

HEALTH AND SAFETY METHOD STATEMENT FOR THE:-

ENABLING WORKS, DEMOLITION, SUB & SUPERSTRUCTURE WORKS

Part 1

Contract Details

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In preparing this method statement MP Brothers have sought to take into account all of the information gleaned from the design team members and the site visits made to date etc.

MP Brothers will be the principal contractor for the works.

This method statement is for the works that are to be carried out AFTER the demolition of the existing house for which a dedicated separate method statement has been submitted – (Attached at Appendix A).

Also note that a RAMS has been developed for the Dismantling and demolition of the garage wall above 2metrs to no 28 side – (Attached at Appendix B).

Part 1 Preparatory works

Outline Scope of works

- * To carry out, (with safety), the enabling works including site set up/ hoarding and various sub and superstructure reinforced concrete construction operations including support systems for excavations, drainage and the construction of a single occupancy residence spread over 2 floors, including basement and associated external works.
- * In the main, traditional false work systems will be supplemented with proprietary Peri formwork systems and timber formwork where necessary to install strike and prepare for next use, reinforcement and concrete placement.

Historical Appreciation

- * The property is located within a 'Green Belt' area. The use of the site up until being vacated at the end of July 2019 was as a Nursing Care Home.
- * MP Brothers Ltd are to demolish the existing premises and construct a 4 storey building comprising a lower ground floor, ground floor, first floor and a second floor with the installation of all associated drainage and incoming services etc.

Method statements

- * Various additional method statements and risk assessments will be developed during the progress of the site works.
- * Also, prior to works commencing, where employed, detailed method statements and risk assessments will be obtained from specialist trade contractors.

Inspection of Existing Services

- * At the site set up stage, all existing services locations have been identified.

Site Signage & Marking up Exclusion areas

- * Mark up on plan the various points for implementation of the relevant signage.
- * Provide and fix assigned laminated/framed signage on timber stakes.
- * Provide and fix assigned laminated/framed signage on Site Office & other welfare facilities located at the rear garden.

Fencing Off Exclusion areas, Including Tree Protection Zones

- * Fence off/ segregate areas where incoming services coming into the premises.
- * Provide and fix assigned laminated/framed signage on timber stakes denoting '**DANGER- LIVE SERVICES**'.

Setting Up Site Accommodation And Welfare Facilities

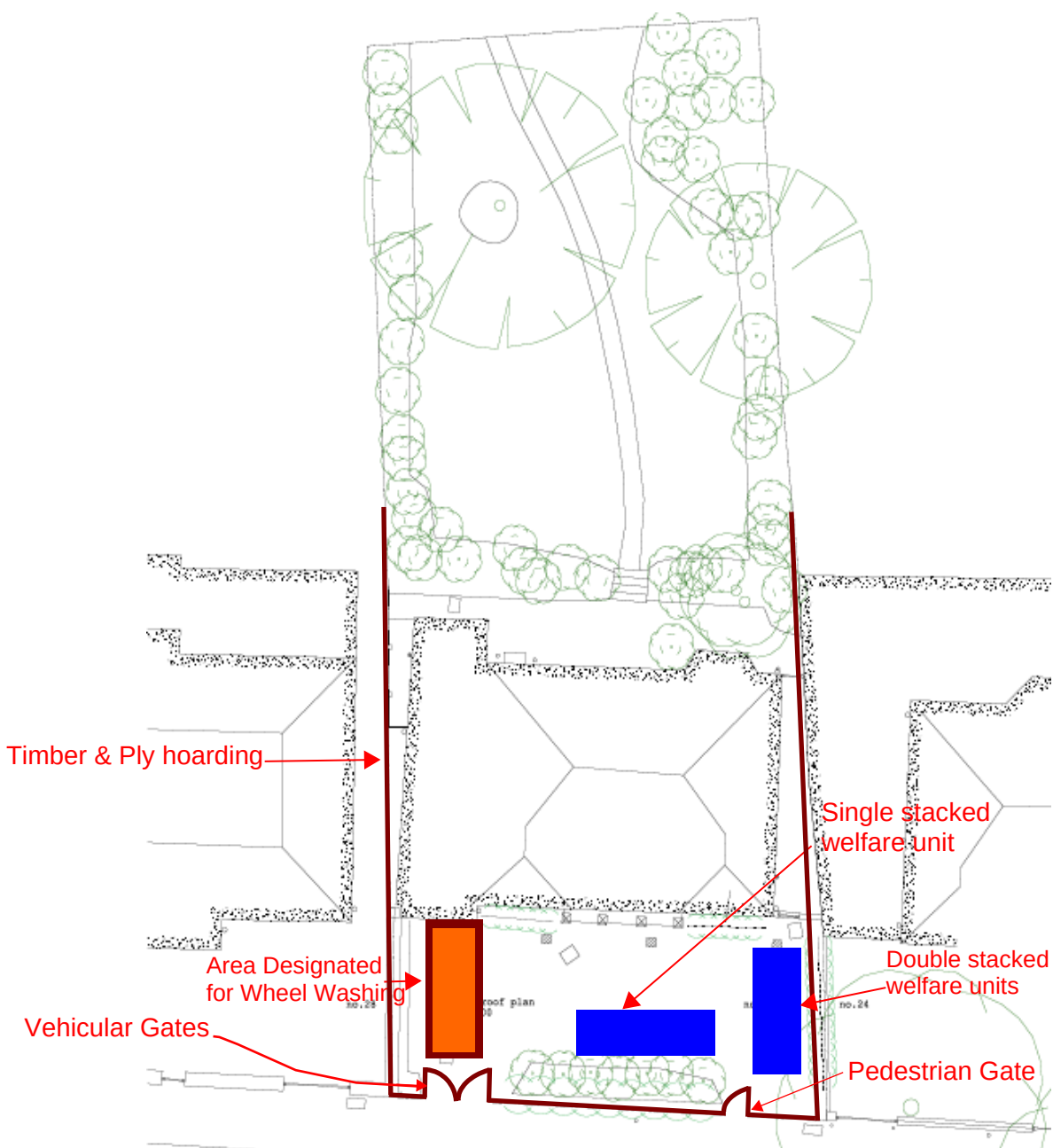
- * Form level grounds for the purpose of siting the Welfare Portacabins.
- * With the assistance of a Banksman, reverse in the vehicles delivering in the materials for the temporary welfare facilities and the fencing to the side & rear of the premises. Ensure the delivery vehicles are afforded the services of a banksman on all instances of deliveries and departures etc.

Temporary Services

- * Take delivery of materials for the connection of services to the welfare facilities.
- * Pick up Water Mains and Electrical services for the temporary welfare facilities and for the purposes of the works on site have been picked form the footpath.
- * Connect all hot and cold-water services to the canteen/ office.
- * Connect electrical supply to the welfare and site accommodation offices.



Part 2 Site Layout Plan for the Construction Phase works:



(Please also refer to the Garage Wall Dismantling/ Demolition RAMS as attached at Appendix A and the Demolition Rams as attached at Appendix B)

Part 3 Method of Work Details

General Site Practices

- * All site operatives to be given site induction and Method Statement briefings and to attended regular toolbox talks (at least weekly).
- * CITB, CSCS, CCDO certification or equivalent as a minimum requirement for all personnel on site.
- * Access platforms, scaffolding, cranes, and lifting equipment will be checked regularly in accordance with current regulations.
- * All machinery, compressors, pneumatic tools etc will be fitted with silencers of approved types. All of the works are to be under the direct control of experienced demolition foremen and managers.
- * All holes in floors and exposed edges are to be provided with suitable handrails and toe boards compliant with current legislation.
- * Warning signs and notices are to be prominently displayed in and around site.
- * All access/egress corridors and staircases are to be kept free from obstruction at all times. Debris and materials will be cleared from floors to prevent excessive build up.
- * All works at height, as far as reasonable practicable will be carried out utilising either scaffolding or alloy towers in full compliance with current regulations.
- * All scaffolding will be erected by trained, competent scaffolders in accordance with a separately issued Scaffold Method Statement. All alloy towers will be erected by PASMA trained operatives and scaff tagged.
- * First Aiders, appointed Persons and First Aid kit(s) commensurate with the total number of site personnel will to be maintained on site. The names of First Aiders will be displayed in prominent locations.
- * Firefighting equipment (carbon dioxide and foam fire extinguishers) under the control of operatives, trained in the use of the same, will be positioned in and around the works.
- * -Any hot works will be carried out in accordance with a hot works permit.
- * Oxy/propane cylinders will be fitted with flashback arrestors and stored in a dedicated lockable cage in the open air. A fire point will be sited adjacent, complete with fire extinguishers.
- * The site will be left in a structurally stable manner at the end of each shift.
- * Any future changes to the Method Statement will be agreed with the Project Manager prior to execution and the Method Statement reviewed, amended and approved accordingly

Progress of works stage

- * Check & ensure appropriate sound material is being used.
- * Check that approved & safe methods are used for installation of excavations support works.
- * As soon as excavation sides are trimmed- Install timbering. This should be done from inside existing timbering or from ground level.
- * Check & ensure that all support work is secure and that props and wedges are tight and appropriately maintained.
- * Check & ensure that any and all services are appropriately marked and protected and also adequately supported.
- * Ensure that any ladders being used for the works are maintained, secured and used correctly.
- * Check for unhealthy atmosphere conditions- (dependent on ground conditions and depth.)

- * Ensure that heaps of soil, materials etc. are kept well back from work areas.
- * Ensure that there are adequate barriers installed & maintained & a daily inspection carried out.
- * **SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS from Falls:** Where a significant hazard is identified- fall prevention by way of barriers to segregate these work areas will be erected. (Due to the fall distance or hazards associated with the demolition. All instances, where fall distance is over 1 meter double guardrails & toe boards will be provided.
- * Ensure that the machine operator's vision is not impaired.
- * Backfilling to be carried out in increments of 240mm layers in a planned sequence and to maintain after settlement.
- * Inspections must be carried out daily prior to commencement of each shift, after any inclement weather, particularly frost, rain & snow.
- * Record all examination inspections in the examination register (old F91 register Part 1B), and that this is signed by a 'competent person'.
- * Appropriate protective clothing/equipment to be used at all times.
- * At all instances of usage of pneumatic tools- appropriate ear defenders to be used.
- * Traffic & pedestrian traffic to be kept back from edge of excavations.

Access / Egress

A full traffic management plan will be undertaken and passed onto the work force at the initial site induction and via toolbox talks. The traffic management plan will be revised on a regular basis and prior to any major changes in works activates or site logistics, the following will be the general procedures and working practices:

Access to site for large vehicles and road closure logistics: All deliveries and traffic management will be subject to approval including for that of the articulated lorries and large plant deliveries.

All small light deliveries will be made as above (transit vans, motorbike or other small courier's vehicles).

General Access Logistics: Only authorised personnel will be permitted in the building.

Access to the building and the working floors will be controlled by the Project Manager

Access/egress to the site will be controlled by a dedicated vehicle banking supervisor.

This route is not anticipated to change dynamically during the construction process; any changes to the routes will be covered in the weekly site toolbox talk.

All plant movements around site will be controlled by a competent banksman in accordance with the site traffic plans. The traffic marshal will protect pedestrians whilst marshalling wagons on/off site and minimise mess that vehicles leaving site can cause.

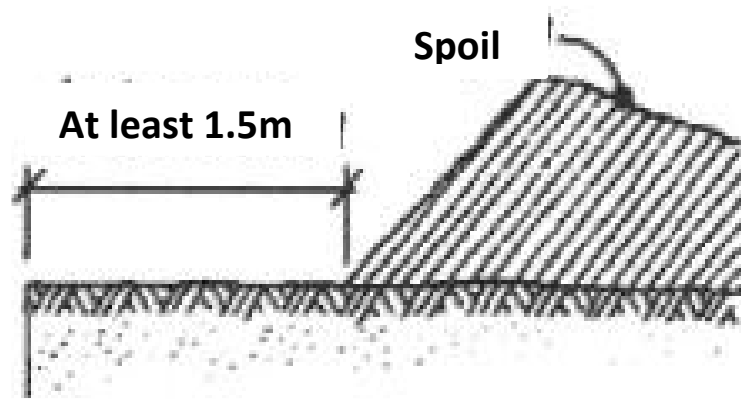
Pedestrian and vehicular movements will be segregated as much as possible bearing in mind the restrictions imposed by the existing building

Grub up existing Foundations and General Excavations/ Foundations:

Please refer to documents as attached at Appendix C for the Hazardous Ground Gas within the soil

Digging down to 1.5m depth- without access

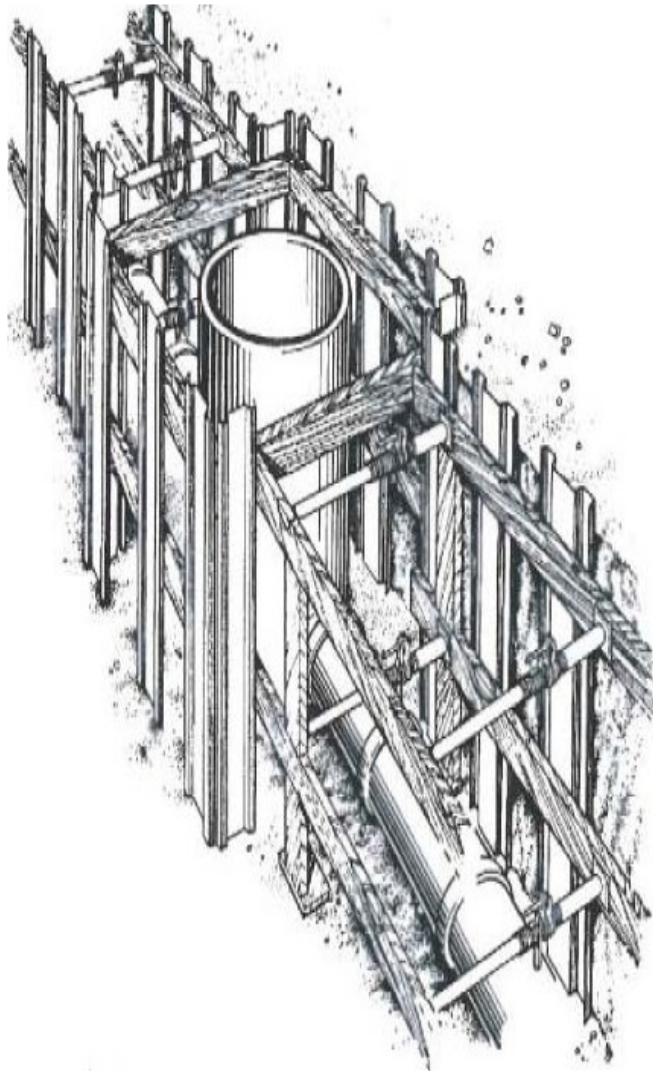
- * Trenches will be excavated using a mini digger or similar. Spoil will be placed adjacent to the trench, (not within 1.5 meters), with any surplus soil removed to temporary spoil heaps by front loading dumpers.
- * Foundations, where possible, (depending on depth & ground conditions experienced), will be excavated with neat cuts and mass filled without the need for additional support-unless access is needed by site personnel.
- * Formations of all excavations will be cut and trimmed to the lines, levels and depths shown on the drawings unless alternative instructions are issued.
- * Close excavations prior to end of shift. Under no circumstances are excavations to be left open over the weekend closure period. Ensure appropriate, herras or similar fencing is used to protect excavations OR securely cover as required for this purpose.



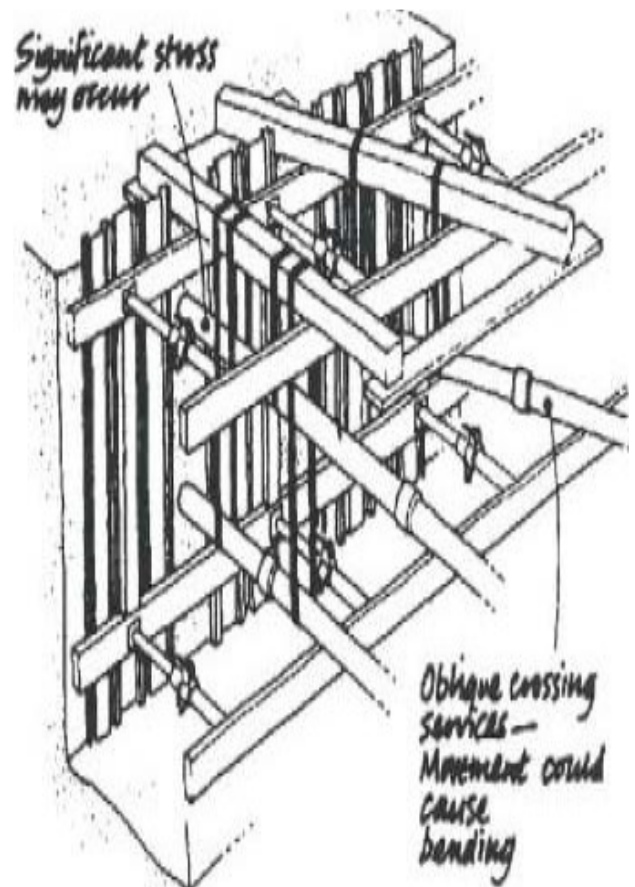
Deeper Excavations (With Access Unto 2 meters deep- Primarily Drainage)

- * Where access into deep excavations are required then one of the suitable trench support systems will be used. On occasions it may be necessary to combine these recognised support methods for example:
 - Trench sheets at the open ends of manhole boxes to accommodate existing or new services.
- * The *site Manager and Contracts Manager* have determined the combination of systems that will be operated; this decision is dependant upon the nature of the work at each location and the ground conditions encountered.
- * Sufficient support materials of the following types indicated will be available.
- * As previously stated the precautions for services and service identification will be undertaken.
- * For excavation approx. 2.0m and greater then the necessary equipment will be used.

- * Specialist trench support boxes will be progressively lowered into the excavation as it is dug.
- * A secured timber pole ladder will be the primary means of access into the excavation base.
- * Where the excavation is required to be left open for any extended duration or if additional services are discovered then the use of traditional trench support comprising steel trench sheets and timber struts will be used.



Services Crossing Trench



Grounds Level Reduction:

Supervisor's Excavation Check List

Prior To Commencement of Works

- 1: No ground should be considered 'good' or 'safe' until it has been investigated thoroughly.
- 2: Provide barriers to prevent access - especially of children by erecting handrails or placing covers
- 3: Disconnect and/or mark up positions of any and all public services.
- 4: Check on the soil types and apportion type of support work required for the works entailed.
- 5: Provision appropriate supply of the materials required for support works and or barriers.
- 6: Make sure appropriate provision of lighting for the works entailed.
- 7: Ensure sufficient and adequate ladders and ropes are apportioned for securing the fittings.
- 8: Determine the methodology for excavating, installing and also removing of the support work.

Progress of works stage

- 1: Check & ensure appropriate sound material is being used.
- 2: Check that approved & safe methods are used for installation of excavations support works.
- 3: As soon as excavation sides are trimmed- Install timbering. This should be done from inside existing timbering or from ground level.
- 4: Check & ensure that all support work is secure and that props and wedges are tight and appropriately maintained.
- 5: Check & ensure that any and all services are appropriately marked and protected and also adequately supported when exposed within the excavations.
- 6: Ensure that the ladders being used for the works are maintained, secured and used correctly.
- 7: Check for unhealthy atmosphere conditions- (dependent on ground conditions and depth.)
- 8: Ensure that heaps of soil, materials etc. are kept well back from the edges of the excavations.
- 9: Ensure that there are adequate barriers installed & maintained & a daily inspection carried out

10: SIGNIFICAN HAZARDS:

Where a significant hazard is identified- Fall prevention by way of barriers to segregate these work areas will be erected. (Due to the fall distance or hazards associated with the excavation, pile caps, reinforcement etc. All instances, where fall distance is over 2meters double guardrails & toe boards will be provided.

- 11 Ensure that the machine operator's vision is not impaired.
- 12 Backfilling to be carried out in increments of 240mm layers in a planned sequence and to maintain after settlement.
- 13 Inspections must be carried out daily prior to commencement of each shift, after any inclement weather, particularly frost, rain & snow.
- 14 Record all examination inspections in the examination register (old F91 register Part 1B), and that this is signed by a 'competent person'.
- 15 Appropriate protective clothing/equipment to be used at all times.
- 16 At all instances of usage of pneumatic tools- appropriate ear defenders to be used.
- 17 Traffic & pedestrian traffic to be kept back from edge of excavations.

Sheet Piling Works:

Safety Precautions- Please refer to following Appendices for full methodology.

The works will be carried out utilising the 'ABI' Telescopic leader mast TM with the following attachments:

- * Pile Driving & Extracting Vibrators MRZV & MRZV- V
- * Auger Drive MBA
- * Hydro-Press System HPS
- * SuperRam
- * Diesel Pile Hammer & Impact Hammer
- * The ABI Mobilram- System and ABI attachments will be operated by an authorised qualified & instructed personnel.
- * Two persons will be deployed in carrying out this task- An equipment operator and a spotter/ slinger.
- * The operator & slinger will always have visual contact, if not the operation has to be stopped immediately.

Traditional timber formwork - where necessary:

- * Following the progress of the groundwork's operations, timber shutters may be required to excavate and prepare the excavation.
- * Side shutters, as erected, will be rigidly fixed into position by structural timber strut's propped off the excavation walling.
- * The above process will be used for the positioning and support of the beam shutters.
- * In accordance with the engineer's specification, as the required strength has been achieved, the site supervisor will allow the striking out of the shuttering. This, depending on mix design and weather, would typically be 24-48 hours after concreting.

General Drainage Installation:

- * An experienced competent person who has a proven record this type of work will be in supervision all of these works.
- * A 360° excavator will be utilized for the excavation for drain runs. Mechanical plant usage reduces the need for manual handling.
- * Relevant test, thorough examination and inspection certificates will be maintained on site.



- * To ensure plant and operator have adequate space to commence excavation, access to the proposed work area will be restricted
- * Upon establishment of the drain run connections, the backfilling process will duly commence. This will be carried out as per the requirements of the design specification and compacted in layers etc.
- * As per the design criteria, the drainage pipes will be levelled up and connected to falls and backfilled, leaving the next connection open in readiness for the next excavation.
- * Until the manhole connections *are* made, works will progress in this sequence in repeated phases.

Laying of the Drainage

- * The pipe work supplied to the site will comply the relevant BS., and all works carried out will be in accordance with the specification.
- * Prior to any laying of the pipe work., the position & level of the drainage connection will be confirmed.
- * Using a laser or other engineering equipment, all pipe runs to be checked for lines and levels.

- * The drainage laying works will be carried out by competent & experienced operatives and shall be installed as per manufacturers specification.
- * Any large & heavy pipe work will be installed with the assistance of site plant machinery.
- * Pipe work trenches shall be firm & suitably supported by bedding material to receive the full length of pipe work- ensure socket positions are shaped prior to laying.
- * Upon making the joint, the bedding material shall be carefully compacted around the joint, ensuring to fill all voids. Pipe work shall be secured and positioned to prevent movement & all rodding eyes, bends & sockets etc will be surrounded with concrete.
- * Provide temporary stoppers to pipe runs left open.

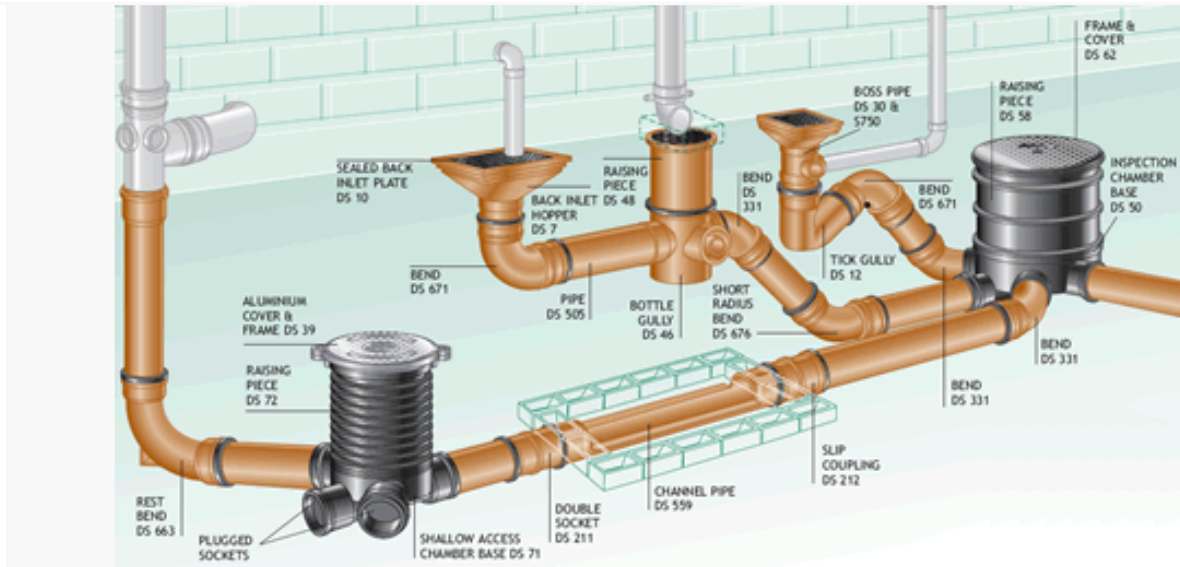
Manholes & Pumping Chambers

- * Manholes will be constructed by **(i)** traditional brick **(ii)** concrete rings or **(iii)** reinforced concrete, all in accordance with the design specification.
- * Bases of the manholes will be cast in situ to the designed level. Precast manhole rings, or similar will be lifted into position by the lifting equipment using manhole lifting pins. Each and every joint will be covered in cement mortar 1:3 or proprietary before the next ring is positioned.
- * Thereupon the joints will be wiped clean and flush pointed. Due care to be taken when lowering the rings into position that the step irons are appropriately aligned vertically and are positioned as per drawing issued. Make good & all holes formed for lifting purposes.
- * Place 150mm concrete surrounds to the manholes, ensure that this is supported utilising a preformed manhole shutter.
- * Place the precast manhole cover slab & level off with engineering bricks to required finish.



- * Manholes constructed of bricks, shall be by using traditional engineering bricks giving 215mm width. (Double bricks).

- * Before the frame & cover are positioned, bases will be cast as before & the manhole built to the required depth.
- * Any inspection chambers required to be installed will be the polypropylene units, (as per specification).
- * These will be placed on suitable evenly compacted as dug or granular material so that the base is fully supported.



- * Add required chamber sections to the finish level required.
- * Upon completion of the installation, the manhole excavation to be backfilled with appropriate/ suitable material.

Basement Slab:

Preparation of Basement slab

- * The designated area will be reduced using a 360 Excavator to the required level - material will be loaded onto a wheel barrow and removed to an agreed stockpile location in preparation for removal from site.
- * A sub-base of hardcore or MOT type 1 material will be imported and placed as required.
- * The slab area will then be prepared and compacted using a 'whacker' plate, Bomag roller or similar to provide a firm and level working area.
- * With the ground prepared, the reinforcement can be placed. Slab

Reinforcement

- * Reinforcement (as specified) will be placed for the bottom mat, on spacers to provide the correct cover. Steel chairs (or similar) will then be placed and the top mat of reinforcement placed and fixed with screed rails (if required) to provide the correct top cover.
- * The reinforcement will be progressed for the entire slab area.
- * Offered for inspection to the Structural Engineer & Building Control Officer.
- * The concrete pump will arrive to site and set up in the required location.
- * The operator will then 'boom out' to the required location for the pour.
- * Concrete will arrive on site by ready mixed delivery wagon. All concrete mix and pouring procedures will be accordance with design specifications.

Concrete will be placed via Concrete Pump in the following way

- * Concrete pump - A competent CITB operator will position, make pump lines and dismantle the pump for the pour. The banksman will guide the delivery vehicle as close to the pump as required and discharge the concrete into the pump hopper, where upon the concrete is pumped into the formwork under the control of the concrete labourers.
- * Note: All drivers will wear safety helmets, safety footwear and high visibility vests on site outside their cabs.

Finishing

- * Once poured, ensure the slab has the specified finish applied.
- * In some instances an 'Easy float' finish may be required.
- * Upon allowing sufficient concrete cure time, the easy float process can commence.

- * MP Brothers- specialist team of concrete finishers will use easy floats to finish the slab.
- MP Brothers will ensure that all necessary lighting is available to provide a safe work place during the evening / night.
- Once the works are completed, the site will be locked and secured overnight.

General Note

- * All drivers to wear safety footwear, helmets, and high visibility vests on site when outside their cabs.
- * Concrete will be placed on the site by one of the following methods:
 - Direct into the formwork - a banksman will guide the reversing vehicle onto the correct position. The concrete is inspected and if acceptable is discharged as required.
 - Bucket of the machine - a banksman will guide the delivery vehicle as close to the machine as possible & unload the concrete into the cleaned machine bucket. The machine operator will then transfer this load and discharge into the formwork or excavation base. This procedure will continue until works have been completed.
 - Pump (for floor pours & difficult access areas) - A competent & qualified CITB operator will position, make pump lines and dismantle the pump for each and every pour.

Major items of plant

To ensure that a high standard of plant & equipment is used on site, MP Brothers uses hired in plant and equipment.

- ◇ Mobile cranes, (as & when required), will be supplied by MP Brothers.
- ◇ The cranes will be capable of lifting approximately 2. Tonnes so that a one- metre concrete skip can be used for placing of concrete to walls and columns.
- ◇ Concrete will be placed utilising concrete pumps for slab and concrete skips for walls and columns.
- ◇ A two-tool compressor will be used for blowing out of slabs.

Trafficking plant etc

- ◇ Familiarize with the attached traffic management plan and that it is implemented.
- ◇ The MPB Traffic Management Plan scheme reflects 'traffic' priorities, shared access routes, temporary diversions & signage, all of which will be undertaken and complied with.
- ◇ Ensure to follow HSE guidance for the safe reversing of vehicles INDG148
- ◇ Specific attention will be given to the general access to site bearing in mind the very public nature of the adjacent access roads.

Falsework & Temporary Works/ Peri Formwork:

- ◇ Primarily, the decking of walls & slabs will be with 6 x 3 timber members, acrow props and ply wood will be utilized for the support work for the concreting operations.
- ◇ Any proprietary formwork decking or wall shutters required will be supplied by 'Peri'. This will be used in with the manufacturers design criteria/ sketches/ calculations & erection- (Safe use & dismantling procedure).
- ◇ Permission to load will only be given when all supporting false work is capable of withstanding the proposed loads and the site foreman has inspected and stated that the support false works can take the loads.



- ◇ Striking shall only take place where at the areas of concrete the concrete cube results demonstrate that the strength required has been achieved & it is safe to remove the support.
- ◇ Decking level access shall be fixed with a pole ladder and access provided only to MPB operatives.
- ◇ The intention is to use the 'combisafe' edge protection system as the primary means of edge protection on this site. The system will be maintained as the reinforcement concrete works progresses'.
- ◇ However, there will be instances where an individual can fall causing injury- In these instances, temporary guard rails will be provided, and at isolated areas hazard identification will be utilized- dependant on the height.

Construction Of Walls & Columns / Peri formwork:

- ◇ 'Peri' shutters with disposable column forms are to be used to form the perimeter wall details. Fabrication of these shutters will be carried out at ground level.
- ◇ Carpenters will position and stabilise the shutter by propping in position with 'Acrow' style props, these will also ensure that the lines and levels are correct.
- ◇ As per requirements/ practicable each shutter is to have its own proprietary work platforms attached to the rear of the shutter. Or alternatively (aluminum scaffold tower will be erected and positioned adjacent to the shutter. In either case handrails, toe boards and an access ladder will be maintained in good order.)
- ◇ The Peri system will be erected and utilized in accordance with the detailed specific design and manufacturers instructions.



- ◇ The placement of the concrete placement will be carried out from these platforms. Striking out of the shuttering will take place (dependent on weather conditions and cube results), approx. 24 hours after placement.
- ◇ The procedure for striking out will be the reverse of the erection process ie; Temporary props are positioned as the dividag bolts are removed. The carpenters will then prise the shutters apart and lay on the floor to be cleaned and prepared for the next usage.
- ◇ The specialists Teri' wall panel shuttering designs, (as detailed within the standard wall panels literature), will be utilized with these shutters. Once in position, to maintain the stability and plumb of each of the shutters, **the props** will be placed on the rear of each shutter

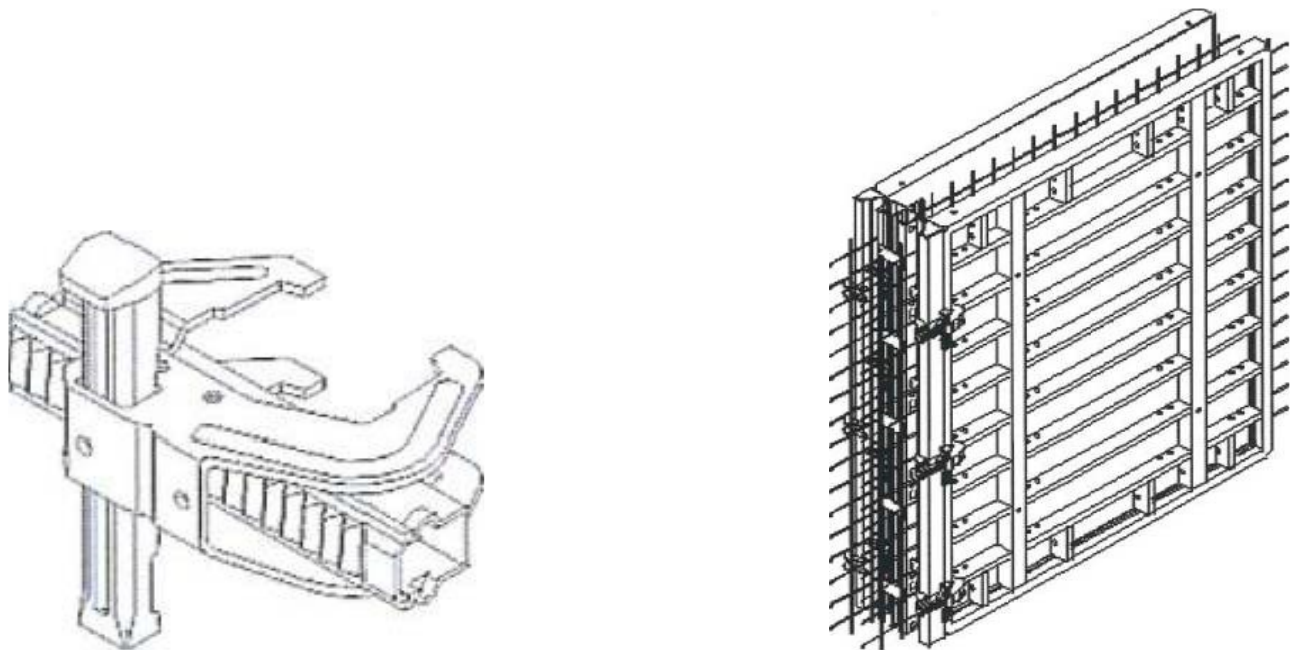
- ◇ The 'Peri' system will arrive flat packed ready for fabrication at ground level. The shutters will be erected in accordance with the manufacturers erection manual / instructions.
- ◇ The completed shutter system will have proprietary access brackets fixed to the back, providing a safe access for placement of the concrete. Traditional timber pole ladders will be secured to each platform, This will provide access at all times. Where not practicable a scaffold tower will be erected, all as per manufacturers instructions.

Reinforcement Fixing:

- ◇ Delivery wagons for the reinforcement will arrive on site to suit the site work activity This will be lifted by hiab, mobile crane or other lifting appliance and stored on site for installation.(Note : All appropriate test, thorough examination certificates for both Appliance and Equipment will be in checked for good order before use).
- ◇ Whenever practicable the intention is to prefabricate the reinforcement and lift into required positions manually.
- ◇ Where mechanical lifting appliance is to be used, reinforcement will be lifted at the specific lifting points, these will be areas reinforced with structural 'double ties'.
- ◇ Where possible the column reinforcement will be positioned mechanically after being pre-fabed at ground level. However there will be instances where the column reinforcement will be installed insitu.
- ◇ Where a lifting appliance is used then cages will be lifted from approx. 113 down, the lifting chains will go down the inside of the column cage and then come out and be attached to the extra bars attached to the outside.
- ◇ This system allows for remote release when the cage is fixed in position from the ground or slab

Wall formwork:

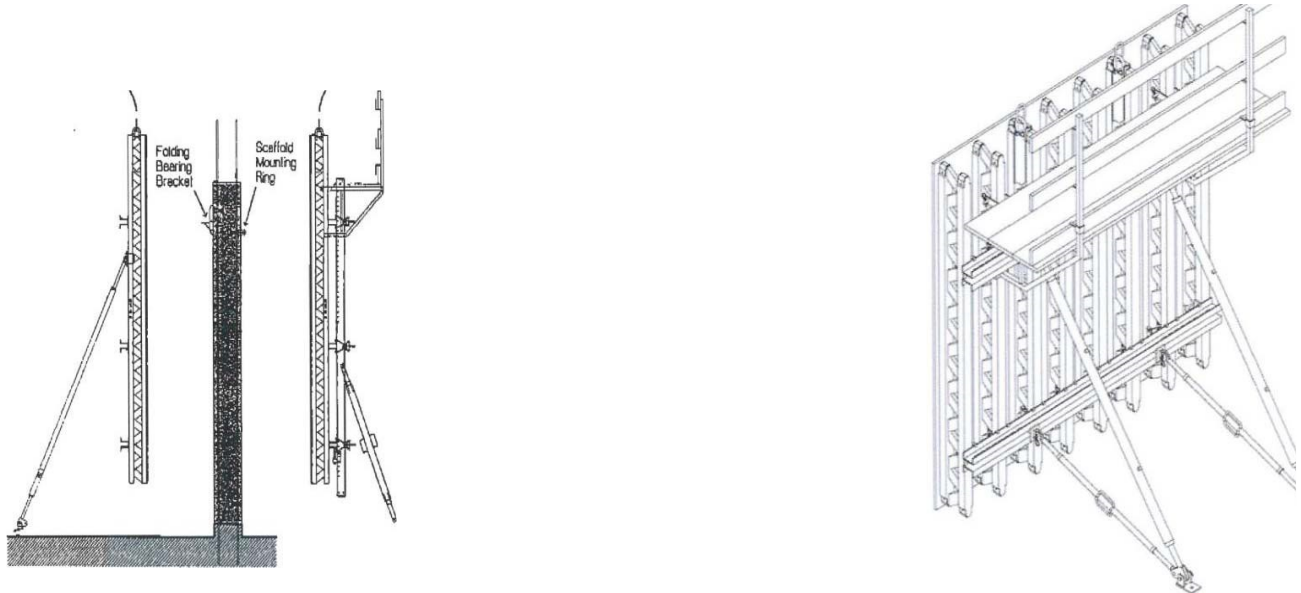
- ◇ Construct timber formwork, 'safely', install, strike and prepare for next use.



- ◇ The intention is to use trio pans to construct the wall formwork.
- ◇ Fabrication of the majority of the wall shutters will be carried out at ground level and be in accordance with the manufacturers guiding literature.
- ◇ The "special clamps" will firmly secure adjacent panels together.
- ◇ The shutter will then be lifted into required position by crane, controlled at all times by an experienced banksman. Each lifting point on the shutter will be clearly identified.
- ◇ In adverse weather condition, 'Tag lines' will be placed on the wall shutters.
- ◇ Once in position, 'Acrow' style props, will be used by the carpenters to stabilise the shutter by propping in position. They will also ensure that the lines and levels are correct. Once the props are in place the chains be released this will be carried out from a footed ladder.
- ◇ This sequence is repeated until the other shutter face is in position, then 'dividag' style bolts are placed through the shutters and tightened against the kicker.
- ◇ Each Shutter will have its own proprietary work platforms attached to the rear of the shutter or if an alternative (traditional tube and fitting scaffold erected and positioned adjacent to the wall, in either case handrails, toe boards and an access ladder will be maintained in good order.) by others.
- ◇ Striking the shutter will take place approx. 24 hours (dependent on weather conditions and cube results)
- ◇ The striking procedure is the reverse of the erection.
The crane is attached to the shutter and the 'slack' is taken up - negligible load is taken - the carpenters then prise the shutters apart, only when the shutter is free will the crane raise the load

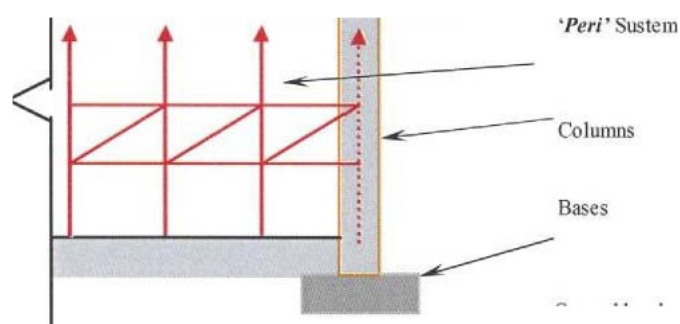
Erection/ Striking/ Dismantling of supporting Falsework:

- ◇ The foreman that is nominated will be supervising the erection of the Peri support decking, plywood decking and moulds.



- ◇ In accordance with the detailed specific design and manufacturers instructions. the Peri decking will be duly erected- and used.
- ◇ The 'Peri' decking is a modular legs, bracing gates and support beams system. All the components are connected quickly together to form initial bays which are expanded as additional bays are connected to it.
- ◇ As soon as the bays are connected and the support beams are fixed in position on top of the bays then ply wood is fixed over the open joisted area to form the decking level. The specified moulds will then be positioned as required onto the decking area ready for the reinforcement and concrete to be placed.
- ◇ The process as stated above is repeated until a sufficient area is available for concreting. The majority of the inter connection of gate braces will be achieved from ground level. Where this cannot be achieved, temporary platforms will be erected to work from, where an appropriate handrail system with double guardrails and toe boards will be erected. All as per the Working at height Regs.
- ◇ Typical section of the deck support. . Edge protection

Timber supports



- ◇ Utilising a tied timber pole ladder, the operative is to gain access & secure timber

support truss beams onto support structure to the plywood soffit.

- ◇ Where inter connection work is not feasible from the ground, 'Youngmans' or similar boards will be placed onto the bracing gates that will form a safe working platform. The remaining cross braces will be connected. As per requirements and as practicable, a suitable handrail system will be erected. Where a fall can result in harm as per Working at height Regulations, double guardrails and toe boards will be fitted and maintained.

The operative will gain access to the 'Youngmans' or similar boards, by using a tied timber pole ladder.

- ◇ The SG4:05, principles of "the use of fall arrest equipment whilst erecting, altering & dismantling scaffolding" will be applied in the erection of the decking.
- ◇ Should the platform be less than 1800mm from ground level and the connection process of the gate braces and or support beams is very quick and evenly spread out then we do not intend to install hand railing as long as a minimum 600mm wide platform is used, (in keeping with the above document- SG4:05).
- ◇ The decking solid areas will be formed by placing either as a pack by available mobile crane or each of the sheets placed manually onto the top of the framework and supporting beams, Access is to be gained by a tied pole ladder to receive ply wood sheets.
- ◇ The decking works will commence from an adjacent column, the column will utilize the alsipercha system to attach the carpenter's safety harness to form the leading edge decking.
- ◇ As soon as the plywood sheeting is placed by the carpenter the perimeter barrier guards, incorporating the toe boards will be duly progressed.
- ◇ Offer a temporary segregation of this area and the operation- from the completed bay, by the use of pedestrian barriers.
- ◇ These temporary pedestrian barriers will be secured in the position at each end of the bay to the installed external mesh barrier posts via tube & fittings or will be positioned at least 2.0m from the fall risk.
- ◇ The temporary tripod type handrails will be in place and will be a team effort by the construction team to maintain as per requirements. Once in position normal construction activities will continue with the preparation of the slab and placement of reinforcement and mesh etc.
- ◇ Once the deck is established, the continued or leading` edge will be restricted to only those working to install the perimeter edge protection, other trades are to work only on the completed areas, ie; behind the segregation barriers
- ◇ The area below will cordoned off during the erection process.
- ◇ The perimeter handrails will be comprised of double handrails and toe boards which will be maintained whilst we are in occupation of the area.

Ensure to follow HSE guidance for the safe reversing of vehicles INDG148

Striking or Dismantling of Supporting Falsework

- ◇ The process of dismantling the 'Peri' support decking system is the reverse of the erection process.
- ◇ However, the process of striking is different. Only, when the Engineer has received the concrete results and has given permission then striking shall commence.
- ◇ The striking area will be restricted to only those people carrying out the striking; Safety signage and hazard warning bunting will be erected and maintained to identify these areas.
- ◇ Firstly- Each tie between each bay area to be struck will be removed, then working from the temporary platforms described previously the jack legs will be lowered - this has the effect of breaking the adhesion between the concrete slab and the moulds or plywood
- ◇ Temporary stages will be re-positioned on the framework to provide access to the underside of the plywood; the operatives carrying out the striking will gain access via tied ladders and use safety harness.
- ◇ The plywood and supporting beams are then available to be removed by hand and passed down for stacking at pre designated locations.
- ◇ Though the area will be cordoned off, it will be maintained reasonably tidy with plywood and beams stacked for removal.
- ◇ However, if awkward pieces of plywood remain stuck to the soffit, then these will be removed by hand from a mobile scaffold.
- ◇ As work progresses the timbers will be duly de-nailed.
- ◇ Note: Prior to works commencing, a full explanation of this Method Statement shall be given to all operatives, supervisors and foreman.

Erection of falsework support and formwork for staircase.

Description of works

- ◇ To safely erect and dismantle the necessary supporting falsework and timber formwork, and to place detailed reinforcement and pour concrete to establish each stair flight & landing

Risks

Erection of falsework
Manual handling

Striking of falsework
Material handling

Working at Height
Use of hand tools

Control Measures:

- ◇ Only a competent person, who has experience in this work, shall undertake the erection and striking operations.
- ◇ In all cases, the use of traditional 'acrow' style support props will be in accordance with the principals contained within BS5975, the design and drawings for each staircase will be followed thoroughly.

- ◇ Wherever practicable, suitable working positions shall be established using either scaffold boards (where spanning up to 1200mm or double depth boards up to 1800mm- Without intermediate supports) otherwise 'Youngmans Staging' or similar will be utilized and onto secured lacing or bracing members.
- ◇ The working carpenters will liaise closely with the appointed Engineer who shall also authorize the loading and striking of any temporary supports.
- ◇ All working operatives will be given detailed instructions by their supervisor and will wear suitable personal protective equipment such as :
 Safety helmet; Safety footwear; Gloves; Hi Viz Jackets;
 and when necessary; Ear Protection Goggles & Alsipercha System Harness

Sequencing of works

Generally:

Lay type 1 bed on pre-prepared work areas
 Establish engineering levels
 Erect initial falsework for landing and edge of soffit / slab formwork support
 Erection of the framework.
 6 x 3 Primary and secondary structural timber support installation
 Plywood soffit fixing
 Fabrication of the Reinforcement
 Formwork stair-tread shutters positioning and secure.
 Placement of concrete.
 Formwork removal -
 Striking out of the formwork

Method of works

- ◇ Inspect all the suitable materials to be used with regard to condition and suitability
- ◇ Suitable line and levels in accordance with design specification are established by setting out engineer and marked on the existing adjacent walls for quarter landing positions.
- ◇ Establish a suitable bedding base to commence stair construction.
- ◇ First section is constructed by using timber materials to form initial set of treads and risers to form the support works.
- ◇ With the treads and risers marked up, the line of the soffit support can be established. As necessary, position traditional adjustable acrow prop style supports in line at differing heights ahead of works to suit soffit angle of stairs as marked by Engineer.
- ◇ Using traditional adjustable props and securing together with bracing or lacers erect effectively the landing support towers. Erect to desired heights to suit landing position.
- ◇ Suitable lacers or bracing tubes are then fixed to adjustable acrow props at intervals that secure the props and provide suitable positions for the scaffold boards to be placed to enable primary and secondary timbers to be fixed as the stair soffit height increases.

- ◇ Primary timber (145x70 or similar) are then cut to suit the rise of the soffit & fixed half-and-half on head of props. To spread load evenly, wedge any gaps between the timbers and the props
- ◇ Secondary timbers (95x70 or similar) will be cut and positioned to suit width of the stairs These are then nailed onto top of primary timbers at regular spacing approx. 300 - 400mm depending on loading, timbers wedged to suit line of soffit.
- ◇ Primary all ply soffit material will be cut to suit. Plywood is fixed onto secondary timbers with temporary lats nailed across soffit to aid walking & access up soffit. (during erection process only). Again tying additional scaffold tubes between secured additional adjustable props will establish the fall protection and handrails along the inclined soffit formwork.
- ◇ This process is to be continued until the supports, timbers and soffit plywood is progressed onward and upward to the line and level. Regular checks on the line and level to ensure correct positioning.
- ◇ Once the soffit is in the correct position the reinforcement is to be man handled onto the soffit and fabricated to suit reinforcement schedule and drawings.
- ◇ Cut and fix formwork stringers
- ◇ Cut and fix the plywood risers to the positioned stringers by nailing them
- ◇ As necessary fix timbers (95x75 or similar) to the rear of the plywood risers for additional riser strength if necessary
- ◇ Fix a centre timber on top of the risers running from top to bottom to prevent bowing from weight of concrete.
- ◇ Risers will be secured to take the weight of the concreting operatives standing on them. Place and compact as required the concrete for stair construction using the specified design mix concrete.
- ◇ Finish the newly poured concrete stair treads as specified by architect.
- ◇ Falsework to be dismantled only once the specified curing time is complete.
- ◇ Restrict the entry and or access beneath stair soffit for duration of dismantling process.
- ◇ Working from the top, from the temporary platforms supported on secured ladders or bracing- Lower the acrow support props and remove soffit support timbers the secondary and primary timbers, a section at a time.
- ◇ De-nail timbers and clear all debris materials. (Stringers will be unsecured and the risers will be removed with care to avoid damage of each stair treads).
- ◇ This process is duly repeated until all support works are removed.

Alsipercha System:

Alsipercha the "zero" factor fall arrest system will be used in conditions requiring it's use- (where a combisafe panels or any other form of fall protection is not viable).



The Alsipercha system is ideal to be used on perimeters. It provides total safety when placing:

- ◇ decking panels
- ◇ edge protection
- ◇ slab edges
- ◇ stop-ends and

Generally all situations that may arise during the formworking process, where there is a risk of a fall from height.

It is easy to assemble and use and no external assembly accessories are required.

Concrete placement (General):

- * All operatives will be aware of COSHH requirements of concrete.

Generally

- Regular inspection of the concrete placement location
 - Check on concrete grade and specification ordered by Engineering team.
 - That the concrete arrives to site & is directed by banksman to the discharge location.
 - Concrete is inspected prior to placement.
 - Concrete is discharged/ placed by appropriate methods as specified here in this method statement.
 - Usage of adequate vibrators to compact the concrete
 - Ensure work area is prepared for following delivery tidied.
 - Ensure concrete is protected as required.
 - Ensure that the delivery wagon washes out at the designated location.
- * Concrete to arrive on site by ready mixed delivery wagons. All concrete mix and pouring procedures will be in accordance with stated design specification.

4 Hazards

4a <u>General hazards</u>	
<i>Significant Risk</i>	<i>Specified Control Measure</i>
• Minor physical injury	• PPE to be worn at all times Safety helmets, high vis vest, boots, etc...
• High task noise - industrial deafness	+ Noise assessment - mufflers & PPE
• Muscoskeletal disorders & HAVS	• Follow HAVS policy - select smooth tools minimise trigger times & rotation.
• Coshh Materials	• Minimal standard materials: Diesel, grout, self contained epoxy materials (e.g. Hilti HIT etc.)
• Fire	- Storage of flammable & combustible materials. • Comply with site 'Fire Plan'
• Failure of mechanical equipment	• Ensure current test, thorough exam, or inspection certs are available on site • Ensure visual inspection before use by operator
• Incorrect operation • Being struck by machine	• Only competent and experienced operator to operate. • Comply with 'Traffic Management Plan' • All operatives to wear High Vis Clothing. • Ensure adequate mirrors, flashing lights & audible reverse alarms • Banksman to supervise reversing operations

4b Task Hazards	
Significant Risk	Specified Control Measure
Physical injury during handling of construction materials	- Manual handling assessment - Specified weight schedule for reinforcement. - Kenetic handling instruction.
Falls from height	- Erect Handrails & maintain - Use of Safety Harnesses and other fall protection - Rescue Procedure see attached

4c Project Hazards	
Significant Risk	Specified Control Measure
Trafficking plant & pedestrian access	- Follow MP Brothers traffic management plan. - Minimize reversing vehicles - No un-escorted vehicle movements outside of the site boundary

5 Control Measures

In addition to those detailed above:

- ☐ **A competent person** who has a proven record of experience in this field of work will supervise all works herein entailed.
- ☐ The intention is only to undertake construction works from within the MP Brothers established **site boundary**. Any work outside this area will only be undertaken with the express permission and instruction of MP Brothers.
- ☐ Works carried out adjacent to open public areas will be closely monitored by a lookout **banksman**.

6 Statutory Inspections

Inspection arrangements		Test etc	Before first use	Each week	Each month	3 months
Craneage	B	<i>12 monthly</i>	✓	✓		
Compressor	C		✓		✓	
Scaffolding platforms	A	<i>n/a</i>	✓	✓		
Mobile towers	A	<i>n/a</i>	✓	✓		
Electrical tools	C	<i>PAT</i>	✓			✓
Electrical leads	C	<i>PAT</i>	✓			✓
Safety harnesses	D	<i>n/a</i>	✓			✓

(A) Entry in Work Place inspection register

(B) Entry in LOLER register (C)

Entry in PUWER register (D)

Entry in PPE register

7 Hazardous Substances/ Noise/ Manual Handling

As an employer MP Brothers are required by COSHH Regulations to provide adequate information to employees to ensure safe use of substances which may cause ill health.

Operatives to be given formal instruction and if required, the safety data sheet which comes with every product. This spells out what is required for all the safe handling and use of its substances.

Site Managers should make themselves aware of the requirements, if in doubt, the safety advisor will advise on requirements.

As a guideline an assessment has been made and the most commonly used substances are listed below. This information must be passed onto all appointed sub contractors associated with this project.

SUMMARY COSHH EXPOSURE MATRIX

WORKER'S EXPOSURE MATRIX	Concrete	Cement	Mortar	Grout	Tile Adhesives	Tile Grout	Asphalt	Diesel	RIW (Liquid Bitumen)	Moulded Oils	Release Agents	Curing Agent	Hydraulic Fluid	Epoxy Resins Hilti HIT or similar	Lead				Engineers Spray Paint	Toners (Photo)
Site Manager	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							*	*
Foreman	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							*	
Carpenters	*	*								*	*	*							*	
Carpentry Labourers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	
Concrete Labourers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	
General Labourers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	
Bricklayers		*	*	*							*	*		*					*	
Bricklayer Labourers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	
Plasterers		*	*	*			*	*			*	*							*	
Plasterers Labourers	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*					*	
Tilers		*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*			*	
Tilers Labourers		*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*	*			*	
Roofers	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	
Roofers Labourers	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*				*	
Plumbers		*	*												*					
Electricians		*	*																	
Mechanical Fitters								*					*							
Engineers	*											*		*					*	
Surveyors																				*

This table indicates the likelihood of each trade having significant exposure to the types of standard materials used within the construction industry.

Noise Assessments:

Ensure to undertake accurate noise assessments in advance of the task and consider, specifically- the following:

- ◇ Nature & location of works - within basement
- ◇ Additional noise from ambient background - other trades
- ◇ Density of concrete / thickness unknown
- ◇ Duration of operation dependent on slab detail.
- ◇ Refer to BS 5228 - guidance on noise within construction.
- ◇ Noise assessments will be undertaken to establish adequacy of PPE worn.

Manual Handling:

- ◇ Mainly site materials max 25kg - Reinforcement dependent on length & diameter
- ◇ Kinetic handling techniques via tool box talk & accredited instructor

8 Housekeeping/ Waste Disposal/ Environmental:

- ◇ General builders waste only- no specific hazardous waste is anticipated on this site.
- ◇ Access routes- minimal 900mm wide to be maintained at all times.
- ◇ DUST CONTROL:-
Will be via dousing with water. When required wind shield will be placed to prevent dust flying directly to the neighbouring premises.
- ◇ VEHICLES - WHEEL WASHING:-
As denoted Appendix A on the **Construction Logistics Plan** a wheel washing area will be apportioned at the front end of the premises. (Please refer to the CPL as attached at Part 2, Page 5 of this documentation.

The waste water from the wheel wash will be stored in the temporary “silt buster” holding and separation tank on site, the level of which will be closely monitored.

When full the contents of the tank will be collected by a registered waste disposal contractor for processing and disposal.

9 General Peripherals:

Access & Safety:

The principal risk associated with the construction of the Super & Substructure works is the falls from height. The measures as follows are to be adopted to protect against this risk:

- ◇ Vehicular access - As far as is reasonably practicable this is to be via the A1 junction with Sheldon Avenue.

- ◇ A double gated vehicular entrance will be apportioned for the access & egress of vehicles.
- ◇ A dedicated pedestrian gate will be apportioned for the pedestrians.
- ◇ Soffit formwork will have the "Combi-Safe" edge protection system erected.
- ◇ The operatives erecting the decking and Combi-Safe system must wear harnesses attached to the alsipercha system. This has a 'O' tolerance, 360 degree fall arrest system.
- ◇ So that the perimeter is protected after striking of the formwork, the Combisafe will be re-fixed to the edges of completed slabs.

The second most common cause of accidents on reinforced concrete frame projects are injuries caused by falling objects.

The following measures will be adopted to protect against this risk:

- ◇ Each & every lifting appliances and equipment will carry current test certificates.
- ◇ Each & every lifting equipment will be visually inspected prior to use.
- ◇ Only trained banksmen will direct the crane drivers and only trained slingers/ signalers will sling loads.

Delivery of Materials

A booking system shall be deployed for vehicular access egress for this site thus all deliveries will need to be booked in 24hrs in advance.

All drivers must call the site 10 minutes prior to their purported arrival to site.

Vehicles will be instructed to enter Sheldon Avenue from the junction with the A1.

Under no circumstances are deliveries to be allowed to enter site compounds prior to site agent's notification.

All deliveries coming into the premises are to be escorted in and out of the site.

Materials are to be laid on sleepers and covered overnight to protect from inclement weather.

Banksmen to be employed when vehicles are reversing into the building site.

Materials and Plant Storage

Positions will be ear marked for the materials and plant storage. They are to be stored well away from the trees at pre allocated positions and any materials requiring protection from inclement weather shall be protected by means of sleepers/ tarpaulins etc.

Temporary Electrics

A temporary builders' supply will be apportioned for the construction element of the works.

Also note that in certain circumstances power will be provided by either:

1. Diesel Generators located at pre allocated positions around the site.
2. 10 KVA step-down transformers from existing supplies.

Power Tools

All power tools on site shall either have been PAT tested previously within the last 3 months or be PAT tested on site prior to it being utilised. All to have the appropriate PAT safety tags attached.

Only Operatives trained on the relevant power tools will be allowed to use the power tools in question.

Temporary Water

Temporary water mains are provided for the site.

Communications

An ISDN line will be installed to allow for Telephone and Fax usage, together with a PC and modem for email purposes.. This will be located in the site office located on the Portacabin located on the Gantry.

Working Hours

In general the working hours are as follows:

- Mondays to Friday 08.00 to 18.00 hrs.
- Saturday: 08:00 to 14:00

Plant/ Equipment

20 Ton Excavator
Grapple attachment for Excavator
Waste Disposal Skips
Diesel Compressor and Breakers
10 KVA step down Transformer
3 KVA step down Transformer
Theodolite Level.
Spirit Level.
Club Hammer and Sledge Hammer.
Craw Bar.

Housekeeping

At the end of each working day and when it becomes necessary during the day, the working areas shall be made safe either by completely cordoning off the areas, or clearing the debris.

Clear pedestrian and vehicular access must be maintained at all times.

Any amendments to this method statement to be notified to MP Brothers in writing

Personal Protective Equipment

The following personal protective equipment is required when on site and must be used at all times:

<i>Type PPE</i>	<i>Worn always</i>	<i>Worn as required</i>
Safety helmet	●	
Safety footwear	●	
High visibility clothing - vests	●	
Eye protection		●
Gloves		●
Hearing protection		●
RPE - Dust masks etc..		●
Wet weather clothing		●
Safety harnesses		●
Confined space: Rescue equipment & Breathing Apparatus		●

Disciplinary action will be taken for any breaches on this issue and will be in accordance with IR requirements

The Working Rule Agreement be taken against those failing to use appropriately the necessary PPE for the tasks being undertaken

Prepared by J N Hirani – 18th October 2023

10 Risk Assessments:

- 1. Site Engineer & Supervision**
- 2. Working With Power Tools**
- 3. Working With Small Hand Tools**
- 4. Site Operation Of Excavators**
- 5. Construction Vehicles & Wheel Washing**
- 6. Working In Excavations**
- 7. Safe Use Of Ladders & Step Ladders**
- 8. Slinging Loads – Banksman/ Slinger**
- 9. Reinforcement Fixing**
- 10. Concrete Operations**
- 11. Concrete Bases**
- 12. Concrete Placement For Small Localised Pours**
- 13. Concrete Pumping**
- 14. Falsework Site & Erect**
- 15. Wall Formwork**
- 16. Simple Structures**
- 17. Concrete Columns**
- 18. Safe Use Of Mobile Towers**

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Site Engineering & Supervision			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1 Falls - when working from heights 2 Falls - when working from ladders 3 Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4 Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5 Being struck by mechanical plant 6 Health hazards - additional PPE must be needed if working in noisy, dusty areas 7 COSHH - disposal of spray paint tins- see associated COSHH Assessment			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Weather conditions. Other contributory works			
EXPOSED PERSONS		Scaffolder's, Slinger banksman			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely			3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		
			0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness		
			3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = Total 20					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
CONTROL MEASURES		1 All engineers to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments 2 Keep away from traffic routes and slewing area 3 Do not bang in pegs or pins unless area known to be clear of services 4 Draw up site sketch before commencing work- double check 5 Fill in survey book and QA checks 6 Mark travellers on profiles 7 Maintain off-sets, grid lines and TBM's away from work 8 Keep hands clear of pegs when banging in except to start it 9 Watch for site vehicles 10 Beware overhead lines when levelling. Protect setting out points with tape or barriers 11 DO NOT look into line of laser 12 If survey stations are on edges of buildings, keep handrail / wear harness 13 DO NOT ask chainman/ slinger to access unsafe areas 14 Beware fingers on tape nicks when reeling in steel tapes 15 If working on rebar matts, use the walkways 16 Take great care when climbing/ descending ladders with instruments- Use stairs even if it is the longer way around 17 Do not work on areas that are unsafe e.g. leading edges/ incomplete scaffolding			
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:SRC - Wellington					
Worn Always		Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to			
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12monthd or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		POSITION: Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Working with PowerTools			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1 Struck by Tool 2 Electric shock 3 Equipment failure 4 Operator erro 5 Slip / trip / fall hazards			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Weather Conditions			
EXPOSED PERSONS		Operatives			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely			3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		
			0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness		
			3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = Total 20					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
CONTROL MEASURES		1 Ensure all operatives are trained in equipment they are using and have received information / supervision relating to such equipment (certified if applicable)			
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.		2 All Equipment to comply with Electricity at Work Regulations			
		3 All Tools to be uniquely marked, tagged and records of maintenance logged			
PPE Arrangements		4 All electric power tools are immediately i.e. guards, safety devices etc.			
BS EN397 - Safety Helmets		All eletrical leads to be checked daily for abrasion / damage and positioned safely to			
EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear		5 minimise slip / trip / fall hazards			
EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013]		6 Clear up debris regularly (housekeeping in completion of works tasks)			
EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black]		7 Full PPE to be available & use as required, goggles / gloves / dust masks / ear defenders			
EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]		8 All operatives to be briefed on Risk Assessment & Method Statements - Records kept			
		9 All areas where works are to be carried out to be checked for mechanical and electrical services			
BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection		10 Before works commence, ensure working area is clear of general site hazards and access/ egress to such areas are unrestricted			
DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders					
DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs					
BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask					
FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust					
BS EN361; EN 354					
EN ISO 20345:2011					
S5:5RC - Wellington					
Worn Always		Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS: All work areas checked before works and on completion of works, all new equipment checked i.e. PAT and Maintenance recorded					
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		POSITION: Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT	Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Working with small Hand Tools	
HAZARD IDENTIFIED	1 Impact with Tools 2 Tools falling 3 Slip / trip / fall hazards	
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Weather conditions	
EXPOSED PERSONS	Operatives	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY		
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16 High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 x Severity 3 = Total 12		
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium High
CONTROL MEASURES		
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.	1 Ensure the correct tools are used for the task to hand 2 Operatives must know how to use the tools correctly Training / Instruction / Information 3 All tools are serviceable and has legitimate PAT test label on - report defect immediately 4 Access to working areas is safe and unrestricted 5 All equipment stored 6 On completion, work areas left clean and tidy	
PPE Arrangements		
BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:5RC - Wellington Boots		
Worn Always Worn when at Risk		
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 3 = Total 6		
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure the above controls are adhered to		
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change		
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW		
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	POSITION: Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Site Operation of Excavators			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1 Mechanical failure 2 Damage to nearby property 3 Striking workers 4 Quick Hitch failure 5 Contact with underground services 6 Displacement			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Weather conditions. Other contributory works			
EXPOSED PERSONS		All operatives involved or coming close to the excavation works			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely			3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		
			0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness		
			3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
		1 All operatives/ plant operators involved in excavation works to be briefed on the task			
CONTROL MEASURES		specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings			
METHOD STATEMENT,		2 Only competent/ certified operators to operate the excavator			
INSTRUCTION,		3 Thorough Examination Certificate to be on site prior to any works commencement. Daily visual and weekly recorded inspections to be completed by the operator			
TRAINING, PPE, ETC.		4 Operator to be familiar with all forms or the "Quick Hitch" system ensuring the safety pin is used at all times if necessary			
PPE Arrangements		5 Excavation works to be planned and a review of all underground service drawings are to be carried out as well as the use of a CAT & Gennie to locate them. Once located, route of services to be marked out			
BS EN397 - Safety Helmets		6 Only hand digging to be carried out in the location of all underground service- when within 500m distance away			
EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3.		7 All excavations deeper than 1.5m must have protection against collapse by means of battering or trench sheets being installed			
General Safety Footwear		8 Sufficient edge protection to be installed and maintained at all times. Hazard fencing only to be			
EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013]		9 Vehicle stops, (i.e. Baulk Timbers), to be installed where necessary if at risk of vehicles or plant coming close to edges causing collapse			
EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves		10 Excavator operators to ensure that at no time can the arm/ bucket of the excavator get positioned above any operative working inside the excavation			
Red / Black]		11 Operatives working inside the excavation are to ensure that they do not enter into the area during such time that the excavator has its bucket into the excavation			
EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour		12 Extra care to be taken when operating close to public property			
Gloves Yellow / Orange]		13 Banksman to be present at all times when necessary, including manoeuvring around site			
BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection					
DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders					
DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs					
BS EN149 - RPE - Disposal Mask					
FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust					
BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness					
EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category					
S5:5RC - Wellington					
Worn Always		Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works					
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		Jadevi Naran Hirani		POSITION: Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Construction Vehicles - Directing and Wheel Washing		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1 Vehicles striking personnel or materials falling off 2 Site operatives wandering around gate area 3 Vehicles reversing, speeding 4 Slip Hazards on the public footpath 5 Eye injuries 6 Failure of Equipment		
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Weather conditions. Other contractors		
EXPOSED PERSONS	Traffic Operatives, Other Contractors works		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD 0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely		SEVERITY 0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.	
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16	High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = Total 20			
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium	High
CONTROL MEASURES	Vehicle Directing:		
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.	1 All operatives are to undergo induction training reference site-specific traffic procedures 2 Traffic Control Operatives to wear High Visibility Jackets 3 All Delivery vehicle drivers will be verbally briefed on Site Rules- to include: * Access/ Egress procedure (not reversing without Traffic Operative) * PPE Requirements * Traffic routes in/ out of project (when required) * Delivery areas * Means of communication (i.e. Hand Signals if reversing) * Speed Limits 4 Traffic operatives are to ensure that all vehicles whilst on site have their 4-way flashes/ flashing beacon on at all times 5 On site Reversing of vehicles will be kept to a minimum 6 Traffic Operatives to ensure other contractors do not enter hazard areas 7 Organised traffic free pedestrian routes to be clearly defined and signage prominently displayed 8 When directing the delivery vehicle, the Traffic Operative will not stand directly in front or behind the vehicle 9 If reversing is necessary, remaining to one side, the Traffic Operative will stay visible to the driver in his mirrors at all times and provide clear & concise hand signals directing the vehicle 10 Prior to allowing access to the site, Traffic Operative will confirm to the driver the destination on site 11 All site signage relating to Traffic Management to be checked at regular intervals		
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category Worn Always Worn when at Risk	Vehicle Wheel Washing: The Traffic Operative will also be responsible for washing the wheels of all vehicles on site for MP Brothers only. He will not wash or direct vehicle for other contractors. 1 Prior to using it check that the Jet Wash is in good working order and free from projectile dirt 2 Directing the Jet into the site at all times, the Wheels will be cleaned from the front to the back 3 Whilst using the Jet, check that no Site Operatives or Public passer-by are in the Hazardous area 4 After the vehicle has left the site, ensure the Public footpath is kept clean and slip free 5 Waterproof PPE and eye protection to be worn as required		
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 3 = Total 6			
MONITORING RESULTS:	Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to		
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change		
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:	Jadevi Naran Hirani	POSITION:	Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Working in Excavations			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1 Mechanical failure 2 Damage to nearby property 3 Striking workers 4 Quick Hitch failure 5 Contact with underground services 6 Displacement			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Weather conditions. Other contributory works			
EXPOSED PERSONS		All operatives involved or coming close to the excavation works			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain			0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
CONTROL MEASURES		1 All operatives involved in excavation works to be briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments and records kept of all briefings 2 Excavation works to be planned and a review of all underground service drawings to be carried out as well as the use of CAT & Genny to locate them. (if necessary) 3 Only hand digging is to be carried out in the locations of the underground services 4 All Excavations to have safe and secure means of escape 5 Deep excavations must have protection against collapse by means of battering or trench sheets being installed 6 Sufficient edge protection to be installed and maintained at all times. Hazard fencing only to be used if it can be placed 2m from edge of protection 7 Vehicle stops, (i.e. Baulk Timbers), to be installed where necessary if at risk of vehicles or plant coming close to edges causing collapse 8 Excavator operators to ensure that at no time can the arm/ bucket of the excavator get positioned above any operative working inside the excavation 9 Operatives working inside the excavation are to ensure that they do not enter into the area during such time that the excavator has its bucket into the excavation 10 All excavations that cannot be backfilled within the same day are to be inspected by a competent person at the start and end of each shift and recorded in the register 11 For security out of hours open excavations are also to have Heras fencing panels erected around them prior to leaving site with warning signage prominently displayed 12 Extra care to be taken when operating close to public property 13 Banksman to be present at all times when necessary, including maneuvering around site			
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC. PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposal Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 EN ISO 20345:2011 Worn Always Worn when at Risk					
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure such areas are safe on completion of works					
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		POSITION: Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Safe Use of Ladders & Step Ladders		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1 Falling off ladder 2 Ladder falling 3 Injuries from falls 4 Access 5 Overhead services 6 Unstable ground		
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Inclement Weather conditions, Other contractor works		
EXPOSED PERSONS	Persons using ladders, Other Contractors		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD		SEVERITY	
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely		3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.	
3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain			
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16	High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 x Severity 4 = Total 16			
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium	High
CONTROL MEASURES	Following checks to be carried out prior to use:		
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.	1 Check all equipment for damage and report all defects 2 Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable and check fro underground / overhead services 3 Check all ladders are secured- tied at the top or footed during use 4 Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%) 5 Do not overreach / stretch (reposition) 5.6 Don't take chances 7 Ensure stepladders are of an adequate height / spread to full extent 8 Ensure all support ropes / chains are secure and not damaged 9 Ensure all nuts, bolts and screws are present and secure 10 Operatives are not to work more than 2/3 above the overall height of steps 11 Ensure all operatives have read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and the Control Measures stipulated		
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:SRC - Wellington Boots Worn Always Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:	Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to		
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change		
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	POSITION:	Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Safe unloading of Lorries / WAH on the back of Lorries			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1 Falls - When working from height 2 Falling Materials - Ensure materials have been stacked safely before working 3 Hand Injuries - Handling sharp materials 4 Health Hazards - Inhalation of Exhaust fumes 5 Slip, Trips etc. - Untidy Access routes			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Weather conditions, Other contractor works			
EXPOSED PERSONS		Traffic Operatives, Other Contractors			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely			3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		
			0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness		
			3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 x Severity 5 = Total 20					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
CONTROL MEASURES		1 All Banksmen to ensure air bags are placed at both sides of the vehicle. 2 high and 2 side by side. (If applicable) 2 All Banksmen to ensure that if air / bean bags are not in use then other means of fall protection are in use. (I.e. Fixed handrail harnesses from an aisina or similar system 3 Banksmen to ensure load is secure and safe accessing the work area 4 Ensure ladder access is in place at rear of vehicle 5 Ensure ladder access is footed when in use 6 Only the designated Banksman to be on the vehicle at any time 7 Vehicle to have engine switched off prior to start of works 8 Ensure full PPE is worn at all times. This to include gloves as required when handling sharp objects 9 All Operatives to be briefed on the method statement & have a good understanding of it 10 Lifting co-ordinator to ensure Risk Assessment is adhered to at all times			
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.					
PPE Arrangements					
BS EN397 - Safety Helmets					
EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3.					
General Safety Footwear					
EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013]					
EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves					
Red / Black]					
EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour					
Gloves Yellow / Orange]					
BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection					
DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders					
DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs					
BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask					
FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust					
BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness					
EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category					
S5:SRC - Wellington					
Worn Always		Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to			
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani		POSITION:	Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Reinforcement Fixing		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Power tools - Poor Maintenance 6. Abrasive wheels - Lack of eye protection & incorrect selection of wheel 7. Falling loads - Incorrect slinging of loads		
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Weather conditions. Other contributory works		
EXPOSED PERSONS	Labourers/ Steel Fixers/ Slinger Banksman		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD		SEVERITY	
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.	
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16	High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25			
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium	High
CONTROL MEASURES	1 All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant 2 Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 3 Ensure there is a clearly defined access and egress route to and from the areas being worked on 4 Ensure all protruding rebar ends are covered over where necessary by plastic stop ends or plywood 5 Ensure there is a suitable working platform capable of accepting the load 6 Keep loads near standards or supports 7 Ensure Manual handling is kept to a minimum 8 Lift column cages from approx. 1/3 down, the lifting chains will go down the inside of the cage, come out, and be attached to bars fixed to the outside. This system allows for remote release when the cage is fixed in position 9 When per fabbing walls. 'double tie' additional rebar diagonally to prevent twisting/ racking of the cage 10 On large rebar cages an during lifting 11 Do not lift on tying wire, take a 'double wrap' around bars or bundles 12 Stack on timbers / baulks / dunnage 13 Get help when handling long or heavy bars 14 Ensure all tools & equipment is well maintained & in good order 15 Abrasive Wheels to be changed by a trained / competent person All loads to be slung by a competent slinger/ signaller		
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.			
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:SRC - Wellington Boots Worn Always Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:			
Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.			
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change		
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	POSITION:	Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Concrete operations			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Skin Damage - Chemical burns 6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 7. Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Weather conditions. Other contractors works			
EXPOSED PERSONS		Concrete operatives / Steel fixers nearby / Slinger Banksman			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low			0 = No injury or illness		
1 = Very unlikely			1 = First Aid injury or illness		
2 = Unlikely			2 = Minor injury or illness		
3 = Likely			3 = '3 day' Injury or illness		
4 = Very likely			4 = Major injury or illness		
5 = Almost certain			5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
CONTROL MEASURES		1 All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant 2 Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours 3 Ensure accesses to slab pours (ply/scaffold boards) are in place as a walkway over 4 Provide safe access to columns and walls - e.g. work platforms with ladders, toe and handrails 5 Do not blow out unless all operatives eyes are protected 6 Eye protection must include other trades nearby (Carpenter, Steel fixers etc.) 7 Do not leave skin bare 8 Check for skin disorders periodically 9 Obtain lights if late work likely (finishing / covering) 10 Establish NO-GO Zone under decking (if slab pour) 11 Do not pour too rapidly 12 Do not allow spillage to accumulate 13 Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus 14 Only trained operators are to operate the pump 15 Keep clear of hopper grill/ augers/ rams and the blow out areas 16 Couplers to have safety pins 17 Use catch basket when blowing out 18 Release pressure before investigating blockages			
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.					
PPE Arrangements					
BS EN397 - Safety Helmets					
EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3.					
General Safety Footwear					
EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013]					
EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves					
Red / Black]					
EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour					
Gloves Yellow / Orange]					
BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection					
DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders					
DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs					
BS EN149 - RPE - Disposal Mask					
FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust					
BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness					
EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category					
S5:5RC - Wellington Boots					
Worn Always		Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS:					
Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.					
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		POSITION:	
				Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Concrete bases			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1 Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 2 Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 3 Skin Damage - Chemical burns 4 Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 5 Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes 6 Being struck - by machine / machine parts			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Weather conditions. Other contractors works			
EXPOSED PERSONS		Concrete operatives / Steel fixers nearby / Slinger Banksman			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely			3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		
			0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness		
			3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
CONTROL MEASURES		1 All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant 2 Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 3 Set out excavation, ensuring it has adequate and safe support 4 Fall protection to be established 5 Provide safe secure access into hole via a staked and tied ladder			
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.		6 Keep out of the way of the machines especially bucket and exc. Walls 7 All sides to be blinded 8 All delivery / other vehicles to be banked / marshalled 9 Wear PPE when pouring 10 Do not get caught between walls and base when backfilling			
PPE Arrangements					
BS EN397 - Safety Helmets					
EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3.					
General Safety Footwear					
EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013]					
EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves					
Red / Black]					
EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour					
Gloves Yellow / Orange]					
BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection					
DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders					
DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs					
BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask					
FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust					
BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness					
EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category					
S5:5RC - Wellington					
Worn Always		Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS:					
Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.					
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		POSITION:	
				Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT	Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Concrete placement small localised pours	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1. Falls - when working from heights 2. Falls - when working from ladders 3. Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4. Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5. Skin Damage - Chemical burns 6. Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 7. Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes	
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Weather conditions. Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS	Concrete operatives / Steel fixers nearby / Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY		
LIKELIHOOD		SEVERITY
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16 High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25		
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium High
CONTROL MEASURES	1 All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant 2 Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours 3 Do not blow out unless all 4 Eye protection must be work during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades nearby (Carpenter, Steel fixers etc.) 5 Do not leave skin bare 6 Check for skin disorders periodically 7 Do not pour too rapidly 8 Do not allow spillage to accumulate 9 Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus 10 Maintain safe access	
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.		
PPE Arrangements	Pumping Concrete:	
BS EN397 - Safety Helmets	11 Only trained operators are to operate the pump	
EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3.	12 Keep clear of hopper grill/ augers/ rams and the blow out areas	
General Safety Footwear	13 Couplers to have safety pins	
EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013]	14 Use catch basket when blowing out	
EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black]	15 Release pressure before investigating blockages	
EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange]		
BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection		
DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders		
DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs		
BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask		
FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust		
BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness		
EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:5RC - Wellington Boots		
Worn Always	Worn when at Risk	
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8		
MONITORING RESULTS:		
Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.		
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW		
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	POSITION: Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Safe Use of Ladders & Step Ladders			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1 Falling off ladder 2 Ladder falling 3 Injuries from falls 4 Access 5 Overhead services 4 Unstable ground			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Inclement Weather conditions, Other contractor works			
EXPOSED PERSONS		Persons using ladders, Other Contractors			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely			3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		
			0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness		
			3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 4 x Severity 4 = Total 16					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
CONTROL MEASURES		Following checks to be carried out prior to use:			
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.		1 Check all equipment for damage and report all defects 2 Ensure all work areas are checked, check ground is stable and check fro underground / overhead services 3 Check all ladders are secured- tied at the top or footed during use 4 Ensure angle of ladder is 1:4 (75%) 5 Do not overreach / stretch (reposition) 6 Don't take chances 7 Ensure stepladders are of an adequate height / spread to full extent 8 Ensure all support ropes / chains are secure and not damaged 9 Ensure all nuts, bolts and screws are present and secure 10 Operatives are not to work more than 2/3 above the overall height of steps 11 Ensure all operatives have read and understood Method Statement, Risk Assessment and the Control Measures stipulated			
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:SRC - Wellington Worn Always Worn when at Risk					
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS:		Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to			
REVIEW DATE:		At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		POSITION: Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT	Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Concrete Pumping	
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1 Skin damage - Chemical Burns 2 Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 3 Falling loads 4 Pump overturning 5 Unauthorised driving around site 6 Speeding on site 7 Falls from height 8 Hand injuries	
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Weather conditions. Other contractors works	
EXPOSED PERSONS	Concrete Operatives / Labourers / Pump Operator / Slinger Banksman	
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY		
LIKELIHOOD		SEVERITY
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16 High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25		
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium High
CONTROL MEASURES	1 All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk 2 All operatives to have a valid certificate of training Mobile Pumps 3 Ensure that all 'R' Pins are in place on the Pump line 4 Ensure the Pump line is secured 5 Ensure the Pump is satisfactorily positioned 6 The Pump outriggers must be extended fully and founded on well compacted grounds 7 Do not allow unauthorised persons to operate the Pump 8 Fit catch Basket 9 Ensure hopper safety grill is in the down position 10 Do not use scaffold or falsework to secure line 11 Ensure effective communication 12 Driver to be instructed at site access point directions on location required 13 Speed to be kept to a minimum on site - 5mph Static Pumps 1 R' Pins must be in place on Pump line 2 Pump line must be adequately secured 3 Do not use scaffold or falsework to secure line 4 Guard Pump receiving hoppers 5 Ensure effective communication 6 Do not have sharp bends or kinks in the rubber line 7 Fit catch basket 8 Check Pressure gauges at start of shift 9 Site Pump on firm level ground	
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC. PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposal Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:5RC - Wellington Worn Always Worn when at Risk		
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8		
MONITORING RESULTS:		
Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.		
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change	
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW		
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	POSITION: Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:		26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:		Concrete placement small localised pours			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED		1 Falls - when working from heights 2 Falls - when working from ladders 3 Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4 Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5 Skin Damage - Chemical burns 6 Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 7 Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes			
SECONDARY HAZARDS		Weather conditions. Other contractors works			
EXPOSED PERSONS		Concrete operatives / Steel fixers nearby / Slinger Banksman			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE		Daily		DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY					
LIKELIHOOD			SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low			0 = No injury or illness		
1 = Very unlikely			1 = First Aid injury or illness		
2 = Unlikely			2 = Minor injury or illness		
3 = Likely			3 = '3 day' Injury or illness		
4 = Very likely			4 = Major injury or illness		
5 = Almost certain			5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:		Low = 1 - 8		Medium = 9 - 16	
				High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25					
Activity Risk Value		Low		Medium	
				High	
CONTROL MEASURES		1 All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant 2 Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours 3 Do not blow out unless all operatives eyes are protected 4 Eye protection must be work during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades nearby (Carpenter, Steel fixers etc.) 5 Do not leave skin bare 6 Check for skin disorders periodically 7 Do not pour too rapidly 8 Do not allow spillage to accumulate 9 Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus 10 Maintain safe access			
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.					
PPE Arrangements		Pumping Concrete:			
BS EN397 - Safety Helmets		11 Only trained operators are to operate the pump			
EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3.		12 Keep clear of hopper grill/ augers/ rams and the blow out areas			
General Safety Footwear		13 Couplers to have safety pins			
EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013]		14 Use catch basket when blowing out			
EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves		15 Release pressure before investigating blockages			
Red / Black]					
EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour					
Gloves Yellow / Orange]					
BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection					
DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders					
DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs					
BS EN149 - RPE - Disposal Mask					
FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust					
BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness					
EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category					
S5:SRC - Wellington Boots					
Worn Always		Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8					
MONITORING RESULTS:					
Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.					
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change					
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW					
ASSESSOR:		Jadevji Naran Hirani		POSITION: Health & Safety Director	

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Simple Structures		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1 Falls - when working from heights 2 Falls - when working from ladders 3 Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4 Hand injuries - handling sharp materials		
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Weather conditions, Other Contractor works		
EXPOSED PERSONS	Slinger banksman, Carpenters, Steel fixers, Labourers		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD		SEVERITY	
0 = Zero to very low		0 = No injury or illness	
1 = Very unlikely		1 = First Aid injury or illness	
2 = Unlikely		2 = Minor injury or illness	
3 = Likely		3 = '3 day' Injury or illness	
4 = Very likely		4 = Major injury or illness	
5 = Almost certain		5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.	
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16	High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25			
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium	High
CONTROL MEASURES	1 All engineers to have read/ been briefed on the current Risk Assessments 2 Ladders to be fixed or footed if used 3 Do not lift by tying wire 4 Prevent racking of cages with suitable spreaders 5 Stack reinforcement on timber baulks 6 Ensure that there is suitable access to place of work 7 Prior to working at height, ensure all handrails and toe boards are in place and secure 8 Ensure stability, 600mm clearance to counter weight 9 Obtain lights if working in dark 10 Keep away from unpropped shutters 11 Use proper lifting points, do not obstruct access ways 12 PPE requirements for the Banksman / Slingers = <u>Orange waistcoat's</u> 13 Establish suitable method of pouring / placing concrete 14 Take great care when climbing/ descending ladders with instruments- Use stairs even if it is the longer way around 15 Do not work on areas that are unsafe e.g. leading edges/ incomplete scaffolding		
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.			
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposale Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:5RC - Wellington Boots			
Worn Always Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS: Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and works are carried out in accordance with the Lifting Plan			
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12monthd or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	POSITION:	Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Walls Formwork		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1 Falls - when working from heights 2 Falls - when working from ladders 3 Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4 Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5 Health Hazards - inhalation of dust & oils 6 Falling Loads - Incorrect Slings of Loads		
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Weather conditions. Other contractors works		
EXPOSED PERSONS	Labourers / Steel fixers / Slinger Banksman		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD		SEVERITY	
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.	
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16	High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25			
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium	High
CONTROL MEASURES	1 All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant 2 Ensure sufficient supervision is on site 3 For the erection of formwork and falsework, follow the correct sequence and the design drawings 4 Do not deviate from drawings unless authorised by the design provider 5 Ensure stability during erection and striking - maintain prop support or through bolt 6 Beware of temporary sticking or "stick-tion" 7 Keep out of the way of unpropped shutters 8 De-nail all timber 9 Beware of gap between scaffold and rebar when lowering/ positioning shuttering 10 Ensure designated lifting soldiers have support plates under shutter 11 Ensure soldiers attached to shutters with 'L' bolts 12 Do not climb on shutter or use as platform. Use proper designed platforms 13 Before using structurally, ensure that the 'kicker' is sound 14 Beware uplift on booted columns from raking acrows 15 Ensure there is suitable working platform to take the load 16 If work platform is not appropriate, ensure ladders used for the task are stable and have good surface to lean against and always secured, tied or footed. 17 Use yoke if column is thin / narrow / radius 18 Ensure manual handling is kept to a minimum 19 All loads to be slung by a competent / slinger signaller. Use proper lifting points and control ropes. <u>Refer to</u>		
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.			
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 EN ISO 20345:2011			
Worn Always Worn when at Risk			
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:			
Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.			
REVIEW DATE: At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	POSITION:	Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Concrete columns		
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1 Falls - when working from height 2 Falls - when working from ladders 3 Slips, Trips etc. - untidy access routes 4 Hand injuries - handling sharp materials 5 Power tools - ensure in good order 6 Skin Damage - Chemical burns 7 Health Hazards - inhalation of dust 8 Concrete splashes - Contact with eyes 9 Falling Loads - only trained slingers to sling- do not take loads over persons		
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Weather conditions. Other contractors works		
EXPOSED PERSONS	Labourers / Carpenters / Slinger Banksman		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours	
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY			
LIKELIHOOD		SEVERITY	
0 = Zero to very low 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Likely 4 = Very likely 5 = Almost certain		0 = No injury or illness 1 = First Aid injury or illness 2 = Minor injury or illness 3 = '3 day' Injury or illness 4 = Major injury or illness 5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.	
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16	High = 17 - 25
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25			
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium	High
CONTROL MEASURES	1 All operatives to have read/ been briefed on the task specific Method Statement and Risk Assessments including COSHH when relevant 2 Ensure good supervision during all concrete pours 3 Tie lifting points securely when lowering in prefabricated column steels 4 Trained slinger to sling loads 5 Remote release rebar from lifting accessory 6 If work platform is not appropriate, use a footed ladder when unhooking crane from rebar 7 Use lifting points and control ropes when positioning column boxes 8 If work platform is not appropriate, use a footed ladder when unhooking crane form shutter 9 Fix bottom of column box securely to slab 10 Erect access tower for work at top of column box 11 Do not blow out unless all operatives eyes are protected 12 Eye protection must be work during concrete pours to protect against splashes, this includes other trades nearby (Carpenter, Steel fixers etc.) 13 Do not leave skin bare 14 Check for skin disorders 15 Do not pour too rapidly 16 Do not allow spillage to accumulate 17 Do not load access scaffold with concrete surplus 18 Maintain safe access		
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety EN ISO 20345:2011 EN 20471 - Hi Vis EN 388:2016 [with Red EN 388:2016 [with Gloves Yellow / BS EN166:2001 - DIN EN352-1 - Ear DIN EN352-2 - Ear BS EN149 - RPE - FFP3 - RPE - DP for BS EN361; EN 354 EN ISO 20345:2011	Pumping Concrete: 11 Only trained operators are to operate the pump 12 Keep clear of hopper grill/ augers/ rams and the blow out areas 13 Couplers to have safety pins 14 Use catch basket when blowing out 15 Release pressure before investigating blockages		
Worn Always	Worn when at Risk		
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8			
MONITORING RESULTS:			
Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to and such areas safe on completion of the works.			
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change		
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW			
ASSESSOR:	Jadevji Naran Hirani	POSITION:	Health & Safety Director

SITE LOCATION:	26 Sheldon Avenue London N6 4JT		Date: 18 th October '23	
OPERATION / PROCESS:	Safe use of Mobile Towers			
HAZARDS IDENTIFIED	1 Injuries caused by Falls from Height 2 Tower falling 3 Equipment falling from Tower 4 Vehicle striking Tower 5 Incorrect Erection 6 Overhead / Underground services			
SECONDARY HAZARDS	Inclement Weather conditions, Other contractors works			
EXPOSED PERSONS	Operatives			
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE	Daily	DURATION OF EXPOSURE: As per Site Working hours		
RISK = LIKELIHOOD X SEVERITY				
LIKELIHOOD		SEVERITY		
0 = Zero to very low		0 = No injury or illness		
1 = Very unlikely		1 = First Aid injury or illness		
2 = Unlikely		2 = Minor injury or illness		
3 = Likely		3 = '3 day' Injury or illness		
4 = Very likely		4 = Major injury or illness		
5 = Almost certain		5 = Fatality, disablement injury etc.		
Risk Values:	Low = 1 - 8	Medium = 9 - 16	High = 17 - 25	
Activity Risk Rating: Likelihood 5 x Severity 5 = Total 25				
Activity Risk Value	Low	Medium	High	
CONTROL MEASURES	Following checks to be carried out prior to use:			
METHOD STATEMENT, INSTRUCTION, TRAINING, PPE, ETC.	1 Only a Competent and Certified person to erect Mobile Towers- As per manufacturers instructions 2 Area of works to be checked for underground / overhead services 3 Towers are to be erected on firm, level grounds 4 (Daily / Weekly) Inspections to be carried out by a Competent Person and records kept 5 Before climbing in to the tower, Operatives must ensure brakes are locked on and these must be kept locked until the Operative comes off the Tower 6 Tower to have double safety rails and toe boards on all working levels 7 Operatives to access work platform in a safe manner using the ladder from the inside of the tower, OR as per Manufacturers instructions 8 All Tall Towers to be tied to the building securely where possible 9 Before attempting to move tower, ensure there are no Operatives still on it and all equipment is made safe 10 All Platform hatches are to be kept closed after access 11 Do not exceed Manufacturers safe working load (SFL) on tower 12 Do not overreach, ensure working platform is erected safely (correct height) 13 Ensure all Operatives have been briefed on the Risk Assessment and Method Statement and Records of such briefings kept			
PPE Arrangements BS EN397 - Safety Helmets EN ISO 20345:2011 Sub Category S3. General Safety Footwear EN 20471 - Hi Vis Vests [2013] EN 388:2016 [with sub cat. Fixer Gloves Red / Black] EN 388:2016 [with sub category Labour Gloves Yellow / Orange] BS EN166:2001 - Eye Protection DIN EN352-1 - Ear Defenders DIN EN352-2 - Ear Plugs BS EN149 - RPE - Disposable Mask FFP3 - RPE - DP for higher levels of dust BS EN361; EN 354 & EN 795 - Harness EN ISO 20345:2011 with sub category S5:SRC - Wellington Boots Worn Always Worn when at Risk				
Residual Risk Rating: Likelihood 2 x Severity 4 = Total 8				
MONITORING RESULTS:	Site Managers to ensure the above control measures are adhered to			
REVIEW DATE:	At regular intervals, not to exceed 12months or as & when circumstances change			
RESIDUAL RISK RATING: LOW				
ASSESSOR:	Jadevi Naran Hirani	POSITION:	Health & Safety Director	

12 METHOD STATEMENT ATTENDANCE REGISTER

No	NAME	COMPANY	TRADE	SIGNATURE	DATE
1					
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Appendix A

Hand Dismantling / Demolition of Wall to Garage wall above 2m height

Appendix B

Demolition RAMS

Appendix C

Hazardous Ground Gas