

TFM Demolition - Dynamic Method Statement (DMS01)

(Initial Issue – 19th May 2023)

The internal stripout & mechanical demolition

Of

Nurturing Facility, at

St Bernard's RCPS, Burnage Lane, Burnage, M19 1DR



For

Spatial Environments Ltd,

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TFM

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Location (Project)	All-in-one Garden Centre (former) Rochdale Road, Middleton, Manchester, M242RB	Risk Assessment Ref.	TFMD/STBERN/DRA01
Method Statement by	Dan Dubell	Work Phase	Strip-out/Dismantling
Persons Reasonably Affected	TFM Demolition-demolition operatives, including Principal Contractor staff and employees and authorised visitors. Others reasonably affected by the works i.e. nearby residents, users of the local highway and footway (pedestrians and vehicles), and unauthorised persons (Trespassers).	Proposed Start Date	TBC
Description of Task / Activity			
The internal strip out, site clearance and demolition of former nurturing facility inc slab Building is a stand alone single story masonry structure with concrete roof. Building will be soft stripped and cleaned before being demolished and removal of slabs down to 1.5m			

Record of amendments and issue of controlled copies			
Amendment No	Details	Date	Signature
Initial Issue	Issued to Ritchie Higham for appraisal	19/05/2023	
Rev 1			

Circulation / Distribution	Copy No
TFM Demolition, Project Manager – Mr. Ritchie Higham	01
TFM Demolition, Site Supervisor – Mr. Ritchie Higham	02
Spital, Contracts Manager – Mr Rob Marshall	03
TFM Contracts Manager / Director – Mr. Dan Dubell	04
TFM Demolition, Workforce	05
Other	06
	07

Change Control Record			
Revision Date		Please Print Name	Signature
TFM Demolition Authorised Person Agreement			
Principal Contractor Site / Project Manager, or Nominated Deputy, Agreeing Change			
Date Change Authorised or Documents Made Necessary			
Date Change Will Commence			
Detail of Required Change(s) / Amendments to this method statement.			
Date Change Completed / Revision Received or Returned to Normal			
		Please Print Name	Signature
TFM Demolition Authorised Person Agreement Sign Off			
Principal Contractor Site / Project Manager, or Nominated Deputy, Sign Off			

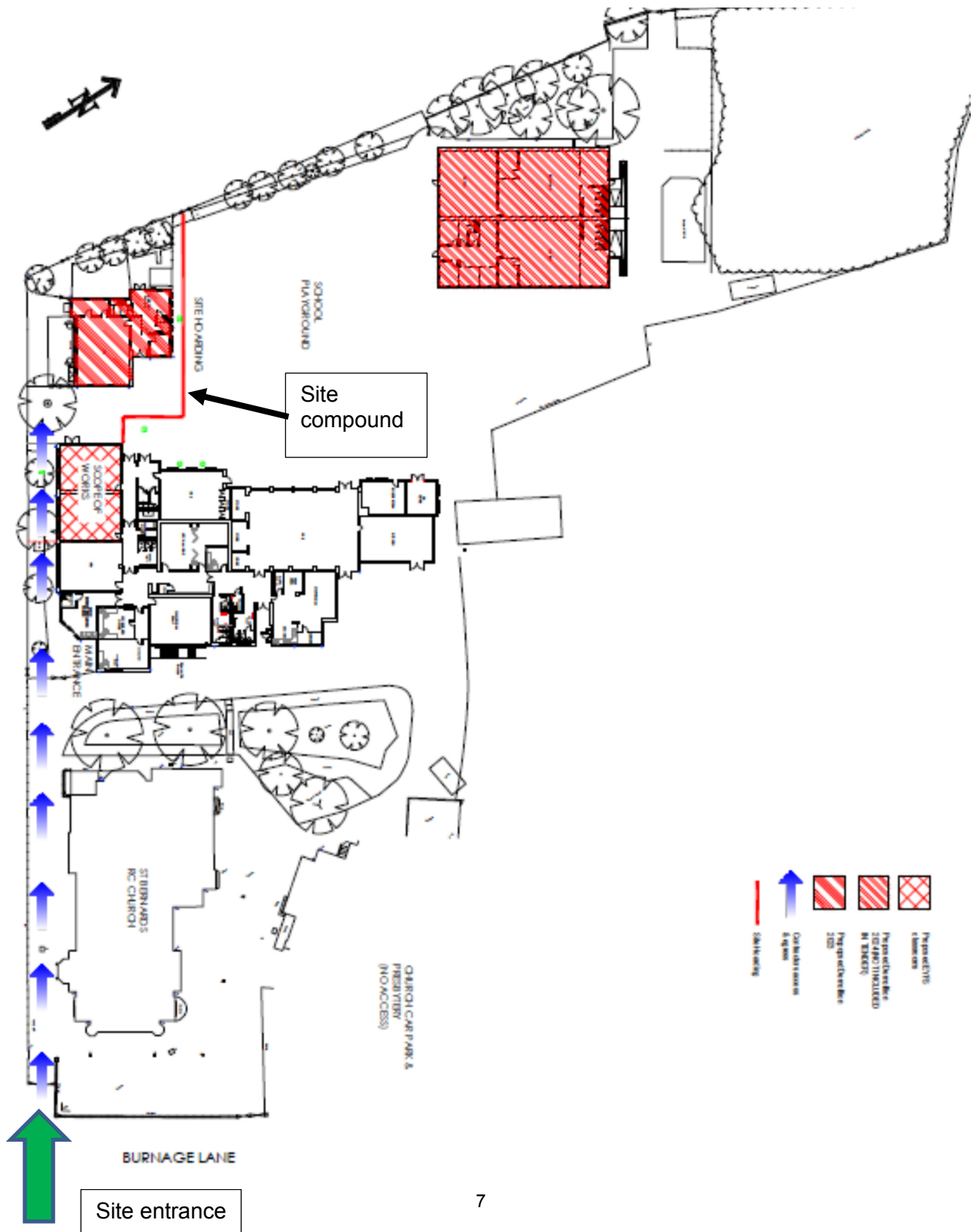
Contents	
1	Company, Title, Revision Number, Date & Access / Egress Arrangements/ Public Safety/ Welfare
2	Description of Works
3	Sequence of Work Enabling works: ● Confirmation that services i.e. gas and electrical supply, have been terminated to all areas, (written confirmation required) ● Provision of exclusion zones supported with safety signage to prevent access into TFM Demolition area(s) of work ● Installation of Heras Fencing to secure the site where necessary ● Provision of site welfare Element 1 works – Collection of loose chattels and tidying up of yard Element 2 works – Soft-strip / Strip-out of the buildings Element 3 works – Dismantling of buildings Element 4 works – Grubbing up of former flower beds and levelling off
4	Resources Required /Provided
5	Training Records
6	Assessment of Risks for Work Included
7	Control Measures
8	Personal Protective Equipment
9	Emergency Arrangements
10	Temporary Amended Systems
11	Environmental Impacts
12	Provision / Transfer of Information
13	Monitoring of Health and Safety Compliance
14	Temporary Works
15	MEWP Rescue Plan
16	Additional Information

The site plan shows the layout of St. Bernard's RC Church and Parish Centre. The church building is located on the left side of the plan, with a large area labeled 'ST BERNARD'S RC CHURCH' and 'PARISH CENTRE' to its right. A red hatched area indicates a fire escape route from the church building, leading to a red hatched area labeled 'FIRE ESCAPE ROUTE'. Blue arrows indicate the direction of escape from the church building. A red line indicates a fire escape route from the parish centre, leading to a red hatched area labeled 'FIRE ESCAPE ROUTE'. Blue arrows indicate the direction of escape from the parish centre. A north arrow is located in the top right corner. The plan also shows a 'SCHOOL PLAYGROUND' to the east of the church and parish centre, and 'BURNAGE LANE' to the north. Other labels include 'ST BERNARD'S RC CHURCH', 'PARISH CENTRE', 'FIRE ESCAPE ROUTE', 'SCHOOL PLAYGROUND', and 'BURNAGE LANE'.

6

Note: when leaving site, collection and delivery vehicles are to proceed through the site with due care and attention, before joining Burnage Road, whilst adhering to the required site speed limit always; all vehicle movements off site will be supervised and assisted by a banksman at all times.

At the time, this Method Statement was written, there was no knowledge of delivery time restrictions, other than those commensurate with the PC undertaking, giving due consideration to peak traffic flow times in and around this residential area. With this in mind vehicle movement will be avoided during peak traffic flow periods e.g. 8:00-9:00am – 16:30-17:30. Should this situation change or further information comes to light an amendment will be made to this Method Statement, and the relevant requirements will be fully complied with at all times, failure to do so would be treated as a disciplinary matter.



Note:

TFM Demolition will adopt the principles of the Construction Logistics and Community Safety (CLOCS) scheme on this project to ensure that **a)** deliveries and collection of waste materials take place out of peak hours, where practicable to do so **b)** other road users

including cyclist are considered, **c)** reduce our impact in relation to the use of construction vehicles by planning deliveries and reducing the number of journeys required. Suppliers vehicles are to be fit for purpose and additional visibility aids installed where so required. This information will be issued to our supply chain.

Once waste material(s) have been removed from site a Banksman will be in attendance to ensure that TFM Demolition wagons can pass through the car park/ compound area and enter the public highway in a safe manner ensuring the safety of road users and pedestrians alike. This is particularly important given the location and nature of the site, its location to the adjacent residential properties.

Public Safety

The project is taking place opposite a live residential area, close to occupied dwellings and recreational areas. Members of the public, including visitors to the site, are protected from harm from the work to which this Method Statement applies by the safety procedures agreed between us and our Client.

Security of the Site

TFM Demolition will introduce localised exclusion zones in their respective areas of work. This will be by way of crowd barriers within the confines of the site. The site will be completely security fenced as part of the principal contractor duty.

The site will be manned at all times, during the working day by TFM staff, and by the security firm for the duration of the night. The site will be completely fenced off using the current cast rail 2m fencing and 2m heras fence panels and security gates. Inside the security fencing, pedestrian and welfare areas will be further fenced off to create a separation between the safe zones and demolition areas.

Additionally, TFM Demolition at the request of our Client will secure the front of the site and the welfare area with 2-metre-high Heras panels, seated and supported in a block fence foot. The installation of the fencing will be in line with the manufactures information manual (MIM) that accompanies the fencing and is a design classification 0/1 Temporary Works in accordance with 5975:2008 – Code of practice for temporary works procedures and the permissible stress design of falsework. This will be undertaken with due care and attention adopting good manual handling by the two-man team.



Warning signs will be placed at vantage points to identify that demolition works are in progress and the controls to be adopted.

Welfare

The welfare facilities are provided by TFM as Principal Contractors and comply with the provisions of Regulation 13, Schedule 2 of CDM 2015. These are established on site next to the front palisade fencing on the tarmac in front of the main building, and workers will utilise these facilities and must treat them with due respect.



Note: The Employees of TFM Demolition (direct and sub-contract) will make their presence known on site each day by completing the projects signing in register, additionally they will and **MUST** sign out prior to leaving site. These registers are used in the event of an emergency situation to ensure that all workers can be accounted for.

Parking

Parking is available on site for both workers and visitor's vehicles.

Section 2 – Description of Works

Introduction

This safe system of work (SSoW) has been written to ensure that suitable workplace precautions and risk control measures are in place during the Demolition Phase of the project. **The method statement and risk assessment will be developed as works progress, should the method of work change or if additional information comes to light.**

The SSoW follows the requirements of current Legislation, British Standards and Industry Guidance e.g. NFDC Guidance Notes, CDM 2015, the Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999, PUWER 98, LOLER 98, the Work at Height Regulations 2005 and any other applicable secondary legislation.

The works will be undertaken in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 and BS 6187:2011 – Code of practice for full and partial demolition.

Description

Once service isolations certification has been issued in writing and TFM Demolition have confirmed such isolations by way of a visual inspection, the elements below will be undertaken as per the program of works. In addition to this, confirmation will be made that all known licensed asbestos containing materials (ACM's) have been removed

Enabling works:

- Confirmation that services i.e. gas and electrical supply, have been terminated to all areas, (written confirmation required)
- Provision of exclusion zones supported with safety signage to prevent access into TFM Demolition area(s) of work
- Installation of Heras Fencing to secure the site where necessary

Element 1 works – Collection of loose chattels and tidying up of yard

Element 2 works – Soft-strip / Strip-out of the buildings

Element 3 works – Dismantling of buildings

Element 4 works – Grubbing up of slab and levelling off

Programme	Commencement Date / Period	Site Working hour's
As per construction program	TBC Program duration approx.. 2.5 weeks	7:30am – 6:00pm Monday to Thurs 7:30am - 6:00pm Friday Weekend working to be advised by prior arrangement with the client

Induction

All Operatives working on this project MUST attend the site induction. In addition, the content of the TFM Demolition Method Statement and Risk Assessments will be communicated to all TFM Demolition personnel.

Upon completion of the induction, all TFM Demolition Operatives will be required to sign the attendance register indicating that they have heard and understood the requirements / controls included in all documents, that they will comply fully with them in all instances and that should they require clarification of any points this can be arranged by discussing this with their Site Supervisor.

Statement – Face Fit Testing

All Operatives employed by TFM Demolition who may be involved in tasks that expose them to the hazard of respirable crystalline silica (RCS) e.g. demolition of brick & block walls/breaking up of concrete, have been Face Fit Tested and provided with respiratory protective equipment to FFP3/P3 standard. Face-fit testing has also being undertaken for those operatives associated with the safe removal of non-licensed asbestos, which is not applicable for these works. **Operatives will wear half face P3 sundstrom masks for a period of 1 hour taking 15 minutes rest after each hour of use before re wearing the mask to continue work.**

No employee of TFM Demolition will undertake work that exposes them to airborne dust that may contain silica and other airborne hazards unless they have been face-fit tested and additional primary control measures are in place, i.e. water suppression – damping down. The Site Supervisor of TFM Demolition will monitor such compliance.

Statement -Work at Height

The work being carried out requires Operatives to work at height; as a consequence, there is a risk of a person falling from height. This has been addressed and control measures put in place to mitigate such an event. These controls follow those required by the Work at Height Regulations – Hierarchy of Controls to provide Collective protection measures where reasonably practicable to do so. Where work at height cannot be avoided Mobile Access Towers (MAT) will be used to provide a safe working platform for the soft-strip and or hand demolition works. Operatives using such work equipment will be PASMA trained.

All mobile towers used comply with BS EN 1004:2004. All erecting/ dismantling work is undertaken by a competent person holding a PASMA card who will pass these as safe to use and Scaff tag them to indicate this prior to the Operatives using them. Each tower used will be recorded in the site register.

Towers are to be built on stable floors/surfaces and visually inspected by those using them prior to use each time. The manufacturer's instructions on safe working load (SWL) are complied with. Towers have wheels locked when in use & they are not moved with persons or materials on the working platform (surfing). No work is to be undertaken than may cause lateral forces on the tower which may de-stabilise them.



Low-level
Access tower
<2.5metres

Where Mobile Towers are in place for longer than 7 days or have been reassembled, or where they may have been adversely affected by site conditions, an inspection is to be carried out by a competent person and a record made of the inspection, (this will be recorded on a Scaff tag), all such inspections will also be recorded in the site register. Should damage be found, the mobile tower will not be accessed for work purposes until it has been repaired and declared safe by the Competent Person. It will be tagged with a Do Not Use notice to identify that it must NOT be used.



Mobile Access
Tower >2.5metres

Given the nature of these works Powered Access i.e. Mobile Elevating Work Platforms (MEWP'S) **may** also be used to gain access to the restricted area(s). These will provide a safe working platform from which to undertake the works and will provide collective means of fall protection. All operatives operating the MEWPS will hold an International Powered Access Federation (IPAF) Powered Access Licence (PAL) for the category being used i.e. (3a – Scissor) and or (3b – Self-propelled boom (cherry picker)).

If used, the Self-Propelled Boom (SPB) Cherry Pickers will have Anti-Entrapment/Crush devices fitted (Secondary Guarding). The type of which will be discussed with the hire company when placing the order. Examples below.



Pressure Sensing Device

When activated, it stops further movement and activates audible and visual warning devices.



Physical Barrier

Side protection barriers.



Physical Barrier

Operator protective structure.



MEWP's provide collective means of fall protection and a suitable working platform from which to undertake elements of demolition – under **NO** circumstances will operatives stand on a guard rail to achieve additional height or leave the safety of the platform to climb onto any part of the building.



For illustration purposes only

Strict exclusion zones will be provided at ground level to ensure that unauthorised people do not enter the danger area and are therefore protected from the potential risk of falling objects or materials (Regulation 10 – Falling Objects & Regulation 11 – Danger Areas of the Work at Height Regulations).

Personal Fall Protection Equipment (PFPE) – Fall Arrest

Given the nature of the works collective fall-prevention measures will be used primarily (working platforms, barriers, guard-rails and so on).



However, **personal fall protection equipment** i.e. safety harnesses and lanyards, will be required when a demolition operative is exposed to a leading edge during the works. These will be fixed to a suitable anchorage point. The lanyard will be work restraint or fall arrest as decided by the site supervisor.

Inspection

Fall protection equipment must be formally inspected, with results recorded at intervals not exceeding every 6 months, but many circumstances reduce this interval to as little as three months.

In addition to formal checks, carried out by a competent person, the user of the equipment must inspect the equipment for damage prior to each period of use.

Items to be checked during inspection of fall protection equipment include:

- Stitching for completeness
- Webbing for signs of damage, this can include chemical damage, heat damage, cuts and abrasions
- Buckles and metal components for cracks or distortion
- Friction damage
- Excessive contamination (by grease or dirt etc.)

If any of these faults are identified, the equipment will and must be withdrawn from service immediately.

Personal Fall Protection Equipment (PFPE) will be required where the profiled sheets are to be stripped from the front entrance Canopy. This will be attached to the anchorage point in the MEWP. The fragile surface i.e. glazed roof lights **MUST** not be directly accessed by workers, who must demolish this from the safety of the working platform. **Site Supervisor to monitor compliance.**

Fall Factors

Understand your fall factor to reduce the risks.

Always take into account:

- Working conditions & environment
- Risks to the safety of all those at the place where equipment is to be used

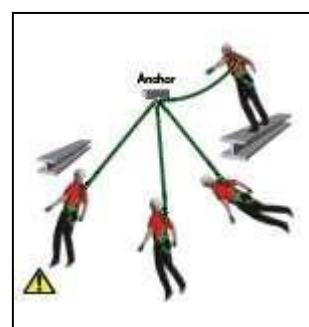
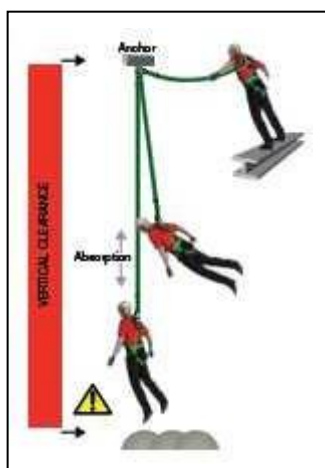
Fall Factor 0
Anchorage is overhead and the lanyard is taut between the anchorage point and the worker.
The fall clearance is reduced as shown.

Fall Factor 1
Anchor point is level or above the harness attachment point allowing a fall equivalent to the length of the lanyard before the energy absorber deploys to arrest the fall.

Fall Factor 2
Anchor point is at or below the feet of the worker allowing a fall equivalent to twice the length of the lanyard before the energy absorber deploys to arrest the fall.

Clearance
If in doubt: Fall Limiters Reduce Fall Clearance <3M
A fall limiter or self-retracting lifeline will stop a fall in centimetres and is therefore the ideal solution for low-level work where a shock-absorbing lanyard is unable to stop the worker from hitting an obstacle below.

The Pendulum Effect and Fall Clearance



Rescue – Regulation 4(2) WAHR

In all situations, when a worker has fallen and his fall has been arrested by fall protection equipment, the individual will be retrieved as quickly as possible to prevent the onset of suspension syncope, more commonly known as fainting. (In many cases, the 'casualty' may be able to assist either fully (self-rescue) or partially. When rescued, the casualty will be referred to a medical practitioner for professional medical assessment (after such time that the TFM Demolition management team are informed), even if it seems there have been no harmful effects caused by the fall.

Note

Previous information widely accepted within the construction industry, relating to condition that was known as suspension trauma was misleading and current guidance suggests that standard UK first aid procedures should be adopted for any individual that has been suspended in a safety harness.

Given the floor to ceiling/canopy height on the project, which is approximately 2-4 metres, rescue will be carried out in the following way:

1. Self-rescue
2. If injured or unconscious a working platform (MEWP) or Mobile Access Tower (MAT) will be placed beneath the casualty who will be lowered onto the working platform by a colleague, who will disconnect the connector from the casualty's harness
3. If fit to do so the casualty will descend the working platform to floor level and will be assessed by suitable qualified first aider
4. If not fit to descend the working platform the casualty will remain in place and a first aider will be summoned. A decision will then be taken with respects to contacting the emergency services.

Should any fall occur during the use of fall arrest equipment this will be reported and recorded along with any other subsequent investigation that would be required.

Section 3 – Sequence of Work

Enabling works

Prior to the demolition phase commencing the following elements are required, will be undertaken:

- Confirmation that services have been terminated to all areas, (written confirmation required) where services remain live, that they are identified and clearly marked (tagged), signed and protected



The image shows the utility excavation carried out to terminate services carried out by the client.

HOLD POINT

Have the services terminations / isolations been carried out and written confirmation on site
YES / NO

Name:

Date:

Time:

Signature:

- Welfare establishment
- Provision of exclusion zones supported with safety signage to prevent access into TFM Demolition area(s) of work
- Installation of Heras Fencing to round the site

Hold Point - No works are to commence until service isolation certification has been issued in writing and TFM Demolition have confirmed such isolations by way of a visual inspection. The elements below will be undertaken as per the programme of works.

Element 1 works – removal of loose chattels and waste

By hand and with the aid of small excavators, the buildings and yards will be cleaned up and all loose waste and chattels will be collected and moved to be skip loaded.

Here the waste will be sorted and segregated into its different waste streams for disposal.

Rubble trucks, wheel barrows and trailers will be used to transport wastes to the skip area before being machine loaded into suitable open waste skips.

Element 3 works - Soft-strip / Strip-out of the building as per the program of works

Where safe to do so and where applicable, the Building is to be completely stripped-out to leave only the shell of the building remaining in readiness for its demolition.

This process includes, but is not limited to timber and metal stud partition walls, non-load bearing stud walls, doors & casing, redundant lights M&E fixtures and fittings, suspended ceilings, carpet, carpet tiles and other floor coverings, etc.

- Heavier M & E such as pipework, boilers and radiators will be left in-situ and **NOT** hand soft stripped, these will be separated during the demolition
- High level external features will not be soft stripped and hand separated during the demolition works

Note – Loading Point / Drop Zone

The designated loading point/exclusion zones at ground level will be fully cordoned off using two-metre-high fencing displaying warning notices at vantage points. Drop zones will be created to allow soft strip material to be removed and loaded into skips or to the ground in a safe fenced area before being mechanically loaded to skips for their correct waste streams.

The entrance to the loading point/exclusion zones will be securely maintained during the disposal of waste materials into this area and will only be opened for the processing of waste. Such loading point/exclusion zones will be established in line with clause's 11.16 & 13 of BS6187 and operatives and drivers will remain in a position of safety at all times. Skips will be located on the tarmac hard standing outside the front of the building.

Hold Point - Prior to any soft-strip /strip out works commencing (other than for the removal of furniture and floor coverings), documentary evidence must be available to confirm that the **electrical supply has indeed been terminated and all known ACM's have been removed**

Once the demolition loading/exclusion zone is in place, the areas identified above will then be soft stripped /stripped out of all its fixtures and fittings by the demolition operatives using traditional methods utilizing hand held tools including, but not restricted to, bars, hammers, mattock picks, shovels and wheel barrows. Reciprocating and Cut-off Saws will also be used to cut and process redundant pipe work, steel hangers, cable trays etc. Demolition breakers and lump or sledge hammers will be used to the non-load bearing demolish walls by hand.

Hilti TE 500 / 505-AVR Breaker

Vibration magnitude 11.4m/s^2 max usage in an 8-hour shift is 0 hour and 23 minutes (Trigger Time) to reach the Daily Exposure Action Value 2.5m/s^2 (A8) or 100 points. Time to reach Daily Exposure Limit Value 5m/s^2 (A8) or 400 points is 1 hours and 32 minutes (Trigger Time).
HSE points per hour of tool use = 260 points

>87dBA – Hearing protection to be worn.

Weight of breaker 5.8kg



Masonry Cut Off Saw 300mm (12inch) – Metal Cutting Blade

Vibration magnitude 4.50m/s^2 max usage in an 8-hour shift is 2 hour and 28 minutes (Trigger Time) to reach the Daily Exposure Action Value 2.5m/s^2 (A8) or 100 points. Time to reach Daily Exposure Limit Value 5m/s^2 (A8) or 400 points is 9 hours and 53 minutes (Trigger Time).

>87dBA 112 dB(A) – Hearing protection to be worn.



15/0456-h Reciprocating Saw

Vibration magnitude 5.5m/s^2 max usage in an 8-hour shift is 1 hour and 39 minutes (Trigger Time) to reach the Daily Exposure Action Value 2.5m/s^2 (A8) or 100 points.

82 dB(A)

Time to reach Daily Exposure Limit Value 5m/s^2 (A8) or 400 points is 6 hours and 37 minutes (Trigger Time).

Fluorescent Light Tubes

All fluorescent tube lights removed on site will be placed in a separate designated skip (tube bank) in readiness for off-site disposal by our licensed waste carrier. Fluorescent light tubes are classified as hazardous waste and will be treated and disposed of as such.

Skirting boards doors & door frames

Skirting boards and door frames are to be removed by operatives using pinch bars and suitable hammers. The items are to be prized from their place of fixing. Any obtrusions and nails are to be removed with all resultant materials then being transported utilising the wheelbarrows and carrying by hand to the designated drop point for disposal in the drop zone below.

The partition doors and hinged doors will be carefully removed from their housing / fixing point, lifting and lowered by a two-man team and transported to the loading point. If so required a board trolley will be used to aid handling and movement.



Raised Floors (timber and board)

The boards will be lifted from their frame using pinch bars. The timber frame will be removed likewise, and transported to and disposed of to the drop point (lift shaft).

Suspended ceilings

The suspended ceilings are to be removed by operatives working from mobile access towers (MAT) suitably positioned. As the ceiling tiles are removed, by pushing the tile up and out of the frame and twisting it sideways to enable removal, whole and intact they are to be lowered to ground in a controlled manner by passing them down to the ground operative. At ground level they are to be periodically collected and bundled into manageable sized parcels using adhesive tape. As the works progress the suspension system is to be removed by the operatives working from the mobile access tower. Working from the platform the fixings are to be cut as flush to the ceiling as possible using hand held cold cutting tools (nips and/or croppers). Once again the removed items are to be lowered to ground in a controlled manner where they are to be transported utilising the wheelbarrows and carrying by hand to the designated drop point for disposal.

Floor coverings

The carpet coverings are to be removed by the operatives using the mattock picks and shovels. Where the carpets are of a roll able nature these are to be cut into strips, whilst still laid, and then rolled up for collection. Carpet tiles are simply to be lifted. Both the carpet tiles and rolls are to be bundled and taped as previously stated. All resultant materials are to be transported utilising the wheelbarrows and carrying by hand to the designated drop/loading zones.

With respects to the **vinyl floortiles** these will be lifted by manual or mechanical means, dependent upon its adhesion to the floor surface. A wetting agent will be used to dampen down the localised area to prevent the migration of dust. Alternately they will be lifted with the ditching bucket of the tracked excavator and the floor surface scabbled thereafter.



110v Floor Tile Stripper

Vibration magnitude 15m/s^2 max usage in an 8-hour shift is 13 minutes (Trigger Time) to reach the Daily Exposure Action Value 2.5m/s^2 (A8) or 100 points.

Time to reach Daily Exposure Limit Value 5m/s^2 (A8) or 400 points is 53 minutes (Trigger Time). 79 dB(A).

Glazed surfaces



Mobile Access Towers (MAT's) will be used to provide access to safely remove glazed units and windows etc.

Operatives wearing suitable PPE to include gloves to EN388 with a cut level of 3 and above and Kevlar Knit Sleeves to cut level 4 will tape up each individual glazed panel and remove it from its aperture before lowering and removing to the drop point(s).

With respects to large glazed units, glass suckers will be used whilst the glazed unit is removed from its frame and lowered to an operative below; the PPE described below will be issued and worn.

The units will be removed to the Drop Point on wheeled trolleys and disposed of accordingly.

Should access be prohibitive or demolition operatives are placed at risk of serious personal injury then the high level glazed units will be removed as part of the mechanical demolition process.



Super touch 14 Inch Kevlar Chrome Sleeve - Conforms to EN388 (4444)

Eye protection to EN166 B to be worn during this activity.



Non-load bearing stud partition walls

The traditional timber and metal stud partitioning is to be removed by the operatives using suitable hand held tools, namely pinch bars, picks and hammers. The wall structure is to be de-erected by removing the plasterboard/insulation coverings using the hammers and bars. Once exposed the remaining metal or timber stud work is to be prized free and de-nailed. Once again, the resultant materials are to be removed to the designated drop/loading zones. This will leave the block work walls exposed or open up a specific area.

Non-Load bearing brick and block work walls – **no work of this kind to be carried out by hand**

A number of non-load bearing brick and block work walls are to be demolished throughout the building. Given the localised areas of some of the walls, the block work will be demolished by hand utilising hand tools and 110v demolition breakers with chisel and point attachments. Operatives wearing the required PPE will reduce the height of the wall's (top-down) using 110v demolition breakers and hand tools; low level access towers will be used to provide access. Waste will be removed as works progress to a safe and tidy work area.

Load-bearing walls – **no work of this kind to be carried out**

Once the temporary works solution has been introduced e.g. Strong boys and a line of Size No.1 Acrow props, manufactured to BS4074:1982 and tested to BS5507-3:1982 and after such time that the support system has been inspected, the demolition operatives working from a mobile access will systematically demolish the wall(s) top-down using the light duty breaker and sledge hammers. Arisings will be removed as the works progress and dust will be controlled accordingly.



Ducting, cable trays, hangars & pipe work

Hold Point-Prior to any works commencing it is to be ensured that a strict exclusion zone is placed around the base of the mobile access towers (MATs) beneath where the works are taking place above. This will ensure that no-one can enter the danger zone and also ensures that all parties meet with their statutory duty i.e. Regulation 10 and 11 of The Work at Height Regulations (Falling objects & Danger areas).

This element of the works entails the removal of cable trays/hangars, cable runs/redundant cables, redundant pipes, lighting units and warm air blowers and ducting where identified. MATs will be used to gain access to the underside of the ceilings or roof to carry out the works and will also provide collective means of fall protection.

Working sequentially the works will be carried out as follows:

- Confirm services are terminated (certification required)
- Remove fluorescent light tubes and bulbs from light fittings
- Using hand tools, cut-off saws and reciprocating saws the hanger cables/wires will be snipped and if manageable the cable tray or light fittings will be lowered to the operative at floor level, which will be subsequently placed into the rubble truck ready for removal
- With respects to the redundant pipe work this will be cut into manageable sections with a cut off saw, placed onto the working platform basket and lowered to the operative ground level.
- With respects to the presence of galvanised warm air ducting this will be cold cut with a reciprocating saw to prevent the fumes that would otherwise be generated should burning equipment be used. The ducting will be cut into sections, drop rods severed and the section lowered into the MAT and ground floor thereafter.
- This process will continue until an elevation has been completed leaving only the shell remaining
- This sequence will continue until the works are complete.

Cable runs

Cables will be stripped out as the works progress. They will either be bundled into manageable consignments and placed into the MATS working platform and lowered to ground level or cut in situ with a cut-off saw, placed into the working platform and passed to the operative at ground level once a section has been completed.

Window Frame Removal

Where possible, windows will be left in place and removed mechanically during demolition works

These works will commence with operatives breaking away the plaster to the window reveals to expose the window securing brackets/fixings.

Working systematically left-to-right, room-by room the windows frames will be removed by unfastening the screws that secure the brackets to the wall and frame.

A two-man team will then lift the glazed unit free and pass it inside to awaiting operatives who will place the unit on a board trolley for transportation to the drop point and waste container thereafter.

The above process will continue until the window frames have been removed as per TFM Demolition scope of works.

General

Dust will and must be controlled/suppressed by way of a charged hose and or dust control unit; the migration of dust will be continually monitored and controlled accordingly during demolition.



Damping down measures in the form of a hand-held water spray system **WILL** be adopted. Mobile bowzers fitted with generator and jet wash will be used to provide a controlled mist and wetting across the demolition area and pre-wetting of the structure before demolition.

Pre wetting will be used to ensure good saturation of the building using hydrant with spray and directing nozzle to apply a controlled continuous suppression. The bowzers will also be used to apply a continuous suppressant directly at the demolition area instead of a generally across the site.



Dust Suppression



Dust suppression will be used on site to control the migration of general dust. The surrounding area, air, and ground will be misted using a powered water jet wash with a mist control applied. The misting will be carried out from a set back distance to allow ideal wetting and misting but not disturb or generate any dust migration.

The constant monitoring of dust will be carried out and all necessary suppression will be implemented as determined by the site supervisor. All materials are to be removed to licensed disposal points via sheeted lorries with full documentation being supplied upon completion of the works.



Rubble trucks will also be used to transport waste materials from the point of work to the drop point, therefore reducing manual handling. The waste will be placed directly into the awaiting 40-yard container.

The soft strip/strip out works will be monitored by our Site Supervisor who will ensure that our workplace precautions and risk control measures remain effective.

All works will be carried out in compliance with 'BS 6187:2011 Code of practice for full and partial demolition'.

Element 4 works – Dismantling Demolition

Mechanical Demolition of Buildings

All works will be overseen by an experienced Site Supervisor.

Demolition will be carried out using remote demolition techniques and using an excavator with material handling grapple/selector grab which will carefully and in a controlled manner fold the building in to its own foot print.

The demolition excavator is not permitted to travel over unsupported basements or cellars; both the Site Supervisor and the Excavator Operator are to check the working area for unsupported basements or cellars; if required the basements or cellars are to be opened up and in filled with demolition hardcore or imported fill material

The mechanical demolition will begin on the front corner of the building opposite the entrance gate. This is to create an open end and allow the demolition works to migrate across the site. It also allow the site manager to have a uninterrupted view of the works as they happen. The operator will work in a top-down manner, carefully removing smaller, manageable roof sections until the roof has been removed completely in the section of the building being demolished.

They will then continue to demolish the structure itself, working at an approximate 45 degree angle, removing internal walls and components, internal supporting walls, outer wall components. All the previous items are predominantly concrete and brickwork.

As the roof structure is removed, it will be passed towards the middle of the site keeping it separate from the demolition area and becoming mixed with masonry.

This safe systematic manner ensures all down takings are processed in the correct manner with the main areas of stability, i.e. the stairwells being the final areas to be processed on each floor, thus preventing spillover on the areas and ensuring the stability of the structure throughout the floor by floor demolition process.

All components are to be processed into small manageable sections and placed in the laydown area at the designated location, between the machine and the structure.

Any timber or steel roof trusses will be lifted of the building using the demolition excavator, complete with selector grab

The buildings will be demolished using a demolition excavator, complete with selector grab/basket to deliberately collapse the walls and roof inwards into the building area and separate any steelwork or remaining timber.

The demolition excavator will commence at one end of the building and progressively work through the building until reaching the opposite end; the working area of the demolition excavator will be controlled by a dedicated banksman.

Where the demolition works extend to the next day, the excavator driver shall ensure that there is no debris hanging from the remaining building which is at risk of dropping overnight.

The demolition of the buildings will be generally based on the reverse order in which it was built, therefore the all walls will be reduced in height progressively thus to ensure that no single wall is exposed at such a height that would be deemed unsafe.

Exclusion zones will be made on both sides of the masonry walls being demolished and a banksman will be present at all times to prevent the unauthorised entry of any personnel.

Demolition will be carried out, working in bays from the top of the walls, reducing its height and

allowing materials to accumulate at the base of the wall.

Any steelwork arisings will be progressively pulled back from the building for further processing.

The demolition hardcore and timber will be progressively removed from the working area for further processing.

The waste demolition arisings will be removed from the work area progressively in order to keep the work area clear.

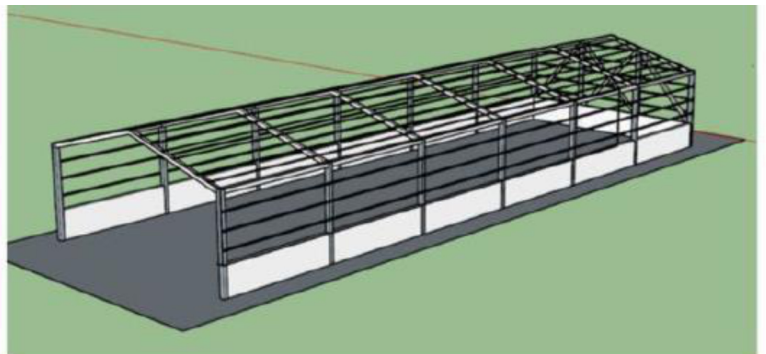
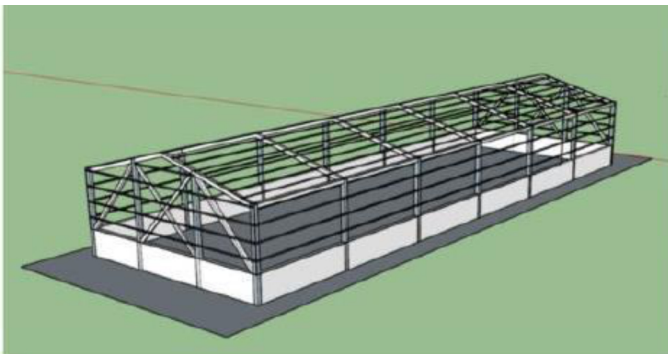
All demolition arisings will be segregated as far as reasonably practical and disposed in the designated skips provided and removed from site.

The demolition hardcore (brickwork, masonry and concrete) will be temporarily stockpiled for processing/crushing by others.

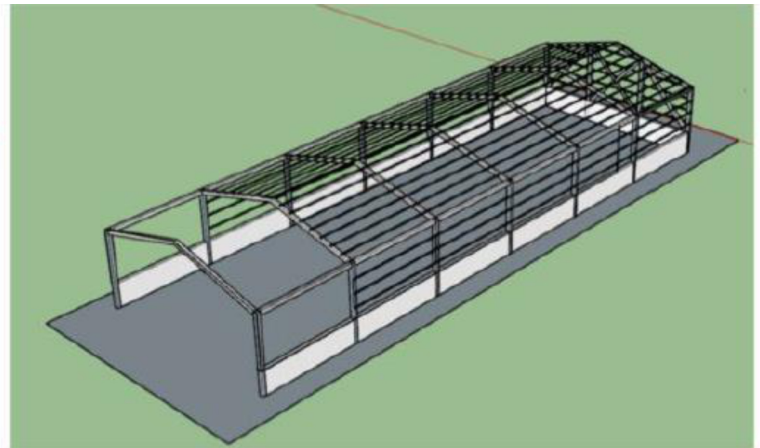
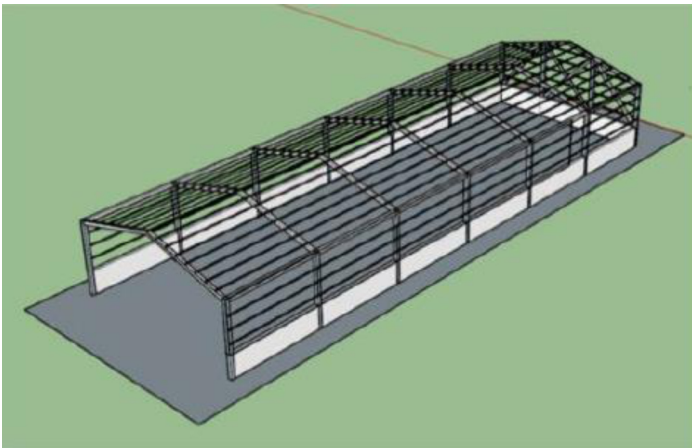
If during the progress of the demolition works, collapsed drainage runs or service ducts are encountered, the void(s) will be filled with clean hardcore back to adjacent ground level.

Steel structures

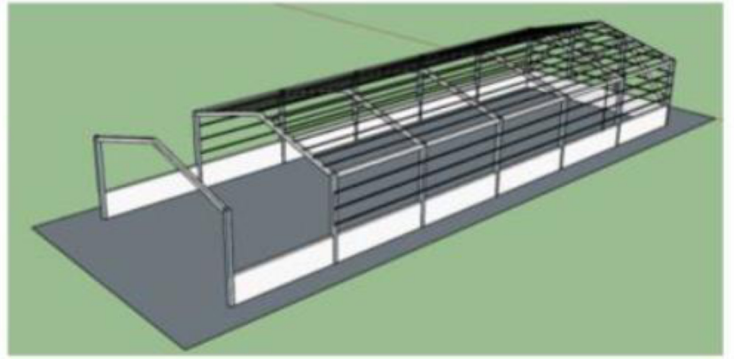
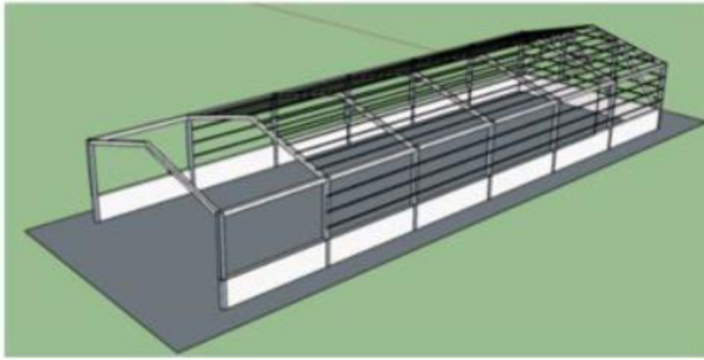
***NOTE some of the buildings are steel portal frame with brick encasement. In this case the building fabric will be demolished leaving the steel frame structure standing. Demolition waste will be removed before the steel frame structure is sheared down.



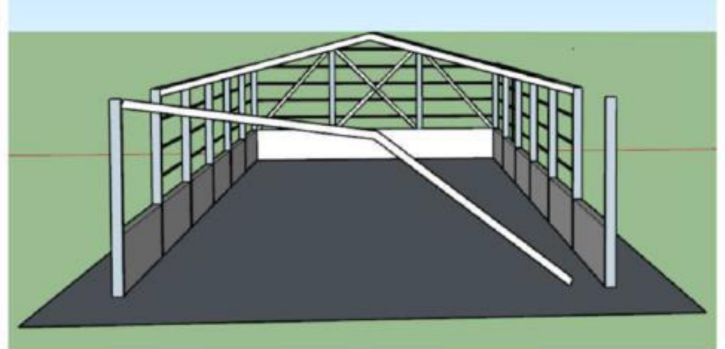
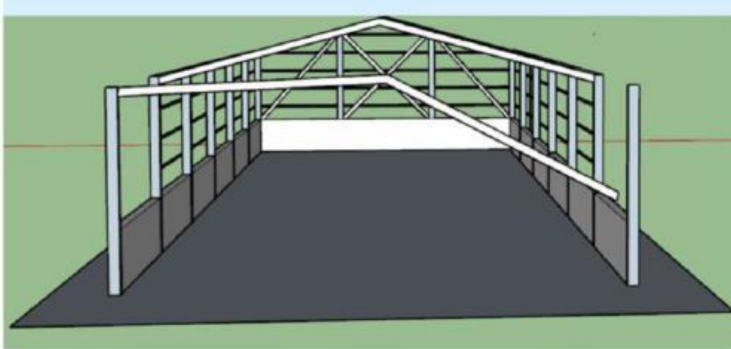
Remove purlins, sheeting rails and bracing from first bay to separate truss from adjacent truss sections.



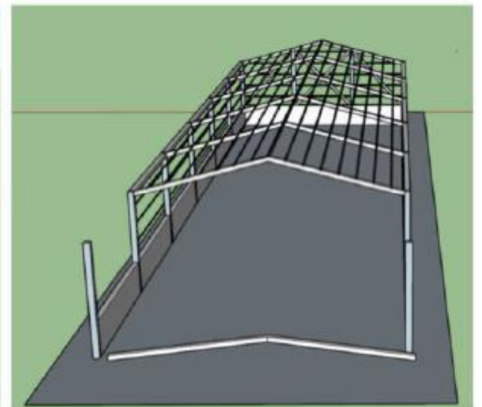
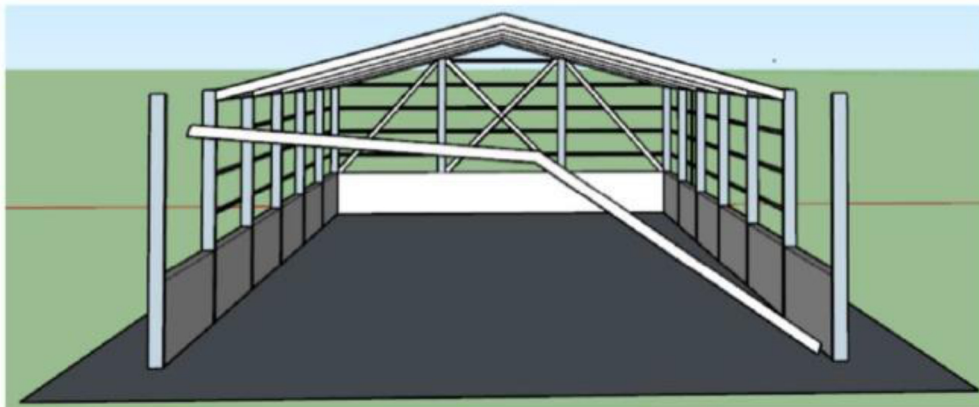
Primary horizontal beams between the truss sections will be sheared to grade.



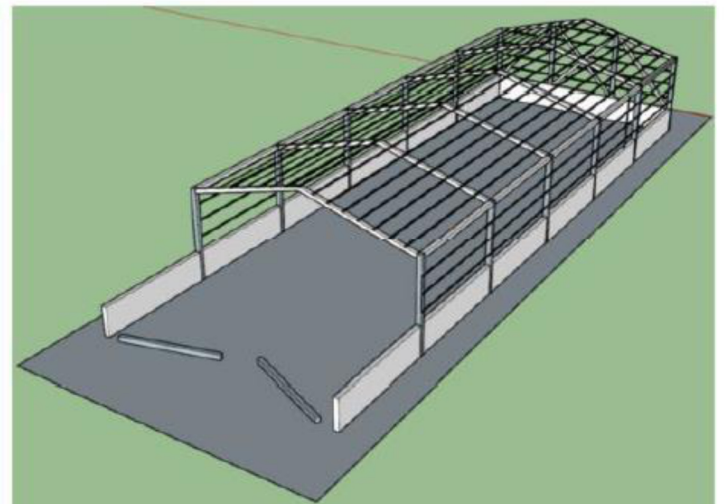
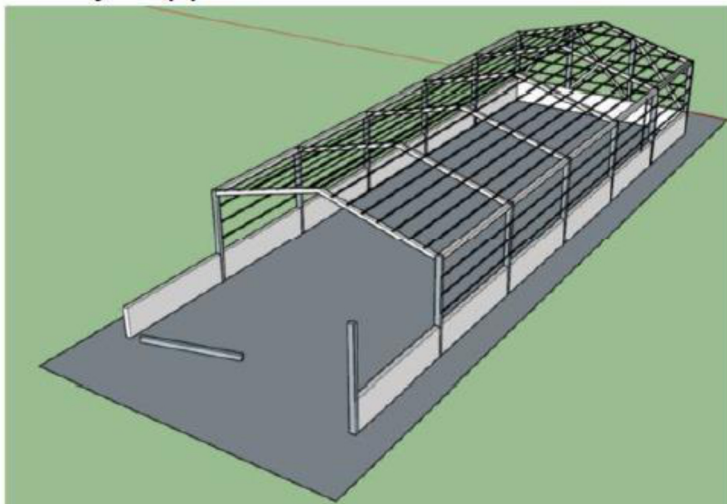
Shear through truss at junction with steelwork column & Rotate the truss down to slab.



Shear though truss at opposing supporting column, if required, and bring truss to slab.



The isolated primary support column can then be removed



Control Measures for Burning – Bottom of steel bases forward hinge cut

- 1- The correct equipment which has been inspected or certified. (all equipment will receive a visual inspection prior to each use. All guns will be tested and pipes to be inspected for wear and tear)
- 2- A fully trained and competent burner. (Placed within the TFM site file will be certificates of competence from a recognised training provider)
- 3- The removal of all flammable materials, above or below the work area. (The site manager will sign off the area with a hot works permit. This will include an inspection to say that all flammable materials have been removed prior to the burning operation starting.)
- 4- The area to be damped down prior to use. (operatives using a handheld suppressant technique will damp down areas to be burned)
- 5- A sufficient supply of water to be available during the whole operation. (TFM's operatives will again have in place water supplies when the burning is being carried out)
- 6- A hot works permits put in place. (All hot work permits will be submitted prior to burning being carried out)
- 7- Fire watch to be carried out throughout the day including an hour after hot works ceases. (TFM will appoint a designated fire marshal for this job. The fire marshal will complete visual inspections hourly and will report back to the site supervisor. The burning operation will cease two hours before the end of the day, the fire marshal will again visually inspect areas prior to finish.)
- 8- A full inspection of the work area once the work has been completed. (This will be one of TFM's fire marshal's duties.)
- 9- Full and correct RPE/PPE. (all operatives will have been face fitted and will be wearing half face P3 masks with correct filters. The correct flame retardant suits and gauntlets/goggles will be used.)
- 10- COSHH assessments carried out.
- 11- Fire marshals to be designated and trained.
- 12- Bottles are stored correctly. (bottles to be stored upright and within a secured and locked area. There is to be a 3m gap between each bottle)
- 13- The use of leak test to ensure the atmospheric pressures are not changing via leaking bottles.
- 14- A no smoking area designated.
- 15- Oxy Propane to be stored at a minimum distance of 3 metres apart.
- 16- Oxy bottles are to be locked in a secure cage at night.
- 17- Due to the explosion hazard water must not be used to cool down molten metal piles, clean dry sand should be used to cover.

Structural Steelwork if found needing cutting

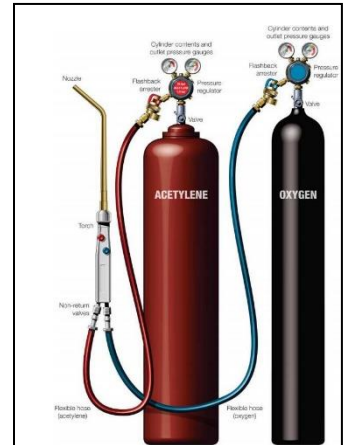
Oxy/Propane or Acetylene (fuel gas) flame cutting equipment will be used to carry out this activity and will be placed in the work area prior to the works commencing, along with appropriate portable fire extinguishers.

These works will take place in line with a TFM PTW.

Prior to any works commencing it is to be ensured that a strict exclusion zone is placed around the hot cutting zone to allow working space and the safe area

Once the exclusion zone has been set up, a competent burner will set up the flame cutting equipment i.e. Oxy/Propane bottles. A gas cylinder trolley will be placed at ground level to secure Oxygen and Propane bottles upright and aid transportation. The flame cutting equipment will be subject to a pre-use check to ensure that it is serviceable and fit for use.

The works will then follow the sequence below:



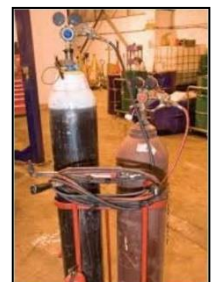
1. With regards to the processing of the steel frame once the burner has donned his flame retardant overalls, welding gauntlets, eye protection, powered or half mask respirator & visor (with ABEK & P3 filter)
2. Using oxy-propane flame cutting equipment operatives will create a sit or hinge cut along the steel where it sits. The beams will be cut systematically in a downwards direction, working left to right. The cutting torch has a long reach and will allow operatives to work from a safe distance during this activity
3. Cutting the beam from the top downwards will cause the unsupported steel (opposite end) to naturally lower under control. Where the steel is contacted to a column this will be released by burning and severing the bolts
4. Once complete the flame cutting equipment will be removed and the area cleared.

All works will be carried out in compliance with 'BS 6187:2011 Code of practice for full and partial demolition'.



Acetylene or Propane and Oxygen cylinders will be stored outside in an approved cage in an area agreed by TFM Demolition and HCL. This will be out of direct sunlight and will be locked at all times with a warning sign identifying the dangers present (highly flammable gas) and the controls to be adopted i.e. No Smoking or Naked Lights. Full and Empty cylinders will be separated and identified with signage

A gas cylinder trolley will be used to secure Oxygen and Propane bottles upright and aid transportation.



Section 4 – Resources

Up to 5 TFM Demolition personnel (demolition operatives), including a site Supervisor will be involved in the work.

- Site Supervisor
- Demolition Operatives – CSCS / CCDO skills card
- Plant Operatives – CPCS or NPoRS skills card
- Burner

Subcontractors/Consultants

- None on this project

Note: All employees who operate demolition plant hold the correct CPCS Category i.e. D90 A-F e.g. D90 A – Processing, D90 C – Demolishing up to 15 metres.

All employees of TFM Demolition are fully trained and competent to undertake any task required of them, they may at times be assisted by trainees or individuals new to the industry who, where this is the case, will be adequately supervised at all times.

Sub-contractors used are mostly known to TFM Demolition, as are their relevant skills. Where this is not the case their progress is initially monitored by the Contract Manager and Supervisor, to ensure that they are competent to carry out the work for which they have been taken on, this includes working safely.

Principal Contractors Responsible Persons – Rob Marshall

Contractors Responsible Persons / Supervision – Dan Dubell / Ritchie Higham

TFM Demolition Project Manager: Mr. Dan Dubell
Mobile: 07411 798763

TFM Demolition Supervisor: as above

Plant & Equipment		Labour
(Please note that this is not an exhaustive list and that plant and equipment will be provided at a frequency to deliver the works in a safe manner and in accordance with the agreed programme of works)		
1 no 360° Excavator & attachments Skid Steer Bob-Cat Barriers Safety signs Hand tools e.g. bolt croppers Flame Cutting Equipment Oxygen/Propane Power Tools & attachments Mobile Access Tower(s)-MAT Hose Pipe Dust and fume extraction system	Stihl Saw with water suppression Reciprocating Saw 30/40 yard skips Multi-Lift Wagon Diesel Bowser/Spill Kit 8 Wheeled tippers Crusher MEWPS fitted with anti-entrapment/crush devices (TBC)	1 no Supervisor 2-4 no Demolition operatives

Section 5 – Training Records

TFM Demolition has in place a training matrix, which identifies the training and competencies of those working on its behalf. Training records will be submitted during the site induction.

Typical Competencies will include those identified below

<i>Specialist Safety Training – TFM Demolition</i>			
Operative	Cards/Certificates	Registered No	Expiry
Persons Name	SMSTS		
Excavator 360- below 10 tonnes (tracked) (A58) A Excavator 360-below 10 tonnes (wheeled) (A58) B Excavator 360- below 10 tonnes (lifting operations) (A58) C Excavator 360-above 10 tonnes (tracked) (A59) A Excavator 360-above 10 tonnes (wheeled) (A59) B Excavator 360-above 10 tonnes (lifting operations) (A59) C High-Reach – Demolishing up to 30 metres (D90) D	NPORS CPCS		
Forward tipping dumper – Wheeled Forward tipping dumper – Tracked Ride on roller	CPCS NPORS		
Banksman / Slinger Mobile Plant			
Quick Hitch Safety – Automatic, Semi-Automatic and Manual			
Abrasive Wheels			
PASMA			
IPAF			
CSCS/CCDO			
Confined Space			
Face-Fit Tested			
Burner			
NRSWA			
NVQ			
Category ‘A’ (Asbestos Awareness) or Category ‘B’ (Non-Licensed Asbestos Work)			

Section 6 - Assessments of Risks for Work Included

Assessment of Risks for Work Included

Please see separate risk assessment document as presented with this method statement

Point-of-Work Assessments

See separate assessment document pack as referred to above

Manual Handling Assessments

See separate assessment document pack as referred to above

Section 7 - Control Measures

Permits to Work

A Permit-to-Dig/Break Ground may need to be issued to put in place further risk control measures to control the residual risk associated with our activities. This will be issued by TFM Demolition Site Supervisor.

Where digging is required, the area will be surveyed using existing knowledge of the site, i.e. drawings, information from utility companies etc., local knowledge when available & by means of CAT scanning / radar scanning & visual ground investigation. All services identified will be marked.

A PTW will be required for Confined Space entry & Hot Works.

Health & Safety of Others

The Health & Safety of any person who may be affected by operations undertaken by TFM Demolition are fully considered and controls included within the relevant Risk Assessments. These include control measures such as segregation/signage and effective communication to protect others who may be reasonably affected by our works e.g. the general public, users of the local highway and other site workers.

Where noise could be an issue, segregation is also used as a control measure. Where segregation is used as a control measure, the possible effects on access / egress routes, including those for emergency situations, will be taken into consideration with suitable arrangements implemented i.e. barriers, signs and or a Banksman.

Where TFM Demolition Health & Safety Advisor undertakes inspections to monitor compliance with our Method Statements & Risk Assessments, this will include monitoring the Health & Safety of others. The monitoring will include assessing not only the risks from our own operations, but those that may be caused by others on site. In such cases the Contractors representative will be informed of any instances of non-compliance.

Security

All plant, equipment & tools used by TFM Demolition operatives will be made secure, or removed from site, at the end of each working day i.e. locked secure in a storage container or within a secure part of the building. All operatives have been instructed that they must not create any situations, which could lead to a breach of security on the site.

All operatives have been instructed to report any instances which could lead to a breach of security of the site.

Protection from Silica/Wood Dust

All persons who use powered equipment to cut / break materials containing silica, i.e. Bricks & Blocks/Concrete etc., will, in compliance with the CoSHH Regulations, be Face Fit Tested & a copy of their personal certificate will be provided for the site file, the certificate will contain the following information:

- The name of the individual tested
- The date of the test
- The make & model of the Respiratory Protective Equipment, (RPE), used for the test
- Whether this was a disposable filtering face piece or half mask etc.
- Whether the test was Qualitative or Quantitative
- The test result

In addition to RPE, any person whose work exposes them to silica dust will also be protected by means of suppression, these two control measures must & will be used together at all times.

HAVs

The exposure to vibration by each Operative over a working day will not be greater than the Exposure Action Value (EAV) - $2.5 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ A(8)}$, where reasonable to do so. We will ensure that through the correct selection and use of work equipment with a vibration magnitude that the Exposure Limit Value (ELV) - $5 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ A(8)}$ is not exceeded.

A daily register will be used to log the amount of time that each Operative has carried out work using equipment that has exposed him to vibration. Should there be a risk of the workload increasing such that the level of risk is greater, then Operatives will be rotated around the work.

There has been no report from any of the Operatives in relation to problems associated with exposure to vibration, and all have been instructed to report any issues that may be connected with this.

Operatives are provided with gloves, which will keep their hands warm in cold weather, which in turn assists circulation and reduces the likelihood of harm occurring, which may be greater when the hands are cold. A Risk Assessment for the use of the equipment has been produced and included in the Project Risk Assessment.

Vibration Levels Formula to Determine 8 - Hour Usage

When using hand held / guided tools & equipment employees may be exposed to vibration, prolonged exposure to unacceptable levels may have an adverse effect upon them.

Here are some simple steps, which will help to control the effects of vibration and minimise the risk.

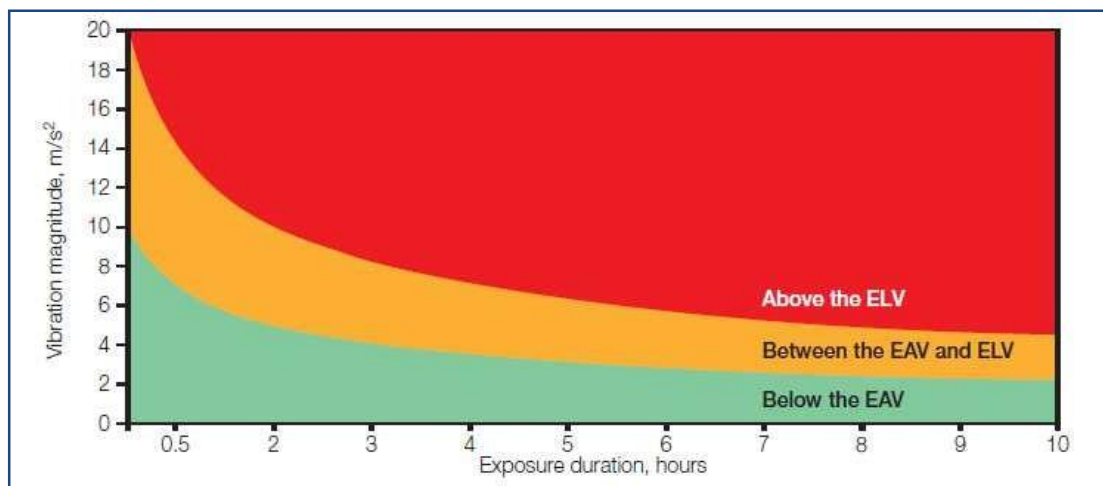
- See if the work/job can be carried out in a different way.
- Choose Tools & Equipment, which have low/anti-vibration features.
- Wear Gloves – Keep warm; ensure good circulation to fingers and hands.
- Don't grip the machine too tightly; let the equipment do the job.
- Don't smoke, this reduces the blood flow to fingers and hands.
- Only use sharp tools (Point, Chisel, Drill Bit, and Blade). This will allow the job to be done quicker, less time exposed.
- Do take regular breaks.

The following information, which is based on the H.S.E. Formula, is offered as a guide to usage times (Trigger Time)

Vibration (Check tag details from hire company)	Time to reach EAV (Complete HAVS Register Daily)		Time to reach ELV (Complete Surveillance Form Weekly – Form)		
Magnitude m/s ² r.m.s.	2.5 m/s ² A(8)		5 m/s ² A(8)		Exposure Points per hour (Check tag details from hire company)
	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	
2.5	8	0	>24		13
3	5	33	22	13	18
3.5	4	5	16	20	25
4	3	8	12	30	32
4.5	2	28	9	53	41
5	2	0	8	0	50
5.5	1	39	6	37	61
6	1	23	5	33	72
6.5	1	11	4	44	85
7	1	1	4	5	98
7.5 (EAV)	0	53	3	33	113
8	0	47	3	8	128
8.5	0	42	2	46	145
9	0	37	2	28	162
9.5	0	33	2	13	181
10	0	30	2	0	200
10.5	0	27	1	49	221
11	0	25	1	39	242
11.5	0	23	1	31	265
12	0	21	1	23	288
12.5	0	19	1	17	313
13	0	18	1	11	338
13.5	0	16	1	6	365
14 (ELV)	0	15	1	1	392
14.5	0	14	0	57	421

Note: The exposure action value (2.5 m/s² A(8)) is equal to 100 points and the Exposure limit value (5 m/s² A(8)) is equal to 400 points.

Exposure below Exposure Action Value 2.5m/s ² A (8)	Exposure Above Exposure Action Value 2.5m/s ² A (8)	Exposure Above Exposure Limit Value 5m/s ² A (8)
If your risk assessment confirms the Exposure is less than 2.5m/s ² in an Eight hour day or equivalent you are below the Exposure Action Value	If the exposure is up to 5m/s ² in an Eight hour day or equivalent then employers must take action to protect employees, e.g. control measures, health surveillance, job rotation, alternative methods, etc.	It is against the law if exposure exceeds 5m/s ² or equivalent in an Eight hour day NOT ALLOWED



Noise

Hand-held and guided power tools and plant will be used during the course of the works. It is not reasonably practicable to prevent Operatives from being exposed to this hazard which will be greater than the lower exposure action value, i.e. a daily or weekly average noise exposure level of 80 dB, at which the employer has to provide information and training and make hearing protection available.

It is probable that the upper exposure action value will be reached, this is set at a daily or weekly average noise exposure of 85 dB, above which the employer is required to take reasonably practicable measures to reduce noise exposure, such as engineering controls or other technical measures. The use of hearing protection is mandatory if the noise cannot be controlled by these measures, or while these measures are being planned or carried out.

As this is the case TFM Demolition Operatives will, when using items such as Breakers / Reciprocating Saw / Stihl Saw (Cut-off Saw), or where they may be in close proximity to one in use, wear suitable hearing protection to EN 352 – 3, (i.e. helmet mounted ear muffs) or Disposable ear plugs to EN 352-2.

Disposal of Controlled and Hazardous Waste

All waste materials will be collected by TFM Demolition appointed licensed waste carrier for off-site disposal. The waste will be transported to a waste management transfer station for recycling to allow its reuse. Waste not meeting this criterion will be disposed of at landfill. A waste transfer note will be used as per our duty of care as a waste producer.

Section 8 – Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protective Equipment

TFM Demolition employees will be issued with the following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) commensurate with the activity to be undertaken. Head Protection, Protection of the Hands, Safety Footwear and High Visibility Long Sleeved Jackets which, are a mandatory minimum requirement.

PPE & RPE Assessment

Part of Body Requiring Protection	Risks Identified	Hazard	PPE/RPE Selected	Standard
Whole Body	Yes	Being struck by moving plant and vehicles. Poor visibility/lighting levels Exposure/contact with molten metal	High Visibility Vest / Jackets High Visibility Flame Retardant Coveralls	BS EN ISO 20471:2013 Class 2 or 3. EN ISO 11612:2008 (A1 B1 C1 F1). EN ISO 11611 CLASS 1 A1+A2
Head	Yes	Falling objects, impact hazards and physical obstructions	Hard Hat, site induction stickers will be attached where provided	EN 397:2012 (Industrial Safety Helmets) EN 12492:2012
Ears (Hearing)	Yes	Noise associated with the use of plant and machinery or working close to noisy operations	Hearing Protection to EN 352 – 3, (helmet mounted ear muffs) and ear plugs to EN 352-2.	EN 352
Respiratory System	Yes	Exposure to inhalable and respirable dust, fumes and vapours	Particulate Respirators to at least EN 140 or EN 149:2001 + A1:2009 – FFP3/P3 or ABEK Filter, Assigned Protection Factor, (APF), can be used in atmospheres up to 20 times WEL. Powered respirator with hood/helmet.	EN 140 or EN 149 Operatives are 'Face Fitted' in compliance with the requirements of the COSHH Regulations ACoP. Where the hazard is silica, a method of dust suppression will be used in addition to respirators. BS EN 1294 (Powered Respirator) EN 14387:2004 (Gas Filters and Combination Filters (ABEK1P3R))
Hands	Yes	Contact with chemicals, contact with bacteria(s),	Gloves to EN 388 (Cut-Level >3) for	EN 388 or EN 374

		sharp objects Contact with hot surfaces/equipment/molten metal	mechanical hazards & to EN 374 for chemical hazards. Welding Gauntlet	EN407 Performance Level 3 (contact temperature 350°C)
Feet	Yes	Falling objects and presence of sharp objects	Safety Footwear	EN 345 S1P or EN 20345 S1P
Eyes	Yes	Airborne dust & particles & protruding objects at eye height Molten metal	Safety Glasses or Goggles	BS EN 166 1- F, (low energy impact) BS EN 166 9 1B, (medium energy impact/molten metal).
Whole Body	Yes	Contamination of clothing	Boiler suit or Category 3 Type 5/6 disposable coveralls.	

Safety Helmet 	✓	Hi-Vis Clothing 	✓	Hearing Protection (As & when required) 	✓	Gloves 	✓	Respirators FFP3 (cutting operations) 	✓
Safety Boots 	✓	Coveralls 		Eye Protection (As & when required) 	✓	Respirators FFP3 Dust Masks 	✓	Safety Harness 	

Section 9 – Emergency Arrangements

A suitable first aid box and facilities will be made available by our Client. Eye wash stations will be placed within the welfare facilities. The first aid box is located in the office/welfare area.

TFM Demolition First Aid Representatives for this site are as follows:

- Dan Dubell, Gary Clarke, Louis Dubell, Joshua Purcell (all First Aid at Work 3 day first aiders)

Accident Procedure and Nearest A&E

If an accident occurs the Site Supervisor will follow TFM Demolition emergency arrangements.

In the event of any accident occurring, a standard procedure will be adopted. Depending upon the level of injury, a detailed record will be maintained on site. Minor injuries will be treated in situ, if possible, by utilising a standard first aid kit available on site. More serious injuries will be treated by a suitably qualified off site party. In either event all parties requiring notification will receive it. The details of the nearest A&E will be made available to TFM Demolition operatives and site workers.



Stepping Hill
Hospital
Poplar Grove
Stockport, SK27JE
Tel: 0161 483 1010
4.3 miles from site

 **St. Bernard's R.C. Church**

 **180 yd**
Turn left onto Burnage Lane

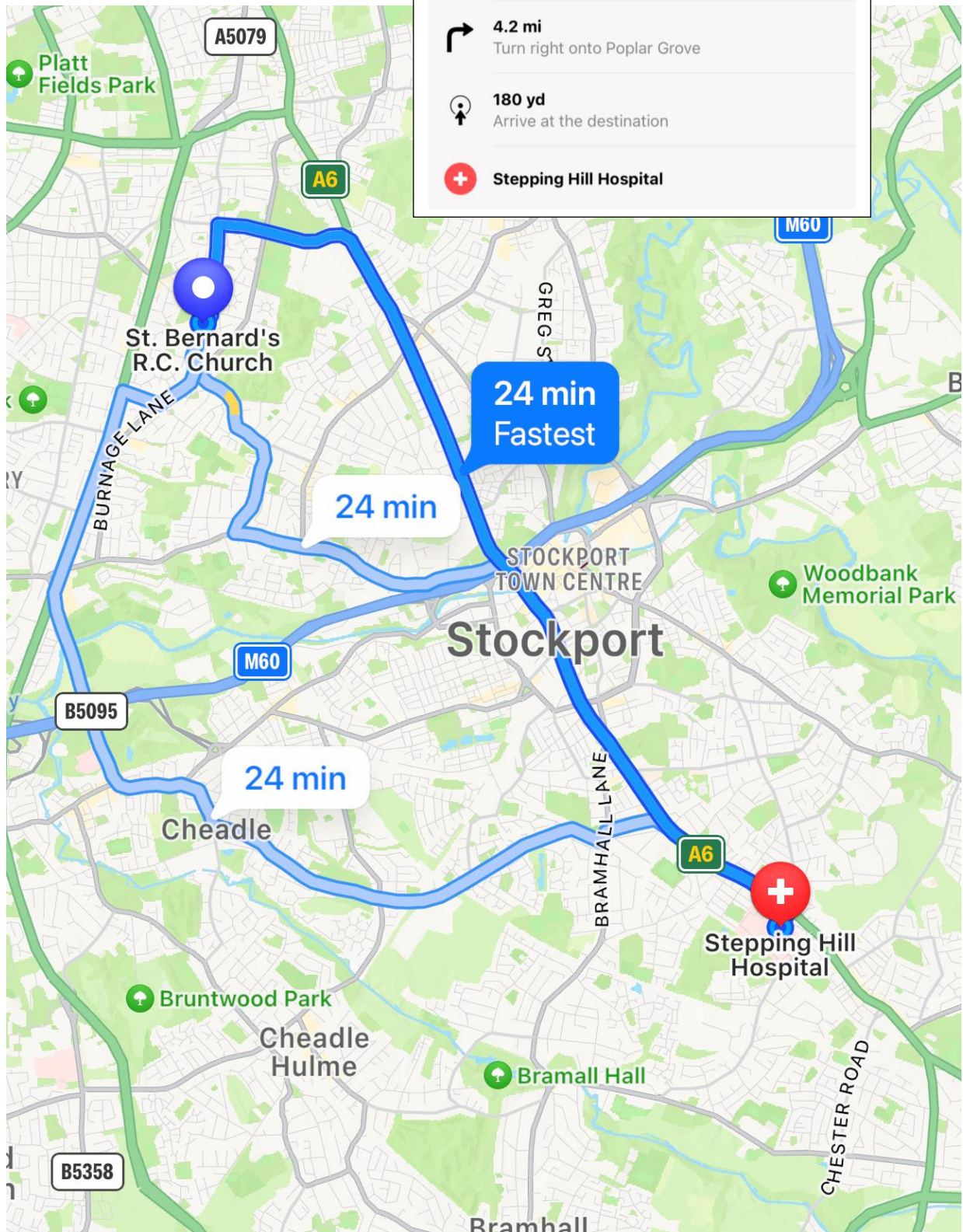
 **0.5 mi**
Turn right onto Crossley Road

 **0.7 mi**
Turn right onto Wellington Road N

 **4.2 mi**
Turn right onto Poplar Grove

 **180 yd**
Arrive at the destination

 **Stepping Hill Hospital**



Assembly Point

All employees of TFM Demolition are fully aware of what to do in the event of a site emergency evacuation, in the event of an alarm sounding they will leave the work area and go directly to a place of safety identified by suitable signage. This location will be at the Principal Contractors chosen location

The evacuation procedure must be followed at all times, this includes any drill evacuations. Failure to comply with the evacuation procedure will be dealt with as a disciplinary matter, which could lead to the person(s) being prohibited from site.

Section 10 – Temporary Amended Systems

Should it be necessary to re-route persons working on site to enable the works to be carried out safely, this will only be done after discussion between the Supervisor and workforce.

In such instances, where Emergency Escape Routes may need to be diverted, the necessary signage will be provided in compliance with the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996.

Section 11 – Environmental Impacts

TFM Demolition will monitor noise levels during the course of the works. It is accepted that noise cannot be eliminated entirely, but reasonable steps will be taken to reduce any adverse effects of noise generated by the works on both the local residents and the general public.

The production of dust will be kept to a minimum; this will be achieved by damping down as necessary, dust control units placed at vantage points, screening & good housekeeping practices. All waste materials will be placed in the correct skip.

There will be no adverse environmental impact created by the storage of items to be used for the work.

Section 12 – Provision / Transfer of Information

Toolbox Talks

The main risks and hazards associated with the work this document refers to is covered in the site induction. Toolbox Talks will be held at intervals not greater than weekly. The subject of the Toolbox Talks being determined by the amount of time the Operatives are on site, and the nature of the work taking place at that time.

Should this not be the case, and an unexpected Toolbox Talk is held, (e.g. due to a specific need that was not known of at the commencement of work, or the drafting of this Method Statement), the Toolbox Talk Delegate Register will be used to record this, and left under the control of the Supervisor or Nominated Deputy.

Where a Toolbox Talk is held, a copy of the delegate registration entry must be made immediately following the Toolbox Talk, and returned to the offices of TFM Demolition.

Review and Updates

Any new, reviews and / or updates of Method Statements, Risk Assessments etc. involving the work being carried out by TFM Demolition will be forwarded to the Client.

Record of Updates and Briefings

All persons attending updates and briefings will be required to sign the training log to confirm this.

Health and Safety Inspection Checklists

Copies of any checklists completed by our Supervisor and Health & Safety Professional will be logged on our inspection matrix and issued to the Client if so required.

Health and Safety File

All necessary information including, (as applicable), as built drawings, materials used, M & E manuals, maintenance manuals etc., will be made available to the Principal Contractor/Client upon completion of the work undertaken by TFM Demolition, for inclusion in the Clients Health & Safety File.

Change Management

Any routine changes made necessary due to the work taking place will be noted and signed for in a Change Procedure Record.

Any variations to the method of work, equipment or materials used will be recorded in a revised Method Statement and / or amended Risk Assessment. These documents will be defined as REV 'A' / ADDENDUM 'A' for the first revision / addendum, the prefix progressing through the alphabet for further changes as necessary.

In all instances where revisions are made, Operatives of TFM Demolition, and Operatives of any other organisation working under those documents will be provided with a verbal update.

Section 13 – Monitoring & Compliance

Compliance with the Health and Safety standards required by legislation, also those of TFM Demolition will be monitored by our Health and Safety Professional at periods not greater than 4 weeks, this will be in addition to the day to day monitoring undertaken by our Site Supervisor, which will include safety sampling.

The results of all such monitoring will be recorded and made available to employees for comment / discussion on how any situations of non-compliance observed should be addressed, in order that a return to compliance can be achieved.

Our Health and Safety Professional completes a “scored” Checklist which provides a “Percentage Safe Score” figure when he undertakes site visits. Where there is a need for recommendations to be made to ensure a return to compliance, these will be recorded and attached to the scored checklist.

The Health and Safety Professional of TFM Demolition will inform the Site Supervisor, verbally upon completion of his site visits of any Health and Safety issues which could cause injury to those mentioned above or damage or loss on the project. Unsafe Acts/Conditions, which place individuals at risk of injury, will be addressed during the inspection.

This verbal report will be followed by a scored written report in PDF format, which may include photographic evidence, to assist TFM Demolition and or our supply chain, to overcome such instances. It is hoped that the abovementioned agree that it is in the best interests of all concerned and such communications, should they be necessary, will be accepted in this light.

TEMPORARY WORKS INSPECTION

This report is to be completed by the Temporary Works Co-ordinator (TWC) whenever an inspection is carried out, and issued to the Project Manager.

The Project Manager shall take the necessary measures to ensure that faults identified are rectified before the report is signed.

To: Project Manager		Structure:	
Contract No.:		Location:	
Title:		Inspection No.:	
Inspection Carried Out By:		Date of Inspection:	
Weather Conditions:		Proposed Date of Loading:	
Description of Temporary Works:			
Drawing No.:			
State of Completion at time of Inspection			
Recommendations for Rectification of Faults (TWC to tick as appropriate)			
None			
I confirm that the recommendations made in the above Temporary Works Inspection Report have been carried out.			
Signed:		Project Manager:	

Section 15 – MEWP Rescue Plan

Project			
Full description of MEWP including make and model			
Description of Activity			
Rescue Plan compiled by		Date compiled	

The increased use of Mobile Elevated Working Platforms (MEWP's - e.g. self-propelled booms (cherry picker) and scissor lifts) in construction, maintenance and other applications where trapping risks are present has led to accidents in which people on the platform have been trapped between the platform (often referred to as a cage or basket) and objects in the work area. In some cases these accidents involved a fatality. Managers must take a lead in identifying when trapping risks are present in the work activities they control. Where trapping risks are present extra care is needed and all involved must understand what they need to do to avoid or reduce the risks involved.



Accidents can be avoided if good practice is encouraged and followed. The basis of preventing trapping accidents must be task, site and equipment specific risk assessment. All involved in the management and operation of MEWPs need to understand how to minimise the risks of someone being trapped in the basket and the importance of having effective rescue procedures should such an entrapment occur.

In accordance with the Work at Height Regulations 2005;

Regulation 4(1) states that; Every employer shall ensure that work at height is (a) properly planned, (b) appropriately supervised and (c) carried out in a manner which is so far as is reasonably practicable safe and that its planning includes the selection of work equipment in accordance with Regulation 7; 4(2) Reference in paragraph (1) to planning of work includes planning for emergencies and rescue.

Regulation 7(1) states that (b) every employer, in selecting work equipment for use in work at height, shall take account of; (v) the need for easy and timely evacuation and rescue in an emergency and (vi) any additional risk posed by the use, installation or removal of that work equipment or by evacuation and rescue from it.

Emergency Plans and Rescue Drills

- It is a legal requirement to plan for emergencies and rescue when anyone is working at height. Rescuing quickly someone who has become trapped can make a very significant difference to the injuries sustained – it may be the difference between life and death. There must always be someone at ground level who is able to take action in the event of an emergency while a MEWP is in use and trapping risks are present.
- A suitable rescue plan must be developed to ensure that emergency recovery can be carried out safely and quickly in the event of an operator or anyone else becoming trapped between the platform and an adjacent object.
- MEWP operators, supervisors and others involved should be briefed on and practice the emergency procedures to follow if someone becomes trapped.
- The location of the operator's instruction manual should be identified in the emergency plan so those people who are authorised to operate the ground and emergency controls can refer to it.

Description of Emergency Situation	Action to be taken in the event of the Emergency Situation
1) Development of a medical condition to the operative in the basket of the MEWP (e.g. Heart Attack, Fainting, Stroke and the effects of prescribed medication) 2) Failure of equipment (e.g. loss of hydraulics, loss of electrical power and or electrical / mechanical faults) 3) Entrapment of operative and or equipment against a fixed or stationary object / structure Other Considerations: Ground Control Key It is important to ensure that the keys remain in the base unit during normal operation. This is necessary because the ground controls normally provide a much quicker way of bringing the platform to ground level than using the emergency controls. In situations where keeping the key in the base is not ideal, e.g. when working on or adjacent to occupied premises, additional control measures should be implemented. These may include the provision of a second key to be held by the designated person who is authorised to act in the event of an emergency. Activation of Emergency Stop Check that the emergency stop has not been activated as this may inhibit the undertaking of a rescue.	Should the operative whom has developed a medical condition be able to do so, they should operate the controls themselves to return the MEWP basket to ground level (if safe to do) and they must immediately summon assistance (i.e. firstaider). Should it be the case that there are two operatives in the basket, the second operative (trained) shall activate the controls to return the MEWP safely to ground. Where the normal upper control functions fail, the trained/appointed operative (first or second) shall use the auxiliary controls from the platform to lower the boom safely to the ground. If the above is not possible then a trained/appointed person at ground level can lower the MEWP provided they have been familiarised with the use of the emergency lowering systems and ground controls on the MEWP, instructed through appropriate emergency drills and in the procedures to follow under the emergency plan and authorised to carry out rescue at ground level by their employer. If the above is not possible, then a 'mid-air rescue' must be undertaken by suitably qualified / authorised persons whom have been trained in mid-air rescue techniques (as defined below): Procedure for Mid Air Rescue (2nd MEWP) • 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 between them unless exceptional circumstances mean this is not possible. • 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 (this is not exhaustive). In this emergency situation, it is required that the emergency services are immediately summoned.

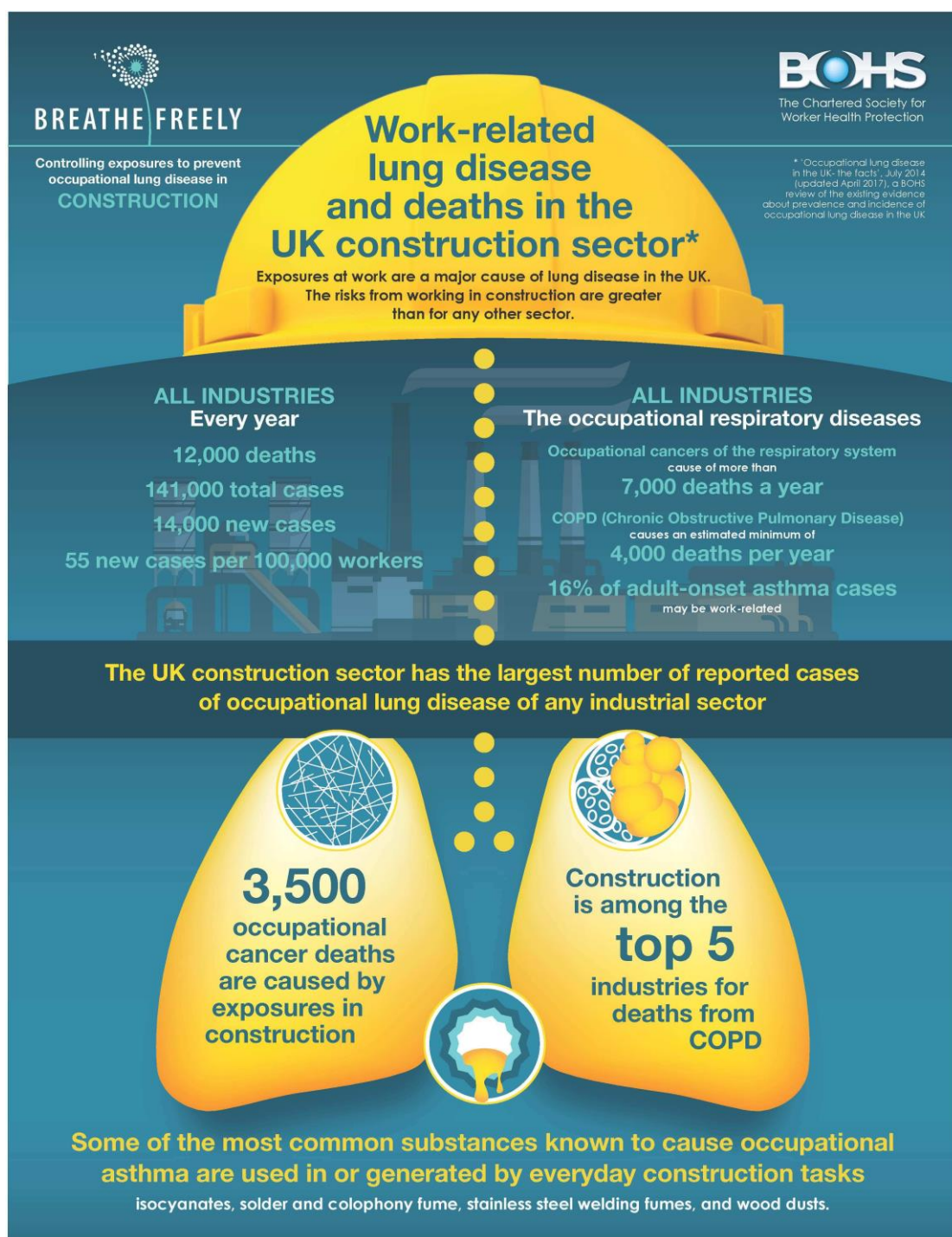
Drill Briefing Contents

Operative Name	Employer	Drill 1	Drill 2	Drill 3	Signature

Comments

Signature of Site Supervisor

Signature of Principal Contractors Representative



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