



CDM Action plan Anchors Away

Section 1a: Project details

Overview:

Job name:	Anchors Away
Your name / company:	TRNKEY Development LTD
Email address:	dank9845@gmail.com
Client name:	DPPS Property LTD
Client address:	Anchors Away Greenbrow Road Manchester M23 2XQ
Job address:	Anchors Away Greenbrow Road Manchester M23 2XQ
Start date:	29/05/2023
End date:	18/09/2023

This job includes the following tasks:

- Single storey extension
- Remodelling or upgrading interior
- Ground works
- Roofing or re-roofing
- Installing windows, doors or conservatories
- Roads, paving, hard-standings, or landscaping

Section 1b: Additional job details

Client has made us aware of:

- Dementia and retirement home nearby

Working on the job with us:

- Other trades / contractors / sub-contractors

Other trades / contractors / sub-contractors:

Anthony Ball
16 Margate Road
Reddish
Manchester
SK5 6TH

Person responsible for job safety: Danyal Khan

Principal contractor: Me

Everyone on site updated via:

- Daily briefing before work starts

Toilet, washing (basin with hot and cold running water) and rest facilities:

- Using temporary facilities

Section 2: Trades and tasks

Relevant tasks or trades which will be undertaken on this job:

- Ground works / drainage / foundations / screeding
- Brickwork, block work
- Roof work and installing upper floors
- Plastering, rendering, dry-lining
- Carpentry work (internal and external)
- Electrical work
- Painting, decorating and internal finishing

Section 3a: Activities and risks

Activities:

Client advised: Other hazards or issues – Dementia and retirement home nearby

Risks:

Client advised risk: The level of risk and controls will be different for each job

You will need to:

The client advised you of something else. Please discuss this with your client in order to plan and manage your work. Record any significant risks and controls required manually.

Section 3c: Organise - health risks

Activities:

Cutting, sawing, drilling, breaking out, chasing, sanding/rubbing down or sweeping up which creates harmful dust or working in a dusty workplace

Risks:

Health risk: Breathing in harmful construction dust leading to lung diseases such as silicosis

You will need to:

Avoid creating dust

Maintain good ventilation

Use on-tool extraction systems

Dampen down or use wet cutting techniques

Use a vacuum rather than sweeping with a brush if possible

Wear respiratory protection such as a disposable face mask and make sure it has a CE mark and is FFP rated (preferably FFP3). Workers should be 'face fit' tested before you issue them with respiratory protective equipment. For further information visit the HSE website: www.hse.gov.uk/respiratory-protective-equipment/fit-testing-basics.htm



Avoid 'nuisance' or 'general' dust masks as they have no 'protection rating' and offer you little or no protection

Activities:

Lifting and carrying heavy or awkward materials and equipment

Risks:

Health risk: Manual handling injuries and repetitive strains such as back pain

You will need to:

Think about ways to reduce the risk by:

- Use lifting aids (wheel barrow, hoist, sack barrow)
- Ordering materials cut to size
- Splitting the load if possible
- Ask someone to help with the lift

Activities:

Using hand held vibratory tools and equipment such as drills, breakers, grinders, cut-off saws, sanders, chasers

Risks:

Health risk: Permanent damage to nerves and blood supply to fingers, wrists and hands known as vibration white finger a form of hand arm vibration syndrome HAVS

You will need to:

Reduce the amount of time on the tools. There are legal limits for vibration exposure

Rotate the work with others

Keep your hands warm and dry

Keep drill bits, points and chisels sharp

When purchasing or hiring tools and equipment select those with low vibration ratings

TIP: Don't grip too tightly - let the tool do the work



If your hands tingle after using equipment it's an early warning sign. Repeated exposure can lead to permanent damage

Activities:

Using noisy tools, plant and equipment or working in a noisy work place

Risks:

Health risk: Permanent damage or loss to hearing / or ringing in ears known as tinnitus

You will need to:

There are legal limits for noise exposure.

Reduce exposure to noise where possible (use quieter equipment for example)

Wear hearing protection (i.e. ear plugs or ear defenders/muffs) every time you use noisy tools and equipment even for short periods or if you work in a noisy area

Activities:

Working outside in sunny weather

Risks:

Health risk: Over exposure to sun resulting in skin cancer

You will need to:

- Cover up bare skin (keep your top on)
- Use high factor sun cream
- Drink plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration

Activities:

- Using hazardous materials such as cement, solvents, paints, chemicals

Risks:

Health risk: Risk developing skin conditions such as dermatitis or cement burns and breathing in harmful fumes

You will need to:

- Follow any hazard label instructions
- Avoid contact with skin
- Use the correct gloves
- Wash any cement off your skin immediately
- Maintain good ventilation
- Wear suitable respiratory protection



Different types of respiratory protective equipment will protect against different hazards. Make sure you have the correct type

Section 3d: Organise - safety risks

Activities:

Working on or erecting a mobile tower, trestles, scaffolding or other access equipment

Risks:

Safety risk: Falling off or collapse or overturning of equipment

You will need to:

Check what training or instruction You will need to: erect and use the equipment safely

Consider using modern trestle systems that have ladder access, guard rails and secure platforms rather than traditional trestles or band stands that can be unstable and don't have safety rails

Check that any scaffold is erected by trained and competent persons

Follow the manufacturer's instructions

Make sure the top and middle guard rails and toe-boards are fitted to any scaffolding or tower you or your staff use

Remember to erect and dismantle in the correct sequence to maintain a safe working platform by following the suppliers/manufacturer's instructions



Do not alter scaffolding unless you are authorised and competent to do so

Activities:

Working on or over exposed roof trusses, rafters, joists, staircases or open holes in floors

Risks:

Safety risk: Falls, dropping materials or equipment onto others

You will need to:

First consider working in ways which prevent falls

Fix covers over ALL open holes or voids that are large enough for someone to fall through or large enough to cause an injury

Alternatively use methods which 'save you' in the event of a fall such as properly installed safety nets or soft landing systems ('bean bags')

Only consider using harnesses and lanyards (PPE) if you can't do the work any other way

Consider how harnesses and lanyards will be used: Is there a strong, securing point any harness or lanyard can be attached to?

Use a fall restraint harness/lanyard (these stop you falling) rather than a fall arrest harness/lanyard (these will 'arrest' your fall but leave you suspended and needing to be rescued)

Activities:

Working on or accessing a roof or other place where there are unprotected edges or no barriers to stop you falling

Risks:

Safety risk: Falls, dropping materials or equipment onto others

You will need to:

Consider safe ways of working - almost ALL roof work needs scaffolding or similar safe access equipment

Fit edge protection with top and middle guard rails and toe-boards to stop people and materials from falling from eaves and gable ends

On terraced properties make sure you provide scaffolding at the front and back of the property

Make sure the scaffold is suitable for your work - tell your scaffolder what your work will involve so they can provide the right type

Do not overload the scaffold with equipment or materials

Stop materials falling onto the street, and people - for example, use debris netting sheeting and/or close fitting scaffold boards

Do not throw materials or rubbish off the roof or the scaffold ('bombing') - use a debris chute into a sheeted skip or lower them safely in bags using a hoist

Activities:

Working on or accessing a roof or other place which may be or may have parts that are a fragile surface i.e. one that can't take a person's weight such as an asbestos cement roof, or working near to other fragile surfaces that include - plastic skylights, roof light panels, domed skylights and conservatory roofs

Risks:

Safety risk: Falls through roof or structure

You will need to:

ALWAYS assume that the roof or parts of it such as skylights are FRAGILE AND take the following precautions

Do not go onto a fragile roof or work beside a fragile part of it, ask or allow anyone else to go on to it, unless you/they have the right equipment, skills and experience/training to work on it safely

If possible, do the works without going onto the roof : e.g. Work from underneath from a suitable access platform

If the work is at the roofs edge reach onto it from a lower, fixed, guard railed access platform - railed on the roof side too, to prevent any falls

If you need to work on the roof this will need more careful planning, safety precautions, supervision and instruction for everyone involved

Cover or barrier-off skylights to stop people falling through them



If you don't have all the equipment with you to prevent falling off or through the roof - don't improvise

Activities:

Carrying out short duration work such as inspections, cleaning, maintenance or quick repairs to places that are above the ground or in places where you could fall

You will need to:



Stop and assess what the safest option is by reassessing the previous safety options as they may apply but have not been considered as part of short duration work

Section 3e: Organise - environmental risks

Activities:

Using or storing materials

Risks:

Environmental risk: Every year millions of pounds are wasted by poor management of materials that end up being damaged or just thrown away

You will need to:

Store materials properly and safely to prevent damage before use e.g. bags of cement

Keep significant off-cuts for reuse and know the correct place to stockpile and protect materials for reuse

Consider the quantity of material to be used before ordering or opening a pack and use it all before opening a new pack

Activities:

Using or hiring a waste skip, 'muck away' lorries or other waste collection services

Risks:

Environmental risk: Illegal removal or dumping of waste

You will need to:

Ensure you use a registered and licensed waste contractor

Note: You can use the public registers to find a waste carrier to move your waste at www.gov.uk/find-registered-waste-carrier

Ensure you only fill the skip with waste that it is intended for

It is illegal to mix hazardous waste (such as asbestos, used batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, waste solvents such as white spirit, oil based paints, bitumen, epoxy resins and mastics) into a general mixed waste skip

Waste plasterboard should be segregated and disposed of separately to general waste

Ensure you keep any documentation such as transfer notes or skip tickets

You must not burn or bury general building waste

Activities:

Storing diesel, petrol, oil or other hazardous liquids on site

Risks:

Environmental risk: Spills polluting the ground or nearby watercourses or drains

You will need to:

Ensure that bulk fuel and oil storage tanks are bunded with a capacity of 110%, kept secure (locked when not in use) and checked regularly

Ensure all containers are stored in secure, bunded areas with a capacity of at least 25% more than the total volume of the containers

Refuel in controlled areas, where possible, and place drip trays or absorbent mats under static plant

Activities:

Working in a residential area or near other neighbours such as schools and shops

Risks:

Environmental risk: Causing a statutory nuisance or just getting a bad reputation

You will need to:

Be a good neighbour - always be polite and considerate

Arrange for deliveries when traffic flow is likely to be low and avoid school arrival and departure times

Keep disruption from the site to a minimum by minimising dust, noise and vibration, such as damping down and using wet cutting to reduce the potential for creating dust

Maintain good housekeeping by keeping roads and pathways clean

Let people know in advance of any noisy operations, especially at night and on weekends

Environmental Health Officers can issue notices to stop you working if you are creating a statutory nuisance

Activities:

Mixing concrete or mortar and washing out or pumping water from excavations

Risks:

Environmental risk: Illegally discharging into or polluting drains or nearby watercourses

You will need to:

Carry out mixing and batching works in areas well away from watercourses, gullies and drains

Use designated wash out areas and ensure that delivery drivers (of concrete or similar) are aware of where they can wash out

You must seek approval before you pump water into drains or watercourses

Note: Where there is a requirement to discharge effluent from any construction activity to drainage systems, watercourses or rivers and streams, an application for consent to discharge must be made to the relevant authority. The issuing authority for discharges to foul sewers is usually regulated by the local water company, whereas any discharges to surface water systems, rivers lakes or ponds would be regulated by the EA, NRW, NIEA or SEPA

Section 4b: Ground works / drainage / foundations / screeding risks

Activities:

Digging in an area that could have buried services (water, gas, electricity, cable etc.)

Risks:

Safety risk: Injury through striking live services

You will need to:

Obtain relevant service drawings

Check the area by using a Service locating device (CAT & Genny)

Hand dig when you are within 500mm of any known service

Activities:

Excavating foundations, drainage trenches or bulk / reduced level dig

Risks:

Safety risk: Crush injuries or being buried by sudden collapse of excavation

You will need to:

Adequately support all excavations as you go (shore, step or batter) regardless of any depth

Check the excavation before work starts and after any event that may affect its stability (i.e. heavy rain)

Keep records of your inspections so that people can be sure it is safe for work to continue

Activities:

Leaving an excavation or manhole open

Risks:

Safety risk: People falling in

You will need to:

Fit temporary covers over open manholes, inspection chambers etc. and erect barriers or guards around the edge that are strong enough to take a person's weight

Activities:

Excavating near to an existing structure such as a building, garden wall or garage

Risks:

Safety risk: Sudden collapse due to undermining or weakening the existing structure

You will need to:

Make sure structures are not undermined, dig well away from them or install suitable temporary works support

 If in doubt seek advice from a structural engineer

Activities:

In contact with sewage

Risks:

Health risk: Weil's disease or Leptospirosis - starts as mild illness similar to flu but left untreated can be fatal

You will need to:

Wear protective clothing such as rubber or non-absorbent gloves

Wash hands after any contact - good personal hygiene is essential

Activities:

Using driver operated plant, such as mini diggers and dumpers

Risks:

Safety risk: Plant overturning, striking other people, overcome by exhaust fumes/asphyxiation

You will need to:

Only operate the plant if you are competent (combination of skills, knowledge, training and experience)

Keep others away from plant movements and traffic routes

Be aware of crush zones (mini diggers slewing near buildings)

Avoid driving close to excavations

Only operate the plant for which it is designed for

Be aware that exhaust fumes are heavier than air and can quickly fill spaces such as excavations and basements. You may need to provide mechanical ventilation/extraction

Activities:

Mixing or using screeds, mortar or concrete on site

Risks:

Health risk: Manual handling, dermatitis and cement burns

Safety risk: Crushed if mixer topples, eye injuries, caught in moving parts, electric shock

You will need to:

Locate mixer on firm level ground

Ensure mixer is fully guarded and guards are in place during operation

Protect electrical leads and use an RCD / circuit breaker

Ensure that mixer is positioned to allow the shortest possible route, free from obstructions, for operatives carrying either bags of or mixed cement

Use cement or cement containing products by their use-by date

Avoid direct skin contact - wear non-absorbent CE marked gloves when handling wet cement and do not kneel on wet screed unless wearing suitable protective clothing such as waterproof trousers and footwear

Have good washing facilities on site, with hot and cold water, soap and basins large enough to wash forearms

Have emergency eyewash to hand

 Ensure washout does not enter drains or watercourses

Activities:

Pumping screeds or concrete

Risks:

Health risk: Noise, vibration, dermatitis and cement burns

Safety risk: Injuries due to sudden bursting of hoses or struck by screed / concrete at high pressure, caught in moving parts of pump, electric shock

You will need to:

Ensure the mixer is positioned to allow the shortest possible route, free from obstructions, for operatives carrying either bags of or mixed cement

Locate screed pump on firm, level ground and use stabilisers if fitted

Set up a safety exclusion zone

Ensure pump is fully guarded and guards are in place during operation

Ensure delivery hoses are in good condition and purpose designed securing pins in place on all hose couplings

Protect electrical leads and use an RCD / circuit breaker



If hiring a concrete pump, additional controls will be required due to the high risk operation, such as high pressures, blockages, vehicle / wagon movements. Workers may need additional information, instruction, training or supervision

Activities:

Cutting, chasing or drilling screeds, concrete, bricks or blocks

Risks:

Health risk: Breathing in harmful construction dust leading to lung diseases

Safety risk: Eye injuries

You will need to:

Stop using dry cutting methods

Where possible, replace angle grinders and cut-off saws with a block splitter (removing the risk of significant dust exposure)

Use wet cutting techniques such as using a water feed while cutting

Use a wall chaser with on-tool dust extraction

Wear eye protection when cutting, chasing or drilling, cutting brick bands, using chisels or bolsters

Wear respiratory protection such as a disposable face mask, making sure it has a CE mark and is FFP rated (preferably FFP3)



Avoid 'nuisance' or 'general' dust masks as they have no 'protection rating' and offer you little or no protection

Section 4c: Brick work, block work risks

Activities:

Stacking and storing materials, creating rubbish

Risks:

Safety risk: Slips and trips, materials falling, injury to other people

You will need to:

Use brick guards to prevent falls of materials onto others

Stack pallets of bricks and blocks on firm level ground and not more than two high

Keep work areas and walkways tidy and clear of rubble, materials, trailing leads and rubbish

Wear safety footwear

Activities:

Loading out bricks, blocks, mortar and lintels

Risks:

Health risk: Manual handling injuries

Safety risk: Overloading scaffold or access equipment working platforms

You will need to:

Get bricks, cements, lintels delivered as close to work area as possible

Use lightweight blocks where possible

Cover bricks/blocks with tarpaulin when stored on site to prevent taking up water

Use trolleys and lifting aids to load out materials

Raise spot boards with blocks to easy working height



Do not overload working platforms or floors

Activities:

Mixing mortar and concrete on site

Risks:

Health risk: Dermatitis and cement burns

Safety risk: Crushed if mixer topples or caught in moving parts, electric shock

You will need to:

Use cement or cement containing products within the use-by date

Avoid direct skin contact - wear non-absorbent CE marked gloves when handling mortar

Have good washing facilities on site, with hot and cold water, soap and basins large enough to wash forearms

Have an emergency eyewash to hand

Locate cement mixer on firm, level ground

Ensure mixer is fully guarded and guards in place during operation

Protect electrical leads and use an RCD / circuit breaker

 Ensure washout does not enter drains or watercourses

Activities:

Cutting, chasing or drilling bricks or blocks

Risks:

Health risk: Breathing in harmful construction dust leading to lung diseases

Safety risk: Eye injuries

You will need to:

Stop using dry cutting methods

Where possible replace angle grinders and cut-off saws with a block splitter (removing the risk of significant dust exposure)

Use wet cutting techniques such as using a water feed while cutting

Use a wall chaser with on-tool dust extraction

Wear eye protection when cutting, chasing or drilling, cutting brick bands, using chisels or bolsters

Wear respiratory protection such as a disposable face mask make sure it has a CE mark and is FFP rated (preferably FFP3)

 Avoid 'nuisance' or 'general' dust masks as they have no 'protection rating' and offer you little or no protection

Section 4d: Roof work and installing upper floors risks

Activities:

Working at height or carrying out short duration work such as inspections, cleaning, maintenance or quick repairs to places that are above the ground or in places where you could fall

You will need to:



Stop and assess what the safest option is by reassessing the previous safety options as they may apply but have not been considered as part of short duration work

Activities:

Stacking and storing materials, creating rubbish

Risks:

Safety risk: Slips and trips, materials falling, injury to other people

You will need to:

Use brick guards to prevent falls of materials onto others

Stack pallets of materials on firm level ground and not more than two high

Keep work areas and walkways tidy and clear of rubble, materials, trailing leads and rubbish

If possible, use a hoist or other lifting devices to raise and lower materials and equipment to the work area

Activities:

Mechanically cutting roof tiles or slates

Risks:

Health risk: Breathing in harmful construction dust leading to lung diseases

Safety risk: Eye injuries

You will need to:

Stop using dry cutting methods

Use wet cutting techniques such as using a water feed while cutting

Wear eye protection when cutting

Wear respiratory protection such as a disposable face mask make sure it has a CE mark and is FFP rated (preferably FFP3)



Avoid 'nuisance' or 'general' dust masks as they have no 'protection rating' and offer you little or no protection

Activities:

Stripping off existing roof coverings or structures

Risks:

Safety risk: Fragile roof surfaces, falls from height, materials falling, injury to other people

You will need to:

Undertake the works without going onto the roof where possible: e.g.

- Work from underneath from a suitable access platform
- If some work can be done at the roofs edge, reach onto it from a lower, fixed, guard railed access platform - railed on the roof side too, to prevent any falls

If you need to work on the roof this will need more careful planning, safety precautions, supervision and instruction for everyone involved, i.e. '

Use lightweight staging fitted with handrails to safely remove the old roof coverings (both sides may need handrails) - staging can often be hired in.

Safely cover ALL fragile roof areas you work on or work beside with suitable, strong and secured boards or sheets until they are safely removed

Keep people away from the area in case of loose or falling materials

Do not throw materials or rubbish off the roof or the scaffold ('bombing') - use a debris chute into a sheeted skip or lower them safely in bags using a hoist

Cover or barrier-off any skylights to stop people falling through them



If you don't have all the equipment with you to prevent falling off or through the roof - don't improvise - STOP, THINK and THEN ACT SAFELY

Section 4e: Plastering, rendering, dry-lining risks

Activities:

Stacking and storing materials, creating rubbish

Risks:

Safety risk: Slips and trips, materials falling, injury to other people

You will need to:

Keep work areas and walkways tidy and clear of rubble, materials, trailing leads and rubbish

Activities:

Lifting and handling heavy or awkward objects, e.g. plasterboard or bags of plaster

Risks:

Health risk: Injuries such as back pain

You will need to:

Consider using smaller or half sheets of plasterboard if possible

Use mechanical lifting aids such as sack barrows and board trolleys

Use board and panel mechanical lifters, jacks and telescopic props

Activities:

Mixing plaster

Risks:

Safety risk: Electrocution

You will need to:

Protect electrical leads and where possible, use 110v paddle mixer to reduce the risk else use an RCD / circuit breaker for 240v equipment

Keep the mixing area clean and tidy to prevent slips and trips



Ensure washout does not enter drains or watercourses

Activities:

Working off hop-ups

Risks:

Safety risk: Falls

You will need to:

Ensure the floor is firm and free of wet material and debris

Use a purpose made 'hop up' platform - do not improvise!

Keep the hop-up top clean and dry

Move it regularly - don't over reach

Activities:

Plastering near electrical sockets, spurs etc.

Risks:

Safety risk: Electrocution

You will need to:

Check with the electrician that any exposed wires and open power points are not live

Section 4f: Carpentry work (internal and external) risks

Activities:

Stacking and storing materials, creating rubbish

Risks:

Safety risk: Slips and trips, materials falling, injury to other people

You will need to:

Keep work areas and walkways tidy and clear of rubble, materials, trailing leads and rubbish

Activities:

Using hand tools and power tools

Risks:

Safety risk: Contact with moving parts

You will need to:

Where possible, use 110v tools or battery operated portable tools to reduce the risk

Ensure an RCD / circuit breaker is used if using 240v equipment and that plugs and sockets are protected from damage and weather

Ensure power tools are in good condition and well maintained

Always use the correct guard and ensure it is adjusted correctly and working correctly

Keep loose clothing and trailing cables away from moving parts

If fitted, regularly test emergency stops and other cut-out or breaker switches

Ensure hand tools are properly maintained and stored safely when not in use

Section 4h: Electrical work risks

Activities:

Carrying out electrical installations

Risks:

Safety risk: Electrocution, fire

You will need to:

Hold industry recognised training and qualifications to carry out electrical work (such as 18th Edition (IET) Wiring Regulations)

Ensure all work complies with the safety standards in BS 7671 (the 'wiring regulations')

Provide the client with handover certification when the work needs to comply with building regulations

Activities:

Working on live or existing installations

Risks:

Safety risk: Electrocution, fire

You will need to:

Treat all circuits to be worked on as live until verified dead or isolated

Prevent others accessing live equipment, or exposed cables or tails

Activities:

Drilling or chasing walls

Risks:

Health risk: Breathing in harmful construction dust leading to lung diseases such as silicosis

Safety risk: Eye injuries and hitting hidden cables / electrocution

You will need to:

Check for the presence of cables or services before starting and mark them on the wall, floor or ceiling

Maintain good ventilation

Avoid creating dust

Use on-tool extraction systems

Dampen down or use wet cutting techniques

Use a wall chaser with on-tool dust extraction

Wear eye protection when drilling or chasing walls

Use a vacuum rather than sweeping with a brush if possible

Wear respiratory protection such as a disposable face mask and make sure it has a CE mark and is FFP rated (preferably FFP3). Workers should be 'face fit' tested before you issue them with respiratory protective equipment. For further information visit the HSE website: www.hse.gov.uk/respiratory-protective-equipment/fit-testing-basics.htm



Avoid 'nuisance' or 'general' dust masks as they have no 'protection rating' and offer you little or no protection

Section 4i: Painting, decorating and internal finishing risks

Activities:

Preparing and rubbing down surfaces

Risks:

Health risk: Irritation of eyes or sensitive skin, or short-term irritation of respiratory system

You will need to:

Avoid skin contact, excessive dust build-up and contact with eyes

Consider using a 'mechanical drywall sander' with on-tool dust extraction system that is cleaner and faster than traditional drywall pole sanders when rubbing down walls and ceilings

Wear respiratory protection such as a disposable face mask and make sure it has a CE mark and is FFP rated (preferably FFP3). Workers should be 'face fit' tested before you issue them with respiratory protective equipment. For further information visit the HSE website: www.hse.gov.uk/respiratory-protective-equipment/fit-testing-basics.htm



Avoid 'nuisance' or 'general' dust masks as they have no 'protection rating' and offer you little or no protection

Activities:

Kneeling for prolonged periods on hard or uneven surfaces

Risks:

Health risk: Chronic knee pain leading to permanent damage

You will need to:

Use kneeling pads, kneeling mats or cushions and padded trousers

Section 5: About This Plan

This plan contains information on controls that can help keep you and others healthy and safe.

If you are the principal contractor, you are responsible for this plan. Other contractors may use the CDM Wizard app to generate a CDM Action Plan for their own work.

It's important that everyone knows what is expected of each other, especially as things can change quickly from day to day. You may have to amend the report as the job changes or new trades / contractors start.

Speak to each other about what's to be done, when and how it can be done safely.

It is also vital that those carrying out the work have the right combination of skills, knowledge, training and experience and are provided with the right tools, plant and equipment, information, instruction and supervision.

Further Information

If you are unsure about how you can make your site safer or about the health risks, more information can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/construction. You can download Busy Builder sheets for activities such as loft conversions and small building work, and for advice on hazards such as dust and lead, and the Client leaflet.

Six CDM industry guides based on sound industry practice can be found at www.citb.co.uk/cdmregs and will help small businesses deliver building and construction projects in a way that secures health and safety. It includes guidance for clients, designers, contractors, and workers.

For information about training, apprenticeships or advice on running your business go to www.citb.co.uk

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Signed off by:

Name and Position: Danyal Khan, Principal Contractor

Company: TRNKEY Developments LTD

Date: 19/05/2023

Signature:



