be used. All operatives are to be trained in the safe method of lifting - refer to manual handling section in the attached method statement.	1
	x		x
	3	A two-man lift is to be enforced for reaching or carrying heavier items.	3
	=		=
	9	Operatives are to split loads to make them lighter and safer to handle.	3
		Although there is no universal safe maximum, mechanical aids are to be used when loads exceed 25kg per person or as referenced in the method statement.	
		Operatives are to be aware of handling large or bulky items (e.g. plasterboard) in windy conditions.	

Persons at risk: User

Falls from vehicles - drivers may suffer serious, possibly	3	Loading and unloading is to be planned.	1
	x	Working on the bed of the trailer is to be avoided.	x

fatal, injuries if they fall from the cab or trailer of a vehicle

5

=

15

Suitable access equipment is to be used to access the trailer unit and drivers are to be trained how to use it safely.

5

=

5

Drivers are to be trained in the safe system of work for sheeting loads, e.g. the safe use of PPE.

Fall arrest equipment is to be inspected by a competent person prior to use.

Drivers are to be instructed not to walk backwards on the trailer or to jump from the cab/trailer.

Fixed steps and grab bars are to be used to allow drivers to access the cab safely.

Drivers are to be reminded of the need for good housekeeping in the trailer and cab.

Retrofit foldable steps are to be used to improve access to the trailer bed.

Operatives are to consider using other forms of access equipment where appropriate, e.g. mobile elevating working platforms (MEWPS) or podium steps.

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.27.2 Task: Leaving or entering site

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Struck by moving vehicles	5	All operatives and site visitors are to ensure they sign in when entering.	1
	x	Site inductions are to be provided to all operatives and visitors before entering the work site.	x
	4	The correct PPE is to be worn at all times.	4
	=		=
	20	All operatives and visitors are to keep to pedestrian areas only.	4
		The use of crossover points is to be incorporated into the site plan by the principal contractor.	
		All operatives are to be made aware of changes in the Site Traffic Management Plan as and when it is changed.	
		All operatives and site visitors are to ensure they sign out when exiting the site.	
		Operative and visitors are to watch out for other contractors leaving the area at the same time.	

Persons at risk: All site operatives & public

2.28 Manual Handling - use of gloves

2.28.1 Task: Manual Handling use of gloves

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
The carrying and handling of materials may be necessary when no other safe method is available.	5 x 2 =	Only operatives having suitable physical strength and abilities are used for this operation.	1 x 2 =
The potential for harm to operatives and others is high if procedures are not put in place and followed.	10	Upon inspection of package and assessing weight the lifter will make a personal assessment of if he can manage the package or if help is required	2
Manual handling of metal sheets may result in cut hands from the edges. Sheets with smooth surfaces may be difficult to grip resulting in the sheet slipping from the operative's hands and causing injury to others and damage to property, or causing serious injuries or death in the worst case.		Operatives carrying and otherwise handling materials will be provided with, and MUST wear, suitable gloves. Kevlar or similar for the task being carried out. BS EN 388 protection against mechanical abrasion, cut resistance level 3 (B) PR EN 1082 protection against cut by hand knives BS EN 420 general requirement for gloves	
Persons at risk: All site operatives			

2.29 Moving of general materials

2.29.1 Task: Moving of loads of a regular shape and size

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injuries sustained from incorrect manual handling of materials with a regular shape and size	4 x 3 =	All hazardous manual handling operations should be avoided so far as is reasonably practicable The workforce will be trained to observe safe lifting techniques, and safely handle loads for materials of regular shape or size	1 x 3 =
Fixings in bags <10kg		Any heavy or awkward loads should be moved using a handling aid	
Small Components <50kg	12	If not using handling aids, consider reducing weight of load by breaking up materials to a more manageable size	3
Chains/slings <50kg			
Lifting rolls of Trocal <52Kg		If breaking up into smaller loads consider frequency of bending and how this can be managed efficiently with site operatives	
Lifting Cladding Panels <25kg		Consider lifting in teams if load is already considered within acceptable limits	
Lifting Metal Deck Sheets <25kg		Any of the regular shaped materials should be light, stable and unlikely to shift or move during lifting	
Power Tools <20kg		Before undertaking any manual handling operations, make sure the route is clear of obstructions and somewhere to put the load down wherever it is to be moved to All operatives to be wearing correct PPE for the job The operative should stand as close to the load as possible, with feet spread to shoulder width, bent knees and the back in a natural, upright posture The user should grasp the load firmly and as close to the body as possible The legs should be used to lift the load in a smooth motion, this offers more leverage reducing the strain on the user's back Carry the load close to the body with the elbows tucked into the body Avoid twisting the body as much as possible by turning your feet to position yourself with the load Reduce the risk of injury so far as is reasonably practicable Avoid extended repetition, break tasks down in manageable sections	

Persons at risk: User

2.29.2 Task: Moving of irregular loads when further assessment is considered worthwhile

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Injuries sustained from incorrect manual handling of materials with an irregular shape and size, weight	1 x 1	All of the measures above & further assessment using the MAC tool see MRA 39a	1 x 1

Bulky, rough, smooth, irregular, soft, >50kg	= 1	= 1
Stretching, twisting, large quantity, distance		

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.29.3 Task: Assessment and Controls

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Results of assessment	1		1
	x		x
	1	Identified Controls	1
	=		=
	1		1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.30 Installation of Metsec SFS

2.30.1 Task: Fitting of cladding panels

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Falls from height causing possible death whilst installing cladding panels	4 x 5 = 20	All operatives to be made aware of the risks and hazards associated with working at height and to be instructed in the contents of the method statement and safe system works, any changes will be communicated to site staff immediately with work stopping until all staff are made aware Ensure adequate supervision is provided and that control measures remain valid for the duration of the work Plan works to take account of weather conditions and now works shall be permitted during periods of adverse weather such as in strong winds or wet weather A safe system of access and egress to the working area shall be provided in the form of a full access scaffold Access scaffolds are to be provided with toe boards, double guard rails and ladder access	1 x 5 = 5
Persons at risk: User			
Injuries to hands or body from exposed nails	4 x 3 = 12	All operatives to be provided with appropriate PPE and trained in its use and application	1 x 3 = 3
Persons at risk: User			
Serious or fatal injuries from falling materials/tools to those passing underneath or near works	4 x 5 = 20	Warning signs shall be erected stating "men working overhead" The working area shall provide protection from and to pedestrians and other persons who may be in the vicinity of the works Access scaffolds are to be provided with toe boards, double guard rails and ladder access ?Other features such as a gin wheel and debris chute shall be incorporated into the scaffold design where applicable No materials or debris shall be allowed to be thrown (or bombed) from the scaffold or roof area Rubble netting, brick guards and fans shall be considered to provide protection to persons below where applicable	1 x 1 = 1
Persons at risk: All site operatives & public			

2.31 Access to area of work above ground PC and MCL

2.31.1 Task: Roofing, Cladding & allied activities

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Access to areas of work may be restricted and limited.	5 x	Access routes MUST have clear signage by the Principal Contractor.	1 x
Access to areas of work above Ground level may pose hazards to users.	5 =	Access routes to be provided with barriers and signs by Principal Contractor	5 =
The potential for harm to operatives and others is high if procedures are not put in place and followed.	25	Access for MCL plant and operatives is to be limited to routes designated and agreed with the Principal Contractor	5
		Access routes above Ground level, for operations after structure erection, will normally be via fully completed staircases provided with handrails, toeboards and adequate lighting by the Principal Contractor. Staircases may be permanent or temporary (Haki-type)	
		All MCL operatives and supervisors, when moving along all designated access routes, MUST use Safety Headgear and Footwear, and other designated PPE.	
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Barriers/edge protection/ handrails/lighting removed without authority/knowledge of Principal Contractor and possible unauthorised and unnoticed access resulting in fall from height causing death or injury	5 x 2 =	PC to ensure all safety routes and provisions are checked and maintained on a regular basis	1 x 2 =
Access may be obstructed (debris/materials/plant), uneven surfaces trip hazards	10	MCL to notify PC of any obstructions or damage	2
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Operatives use unauthorised route for access resulting in possible risk of accident causing death or injury	5 x 2 =	Principal Contractor to ensure all safety barriers, safe routes, temporary staircases etc are checked and maintained on a regular basis	1 x 2 =
	10		2
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Permanent staircase are not installed at time suitable for use by operatives - resulting in ladders or other means of temporary access being used	3 x 2 =	Ensure all operatives aware of access routes etc. to be used via Induction, daily activity briefings and Toolbox Talks; take disciplinary action if and when necessary	1 x 2 =
		Principal contractor to check all access routes daily and advise of any	

which may not be suitable for all operatives and/or tasks resulting in possible risk of fall causing injury or death	6 defects MCL to report any defects noticed whilst on site	2
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Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.31.2 Task: Roofing, cladding allied activities

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Risk of slippery surfaces due to inclement weather	1 x	Operatives to be informed during or following inclement weather to take more care.	1 x
	1 =	Surface to be cleared of slip hazards water / ice / snow or treated to prevent slips by PC.	1 =
	1		1

Persons at risk: All site operatives

2.32 Off loading from transport using a gantry crane

2.32.1 Task: Off loading from transport using a crane

Hazard	Risk	Control measures	RR
Offloading materials from transport vehicles involves operatives working on possibly unstable loads, and involves the use of gantry cranes to lift materials into position at height. The potential for harm to operatives and others, and to structures, building fabric and plant is high if procedures are not put into place and followed. Risk of persons falling from back of lorry during slinging operation.	5 x 5 = 25	Operatives involved in slinging materials and in signalling to the gantry crane operator must be in possession of a current certificate of competency (CPCS Card or Equivalent). Site Rules may also require that specific identification clothing/helmet should be worn. Gantry crane and Slings must be satisfactorily certificated complete with safe working load details and used in accordance with the PC's Lift Plan. Suitable material must be available on to which components may be stacked at ground or other level, or suitably placed structural components must be in place on which to land material at the level of construction. Although competent handlers should be used to ensure that correct and stable stacking takes place when components are loaded on to vehicles, if any operative expresses doubts on the stability of a load, the load is to be returned to the despatch yard for safe re-loading. Clear areas should be available on the load and on the trailer for operatives to move freely and safely when slinging materials.	1 x 5 = 5
Persons at risk: All site operatives			
Slinger climbs on to pack and slips, or attempts to jump from load - resulting in fall of up to 4m and causing serious injury Sling slips on component, or breaks - resulting in unstable or falling load, causing injury to personnel in the vicinity, and possible damage to other materials or structures. Components on ground or on vehicle become unstable and fall - resulting in injury to personnel in the vicinity Unbandling of banded materials - resulting in bundle collapsing causing injury through falling materials or trapping Sharp edges/burrs on components - resulting in cuts	3 x 2 = 6	Operatives must ensure that they follow safe working practice, ensuring safe footholds at all times. Operative should wear and use safety harness and clip-on to secure position (see 6 below.) Operatives should not jump from load, Slinger must ensure correct slinging techniques are used, with suitable packing material inserted between component and sling where necessary. Operatives must not climb onto the delivery vehicle to be off loaded at any time unless secured by suitable fall protection for example air bags, harness clipped to secure anchor point. Materials must be stacked in a stable manner ensuring stacks are not too high or too narrow.	1 x 2 = 2

to hands.

Loads or trailer do not provide
safe surfaces on which to
move - resulting in operatives'
fall of up to 4m and causing
serious injury

Persons at risk: All site operatives

Site briefing and induction form

Bridgewater heights main works

All persons who have signed below confirm that they have been briefed on the safe working methods and arrangements detailed in this method of work statement.

[illegible]

Supervision and personnel

Name	Role	Phone	Date	Signature
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COSHH assessment

Cortex 0210FR Class A2 Paste Adhesive

Overview

- **Reference:** 12303
- **Composition:** Butanone oxime
- **Quantity kept on site:** 100 litres
- **Quantity expect to be used:** 100 litres
- **Quantity used in one day:** 2 litres
- **Method of use:** Bonding
- **Number of people involved in activity:** 10
- **Person(s) at risk:** User
- **Duration of exposure:** 15 to 30 minutes
- **Frequency of exposure:** Every day
- **Location of use:** Outside
- **Control measures and additional information:** Full PPE at all times

Level of risk



Low
First aid required

Hazards



First aid



Eyes

Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.



Skin

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.



Inhalation

Move to fresh air. Consult a physician after significant exposure.



Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Rinse mouth with water. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Handling precautions and PPE



Respiratory

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe work-ing limits of the selected respirator.



Hand

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manu-facturer specifications. Suitable for short time use or protection against splashes: Butyl rubber/ nitrile rubber gloves (0,4 mm). Contaminated gloves should be removed. Suitable for permanent exposure: Viton gloves (0.4 mm), breakthrough time >30 min.



Skin

Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionally recommended for mixing and stirring work.



Eye

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Eye wash bottle with pure water.

- **Maximum/workplace exposure limit:**
 - **Long term exposure limit (LTEL 8hr TWA):** Methanol: 266 mg/m³
 - **Short term exposure limit (STEL 15min TWA):** N/A

- **Factors which increase risks:** N/A
- **Storage precautions:** Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with local regulations. No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.
- **Flashpoint:** N/A
- **Transport precautions:** N/A
- **Disposal precautions:** The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
- **Spill procedures:** Methods for cleaning up: Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Safety Data Sheet: Cortex 0210FR Class A2 Paste Adhesive

Section 1: Identification of the mixture and of the company

1.1 Product identifier

Product Trade Name: Cortex 0210FR Class A2 Paste Adhesive

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the mixture and uses advised against:

Product use: Adhesive

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet:

Supplier: Obex Protection Ltd

Address:

Obex Protection Ltd
Unit 12, Nunnery Park
Nunnery Way
Worcester
WR4 0SX

Tel (including for emergencies): 01905 337800 (Mon-Fri 7am-5pm)

Fax: 01905 337186

Email: sales@obexuk.com

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Hazard description:

Type of product: Mixture

Classification T.R SEA No 28848

Eye Irritation, Category 2 H316: Causes serious eye irritation.

2.2 Label Elements

Labelling T.R SEA No 28848

Hazard Pictograms:



Signal word: Warning

Hazard Statements: H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statements:

Prevention

P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling

P280 Wear eye protection/face protection

Response:

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

2.3 Other Hazards

This substance mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Section 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Mixtures

Hazardous Components

Chemical name	CAS No. EC-No.	T.R. SEA No 28848	Concentration (% w/w)
Butanone oxime	9006-65-9	Eye Irrit. 2: H319	>=20 - < 40

Section 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice:

Move out of dangerous area.

Consult a physician.

Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled:

Move to fresh air.

Consult a physician after significant exposure.

In case of skin contact:

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.

Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

If symptoms persist, call a physician.

In case of eye contact:

Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Remove contact lenses.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

If swallowed:

Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.

Rinse mouth with water.

Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Excessive lachrymation

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

Risks: irritant effects

Causes serious eye irritation.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

Safety Data Sheet: Cortex 0210FR Class A2 Paste Adhesive

Section 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media: In case of fire, use water/water spray/water jet/carbon dioxide/sand/foam/alcohol resistant foam/chemical powder for extinction.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Hazardous combustion products : No hazardous combustion products are known

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information: Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions: Use personal protective equipment. Deny access to unprotected persons.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.
No special environmental precautions required.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust).
Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections: For personal protection see section 8.

Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling:

Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8).
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
For personal protection see section 8.
Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area.
Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products

Advice on protection against fire and explosion:
Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

Hygiene measures:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
When using do not eat or drink. When using do not smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers: Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with local regulations.

Other data: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) :Consult most current local Product Data Sheet prior to any use.

Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Components	CAS No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200ppm 260 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
Further Information Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin				
		TWA (8 Hour)	200ppm 260mg/m3	TR OEL
Further Information A skin notation assigned to the OEL identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin.				
		TWA	200ppm 260mg/m3	2006/15/EC
Further Information Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin				

8.2 Exposure controls

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection: Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166
Eye wash bottle with pure water

Hand Protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard must be worn at all times when handling chemical products. Reference number EN 374. Follow manufacturer specifications.

Suitable for short time use or protection against splashes: Butyl rubber/ nitrile rubber gloves (0.4 mm)

Contaminated gloves should be removed.

Suitable for permanent exposure:

Viton gloves (0.4 mm), breakthrough time >30 min.

Skin and body protection: Protective clothing (e.g. Safety shoes acc. to EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved working clothing, long trousers). Rubber aprons and protective boots are additionally recommended for mixing and stirring work.

Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

organic vapor filter (Type A)

A1: < 1000 ppm; A2: < 5000 ppm; A3: < 10000 ppm

Ensure adequate ventilation. This can be achieved by local exhaust extraction or by general ventilation. (EN 689 - Methods for determining inhalation exposure). This applies in particular to the mixing / stirring area. In case this is not sufficient to keep the concentrations under the occupational exposure limits then respiration protection measures must be used.

Safety Data Sheet: Cortex 0210FR Class A2 Paste Adhesive

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance
Paste
Colour
Black
Odour
Characteristic
Autoignition temperature
>800°C
pH
ca. 7 at 100,00 g/l
Vapour pressure
0,01 hPa
Density
ca. 1.45 g/cm ³ at 20°C
Solubility in other solvents
insoluble

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is chemically stable.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions: No hazards to be specially mentioned.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: No data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: No data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products: methanol

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitisation: Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

No data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment: This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information: There is no data available for this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Contaminated packaging: 15 01 10* packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

Safety Data Sheet: Cortex 0210FR Class A2 Paste Adhesive

SECTION 14: Transport Information

14.1 UN number

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.4 Packing group

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not regulated as a dangerous good

14.6 Special precautions for user

No data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

KKDIK (30105 (Bis)) - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex 17): Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Number on list 3

International Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Schedules of Toxic Chemicals and Precursors: Not applicable

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59): None of the components are listed ($\Rightarrow$ 0.1 %).

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV): Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer: Not applicable

Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (recast): Not applicable

Regulation on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Number 30595): Not applicable

Regulation (EC) No 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the export and import of dangerous chemicals: Not applicable

REACH Information: All substances contained in our Products are
- registered by our upstream suppliers, and/or
- registered by us, and/or
- excluded from the regulation, and/or
- exempted from the registration..

Volatile organic compounds: Law on the incentive tax for volatile organic compounds (VOCV) no VOC duties

Directive 2010/75/EU of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) Not applicable

Other regulations:

According to 23 June 2017, No:30105, "BY-LAW ON REGISTRATION, EVALUATION, AUTHORIZATION AND RESTRICTION OF CHEMICALS". Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures. Dated 11 December 2013, Numbered 28848 (Bis) Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this mixture by the supplier.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-Statements H319: Causes serious eye irritation.

Full text of other abbreviations

Eye Irrit: Eye irritation

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

DNEL: Derived no-effect level

EC50: Half maximal effective concentration

GHS: Half maximal effective concentration

IATA: International Air Transport Association

IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

LD50: Median lethal dose (the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals)

LC50: Median lethal concentration (concentrations of the chemical in air that kills 50% of the test animals during the observation period)

MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978

OEL: Occupational Exposure Limit

PBT: Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

PNEC: Predicted no effect concentration

REACH: Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern

vPvB: Very persistent and very bioaccumulative

Classification of the mixture: Eye Irrit. 2 H319

Classification procedure: Calculation method

Revision no: 1

Date: 18/07/21

Obex Protection has a team of experienced technical service representatives who can provide additional assistance in the selection and specification of products. No liability can be accepted for the information provided in this leaflet, although it is published in good faith and believed to be correct. Obex Protection Ltd reserves the right to alter product specifications without prior notice, in line with its company policy of continuous development and improvement.

COSHH assessment

Cortex 0785 Primer

Overview

- **Reference:** 10740
- **Composition:** TOLUENE, hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-30- 60% hexane, HEXA NE-nor m
- **Quantity kept on site:** 100 litres
- **Quantity expect to be used:** 100 litres
- **Quantity used in one day:** 2
- **Method of use:** Bonding
- **Number of people involved in activity:** 10
- **Person(s) at risk:** User
- **Duration of exposure:** Less than 15 minutes
- **Frequency of exposure:** Every day
- **Control measures and additional information:** Full PPE at all times

Level of risk

 **Low**
First aid required

Hazards



First aid



Eyes

Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately .



Skin

Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. .



Inhalation

Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.



Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention.

Handling precautions and PPE



Respiratory

If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Combination filter, type A2/ P3.



Hand

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended.



Skin

Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact. Wear apron or protective clothing in case of contact.



Eye

The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles.

- **Maximum/workplace exposure limit:**
 - **Long term exposure limit (LTEL 8hr TWA):** TOLUENE: ppm(Sk) 191 mg/ m3(Sk), HEXANE-norm: 20 ppm 72 mg/m3
 - **Short term exposure limit (STEL 15min TWA):** TOLUENE: 150 ppm(Sk) 574 mg/ m3(Sk)
- **Factors which increase risks:** Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Strong alkalis.
- **Storage precautions:** Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in the original container.

- **Flashpoint:** Estimated value: -35°C
- **Transport precautions:** ADHESIVES (hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cycloalkanes, <5% n-hexane)
- **Disposal precautions:** Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.
- **Spill procedures:** Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground



CORTEX[®]
EPDM membrane system



Cortex 0785 Primer

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name 0785 Primer

Product number 0785

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Adhesive.

Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Obex Protection Ltd,
Severn House
Bromyard Road
Crown East
Worcester
WR2 5TR
Tel: 01905 337800
Fax: 01905 337186
Email: sales@obexuk.com
Web: www.obexuk.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone +44 01905337800 (NOT 24HRS)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture Classification

Physical hazards	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Health hazards	Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Repr. 2 - H361d STOT SE 3 - H336 STOT RE 2 - H373 Asp. Tox. 1 - H304
Environmental hazards	Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411

Classification (67/548/EEC Or 1999/45/EC) Xn;R48/20,R65. Repr. Cat. 3;R63. Xi;R38. F;R11. N;R51/53. R67.

Physicochemical The product is highly flammable. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel along the floor and accumulate in the bottom of containers. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember.

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements	H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H315 Causes skin irritation. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Precautionary statements	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P260 Do not breathe vapour/spray. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P313 Get medical advice/attention. P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with national regulations. RCH002a Restricted to professional users.
Contains	TOLUENE, hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane

2.3. Other hazards

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

TOLUENE			30-60%
CAS number: 108-88-3	EC number: 203-625-9	REACH registration number: 01-	
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)		
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	F;R11 Repr. Cat. 3;R63 Xn;R48/20,R65 Xi;R38 R67		
Acute Tox. 4 - H302			
Acute Tox. 4 - H312			
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315			
Repr. 2 - H361d			
STOT SE 3 - H336			
STOT RE 2 - H373			

hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-60% hexane			30-
CAS number: —	EC number: 921-024-6	REACH registration number: 01-2119475514-35	
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)		
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	Xn;R65. Xi;R38. F;R11. N;R51/53. R67.		
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315			
STOT SE 3 - H336			
Asp. Tox. 1 - H304			
STOT SE 3 - H336			

HEXANE-norm			<1%
CAS number: 110-54-3	EC number: 203-777-6	REACH registration number: 01-	
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)		
Flam. Liq. 2 - H225	F;R11 Repr. Cat. 3;R62 Xn;R48/20,R65 Xi;R38 R67		
Skin Irrit. 2 - H315	N;R51/53		
Repr. 2 - H361f			
STOT SE 3 - H336			
STOT RE 2 - H373			

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Get medical attention.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea.
Ingestion	May cause discomfort if swallowed. May cause stomach pain or vomiting.
Skin contact	Prolonged skin contact may cause redness and irritation.
Eye contact	May cause temporary eye irritation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	No specific recommendations. If in doubt, get medical attention promptly.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	The product is flammable. Heating may generate flammable vapours. Protection against nuisance dust must be used when the airborne concentration exceeds 10 mg/m ³ . The product is highly flammable.
Hazardous combustion products	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting

Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Keep up-wind to avoid fumes.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear chemical protective suit.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be reported immediately to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Provide adequate ventilation. Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. For waste disposal, see section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash hands and any other contaminated areas of the body with soap and water before leaving the work site.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep container tightly closed. Keep only in the original container.

Storage class Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s) The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

TOLUENE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 50 ppm(Sk) 191 mg/m³(Sk)

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 150 ppm(Sk) 574 mg/m³(Sk)

HEXANE-norm

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 20 ppm 72 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Ingredient comments WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

TOLUENE (CAS: 108-88-3)

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: mg/m³

hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane

Ingredient comments

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limits

8.2. Exposure

controls

Protective

equipment



Appropriate engineering
occupational controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Observe any exposure limits for the product or ingredients.

Eye/face protection

The following protection should be worn: Chemical splash goggles.

Hand protection	Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Nitrile rubber. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended.
Other skin and body protection	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent any possibility of liquid contact and repeated or prolonged vapour contact. Wear apron or protective clothing in case of contact.
Hygiene measures	Use engineering controls to reduce air contamination to permissible exposure level. Provide eyewash station. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands after handling. Eating, smoking and water fountains prohibited in immediate work area.
Respiratory protection	If ventilation is inadequate, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Combination filter, type A2/P3.
Environmental exposure controls	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical

properties Appearance	Coloured liquid.
Colour	Various colours.
Odour	aromatic hydrocarbons
Odour threshold	Not available.
pH	Estimated value. pH (concentrated solution): 7-8
Melting point	Not
available. Initial boiling point and range	>60°C @ 20
Flash point	Estimated value. -35°C
Evaporation rate	Not determined.
Evaporation factor	Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not available.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Estimated value. : 0.6% - 11.

Other flammability	Not available.
Vapour pressure	Not available.
Vapour density	Not available.
Relative density	0.8 @ 20°C
Bulk density	Not available.
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water.
Partition coefficient	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	Estimated value. 200°C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available.
Viscosity	Kinematic viscosity > 20.5 mm ² /s.
Explosive properties	Not available.
Explosive under the influence of a flame	
Not considered to be explosive	
Oxidising properties	Not available.
Comments	Information given is applicable to the product as supplied.

9.2. Other information

Other information	No information required.
Refractive index	Not available.
Particle size	Not available.
Molecular weight	Not available.
Volatility	Not available.
Saturation concentration	Not available.
Critical temperature	Not available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.
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10.2. Chemical stability

Stability	No particular stability concerns. Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended.
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10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	Not applicable. Not relevant
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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition.
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10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	Strong oxidising agents.
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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products

Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours. Oxides of carbon. Oxides of nitrogen.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

ATE oral (mg/kg)	4,444.44
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Acute toxicity - dermal

ATE dermal (mg/kg)	4,444.44
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Toxicological information on ingredients.

TOLUENE

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	2,000.0
--	---------

Species

Rat

ATE oral (mg/kg)	2,000.0
------------------	---------

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	2,000.0
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Species	Rabbit
ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,000.0

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation (LC ₅₀ vapours mg/l)	20.0
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Species	Rat
Acute toxicity inhalation (LC ₅₀ dust/mist mg/l)	20.0

Species	Rat
ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)	20.0

hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane

Toxicological effects	No information available.
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Acute Toxicity – oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	5,840.0
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Species	Rat
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Notes (oral LD ₅₀)	Not known. Data lacking.
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ATE oral (mg/kg)	5,840.0
------------------	---------

Acute toxicity – dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD ₅₀ mg/kg)	2,920.0
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Species	Rat
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Notes (dermal LD ₅₀)	Data lacking.
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ATE dermal (mg/kg)	2,920.0
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Acute toxicity - inhalation

Acute toxicity inhalation 25.2
(LC₅₀ vapours mg/l)

Species Rat

ATE inhalation 25.2
(vapours mg/l)

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Data lacking.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation

Data lacking.

Aspiration hazard

Aspiration hazard Kinematic viscosity > 20.5 mm²/s.

Inhalation May cause respiratory system irritation.

Ingestion May cause stomach pain or vomiting.

Skin contact Irritating to skin.

Eye contact May cause severe eye irritation.

Acute and chronic health hazards Vapour from this product may be hazardous by inhalation.

Route of entry Inhalation Skin absorption Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact

Target organs No specific target organs known.

Medical symptoms Gas or vapour in high concentrations may irritate the respiratory system. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Headache. Fatigue. Nausea, vomiting.

Medical considerations No information available.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecological information on ingredients.

hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane

Ecotoxicity

Dangerous for the environment.

12.1.Toxicity

Ecological information on ingredients.

TOLUENE

Acute toxicity - fish , 48 hours, 48 hours: > 1-10 mg/l, Freshwater fish

Acute toxicity – aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 11.5 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity – aquatic plants IC₅₀, 72 hours: 100 mg/l, Algae

hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane

Acute toxicity - fish LC₀, hours: >1-<10 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity – aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: 3 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity – aquatic plants LC₀, hours: >1-<10 mg/l, Algae

HEXANE-norm

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, EC₅₀, IC₅₀, : 10 mg/l, Fish

Acute toxicity – aquatic invertebrates LC₅₀, EC₅₀, IC₅₀, : 10 mg/l, Daphnia magna

Acute toxicity – aquatic plants LC₅₀, EC₅₀, IC₅₀, : 10 mg/l, Algae

12.2.Persistence and degradability

12.3.Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient Not available.

Ecological information on ingredients.

TOLUENE

Bioaccumulative potential The product does not contain any substances expected to be bioaccumulating. Partition coefficient Not available.

12.4.Mobility in soil

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

Ecological information on ingredients.

TOLUENE

Mobility The product contains volatile organic compounds (VOCs) which will evaporate easily from all surfaces.

12.5.Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

Ecological information on ingredients.

TOLUENE

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6.Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects None known.

Ecological information on ingredients.

TOLUENE

Other adverse effects Not known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information	Waste should be treated as controlled waste. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.
Disposal methods	Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1133
UN No. (IMDG)	1133
UN No. (ICAO)	1133

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)

ADHESIVES (hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane)

Proper shipping name (IMDG)

ADHESIVES (hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane)

Proper shipping name (ICAO) ADHESIVES (hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane) Proper shipping name (ADN) ADHESIVES (hydrocarbons, C6-C7,n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane)

14.3. Transport

hazard

class(es)

ADR/RID class 3

ADR/RID

subsidiary risk

ADR/RID label 3

IMDG class 3

IMDG subsidiary risk

ICAO class/division 3

ICAO

subsidiary

risk

Transport
labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant



14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-E, S-D
Emergency Action Code	•3YE
Hazard Identification Number 33 (ADR/RID)	
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for
the substance or mixture National regulations Health and Safety at Work
etc. Act 1974 (as amended).

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (SI
2002 No. 2677) (as
amended).
The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply)
Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as
amended)

EU legislation	Commission Directive 91/322/EEC of 29 May 1991 on establishing indicative limit values by implementing Council Directive 80/1107/EEC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work. Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).
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15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information

Issued by	Compliance
Revision date	13/07/2015
Revision	20
Risk phrases in full	R11 Highly flammable R38 Irritating to skin R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. R51/53 Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility. R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Hazard statements in full	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H312 Harmful in contact with skin. H315 Causes skin irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child. H361f Suspected of damaging fertility. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Store Between	Store Between 5°C - 25°C
Contains SVHC	NO

Obex Protection has a team of experienced technical service representatives who can provide additional assistance in the selection and specification of products. For more detailed information, service and advice, please call our team on 01905 337800. No liability can be accepted for the information provided in this leaflet although it is published in good faith and believed to be correct. Obex Protection Ltd reserves the right to alter product specifications without prior notice, in line with its company policy of continuous development and improvement.

Bridgewater Heights main works | Client reference: Onite re-clad | Project reference: 2575

Obex Protection Ltd

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COSHH assessment

Cortex EPDM Membrane

Overview

- **Reference:** 10743
- **Composition:** N/A
- **Quantity kept on site:** 50 rolls
- **Quantity expect to be used:** 50 rolls
- **Quantity used in one day:** 1 roll
- **Method of use:** Joining
- **Number of people involved in activity:** 10
- **Person(s) at risk:** User
- **Duration of exposure:** Less than 15 minutes
- **Frequency of exposure:** Every day
- **Location of use:** Outside
- **Control measures and additional information:** Full PPE at all times

Level of risk

L

Low
First aid required

First aid



N/A

Eyes



N/A

Skin



N/A

Inhalation



N/A

Ingestion

Handling precautions and PPE



N/A

Respiratory



N/A

Hand



N/A

Skin



N/A

Eye

- **Maximum/workplace exposure limit:**
 - Long term exposure limit (LTEL 8hr TWA): N/A
 - Short term exposure limit (STEL 15min TWA): N/A
- **Factors which increase risks:** Avoid open flames, welding arcs or other high temperature sources, which invoice thermal decomposition.
- **Storage precautions:** Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Keep away from sources of ignition.Store in a dry ,fresh,and well-ventilated area.
- **Flashpoint:** N/A
- **Transport precautions:** N/A
- **Disposal precautions:** Waste must be disposed of in authorised rubbish

- Spill procedures: N/A

Cortex EPDM Membrane

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Product and company identification

Product name: Cortex EPDM Membrane
Manufacturer : Obex Protection
Severn House
Bromyard Road
Crown East
Worcester
WR2 5TR
Manufacturer telephone : 01905 337800
Manufacturer Fax number : 01905 337186
E - mail : sales@obexuk.com
Emergency telephone : 01905 337800



Section 2 – Chemical composition

Substance/ Preparation : Preparation
Chemical name/Synonym : EPDM rubber
Chemical Family : Mixture
Information on hazardous ingredients :
Chemical name : Generic name : CAS : % (by wt): Exposure Limits
Non-hazardous None None 100 None established
according to 29CFR 1910.1200

Section 3 – Hazard Identification

Human health hazards : No adverse effects know
Environmental hazards : Not available

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

Inhalation : No special action necessary
Skin contact : No special action necessary
Eye contact: : No special action necessary
Ingestion : No special action necessary

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide, foam sand/earth or dry chemicals

Recommended Fire Fighting Procedures : Toxic fumes and vapours may be evolved, Wear impermeable protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus

Hazardous Combustion Products : Carbon Dioxide and Monoxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, sulphur Dioxide, partially burned Carbon

Specific Hazards : Oil "bleeds" from material when burning

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards : N / A

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions : Not applicable

Section 7 – Storage and Handling Precautions

Storage : Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames. Keep away from sources of ignition. Store in a dry, fresh, and well-ventilated area.

Handling : N / A

Precautionary labelling : N / A

Section 8 – Exposure Control / Personal Protection

Exposure controls : Store and use in well ventilated areas.

Personal protection

Respiratory system : None required

Gloves : None required

Eyes : None required

Others : None required

Hygiene measures : Wash exposed skin prior to eating, drinking or at the end of each shift.

Wash contaminated clothing prior to reuse.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state : Solid

Form : Membrane, various thickness (0.5 to 2.0 mm)

Colour : Black, Grey, Tile-Red, Green or Blue

Odour : rubber odour

Boiling point - range : Not Applicable.

Evaporation Rate : Not Applicable.

pH (undiluted product) : Not Applicable.

Solubility in water : Insoluble

Melting point : Not Available

Vapour Density : Not Applicable.

Vapour Pressure : Not Available

Lower Explosive Limit : None

Upper Explosive Limit : None

Specific Gravity : 1,10 - 1,30 gr/c.c.

Autoignition temperature : > 250 °C

Diffusion n-octanol / water : Unknown

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Thermal Stability : Stable

Hazardous Polymerisation : Will not occur

Hazardous decomposition products: Further information is given in section 5.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid open flames, welding arcs or other high temperature sources, which involve thermal decomposition.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

Ingestion : No known

Inhalation : No known

Skin contact : No known

Eye contact : No known

Chronic toxicity : Repeated or prolonged exposure must not have health effects.

Carcinogenicity : None

Medical conditions aggravated by

Exposure : Sensitive individuals may exhibit eye, nose, throat or dermal irritation with prolonged exposure to processing fumes or installation vapours.

Section 12 – Environmental Information

Mobility : Not available

Persistence / degradability : Not available

Bio-accumulative potential : Not available

Ecotoxicity : Not available

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Methods of disposal :

Waste of residues : Waste must be disposed of in authorised rubbish

Section 14 – Transportation Information

International transportation regulations

Road Transportation : Not Applicable

Marine and/ river Transportation : Not Applicable

Air Transportation : Not Applicable

Regulatory Agency : Not Applicable

Proper Shipping Name : Not Applicable

Hazard Classification : Not Applicable

Identification Number : Not Applicable

Labels Required : Not Applicable

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

International transportation regulations

Road Transportation : Not Applicable

Marine and/ river Transportation : Not Applicable
Air Transportation : Not Applicable
Regulatory Agency : Not Applicable
Proper Shipping Name : Not Applicable
Hazard Classification : Not Applicable
Identification Number : Not Applicable
Labels Required : Not Applicable

Section 16 – Other Information

Additional Comments :

This product is considered to be a finished article as per 29 CFR 1910. 1200 © and is, therefore, exempt from the requirements of the Hazard Communication standard. If this product is cut, buffed or heated, provide adequate ventilation to remove smoke and fume from the work area. Rubber products stored for a prolonged period of time in a poorly ventilated area or heated during reprocessing may generate measurable amounts of volatile N-Nitrosamines, some of which may be animal carcinogens. Ensure proper ventilation where this product is used or stored.

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Bridgewater heights main works | Client reference: Unite re-clad | Project reference: 2575