

SHORTS

DEMOLITION



SAFE SYSTEM OF WORK INCORPORATING DEMOLITION METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENTS.



PROJECT:	Unit 1 & 1a Stadium Trade & Business Park, Reading, RG30 6 BX	
SD CLIENT:	PSK Building Surveyors Ltd	
PRINCIPLE CONTRACTOR:	Shorts	
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DATE:	10-06-2020	
Prepared By;	Checked By:	Site Handover
Lee Goswell Contracts manager	David Stafford Head of Demolition	
Date	Date	Date
Signature	Signature	Signature

*This Method Statement has been produced in accordance with **BS6187:2011 Code of Practice for Demolition and Part 4: Regulation 20 of CDM Regulations 2015**, the information contained herein are to be complied with by all Site Personnel. This Method Statement is classed as a live document and information may be changed or added as the works progress*

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Covid 19 Guidelines:**Handwashing and respiratory hygiene**

There are general principles you can follow to help prevent the spread of respiratory viruses, including:

- washing your hands more often - with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use a hand sanitizer when you get home or into work, when you blow your nose, sneeze or cough, eat or handle food
- avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands
- avoid close contact with people who have symptoms
- cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in a bin and wash your hands
- clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces in the welfare unit
- The main symptoms of coronavirus are:
 - a high temperature – this means you feel hot to touch on your chest or back (you do not need to measure your temperature)
 - a new, continuous cough – this means coughing a lot for more than an hour, or 3 or more coughing episodes in 24 hours (if you usually have a cough, it may be worse than usual). If at any time you feel you are coming down with any of the above, please let the supervisor know as soon as possible so the correct quarantine measures can be put in place.

Going to work

You should work from home unless it is impossible for you to do so.

Sometimes this will not be possible, as not everyone can work from home. Certain jobs require people to travel to their place of work – for instance if you operate machinery, work in construction or manufacturing, or are delivering front line services, when this is the case the above should be followed.

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Shorts Demolition have been awarded the contract by PSK, Shorts will be Principal Contractor for the demolition works and will have permanent Site Management who will conduct the initial site / welfare inductions and will be responsible for all site matters.

Every precaution is to be taken to ensure that the occupants of the private residences and the tenants of nearby businesses are given no reason to complain about the works. The residents and occupants are generally to be kept informed about the operations and there should be no hindrance to their access occasioned by the works. Letters will be posted to the local residents notifying of the pending demolition works.

As with all Shorts demolition projects the protection requirements and controls for noise, vibration and dust will be in force and of a high priority not only for the effects on our workforce but also for Residents and general public. In order to manage the levels of dust from the process a combination of fine jet water sprays and fire

hoses will be used supplied by pumps from an existing water source. Full details of measures being implemented are described in this document.

Shorts will display adequate signage to the work that is being carried out and to secure the site. Any noisy work must be planned to be carried out between the hours of 08.00 – 18.00 Monday to Friday, 08.00 – 13.00 Saturdays. No site works will be carried on Sundays or Bank Holidays.

Demolition Notice (Section 81) Shorts F10.PSK

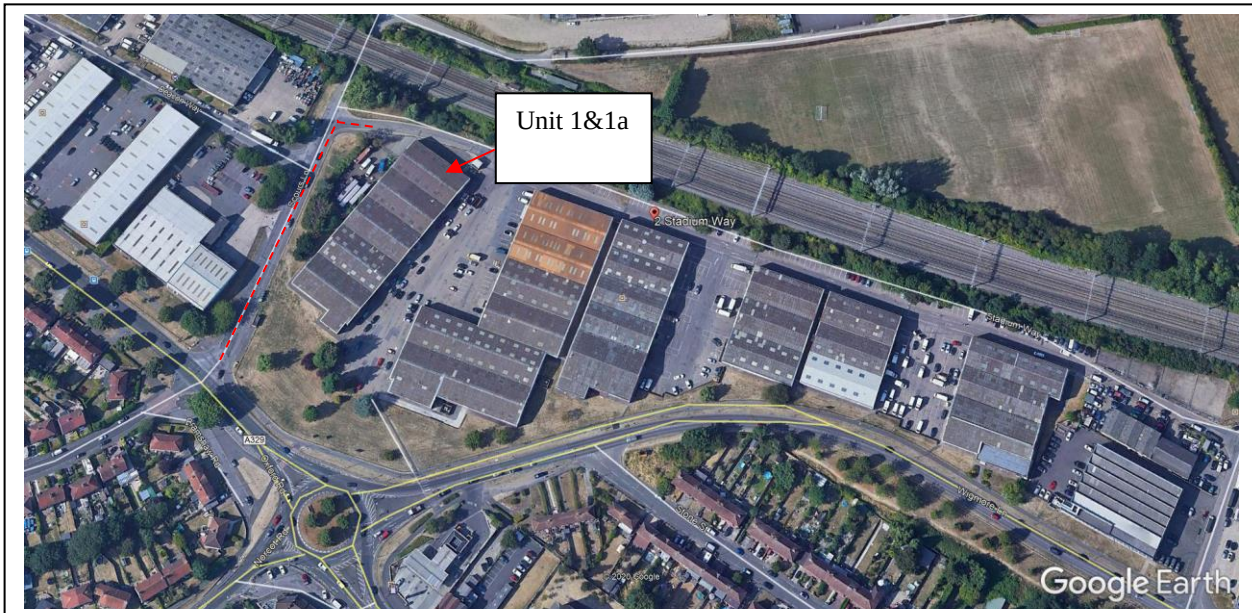
2. SCOPE / SEQUENCE OF WORKS

- To set up welfare on site for the duration of the project including heras fencing where required, this will be, moved and updated in the site plan as the works progress through the site...
- Isolation certificates will be required before works can commence
- Install propping as per the engineers design drawings provided by MNP in unit 2 before demolition can commence
- Erect timber hoarding as per drawing 5249_LP_00 with two sets of gates, line and gates to be agreed prior to starting
- Carefully demolish the structure clearing all the contaminated material from site, any material being salvaged will be tested for asbestos before being cleared for re-use
- Install Noise, dust and vibration monitors around the unit
- During the asbestos clear up an analyst will be on site with personal and air monitoring equipment to insure exposure levels are not exceeded.
- Clear the rear yard of 3nr trailers, pallets and other materials leaving it clean and tidy
- Protect the brick unit adjacent and remove the T shaped kerb
- Break out concrete slabs within footprint of demolished building to a maximum depth of 200mm,
- Break out substructures to the demolished building to a maximum depth of 1.5m,
- Break out the associated adjacent hard paving to a maximum depth of 100mm,
- Crush and leave clean 6f2 on site for re-use
- Dispose of all material arising from works either for recycling or to suitably licensed waste disposal site.
- On completion of works leave site graded to existing levels and compacted using 360 excavator.
- Make good any openings created from the works
- Dispose of all material arising from works either for recycling or to suitably licensed waste disposal site (other than suitable crushing material).

2.1 DURATION OF WORKS: The works shall commence on: TBA
The works shall complete in: 6 weeks

SITE DETAILS**1.1 ACCESS/EGRESS:**

- 1.2** Vehicular movements to and from the site will be coordinated to ensure minimum disruption to other road users and neighboring occupiers. Current vehicular and pedestrian access to the site is from **Stadium Way** as signposted and will be restricted to the following:



WORKING HOURS: 08:00-16:30 hrs Monday to Friday
08.00-13.00 hrs Saturday

RESTRICTIONS DELIVERY TO SITE:

No Delivers are allowed to obstruct the access into unloading area.

3.2 WELFARE:

Shorts in compliance with the CDM Regulations 2015 will provide welfare arrangements:

- (a) Toilet and wash hand basins with hot and cold water.
- (b) Canteen with hot food facilities.
- (c) Mess room/area. Seating with back support
- (d) A source of clean drinking water
- (e) A first aid box (which will be kept in the site office).
- (f) Sufficient and suitable fire-fighting equipment.
- (g) A heated drying room, where appropriate.
- (h) Hand sanitiser station.

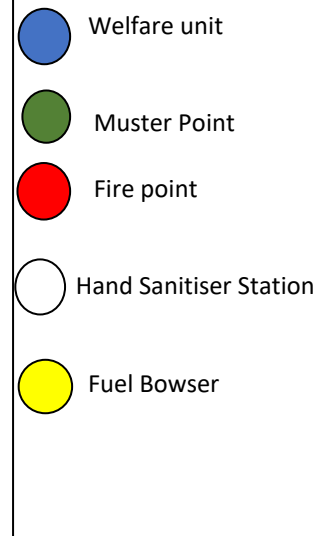
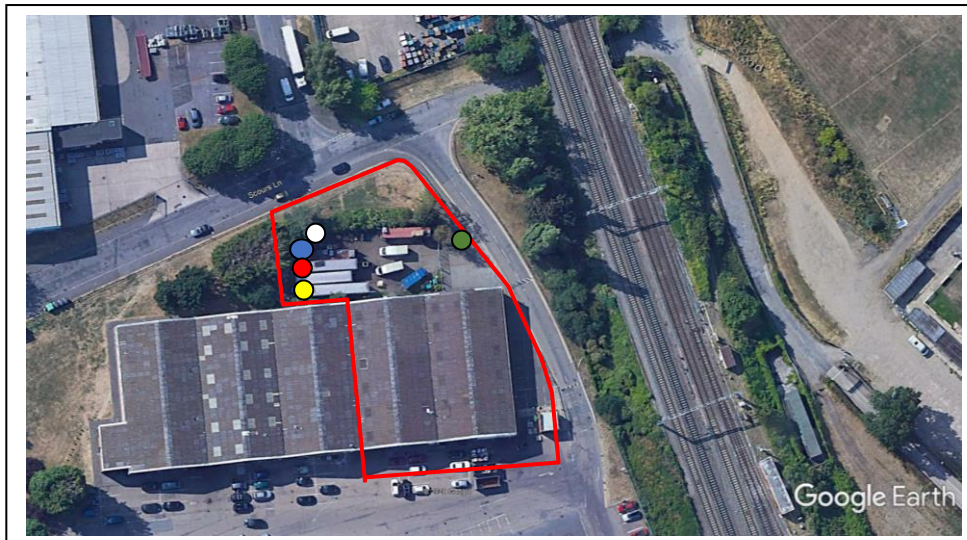
**3.3 SITE SET UP**

- Once entering the confines of the site all personnel and visitors must report to the Shorts Site Management and sign in before access will be given to working area.
- Shorts Site Management to carry out all Site Inductions.
- Shorts Site Management to carry additional in-house induction to ensure all Shorts personnel have understood and signed this Method Statement.
- Shorts to erect suitable barrier for buffer zone.
- All access to any demolition work area, except the designated access and egress point will be physically sealed up and secured via the installation of suitable heras fencing, prior to work commencing. Warning notices will also be applied.
- Warning signage will be attached stating:



- Access to any demolition area, particularly where mechanical plant is carrying out demolition works, will be strictly controlled by a devised safe system of work. This will be fully explained to all site employees, including the dangers of unauthorised entry to such areas, as part of a Toolbox Talk given by SD Site Management or visiting Safety Consultant. All employees will then sign the Safety Talks Register to indicate that they have been advised of the method of access.
- SD Site Management shall maintain overall control of who will be allowed access to any demolition area or other area of risk. No other person shall give that authorisation.
- Where mechanical plant is carrying out demolition, works these fenced, off/secured areas will also be under the supervision of a designated competent person in visual contact with the plant operators.
- All Plant will be transported to site by suitable Low-Loader. All plant will be unloaded within site compound were possible.
- SD to appoint designated Qualified Banksman to control all vehicle movements entering and exiting the site.
- All Tipper & Waste Haulage Lorries will be sheeted prior to leaving site to prevent spillage.
- All Plant and Vehicles to enter and exit in forward gear were possible.
- No loading / unloading will be undertaken on the Public Highway at **Any time.**
- No plant or waste materials will be stored on the Public Highway at **Any time.**

- Plant and Tools: All plant required to carry out works when not in use will be securely locked, guards attached and housed within secure site compound, hand tools when not in use will be housed within a lockable steel container or works vehicle.
- Shorts to supply road cleaning and sweeping facilities as required maintaining the cleanliness of the roads during and on completion of works.
- Parking in adjacent road is not permitted, parking for all Shorts operatives and visitors will be within site compound, or local car parks.
- Shorts to make sure access to neighbouring properties is made available at all times.
- Condition surveys will be carried out by Shorts Demolition Site Manager to confirm the status of all services entering the site, all disused foul and rainwater drainage connections will be sealed at the boundaries to prevent contamination, all redundant drainage to be removed unless stated otherwise by client.
- Shorts to record by digital camera, condition of adjacent roads, fencing etc. prior to, during and on completion of our works.
- Burning of any, materials are strictly prohibited on site.



3.5 HOARDING

- By Shorts



3.6 TREE PROTECTION.

- N/A



3.7 SCAFFOLDING.

- N/A



3.7 HERAS FENCING/CROWD BARRIERS

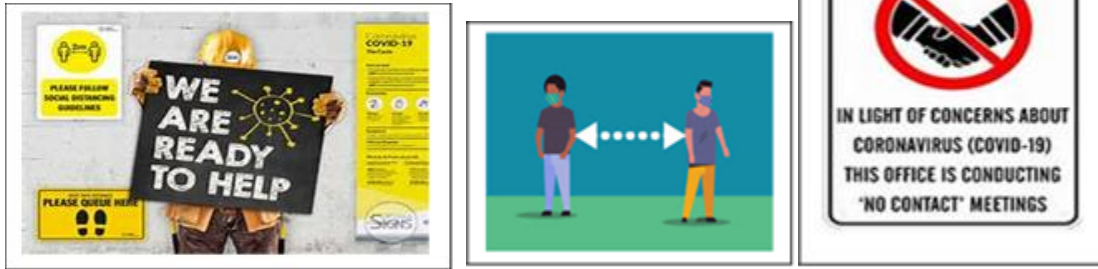
- By shorts

2. ASBESTOS/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

2.1 ASBESTOS



- Before any demolition, works can be undertaken Asgen Ltd will have carried out a survey, based on the survey **Shorts** will provide fully trained CAT B operatives and will be removing, working to the current asbestos regulations. A further management survey will be carried out, to confirm the existing survey.
- Shorts will also carry out an additional visual inspection to positively rule out the presence of ACMs prior to deconstruction works. Should any suspect material be discovered, Shorts Site Management shall cease work in the area, cordon it off and immediately inform management who will advise the correct course of action to take.
- All Shorts operatives involved in the project have attended and passed an accredited UKATA Operatives One Day Training Course Category B for the removal of Non-Licensed Asbestos which also includes Asbestos Awareness
- Working to the current asbestos regulations (asbestos Essentials) our operatives will remove all the non-licensed ACM from site, this will be carried out in a controlled and safe manor using water sprays and surfactants (if Required)
- The ACM's identified within the R&D survey will be removed by hand, the area will be segregated with fencing where required and adequate signage placed on it.
- Operatives wearing the correct PPE for the task, i.e. suits and half masks (P3) will scrap up the floor tiles and bitumen where possible, loading the waste into bags to cleared from site. Copies of the consignment notes will be given the site manager.
- The same method will apply to any cement bonded asbestos that is present within the building.
- The site team will carry out asbestos records during the works.
- During the soft strip and demolition works on site should any suspicious material be uncovered the area will be segregate using fencing and warning signage.
- A full site investigation has been carried out of the site and areas of possible contaminate highlighted within, these areas must be properly segregated before they are excavated.



HAZARDOUS WASTE (EXCLUDING ASBESTOS)

- All waste/ materials that are deemed as Hazardous to dispose of will be removed from the building(s) during the soft strip works and placed in a cordoned off area designated as 'Hazardous Waste/ Materials'.
- For disposal of Hazardous Waste / Materials, refer to SD Housekeeping and Waste Strategy (Further details set out within Chapter 11 of this document).

- Below are examples of commonly found Hazardous Waste/ Materials, this is not an exhaustive list: -
 - Plasterboard and gypsum-based materials
 - Fluorescent lamps
 - Electrical equipment
 - Fire extinguishers
 - Fire detectors
 - Fridges/ freezers and other Ozone depleting substances
 - Oils (except edible ones)
 - Chemicals
 - Batteries

3. WORK AREA EXISTING SERVICES

- Client to isolate/divert services at the boundary of our working area only prior to site works to enable works to commence:
- **WATER:** Client to supply temporary Water supply.
- **GAS:** Client to disconnect at Boundary of Site.
- **ELECTRIC:** Client to disconnect at Boundary of Site.
- **DRAINAGE:** Shorts to cap & seal at the boundary of site.
- **AHUs:** N/A

Prior to Demolition: **Shorts Site Manager to obtain written confirmation certification from Client that all relevant service supplies have been terminated at the boundary of site prior to any demolition works commencing.**

<u>STOP</u>	Confirmation that all services have been terminated back to the boundary and written confirmation has been issued to Shorts Site Management .	HOLD POINT
	Name..... Signature..... Date.....	

<u>STOP</u>	We confirm that written confirmation of service termination back to the boundary has been received from the Client and that the termination point has been visually checked. Shorts Site Management:	HOLD POINT
	Name..... Signature..... Date.....	

NO written confirmation NO works commencement

- **Prior to the commencement of work on site, Shorts Site Management will also identify the location of all existing incoming live services, in conjunction with provided information to confirm all non-required services are terminated or isolated back at the incoming main/site boundary. If remaining Services are found to be live Shorts representative to Inform Client.**
- **Shorts will carry out works in accordance with HS(G) 47 'Avoiding Danger from Underground Services'**

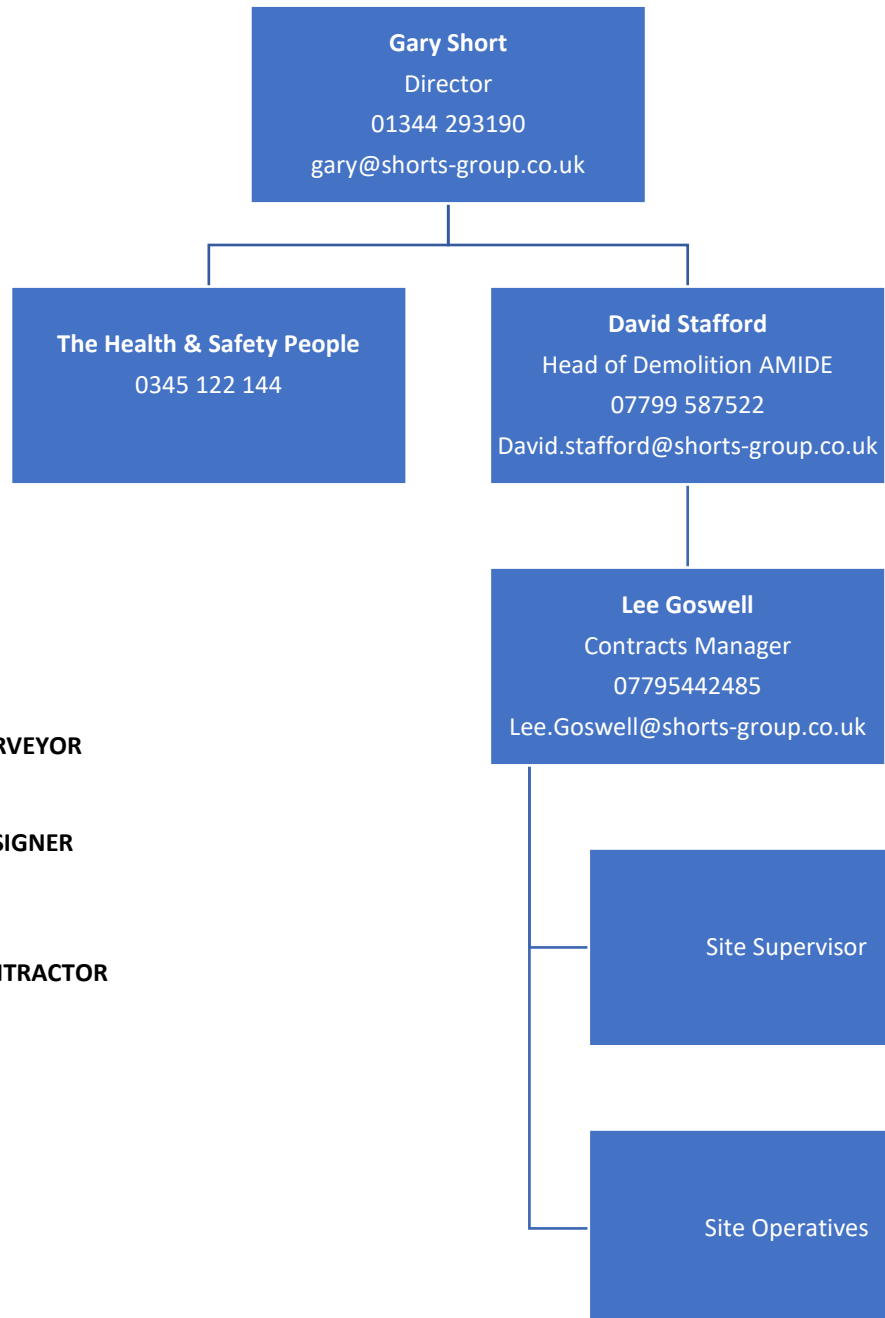
4. PLANT/EQUIPMENT USED:

- 21-35-ton 360° Excavator with bucket/demolition attachments secured by location pins and locking nuts.
- 8 Wheeled Tipper Lorries.
- All test/examination certification required will be issued to Client prior to works commencing and copy will be available within site file or within Plant.
- All Plant will be transported to site by suitable Low-Loader and will be unloaded within site boundary where possible.
- Double Skinned fuel bowser with spill kit placed within a secured fenced area.

5. SITE SAFETY MANAGEMENT & RESPONSIBILITIES/PROJECT CONTACTS:

- Shorts will provide a suitably trained and experienced Site Supervisor/Manager for all works undertaken. Who will:
 1. Understand and comply with the company Health & Safety Policy and ensure all operatives under their control do so as well.
 2. Be conversant with statutory regulations and the contents of the job specific documents including, Risk Assessments, COSHH Assessments, and this Method Statement together with any documents issued by the Client. They will ensure that all operatives under their control also understand the contents of these documents.
 3. Ensure all works are carried out in accordance with the clients' requirements, to agreed standards and at minimum risk to all parties.
- SD Site Management will carry out site-specific induction and ensure that all operatives have read, understood and signed this statement.

- As the works progress all site employees will attend regular toolbox talks given by the SD Site Management or Safety Consultant on various site-specific subjects and activities. All operatives receiving the Toolbox Talks will be required to sign a form indicating their attendance.
- SD Site Management will hold informal daily pre-start talks with the Demolition site operatives to ensure they are aware of the days' work to be undertaken and the different areas that these works are carried out in.
- SD Site Management will also liaise with the Client on a daily/regular basis to provide an update on.

**5.1 SD CLIENT**

PSK

5.2 QUANTITY SURVEYOR

N/A

5.3 PRINCIPAL DESIGNER

N/A

7.3 PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR

Shorts Demolition.
London Road
Bracknell
RG12 2UT.
01344 624572

5.4 HSE OFFICE

Priestley
House
Priestley
Road
Basingstoke
RG24 9NW

7.5 EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS



- **Action in the event of a fire or explosion.**
Assembly Muster point: As per Shorts Site Induction



- **Action in the event of an accident**
Shorts Site Management will appoint First Aiders during site set up and induction

- All accidents on site must be reported even if no medical attention is given; to include visitors to the site and delivery drivers etc. The Site Manager shall use the Accident Reporting Procedure accordingly, advising Shorts' Health & Safety Manager/Advisor where appropriate so that we are compliant with RIDDOR 2013. The Site Manager will oversee all entries made in the Site Accident Log which will be kept in the site file.
- The person discovering the accident will raise the alarm of the nearest air-operated horn or by use of mobile telephones.
- In the event of an incident/accident, all personnel will assemble at their designated assembly point, if a warning signal is given.
- Shorts & Safety Co-ordinator will check the total headcount and if necessary mobilise an emergency rescue team to look for unaccounted persons. This will only be brought into operation once the risks of further accidents have been assessed and it is considered safe to enter the working zone.
- Shorts Site Health & Safety Co-ordinator will then determine the nature of the situation and any possible casualties and telephone the emergency services as required (999) i.e. fire/ambulance to attend site.
- Shorts Site Health & Safety Co-ordinator shall arrange a safe access and egress for emergency vehicles to the scene of the accident. He/she will then inform pertinent the Shorts Personnel as detailed in the Accident Reporting Procedure together with the Client.
- Following an accident or dangerous occurrence a complete investigation will then be carried out by the specialist along with Shorts, which would be conducted in accordance with the procedures highlighted in RIDDOR 2013. The HSE will be informed using the appropriate F2508 form and using the Incident Contact Centre Website.



- **Nearest Hospital with A & E:**

Royal Berkshire
London Road
Craven Road
Reading
Berkshire
RG1 5AN

Emergency (Tel): 999

6. TRAINING CERTIFICATION:

- All Shorts operatives involved in the project have attended and passed an accredited UKATA Operatives One Day Training Course Category B for the removal of Non-Licensed Asbestos, which also includes Asbestos Awareness.
- All operatives carry certificates of competence in their respective skills and regularly partake in safety awareness and routine training.
- All SD demolition operatives have taken the CSCS Environmental Health & Safety Test and have relevant CCDO Demolition Operative Scheme card for their grade and will have their cards on site at all times.
- All SD plant operatives hold CSCS Environmental, Health & Safety Test and have relevant CPC/NPRORS plant card for plant operated and have also enrolled on CCDO Demolition Operative Scheme and will have their cards on site at all times.
- All training certification, for plant and equipment operators, will be issued prior to works commencing.

7. PPE:



On this project, SD Operatives will wear at all times a minimum of:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| • Protective Helmet | EN397 |
| • High Visibility vest/Jackets | EN471 |
| • Safety Boots | EN345 |

TASK SPECIFIC:

- Safety Goggles, EN166B (Grade 1)
- Gloves (cut 5 where required) EN420
- Coveralls, steel toecap wellington boots, face filter masks/gas cutting RPE (EN149 2001(P2 & P3), ear muffs (EN 353), safety harnesses, fall arrest systems etc. will be worn as appropriate to the tasks undertaken (please refer to Site Rules)
- Job specific items i.e. hot cutting gauntlets, chainsaw protection will be issued as required
- The company's Construction Manager will inspect all PPE and re-issue if deemed sub-standard. All re-issue of PPE will be documented within the site safety folder, inclusive of any task specific PPE, RPE as per the risk assessments

8. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 NOISE STRATEGY

- Under the Control of Pollution Act 1974, Part 3, Environmental Protection Act of 1990 and the Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005, noise is a recognized form of pollution and as such can be classified as a nuisance. The Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open Site) Order 1984 gives legal approval for BS 5228, parts 1 & 2, 1997. This provides information on noise and noise control on construction and demolition sites.



- Shorts Plant and Machinery are fitted with engines compliant with EU Stage 3 emission regulations. In addition, all exhaust gases are mixed with intake air to reduce particle matter (PM) and Nitrogen (NOx) emissions
- Every attempt shall be made to control/minimize noise at source. We envisage during the works noise levels of >80db for distance of 5m using data from previous projects of this nature.
- SD operatives working on demolition sites (particularly those near dwellings) will take all reasonably practicable steps to minimize the noise generated on the site and thereby avoid a Local Authority Notice (under Section 60 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974) being served.
- On site where construction or demolition works is in progress contractors have a responsibility to see that activities are carried out in the quietest practicable manner. Where noisy activities are unavoidable, the disturbance will be minimized/attenuated by choice of technique, timing, shielding or protection as appropriate.
- On all moving plant, noise levels will be minimized by being vigilant on points such as: -
 - Stopping rattles (e.g.: by tightening covers etc.).
 - Throttling down engine when idling.
 - Fitting engine covers and keeping them closed.
 - Keeping tools sharp to lessen frictional noise.
 - Not dropping items, e.g.: into skips, unnecessarily.
- If noise levels are still unacceptable high and no reasonably practicable alternative is available, SD operatives and contractors will use methods such as: -
 - Screening, e.g.: by earth banks.
 - Silencing, e.g.: by fitting silencers, mufflers, shield enclosures or barriers.
 - Distancing the activity from occupied premises.
 - Work to carried in series of short durations.
 - Noise Monitoring at Boundary
- Where any person is liable to be exposed to noise levels greater than 80-85 dB (A), they will be informed and provided with suitable ear protection. The most likely protection, in ascending order of attenuation is earplugs, earmuffs and noise attenuation helmets.
- Noise will be kept to a minimum at all times and any further restrictions imposed under the terms of the contract will be strictly adhered to.
- *(Refer to Noise Exposure Levels Daily & Weekly included in the Site Folder)*
- **Vibration:** All slabs/sub-structures to be removed using a 360 excavator with a tooth bucket attachment, hydraulic impact breakers will only be used as a last resort.

10.2 DUST STRATEGY

- A range of measures will be employed to minimize the creation and spread of dust arising from this work in accordance with Environmental Protection Act 1990.
All vehicles will be inspected and any dirt/debris removed before leaving site.
All Lorries and roll on/off bins will use cover sheets to prevent accidental spillages.
The method of demolition will include retention of outside walls for as long as possible to assist in containing any arising dust to within the existing building footprint.

Throughout the demolition, hoses with fine mist hand sprays will be located close to the work area and used first to dampen down the area generally, then onto the demolition, arising as works proceeds and directed at any airborne dust particles.

10.3 GROUND CONTAMINATION

- The availability of spill kits on site; training in the use of transfer of fuel; Drip trays beneath static machinery i.e. generators – This will control or contain any spillages or possible fuel or hydraulic oil leaks from plant and equipment.
- Ensure plant, machinery and vehicles are well maintained to prevent leaks – This will reduce the risk of possible ground contamination.
- Ensure that substances are stored in a secured bunded area – This will prevent any ground contamination from any possible leakages. Spill kits will be made available adjacent to substances.

9. HOUSEKEEPING AND WASTE REMOVAL STRATEGY

- Prior to commencing work on site, Shorts will carry out a Pre-Demolition Waste Stream Analysis to identify the type and quantity of waste material that will be generated. Once the type and quantity of waste has been identified, it will be possible to work out the best options for its disposal. I.e. will this material be reused, recycled or, as a last resort, be disposed of via a licensed landfill facility.
All relevant certificates and permits required for disposal to be issued prior to site works. The various waste streams will be strictly monitored and waste haulage/transfer consignment notes, confirming the disposal method and amounts will be issued to client on completion of works the disposal as procedure as follows:
 - Brick, block and concrete will be removed to a suitable transfer station for recycling.
 - Suitable timber will be loaded away to our transfer station, from where it will be chipped or reclaimed for re-use.
 - All metal will be removed from site and taken to a re-cycling centre for processing.
 - All other material will be loaded onto Roll On/Off bins and taken to a licensed landfill facility.
 - Hazardous Waste to be disposed of under the Hazardous Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2005
- Shorts will provide a written description of the waste that will enable anyone receiving it to dispose of it or handle it in accordance with their Duty of Care. The written description is called a waste transfer note or duty of care note. **Both parties must keep a copy of this transfer note for two years.**



A Waste Transfer Note must have the following information:

A written description of the waste. The description must be detailed and accurate enough for the person you pass the waste onto to be able to handle the waste safely and appropriately and to ensure that the waste is disposed or recovered at a site authorized to accept it.

The correct six figure waste code*.

For example, 17 06 05 Construction materials, containing asbestos e.g. bonded asbestos

The quantity and what sort of containers it is in;

The time and date when the waste was transferred;

The address where the transfer took place;
The names and addresses of both persons involved in the transfer;
In addition, the certificate number of the registered waste carrier (e.g.ABC/123456).

1. Health, Safety & Environment Statement of Intent

Shorts Demolition are committed to the active promotion of a safe and healthy workplace. The company seeks to minimise exposure to risk of all employees and members of the public at all of its workplaces at all times. Staff, contracted companies, individuals, visitors or suppliers working or attending the company's sites are expected to fully comply with all statutory requirements, codes of practice, guidance notes and site rules as applicable, in the interests of safety, health and welfare.

All operatives, fitters, contractors or visitors to the company sites shall receive a specific site induction identifying the significant hazards and the control measures needed to mitigate against risk.

All works undertaken on DEMOLITION sites and or other PCs as per CDM2015 will be carried out in accordance with but not limited to the following legislation;

The Health & Safety at Work Act 1974
The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999
Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
Lifting Operations & Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998
Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
Electricity at Work Regulations 1989
Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005
COSHH Regulations 2002
Work at Height Regulations 2005
Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972
Control of Pollution Act 1974
Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981
Ionising Radiations Regulations 1999
The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2012
The Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989 (repealed)
The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.
The British Standard Code of Practice for Demolition BS 6187: 2011
The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005
Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005

This list is not exhaustive and should be regarded as indicative for the type of operations to which the project pertains.

10. METHOD OF WORKS

10.1 PRE-COMMENCEMENT

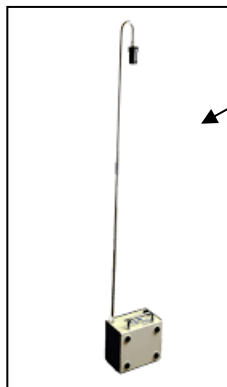
1. SD Site Management to brief all staff.
2. Read and discuss SSoW & Assess Risks.
3. Carry out Toolbox Talk if required.
4. Set suitable Heras Security Fencing safety zones with warning signage attached.
5. Complete Site Management Check List Sheet daily on completion of shift.

SOFT STRIP

Due to the damage caused by the fire a soft strip will not be possible.

10.2 METHOD OF DEMOLITION

1. Following a site visit to ascertain logistics and method of works it has been decided that the buildings will be demolished by remote means using a 360 Demolition Spec Excavator fitted with suitable hydraulic rotating demolition attachments.
2. Before any demolition is carried out the site supervisor will check the building with reference to the asbestos report provided to ensure known asbestos products have been removed.
3. Propping will be installed in unit 2 prior to any structural demolition of units 1 and 1a.
4. Dust suppression units and asbestos air monitoring pods will be situated around the perimeter of the site.



Asbestos air monitoring pod.

Dust suppression unit

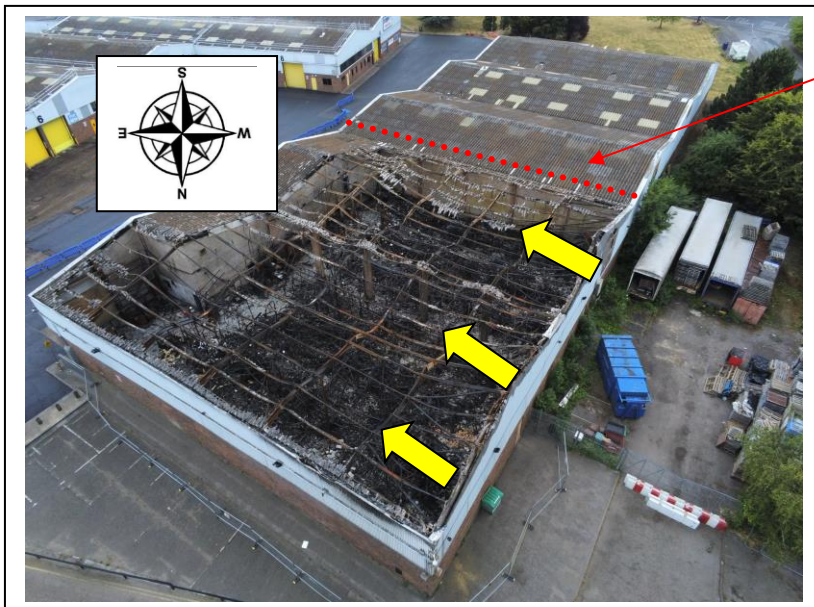


5. working from the rear of units 1 & 1a the yard area will be cleared of all materials including lorry containers, timber pallets etc, this will create an area large enough to drop 40yd skip containers.



Area to be cleared
behind units 1 & 1a

6. The west wall of the burned-out factory will be demolished using the demolition excavator, this will give a clear vision to the inside of the building.
7. Using a hydraulic shear attachment, the excavator will firstly begin removing the steel roof trusses working from west to east leaving the side walls in place. The steels will be placed in a designated area for shearing into smaller pieces and removal from site at a later time.



Approximate line of propping to be
installed in unit 2

Yellow arrows indicate direction of
demolition.

8. All of the steel within the excavators reach that is situated at ground level directly in front of the excavator will be removed leaving the debris on the floor.
9. The debris on the floor will then be removed using a hydraulic demolition grapple and loaded into a 40yd skip, this skip will be lined out with 1000 grade polythene which will make it suitable for the safe transportation of asbestos waste.
10. Once the area directly in front of the machine is clear work will progress towards the east of the unit repeating this method until work reaches a point where the outer wall needs to be demolished, this will be determined by the site supervisor and excavator operator.
11. The side wall will then be demolished by pulling it inwards keeping the works within the footprint of the building, rubble etc will be stockpiled in a pre-determined area that will remove the possibility of contamination to the hardcore etc.
12. This sequence will be repeated until the demolition reaches the west end of the unit, with all of the debris removed the end wall will also be demolished by pulling inwards, this will complete the structural demolition process of the building.

10.3 CRUSHING



1. The crushing Plant will be positioned at different locations on site. This type of plant is fully mobile with diesel engine powering feeders, jaw crusher and discharge conveyors.
2. The area in which they are working will be designated as a working-zone. The working zone will be the area that the concrete/hardcore is transferred from the slab when pulverized by the breaker attachment adjacent to the crusher.
3. Working zones will be clearly marked to prevent inadvertent access.
4. The demolition supervisor and banks man will control the access points.
5. Dust controls will be in place to suppress release both on the stockpiles and the crusher unit using a regulated fine water spray, the quantity of water will be controlled to prevent any flooding. Operators will be in attendance to operate a controlled flow of water on the area of operations to suppress the release of dust into the atmosphere (the number of dampening down operators will be assessed by the site management) the crushing machine which has its own dampening down system which is directly plumbed into the water supply will ensure suppression throughout the crushing process.
6. At no point will the area be left unsafe whilst unattended.

7. Machine to be isolated when unattended.
8. Prior to the crushing process the excavator operative shall ensure that any debris / tramp material has been removed and the concrete is suitable sized, the operative shall ensure that the stockpile is stable at all times.
9. Using safe loading techniques, the 360 excavator will consistently load the stockpiled material into the feeder/hopper of the crusher avoiding overflow.
10. Concrete/Hardcore material will be fed through the grizzly bars or directly into the jaws and be crushed thereupon falling onto the discharge conveyors for stockpiling, where it will be removed by wheel loading shovels or similar plant for stockpiling.
11. All crushed and materials will be tested for grading and will be stockpiled in separate areas within the stockpile area.
12. Stockpiles are to be constructed with battered sides and soil stockpiles are to be sealed as much as possible to minimise the effects of inclement weather.
13. All operators are trained for the work being carried out and all records already within the possession of the client.
14. Any resultant steel will also be collected by belt magnet as crushing progresses, all material arising will be removed and disposed of as per Waste Strategy
15. To prevent over accumulation of crushed material suitable plant will be used to periodically remove material to a completed stockpile situated within clients designated area.
16. Any blockages that occur will be dealt with by fully trained operatives in accordance with pages 12-14 of the NFDC "Guidance Notes on the Safe Use of Mobile Crushers in the Demolition Sector" and HSE Guidance Notes, which are contained within the site file. Specific risk assessments will be filled out on site for the removal of blockages, based on the nature of the blockage and the means to be used to unblock it.

The risk assessments adhere to the current British Standards as follows:

BS EN 397: HEAD PROTECTION Specification for industrial safety helmets. EYE PROTECTION BS EN 166: Specification for personal eye protection. BS EN 169: Specification for filters used in eye protection for welding etc prEN 175: Equipment for eye & face protection during welding/allied processes. EAR PROTECTION BS EN 352-1: Specification for earmuffs. BS EN 352-2: Specification for earplugs. prEN 352-3: Specification for earmuffs attached to safety helmets. prEN 352-4: Specification for level-dependent earmuffs. BS EN 458: Selection, use, care & maintenance of hearing protectors. BS EN 136: RESPIRATORY PROTECTION BS EN 137: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Self-contained open-circuit compressed air. BS EN 149: Half masks & quarter masks. Filtering half-masks against particles.	BS EN 420: HAND PROTECTION General requirements for gloves. BS EN 374: Protective gloves against chemicals/ microorganisms. BS EN 388: Protective gloves against mechanical risks (abrasion, cutting, etc). BS EN 407: Protective gloves against thermal risk (heat &/or fire). prEN 12477: Protective gloves for welders. BS ENV 343: GENERAL PROTECTION Protection against foul weather. BS EN 470-1: HEAT & FLAME PROTECTION Protection clothing for use in welding, grinding and cutting. BS EN 7184: CHEMICAL PROTECTION Selection, use and maintenance of chemical protective clothing. BS EN 345: FOOT PROTECTION Specification for safety footwear for professional use.
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All work methods will conform to but not limited to BS 6187:2011 Code of Practice for Full and Partial Demolition:

PERMITS TO WORK

1	Work at Height
2	Hot Works
3	To Break Ground
4	Confined Space
5	Permit to Load (TW)

LIFTING PLAN's

1	HIAB
2	Telescopic Handler/Forklift
3	Excavator
4	Crane
5	Additional

Safe System of Work For The Demolition of unit 1 & 1a Stadium Way		
Record No. SD/DEM/20070		Site Management:
Attendees		
	Name	Signature I have read and understood this method statement and will not deviate from it
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

0 = Impossible/No Injury/No risk	Severity of Harm					
Probability of Harm	0 = No Injury/Affect	1 = Minor	2 = Moderate	3 = Serious	4 = Major	5 = Catastrophic
0 = Impossible	No Risk	No Risk	No Risk	No Risk		
1 = Improbable	No Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
2 = Remote	No Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk
3 = Possible	No Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Substantial Risk	Substantial Risk
4 = Probable	No Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Substantial Risk	Substantial Risk	Extreme Risk
5 = Likely	No Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Substantial Risk	Extreme Risk	Extreme Risk

Probability Classification (P)	Severity Classification (S)	Degree of Risk (PxS)	Persons Affected
0 = Impossible	0 = No injury / affect	0 = No risk	E = Employee
1 = Improbable – Very low probability of such an event occurring.	1 = Minor – Minor accident, resulting in no injuries or lost time, little or no damage to property or the environment.	1 to 5 = Low Risk – ensures controls are adhered to and activity need not alter	CN = Other Contractors
2 = Remote – Would rarely occur.	2 = Moderate – Potential injury necessitating less than 3 days off work, damage to property or the environment requiring remedial work.	6 to 10 = Moderate Risk – tolerable, but efforts should be made to reduce the risk where cost effective and reasonably practicable.	VS = Visitors to Site
3 = Possible – May occur on occasions.	3 = Serious – Accident reportable under RIDDOR 95, serious damage to property or the environment.	11 to 15 = Substantial Risk – all practicable measures must be taken to reduce the level of risk, tolerable only where risk reduction is impracticable or disproportionate to the risk involved.	PB = Member of the Public
4 = Probable – Could occur frequently.	4 = Major – Accident resulting in serious or permanent injury, major or permanent damage to property or the environment.	16 -25 = Extreme Risk – Unacceptable except in extraordinary circumstances, all control measures must be taken regardless of cost.	YP = Young Person
5 = Likely – Very likely to happen unless activity prevented.	5 = Catastrophic – Accident resulting in death or severe disablement, destruction of property, irreversible damage to the environment.		

When the detailed control measures in place are adhered to, the risks above should be reduced to an acceptable level.

Ref No	Risk Assessments
1.	Demolition/Dismantling arising's falling into or onto adjacent live area's - Collapse/ejection
2.	Demolition/Dismantling During Inclement Weather
3.	Dust
4.	Bird Droppings
5.	Fire
6.	Fitting Hydraulic Attachments to Excavators
7.	Fuel or hydraulic oil leaks from plant and spillage
8.	Hand Arm Vibration using compressed air chisels
9.	Hand Tools in Demolition/Dismantling
10.	Hot Cutting using Oxy/Propane on lead paint
11.	Leptospirosis
12.	Loading and Unloading of Roll On/Off Skips Handler
13.	Machinery over sailing the site boundary.
14.	Maintaining safe separation of pedestrians during lifting operations.
15.	Manual Handling & Manual Work
16.	Material Transport & Traffic Management
17.	Noise & Noise Nuisance
18.	Operations which could present a hazard to the public and third parties.
19.	Refuelling Plant
20.	Access to site Scaffold Erection & Modifications
21.	Slips, Trips and Falls
22.	Statutory services still being live
23.	Storage of Gas Cylinders
24.	Temporary instability of structure
25.	Use of Machinery including 360 Tracked Excavator
26.	Vehicle access
27.	Working at Height
28.	Asbestos Containing Materials
29.	Welding Repairs to Machinery

30.	Covid-19		
RISK ASSESSMENT - PART A			
Site Location	Stadium Way, Reading, Berks	Date of Assessment	Assessed by
Contract No	SD/20070	10 th June 2020	Lee Goswell
Description of Work Assessed	Demolition, foundation removal and crushing		

Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected F.VP.CN.PR.VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Significance
1. Hazard: Demolition arising's either falling from process, ejection and or collapse into or onto adjacent areas e.g. garages and substation Risk: Possible damage to adjacent property Possible physical injury to operatives and to members of the public, striking of structure's causing structural damage or breach. All works to be carried out working in conjunction with BS6187-2011 including but not limited to Section 13 Exclusion Zones Plane Area Drop Zone Predicted debris area Buffer Zone Exclusion Zone	4	5	20	PB CN VS E	Controls: 1. Set up demolition exclusion zone around the work area and demolish the buildings in a controlled manor using a mix of mechanical and hot cutting demolition procedures detailed in this method statement. 2. Use competent experienced trained demolition machine operators with CPCS Demolition Plant D90 to carry out the works. 3. Trained operative to bank the machine during works with no direct vision, close to caisson to rear and close to the boundary line. 4. Erected protection scaffold over garages and substation decked with boards (Crash deck) Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Controls access to authorised personnel only, reduces the likelihood of materials egressing the work site. 2. Trained operators should be aware of the dangers involved and be able to operate the machine in a safe manner. 3. Reduces the risk from machinery from over sailing work zones and possibly boundary line and coming into contact with the workers/public or other vehicles and possible damage to property. 4. Mitigates minor materials that may fall from striking structure.	1	5	5

2.								
Hazard: Demolition and friable materials e.g. de cladding processes during inclement weather.	4	5	20	PB CN VN E	Controls: - NO removal of light materials e.g. cladding during high winds - Restrict high level demolition during windy or gusty weather. - Create an exclusion zone within the dock separating plant and operatives. - Keep (ground) debris free/swept to prevent build up Extent to which they control the risk: - Prevents over or sway loading possible collapse - Reduces the risk of steel and other arisings from becoming flying debris and any potential injury. - To keep operatives away from the drop zone & predicted debris areas and extend a buffer area. - Prevents slips at ground level	1	5	5
Risk: Possible risk of steel or arisings/rusts being caught by high winds or gusts. Operatives and third parties coming into contact with flying debris. Slips, trips and falls. Major injury or death.								

Assessment Number	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected E.VP.CN.PR.VS	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Severity
3.								
Hazard: Dust	3	3	9	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: 1. Where required use water in dry conditions to suppress dust. Keep levels down so far as reasonably practical using hose or dust boss. 2. Erect Heras fence and monarflex screens around sensitive areas 3. All operatives to wear EN166F eye protection at all times. 4. Face Fit RPE (Orinasal respirators with P3 filters). To be issued and worn where required.	2	3	6
Risk: Inhalation – Lung issues/cuts, Irritation / damage to eye’s Complaints from site neighbouring trades/occupiers etc					Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Reduces the amount of airborne rusts and the possible effects. 2. Protect the public and neighbouring properties from possible contact with excessive dust. 3. Protects site operatives from possible contact with excessive dust. 4. Protects against inhalation of rusts			

4. Hazard: Dust from bird droppings located on, in and around the Building. Risk: Psittacosis (Ornithosis)	3	4	12	E VS EN	Controls: 1. Wash/dampen down area of infestation with water or biocide before cleaning up (if required) to prevent airborne dusts. 2. If a clean is required wear protective clothing i.e. Gloves, coveralls and masks. 3. Provide information and instruction (toolbox talk). 4. Wash hands after handling any contaminated clothing or other materials and before eating, drinking or smoking. 5. Do not touch dead birds with unprotected hands. 6. Exclude unauthorised personnel from area. Extent to which they control the risk: Will prevent inhalation and contact with hazardous content. Will ensure that others are not exposed to hazardous dust.	1	4	4
5. Hazard: Fire occurring on site or adjacent areas of the site during demolition Risk: Possible or potential death, Burns, Plant Damage, Possible property Damage	3	5	15	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls: 1. Principal Contractors fire plan, Fire extinguishers suitable for the possible types of fire, minimize piles of flammable materials and no fires on site. 2. Air horns to be provided at fire points to raise alarm. 3. A <u>permit to work system</u> to be in place to cover hot works. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Makes persons on site aware of what to do if a fire occurs and reduces the likelihood of a fire occurring. 2. Gives warning for evacuation of site. 3. Controls the risk of fire occurring during hot work processes.	1	5	5

	Risk Ranking	Low		Residual Risk Ranking
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Assessment Number					What is Already in Place			
Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)		Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	New Probability	New Severity	New Severity
8. Hazard: Hand demolition & hand arm vibration using powered tools We do our best to reduce or remove the use of this equipment. Risk: Possible physical injury	4	4	16	E, CN, VS	Controls: 1. Select "low vibration" tools. 2. Wear anti-vibration gloves. 3. Limit use of equipment to restrict vibration dose to the EAV 2.5 m/s² A (8) and not exceed the ELV of 5.0 m/s² A (8) . Work to manufactures guidance and rotate work force so as not to expose workers to limits of more than 400 points per day. Vibration level of breakers = 10m/s² = 200pts per hour. Workers to be rotated so as not to work more than 2hrs a day. 4. Keep hands warm/massage fingers during work (warm gloves may help). 5. Ensure equipment is properly maintained. 6. Only trained/experienced operators operate equipment. 7. Carry out a six-monthly health surveillance to identify those who exceed, or are approaching, stage one on the Stockholm scale. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Will reduce vibration and the risk of developing HAVS. 2. May reduce effects of vibration; warming the hands improves blood circulation. 3. Will reduce exposure to vibration and the risk of developing HAVS. 4. Warming the hands improves blood circulation, reducing the risk of developing HAVS. 5. Will reduce the likelihood of mechanical failure / developing HAVS. 6. These should be able to operate equipment safely and be aware of the risks involved. 7. Should identify symptoms at an early stage and ensure that operatives do not develop HAVS.	1	4	4

Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected F.VP.CN.PR. V	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Significance
9. Hazard: The Use of Hand Tools Mattocks, Sledgehammers, Shovels, Brooms (Soft strip) Risk: Falling materials Falls due to access problems Impact with the tool Muscular skeletal injuries Contamination with substance being worked with Inhalation of dust	4	2	8	E, CN, VS, PB	Controls: - Wherever possible use mechanical means to replace manual handling of tools, equipment or demolition arisings. - Ensure that the tool is correct for the job. - Ensure that the tool is in good order and suitably sharp. - Ensure that the operative is instructed how to use the tool safely. - Ensure that lighting is sufficient. - Ensure that the access is safe with any working platform compliant with Work at Height Regulations 2005. All leading edges must be guarded with double rails and toe boards to comply with Work at Height Regulations 2005. - Ensure that the operatives be trained in site safety. Work should be scheduled / phased. - PPE appropriate to the task is issued and used, e.g. hard hats, safety footwear, impact resistant goggles, ear defenders, dust masks and gloves. Extent to which they control the risk: - Will reduce the likelihood of strains, sprains etc. - Helps to reduce the risk of injury from breaking tools. - Helps to reduce the amount of effort required & the risk of muscular-skeletal injury. - Should ensure that all personnel work to the safe method. - Allows operatives to better notice hazards and avoid them; helps to reduce the risk of injury. - Will help to prevent slips, trips and falls. - Will help to prevent persons & materials falling. - Promotes industry best practice. - Should prevent operatives working below dangerous areas. - Will help to protect against falling or flying debris, cuts and noise when used correctly.	2	2	4

10. Hazard: Hot Cutting using oxy/propane on lead paint systems. Risk: 1. Fires 2. Burns 3. Explosions 4. 'Metal Fume Fever' Respiratory problems & Systematic poisoning from the release of zinc oxide fumes.				E, CN VS	Controls: 1. A permit to work system is to be in place for all hot works. 2. Work to be carried out in an area free from combustible and flammable materials. 3. Area on and around the item to be cut is to be degreased at least 1 metre from the cut. 4. Where possible work to be carried out in a well-ventilated area. 5. Only trained/experienced operatives to undertake the welding task. 6. Hoses are to be inspected prior to use. 7. Flashback arrestors to be fitted to cylinder valves. 8. Box goggles are to be used, with a housing made to comply with BS EN175 and fitted with the appropriate filters to BS EN 169. 9. Respiratory protections to consist of mask with a P3 filter conforming to BS EN149 such as Sundstrom 100 M/L mask or equivalent. 10. Undertake lead blood tests for all burners prior, during and after undertaking the work. 11. Screens are to be installed around the working area to protect others. 12. Hands, arms and legs are to be covered at all times whilst cutting. 13. Where necessary leather gauntlets, jackets and spats shall be issued. 14. Coveralls are to be of a flame-resistant material. 15. A second person shall stand by acting as a firewatcher with fire extinguishers to hand. 16. Gas cylinders are to be kept upright and secure. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Will reduce the possibility of fire both during works and after works have finished. 2. Reduces the risk of fire occurring. 3. Reduces the risk of oily or greasy parts from catching alight during the cutting/welding process. 4. Reduces the risk of inhalation of poisonous fumes from galvanised material. 5. Trained/experienced operators should be aware of risks and operate equipment safely. 6. Will help prevent failure of hoses during operation. 7. Prevents the possibility of a flash back should a leak occur. 8. Helps prevent eye injury to operator. 9. Reduces the risk of respiratory problems and systematic poisoning. 10. Will ensure personnel lead blood levels are monitored? 11. Helps prevent injuries to persons nearby. 12. Helps prevent injury to operator. 13. Provides extra protection to operator. 14. Prevents clothing catching fire. 15. Will be able to react rapidly to extinguish small fires should they occur. 16. Reduces the risk of cylinders falling.			
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Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected F.VP.CN.PR. V	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Severity
11. Hazard: Leptospirosis Risk: Disease from vermin. Clearing of fly tip material and general rubbish.	3	5	15	E, CN, VS	Controls: 1. Wear issued PPE maintain rigorous hygiene. 2. Training of operatives. Issue cards at site induction. 3. Maintain good housekeeping, dispose of discarded food in a closed bin. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Will help prevent contamination/spread of disease. 2. Provides information to operative of disease and what to do if contracted. 3. Prevents attracting vermin and spread of disease.	1	5	5
12. Hazard: Loading and Unloading of Roll On/Off Skip Handler in the site boundary and within the dock siding. Risk: Crushing of personnel Tipping of vehicle Contact with overhead services Falling objects	4	5	20	E, CN, VS, PB,	Controls: 1. Clear area for joint length of truck and skip plus 3 metres. 2. Ensure unnecessary personnel clear of work area. 3. Truck in line with laden skip before loading. 4. Ensure maximum sideways slope of 5 degrees. 5. Position skips to be recovered away from overhead cables. 6. Level loads prior to recovery. 7. Loads to be sheeted. 8. Operatives to wear head protection outside of cab. 9. Use banksman when reversing. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. An exclusion zone will keep persons away from falling objects / swinging load. 2. Will keep persons away from falling objects / swinging load. 3. Helps prevent skip from swinging. 4. Reduces risk of vehicle overturning. 5. Reduces risk of electrocution. 6. Reduces risk of objects falling from skip. 7. Reduces risk of objects falling from skip. 8. Will help to protect against falling or flying debris. 9. Helps to avoid collision with objects, vehicles and personnel.	1	5	5

13.	3	3	9	E, PB, CN VS	Hazard: Machinery over sailing the site boundary. Risk: Possible damage to adjacent property, Possible injury to members of the public	1	3	3
					Controls: 1. At no time will plant be allowed to over sail the site boundary. Machine working close to the boundary will have a trained operative banking them at all times. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Reduces the risk from machinery coming into contact with the public or other vehicles and possible damage to property.			

Assessment Number	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected F.VP.CN.PR. V	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Significance
14.	4	3	12	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: 1. Trained CPCs banksmen to be used during the work process. 2. Banksmen to wear high visibility clothing. 3. Maintain segregation 4. Lifting Plan to be in place Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Will ensure that they are aware of the dangers 2. Will increase visibility of banksmen to all involved and to pedestrians. 3. Will ensure all parties responsible carryout their role in a safe controlled manner	3	3	9
					Hazard: Maintaining safe separation of pedestrians during demolition/lifting operations within the site boundary. Risk: Member of the public or third party coming into contact with lifting operation.			

15. Hazard: Manual Handling + Manual Work Risk: Possible physical Injury T - Task I - Individual L - Load E - Environment	4	3	12	E	Controls: 1. Operatives to assess load physical capability prior to lift. 2. Utilise mechanical lifting and carrying aids where possible. 3. Team lifts to be employed where necessary. 4. Operatives to be trained in kinetic method of lifting. 5. Ensure good housekeeping standards i.e. site kept tidy/waste build-up minimized. 6. Operative to wear PPE against substance/material being carried as required by the COSHH assessment. 7. Maximum weight for repetitive lifts not to exceed: Male = 20kgs Female = 15kgs Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Ensures operative capable of carrying out the task. 2. Reduces the amount of manual lifting required. 3. Team lifting will help reduce strains. 4. Ensures operative capable of carrying out the task. 5. Helps ensure clear/safe route for carrying load thus reducing potential for trips / falls. 6. Provides some protection to operative against injury and contamination. 7. Will reduce the risk of workers suffering injuries from lifting and handling.	2	3	6
16. Hazard: Material Transport & Traffic Management Risk: Possible physical injury, Collision, mud left on roads	3	5	15	E, CN, VS	Controls: 1. Ensure that all road transport vehicles are banked, load and sheet tippers as per regulations. 2. Segregate vehicle and pedestrian traffic. 3. Wheels to be washed prior to leaving site. 4. Vehicles and plant to be fitted with reversing alarm / flashing amber beacon. 5. Ensure that all vehicles use the Traffic Movement Plan. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Helps to avoid collision with objects, vehicles and personnel. 2. As above. Reduces the risk of impact injury occurring. 3. Prevents contamination of surrounding road surfaces and potential for vehicles to skid on possible muddy surfaces. 4. Will make others aware of the presence of danger. 5. Ensures safety of all persons affected by our works	1	5	5

	Risk Ranking	 		Residual Risk Ranking
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Assessment Number					What is Already in Place			
Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)		Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	New Probability	New Severity	New Severity
17. Risk: Noise & Noise Nuisance to the surrounding buildings of the site. Hazard: Noise induced hearing loss. Complaints from site neighbours.	3	3	9	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: 1. Use modern silenced plant. 2. Operatives, contractors and visitors to wear hearing protection in hearing protection zones that are established, noise assessments to be undertaken Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Reduces the levels of noise emissions. 2. Brings the persons noise exposure levels below the Noise at Work Reg's 2005.	1	3	3

18. Hazard: Operations which could present a hazard to the public and third parties/property. i.e. Demolition / dismantling close to adjacent footpaths/substation and garages using high reach machine, working from MEWP etc Risk: Injury to the public or third party Contamination from substances used on site	5	4	20	E, PB, VS, CN	Controls: 1. Site boundaries to be guarded using Heras fencing, hoarding etc. 2. Warning notices to be displayed around exclusion zone and site boundaries. 3. Screens, monarflex to be used where required. 4. Induction training and PPE to be provided for all visitors to site. 5. Safe working practices to be employed and closure of any internal access to others 6. Banksman to be used for controlling traffic movements and to marshal pedestrian traffic past exclusion zones. 7. Two-way radio communication between machine operators and Banksmen to control works 8. Constant interface between RYE and adjacent occupiers. 9. Observe any closures of access points. 10. In highly sensitive areas e.g. buildings near site boundaries. 11. Check work site/surrounding area prior to starting work. 12. Training Competent operatives/operators CPC D90 for high reach. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Will help prevent unauthorised access on to site. 2. Will warn people outside the site of the dangers within. 3. Will help protect from debris/dust. 4. Induction training and PPE to be provided for all visitors to site. 5. Will insure the site area is not split and a secure fully site boundary can be established. 6. Will help reduce accidents and unnecessary discharge of dusts/fumes. 7. Will reduce likelihood of impact with member of the public. 8. Will help in monitoring hazards from the site. 9. Will help control the work sequence and allow for safer working practices. 10. Will help control and monitor the flow of pedestrian traffic and any possible spurious claims for compensation through injury from the work process. 11. Will ensure that structure is empty of 3rd parties and wildlife.	1	4	4
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Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected F.VP.CN.PR. V	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Severity
19. Hazard: Refuelling Plant and Equipment Risk: Slips/ falls Dermatitis Environmental impact due to spillage	5	3	15	E	Controls: 1. Where possible designate one competent person to take charge of refuelling. 2. All drivers to be trained in operation of fuel pumps. 3. All spills to be cleaned up immediately. 4. Apply barrier cream before operation. 5. Wash hands after operation. 6. Provision of drip trays. 7. PPE to include impervious disposable gloves. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Reduces the risks to one employee which can be better controlled. 2. Will help to ensure operative is aware of the hazards and therefore operates in a safe manner. 3. Will help to reduce risk of slips, trips & falls and minimise environmental impact. 4. Less direct contact of diesel with skin should help reduce likelihood of skin irritation and/or dermatitis. 5. As above. 6. Collects any potential drips or spills and prevents ground contamination thus helping to minimise environmental impact. 7. Provides additional protection against contact with skin.	1	3	3
20. Hazard: Access in to site and use of scaffolds Risk: Possible collapse, Possibility of potential death, Possible physical injury, Property or plant damage.	3	5	15	E, CN, VS	Controls: 1. Provide separate gated access for safe controlled access checked daily, inspected and recorded each week. 2. Only approved scaffolding contractor to erect and modify scaffolding. Scaffolders must be competent and trained in accordance with the Construction Industry Scaffold Record Scheme or similar. 3. Scaffolding is inspected (before first use, after alteration) by a competent person and a record of inspection retained. Extent to which they control the risk: 2. Helps to ensure scaffold is erected to British Standard. 3. Helps ensure the scaffold remains structurally sound.	1	5	5

Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected F.VP.CN.PR. V	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Severity
21. around the site Hazard: Slips, Trips and Falls Possible injury to occupants in office car park areas. Risk: Poor housekeeping. Spillages of liquids. Mud/sludge and loose timber/steel. ☐ ☐ Uneven ground areas. ☐ Obstructions. ☐ Inadequate lighting. ☐ Inadequate signage. ☐ Unguarded pits, ducts and open edges where there is a risk of a fall. Work at height. ☐	4	3	12	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: - Good housekeeping to be maintained on site and public access routes to the outside areas of site. - Clear up any spillages promptly. - Eliminate uneven floor and ground areas where reasonably practicable. - Provide boot cleaning equipment from site areas. - Maintain clear access routes – clear away any build-up of all rubbish, materials, cables and hoses to prevent obstructions. - Install adequate lighting to work areas, corridors and stairs. - Display information/safety signage. - Erect guardrails to open edges and cover exposed dusts etc. - All work at height to be carried out in accordance with the Work at Height Regs 2005. Extent to which they control the risk: - Reduces the risk of slips, trips and falls and possible injury to the public, visitors and to site personnel. 2 & 4. Reduces the risk of slips. 3, 4 & 5. Reduces the risk of slips & trips. 6. Provides adequately lit work areas and access/egress routes to prevent possible slips, trips and falls. 7. Allows people to know of possible dangers and safe pedestrian routes. 8 & 9. Reduces the risk of possible falls into ground voids and from work at height.	1	3	3
22. Hazard: Statutory / internal services still being live within the site. Risk: Service Strike, Electrocution, Possible or potential death, Burns, Possible damage to plant	4	5	20	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: Identify service location, hand dig slip trench for exact location. Obtain written records of disconnections on site plan and obtain certificates of isolation from the Client. Identify live services where needed. TBTs given to all on site. Extent to which they control the risk: Reduces the risk of coming into contact with live services and the possibility of injury, death or damage to plant.	1	5	5

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Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected F.VP.CN.PR. V	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Severity
23. Hazard: Storage of Gas Cylinders for Hot Works Operations within the site. Risk: Fire Explosion Muscular Skeletal Injury Burns Fumes				E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: 1. Provide gas cage with safety signage for propane/acetylene cylinders. 2. Provide safety signage at site of oxygen bank. 3. Gas cage/oxygen bank to be sited away from traffic/pedestrian routes & all gases a minimum of 3 metres apart. 4. No smoking policy to be enforced in storage area. 5. Loose gas cylinders to be tied up or otherwise secured in an upright position. 6. All hose connections to be made with pressure clips. 7. Operatives trained in safe use of gas equipment. 8. Operatives to wear gloves & flameproof overalls during gas cutting. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Will prevent cylinders toppling, reducing risk of explosion and injury. 2. Will inform personnel of hazard. 3. Will reduce the risk to passers-by. 4. Will reduce the risk of fire & explosion. 5. Will reduce the risk of injury. 6. Will reduce the risk of gas leaks, fire & explosion. 7. Will reduce the risk of burns, injury, fire & explosion. 8. Will reduce the risk of burns.			
24. Hazard:	3	5	15	E, YP, CN, PB, VS	Controls:	1	5	5

Temporary instability of the structure. Operatives, contractors being hit by falling debris. Risk: Possible uncontrolled Collapse Possible physical Injury, Possible plant Damage, Possible shock vibration effects to live underground cables and effects systems and equipment that feed neighbouring buildings if large sections of building impact ground.				1. Assess structure prior to and during demolition. Trained operatives to continually assess the structure as work progresses. 2. Use remote methods in conjunction with hand demolition. 3. Maintain demolition exclusion zones. 4. Check for live underground services and lay demolished mat over ground area to act as a vibration buffer and work mat. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Reduces the risk of uncontrolled collapse of structures. 2. Reduces the risk of injury to operatives and members of the public. 3. Ensures that operatives and members of the public are segregated from high risk areas. 4. Will reduce shock vibration to any live underground cables/pipework.			
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25. Hazard: Use of Machinery including 360 Tracked high reach and standard demolition rig Excavator Risk: Possible or potential death, Possible physical injury, Crushing, Possibility Collision, Property or plant damage Possible damage to hearing Possibility of striking underground services Over tipping of Vehicles or plant	4	5	20	E, CN VS	Controls: 1. Only trained operatives to CPCS D90/CCDO standard to use machinery. 2. Ensure machinery guarding is in place at all times. 3. Each machine to be inspected prior to use and entered in to the PUWER or LOLER register as applicable once a week. 4. Ensure that all devices to keep the operator safe in place on machinery are used i.e. Seat belts. 5. Establish hearing protection zone is necessary. 6. Machines to be banked at all times. 7. Mirrors or CCTV to be in place on machine to allow for 360° vision for machine operator. 8. Obtain drawings where possible. 9. Carry out CAT scan of area to be worked on/over. 10. Work in accordance with HSG47 'Avoiding Dangers from Underground Services'. 11. Only tip or operate on firm level ground to ensure centre of gravity at all times. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Machine will be used in a competent safe manner. 2 & 3. That the machines are in a state fit for their use. 4. Protects the user from possible dangers while operating the machine. 5. Will reduce the risk of hearing damage. 6 & 7. Reduces the risk of machine coming into contact with object or person therefore preventing injury or damage. 8, 9 & 10. Will reduce the risk of striking underground services. 11. Will reduce the risk of vehicles or plant from tipping over during operation.	1	5	5
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Assessment Number Hazards identified & Risks Associated	Risk Ranking			Persons Affected F.VP.CN.PR. V	What is Already in Place Main Control Measures and Extent of Controls	Residual Risk Ranking		
	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Significance
27. Hazard: Vehicles entering and leaving the site access to and from the site. Risk: Possible physical injury, Collision.	3	3	9	E, CN, PB, VS	Controls: 1. Provide adequate access with good visibility as detailed within the Traffic Management Plan. 2. All operatives to wear hi-vis vests or jackets. 3. Use existing access road and pedestrian routes. 4. Lorry movements to be co-ordinated with the adjacent area that remains live-use agreed Traffic Movement Plan 5. Lorry movements will be minimised during school drop off and pick up times due to size of the access roads in and out of the site. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Helps to avoid collision with objects, vehicles and personnel. 2. Vehicle and plant operators are more likely to see and avoid site personnel. 3 & 4. As above. Reduces the risk of impact injury occurring. 5. Will prevent road congestion and disruption during peak times.	2	2	4

28. Hazard: Working at height Risk: Possible or potential death, Possible physical injury	4	5	20	E, CN, VS	Controls: 1. Avoid working at height where possible and demolish remotely wherever possible. 2. The most reasonably practicable means of access is used where working at height cannot be avoided. 3. Where used, guard rails, toe-boards, unprotected gaps shall conform to requirements of the Work at Height Regulations i.e. top rail at 950mm min, toe-boards 150mm min, gaps of 470mm max. 4. Use hierarchy of controls when considering work at height; Only trained, competent operatives to erect & use mobile towers and podium steps; Ladders to be used only for low risk and short duration work with a risk assessment in place. 5. Statutory weekly inspections of scaffold carried out where appropriate (all platforms and temporary access equipment to be inspected, including mobile towers). 6. All other work equipment including harnesses regularly inspected & maintained in good order. Records of inspections to be maintained. 7. Operatives trained in working at height and in the safe use of harnesses. 8. Restraint mode to be adopted wherever possible when using harness and lanyard secured back to the main building structure or a secure and tested anchor point. Extent to which they control the risk: 1. Working at height hazards are eliminated; 2. Should ensure risks are reduced to lowest reasonably practicable level. 3. Reduces likelihood of operatives falling from height. 4. Ensures that potentially safer working places or means of access are considered. 5. Helps to ensure correct/safe erection of tower and reduce likelihood of collapse. Provides awareness of hazards and knowledge of good practices. 6. Helps ensure structure complies with regulations and helps to ensure equipment remains fit for purpose. 7. Ensures that operatives are competent and adequately trained for working at height procedures. 8. Restricts the worker from getting into a fall arrest situation and the subsequent effects of suspension trauma.	3	5	15
29. Hazard: Asbestos Containing Materials Risk: Lung disease leading to death	5	5	25	E PB VS CN	Controls: 1. HSG 264 R&D survey to be on site at all times. 2. All ACMs to be removed prior to demolition 3. Air clearance paperwork to be issued as and where required for licensed work and visual certs for>NNLW. 4. All PPE/RPE must be worn at all times. 5. All works will be undertaken in accordance with CAR 2012 and training provided.	3	5	15

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	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Severity

30.				E, CN VS	Controls:			
Hazard:					1. A permit to work system is to be in place for all hot works.			
Welding Repairs to Machinery using Oxy/Propane.					2. Work to be carried out in an area free from combustible and flammable materials preferably on a concrete hard standing away from grassy areas.			
Risk:					3. Area on and around the machine to be welded is to be degreased at least 1 metre from the weld.	2	4	8
1. Fires					4. Work to be carried out in a well-ventilated area.	2	4	8
2. Burns	4	4	16		5. Only trained/experienced operatives to undertake the welding task.	1	5	5
3. Explosions	4	4	16		6. Hoses are to be inspected prior to use.	1	4	4
4. Respiratory problems	2	5	10		7. Flashback arrestors to be fitted to cylinder valves.	1	4	4
5. Systemic poisoning	2	4	8		8. Box goggles are to be used, with a housing made to comply with BS EN175 and fitted with the appropriate filters to BS EN 169.	1	4	4
	2	4	8		9. Screens are to be installed around the working area to protect others.			
					10. Hands, arms and legs are to be covered at all times whilst cutting.			
					11. Where necessary leather gauntlets, jackets and spats shall be issued.			
					12. Coveralls are to be of a flame-resistant material.			
					13. A second person shall stand by acting as a firewatcher with fire extinguishers to hand.			
					14. Gas cylinders are to be kept upright and secure.			
					15. Hearing protection is to be worn.			
					Extent to which they control the risk:			
					1. Will reduce the possibility of fire both during works and after works have finished.			
					2. Reduces the risk of fire occurring.			
					3. Reduces the risk of oily or greasy parts from catching alight during the welding process.			
					4. Reduces the risk of inhalation of poisonous fumes from galvanised material.			
					5. Trained/experienced operators should be aware of risks and operate equipment safely.			
					6. Will help prevent failure of hoses during operation.			
					7. Prevents the possibility of a flash back should a leak occur.			
					8. Helps prevent eye injury to operator.			
					9. Helps prevent injuries to persons nearby.			
					10. Helps prevent injury to operator.			
					11. Provides extra protection to operator.			
					12. Prevents clothing catching fire.			
					13. Will be able to react rapidly to extinguish small fires should they occur.			
					14. Reduces the risk of cylinders falling.			
					15. Helps prevent damage to ears.			

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	Probability	Severity	Significance (PxS)			New Probability	New Severity	New Significance
31. Hazard: Spread of Covid-19 Coronavirus Risk: Infecting other people and consequently causing breathing difficulties which can lead to death.	5	5	25	E, CN, VS	Employees to be reminded on a regular basis to wash their hands for 20 seconds with warm water and soap and the importance of proper drying. Also reminded to catch coughs and sneezes in tissues – Follow Catch it, Bin it, Kill it and to avoid touching face, eyes, nose or mouth with unclean hands. Tissues will be made available throughout the workplace. To help reduce the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19) reminding everyone of the public health advice - https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/news/covid-19-coronavirus Posters, leaflets and other materials are available for display. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-to-employers-and-businesses-about-covid-19 Rigorous checks will be carried out by line managers to ensure that the necessary procedures are being followed. • Hand washing facilities with soap and hot water in place. • Stringent hand washing taking place. • Paper towels/hand dyers for drying of hands • See hand washing guidance. • Social distancing also to be adhered to in canteen area and smoking area. • Staff to be reminded on a daily basis of the importance of social distancing both in the workplace and outside of it. Management checks to ensure this is adhered to. Staff to be reminded that wearing of gloves is not a substitute for good hand washing.	2	5	10

				To minimise the risk of transmission of COVID-19 during face-fit testing the following additional measures should be carried out – Both the fit tester and those being fit tested should wash their hands before and after the test. Those being fit tested with non-disposable masks should clean the mask themselves before and immediately after the test using a suitable disinfectant cleaning wipe (check with manufacturer to avoid damaging the mask). Test face pieces that cannot be adequately disinfected (e.g. disposable half masks) should not be used by more than one individual. Fit testers should wear disposable gloves when undertaking cleaning of the tubes, hoods etc. and ensure they remove gloves following the correct procedure (PDF) Reference https://www.hse.gov.uk/news/face-mask-ppe-rpe-coronavirus.htm Internal communication channels and cascading of messages through line managers will be carried out regularly to reassure and support employees in a fast changing situation. Line managers will offer support to staff who are affected by Coronavirus or has a family member affected. Communicate with companies we deliver to/from to ensure welfare facilities will be available to our drivers. Allowing delivery drivers adequate breaks to avail of proper welfare facilities. Regular communication of mental health information and open door policy for those who need additional support.			
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Risk Matrix – <i>To be used to determine the degree of risk for each hazard i.e. 'how bad and how likely'</i>						
0 = Impossible/No Injury/No risk	Severity of Harm					
Probability of Harm	0 = No Injury/Affect	1 = Minor	2 = Moderate	3 = Serious	4 = Major	5 = Catastrophic
0 = Impossible	No Risk	No Risk	No Risk	No Risk		
1 = Improbable	No Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk
2 = Remote	No Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk
3 = Possible	No Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Substantial Risk	Substantial Risk
4 = Probable	No Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Substantial Risk	Substantial Risk	Extreme Risk
5 = Likely	No Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Substantial Risk	Extreme Risk	Extreme Risk

Probability Classification (P)	Severity Classification (S)	Degree of Risk (PxS)	Persons Affected
0 = Impossible	0 = No injury / affect	0 = No risk	E = Employee
1 = Improbable – Very low probability of such an event occurring.	1 = Minor – Minor accident, resulting in no injuries or lost time, little or no damage to property or the environment.	1 to 5 = Low Risk – ensures controls are adhered to and activity need not alter	CN = Other Contractors
2 = Remote – Would rarely occur.	2 = Moderate – Potential injury necessitating less than 3 days off work, damage to property or the environment requiring remedial work.	6 to 10 = Moderate Risk – tolerable, but efforts should be made to reduce the risk where cost effective and reasonably practicable.	VS = Visitors to Site
3 = Possible – May occur on occasions.	3 = Serious – Accident reportable under RIDDOR 95, serious damage to property or the environment.	11 to 15 = Substantial Risk – all practicable measures must be taken to reduce the level of risk, tolerable only where risk reduction is impracticable or disproportionate to the risk involved.	PB = Member of the Public
4 = Probable – Could occur frequently.	4 = Major – Accident resulting in serious or permanent injury, major or permanent damage to property or the environment.	16 -25 = Extreme Risk – Unacceptable except in extraordinary circumstances, all control measures must be taken regardless of cost.	YP = Young Person
5 = Likely – Very likely to happen unless activity prevented.	5 = Catastrophic – Accident resulting in death or severe disablement, destruction of property, irreversible damage to the environment.		

When the detailed control measures in place are adhered to, the risks above should be reduced to an acceptable level.