

MS/RA ref	Demolition Works Risk Assessment and Method Statement	
C2108-01a		

Hardcore Crushing Ltd

Contract Name: Stone Build, Miller Street, Radcliffe		Contract Ref: C2108a	Date: 7 th October 2021
Activity: Demolition of North Light Mill Structure and removal of floor slab.		Location: Miller Street, Radcliffe, M26 4AF	Prepared by: John Taylor (Senior Estimator)
Start Date: Wk Comm. 11 th October 2021	Contract Period: c. 2/3 Weeks, phased	Site Manager: Luke Day	First Issue: 8 th February 2021
Revision Details:	Phase 2 works added (internal floor slab removal & demolition of a small 'lean-to' structure on the front elevation)	Amended By: John Taylor	Revision: Rev A

Safety Risk Assessment :

SEVERITY	Fatality	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	VERY HIGH	VERY HIGH
	Major Injury	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	VERY HIGH
	Reportable Injury	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
	Lost Time Injury	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
	Minor Injury	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Risk Matrix (GUIDE)		Improbable	Remote	Possible	Probable	Likely
PROBABILITY						

Hazard	Person(s) at Risk	Risk Level	Control Measures	Residual Risk
Presence of Asbestos	Site Operatives	High	An asbestos survey has been carried out by PN Lowther of Page Safety and which confirmed the presence of asbestos containing materials. These have already been removed by others under the instruction of the Client prior to demolition works commencing. All our site operatives have received UKATA Approved 'Category A Asbestos Awareness' training with further key operatives receiving 'Category B Non-Licensed Asbestos Work' training, and as the demolition progresses, they will be alert to the potential presence of any additional asbestos, which may not have been identified by the Asbestos Surveys. At all times, we will observe and be bound by 'The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012'	Low
Fall from height	Site Operatives	High	Working at height remains one of the biggest causes of fatalities and major injuries. 'Work at height' means work in any place where, if there were no precautions in place, a person could fall a distance liable to cause personal injury (for example a fall through a fragile roof, but also including the risk of falling from ground level down into a deep excavation). At all times, during the demolition works, we will avoid work at height where it's reasonably practicable to do so. The dismantling works will be undertaken using demolition specification excavators equipped with heavy-duty protection cages and specialist demolition attachments, which enable the removal of small sections of the structure section-by-section. By using hydraulic excavators and specialist attachments we avoid the need for operatives to be on, or anywhere near the structures being dismantled, and thereby totally mitigate the risk of falls from height. The demolition plant operators be fully trained and experienced in this type of demolition and dismantling works and as a minimum they will have the relevant CPC training certification.	Low

			The only element of working at height that may be required is to separate the building on the North elevation from the retained factory. If at any time during the demolition and dismantling works; it becomes necessary to carry out any work at high level, then this will be carried out from the safety of a mobile elevated work platform (MEWP), or lightweight alloy tower scaffold; thereby removing the need for any operative to work from the structure at high level. Operators of mobile elevated work platforms (MEWPS) will have the relevant IPAF training and certification, and those erecting lightweight alloy tower scaffolds will have received the relevant PASMA training and certification.	
Collapse of the structure, or elements of the structure.	Site Operatives; Site Visitors, and members of the public.	High	Rev A - The small 'lean-to' structure being demolished is on the North elevation of the building within the 'service yard' area, and the main building itself located to the North of Radcliffe on an industrial complex well away from any footpaths or roads, and therefore any dismantling works will pose little risk to pedestrians and road users. The main risk will be from vehicle movements entering and leaving the site. Heras security fencing will be erected around the working area in order to create a well-defined 'demolition exclusion zone', which will be enforced by site operatives during the works to ensure that no members of the public can inadvertently stray into the working area. During the dismantling works we will utilise demolition specification excavators with specialist attachments. These attachments enable us to dismantle sections of the structure piece-by-piece in a 'top-down' manner, and the 'selector grab' attachment in particular gives us the ability to safely separate and lift a 'grab-full' of material and lower it to ground level. During the demolition process, the structure will be dismantled allowing small sections of the structure to fall to ground level within the confines of the outer walls, and within the secure demolition zone. All structural dismantling will take place within the protected cabs of hydraulic excavators; equipped to demolition specification with heavy-duty protection cages and specialist attachments, and no site operatives or personnel will be in the vicinity of any unstable structural elements at any time. All visitors requiring access to within the site area must report to the Site Manager and they will then be escorted by a member of the demolition team, to ensure that they remain clear of the demolition process, or any unsupported structures. At the end of each shift no unsupported structures will be left over-night, and all will be razed to a safe sound level and the tops of partially demolished walls will be cleared of any loose material, and therefore given all the above the likelihood of partially demolished structures presenting a risk will be low.	Low
Injury caused by live services (Underground; Overhead & as part of the building fabric)	Site Operatives	High	All statutory services within the work area will have been disconnected; isolated or diverted by others prior to the main structural demolition works taking place, therefore the structures to be demolished will be safe and clear of all gas; electric; water and telecom services. If there are any live services (within the structure; overhead; or below ground), which are likely to be affected by the works, then these will need to be identified to us by the Principal Contractor; Stone Build and noted within the Site Safety File so that they can be avoided throughout the demolition process. If any dismantling work is required close to any remaining live service lines or equipment, then these services will be clearly identified and any work in that area will be undertaken using appropriate techniques.	Low

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Manual Handling	Site Operatives	Medium	Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs) are the most common cause of occupational ill health in the Country, and it is therefore important for EVERYBODY to protect themselves when carrying out any manual handling or lifting operation. The vast majority, if not all of the demolition works will be carried out with mechanical plant and equipment and there is NEVER ANY NEED FOR OPERATIVES TO PHYSICALLY LIFT ITEMS THAT ARE TOO HEAVY... ... if any operative is in doubt at all about his/her ability to move an object then they should leave it where it is and seek help; preferably mechanical. In assessing manual handling risks all operatives should: • Avoid heavy and hazardous manual handling operations; so far as is reasonably practicable; • If manual handling operations cannot be avoided then assess the hazard and weight and seek, help if required; • Reduce the risk of injury as much as possible...get help; use equipment such as 'manual handlers'; trolleys and bogeys. Everybody should know their own capability in relation to what they can and can't safely manage to lift – NEVER try and lift items beyond your capacity. Also, whilst carrying out manual handling operations ALWAYS ensure that you are wearing the correct PPE, especially gloves, which will help with your grip and guard against physical skin damage and potential dirt/oil contamination. For details regarding the correct way to lift objects, please refer to the HSE Publication INDG143 'Manual Handling at Work' document in Section 4 of the Site Health & Safety File.	Low
Covid-19	Site Operatives. Visitors to site. Members of the public coming into contact with operatives.	High	Rev A - The potential for site operative to contract or transmit Covid-19 remains a National risk although the reality is now that most of the vulnerable people have been protected by the vaccines and we are in a position where the population will now live with the virus (as with flu) and get back to more normal activities. As a Nation we are all very aware of this pandemic and should also be very aware of the measures to be adopted to control the risks, such as... • Travel to work in separate vehicles and limit contact with other people • Wash your hands regularly, or use alcohol sanitiser especially before eating, drinking or smoking • Do not leave home if you or anyone in your household has symptoms • If you have symptoms arrange to get tested and do not return to work unless either the test is negative, or you isolate for 10 days after a positive test result. • Self-isolate for 10 days at home if any person in your household tests positive for Coronavirus Demolition tasks are generally to be carried out mechanically with one operator in one dedicated machine and all tasks which are ordinarily carried out manually will be switched to mechanical handling in order to maintain social distancing and avoid multiple person skin contact. PPE uses must never be shared and will be cleaned and maintained by the dedicated user. All workers must ensure that they adhere to the 2m self-distancing rules wherever possible when working on site.	Medium
Slips and Trips	Site Operatives	High	Over a third of major injuries reported each year are due to slips and trips, which are the single most common cause of injuries at work. Slips and trips are also the cause of over half the reported injuries to members of the public. Demolition sites have a potential to become untidy due to the nature of the work, therefore it is important to keep all areas as clean and tidy as possible and to ensure that as a minimum there are clear pedestrian routes available throughout	Low

			the working area in order to allow site operatives to safely move about the site, as required, and more importantly; to allow safe and speedy evacuation from the working areas in the event of an emergency. It is also important to recycle as much of the resulting material from the demolition in order to maximise the recovery of useful materials and minimise the waste costs, and if this is done in a methodical and tidy manner then the cleaner and safer the site will be. Remember – “A clean & tidy site is a safe site”	
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Environmental Risk Assessment:

SEVERITY	Severe	HIGH/MEDIUM/LOW	HIGH/MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH
	Moderate	MEDIUM/LOW	MEDIUM/LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
	Mild	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM/LOW
	Negligible	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE	NEGLIGIBLE
Risk Matrix		Negligible	Low	Medium	High
		PROBABILITY			
Environmental Aspect	Environmental Impact	Risk level	Control Measures		Residual risk
Construction noise throughout the operations	Disturbance of the occupants of neighbouring buildings, and residential properties in the wider vicinity.	High	The site lies on the North side of Radcliffe and within a wider area of industrial and commercial property, with some residential properties at the opposite side of Higher Ainsworth Road to the west c. 70m away. As the site is already within a commercial industrial zone, the additional noise generated throughout the demolition period will be minimal, however, as there are some residential properties on the opposite side of the road then care should always be taken to minimise any additional noise caused during the demolition and dismantling activities. Working hours will be restricted to between 7:30am and 5:00pm Mon – Sat. No work will take place on Sundays, nor on Bank Holidays unless by prior arrangement, and the overall demolition; dismantling and site clearance works should last approximately 2/3 Weeks. During all stages of the dismantling works the best practicable means shall be employed to minimize noise and vibration produced by the operation and regard shall be had to the recommendations in the British Standards referred to in The Control of Noise (Codes of Practice for Construction and Open Sites) (England) Order 2002, and the 'Noise at Work Regulations 2005. All machines and vehicles will be fitted with the correct silencers, and all construction plant and equipment shall be maintained in good working order and sited away from sensitive properties, where possible.		Low
Construction dust and fumes created by dismantling process	Nuisance to the occupants of neighbouring buildings, and residential properties in the wider vicinity.	Medium	No burning of any material arising from the dismantling works will be allowed at any time; anywhere on site. The stripping-out and dismantling process will be undertaken in a methodical manner; progressively from one common face, with materials being carefully sorted as the structures are being dismantled, and the dust created from approaching the demolition in this way will be significantly reduced. The outer walls of structure will be kept intact as long as possible in order to help secure and contain the works and maintaining this perimeter will also help mitigate any impact from noise and dust. All vehicles carrying demolition arisings shall be sheeted as required, unless the payload is deemed to be sufficiently dust free; or is wet. If at any point during the dismantling process the dust becomes an issue, then the structure and 'arisings' will be damped down as the work progresses in order to further limit the dust created. Any damping down will be achieved using sprays &		Low

			hoses, which will be fed from a suitable supply point, and sprayed directly onto the area of demolition activity. A dust-buster fan driven unit will be deployed during the above ground demolition works to control any dust arising. If a sustained dry period results in the possibility of windblown surface dust the hose pipes will also be used to damp the site. In extreme dry weather conditions, the water bowser tanker towed by tractor will be used to quickly dampen the whole surface site area.	
Contamination of watercourses and surface water drainage systems.	Pollution of watercourses and damage to aquatic animals and vegetation	Medium	There are no natural watercourses within the immediate vicinity of the and therefore the likelihood of contaminants entering any watercourse during demolition is extremely low. Nevertheless, care must be taken to ensure that no contaminants potentially created by the demolition and dismantling works are allowed to spill across site and enter the surface water drainage system. No burning of any material arising from the demolition will be allowed at any time; anywhere on site, and no waste will be stored on site for extended periods. All plant and equipment will be refuelled in a safe area, away from drains and watercourses, and special care will be taken during deliveries, and particularly when any fuels or oils are being handled. (See COSHH data appended to this RAMS document) In the event that the demolition activity creates any dirty or contaminated water 'run-off' (which may be exacerbated by heavy rainfall during the Winter period), then this will be prevented from entering the watercourse and any part of the surface water drainage system by creating strategically placed trenches and/or earth bunds in order to contain any contaminated or dirty 'run-off' water. Also, a 'spill kit' will be carried by each machine to control any contamination in the event of any minor fuel / oil spillage.	Low

Method Statement:

1. Scope of Works

Rev A - The works can be itemised as follows: -

- Breaking out of concrete floor slabs within buildings "A" and "B" shown on the plan below.
- Demolition of the small 'lean-to' buildings within the RED line shown on the plan below.
- Breaking out of the external tarmac area behind the YELLOW line on the plan below.
- Leave the site clean and tidy.

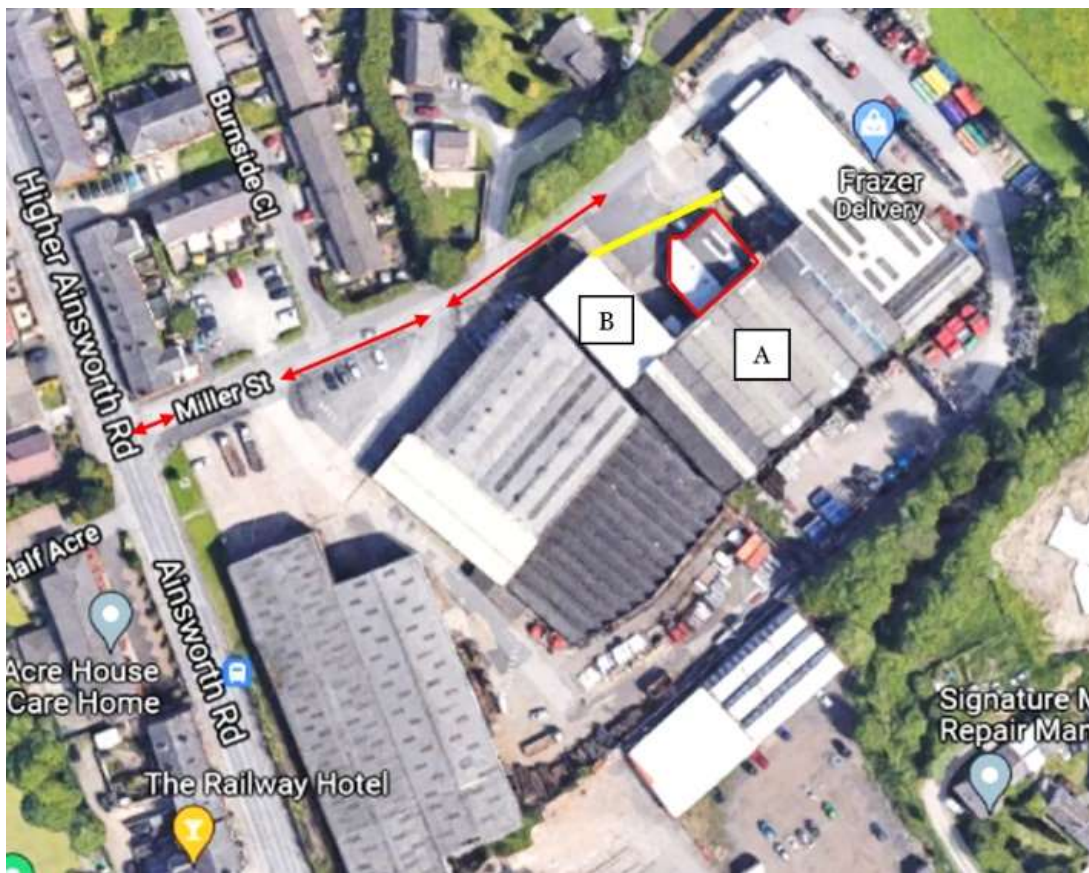
2. Method

The works will commence following the procedure below, and if at any point something changes which requires amendments to the procedure, then the risk assessment should be reviewed, and the methodology rewritten.

Before the work commences all operatives will be given a site induction which will brief them in respect of the specific site risks and hazards, and all mitigating actions and controls introduced to manage significant risks. Where hazardous materials are to be used, any relevant COSHH assessments will also be explained to those who are likely to be in contact with the material.

The work activity briefing is intended to be a two-way process and all operatives are encouraged to challenge the proposed approach, particularly if they feel that a safer and more practical work method can be adopted.

Access and egress to site for all vehicles will be directly from Miller Street, as indicated by the red arrows on the plan below: **Rev A**.



At all times careful consideration should be given to the following key elements...

- General site security; maintenance of the existing secure boundary fencing and the temporary demolition zone Heras fencing.
- Consideration of the location of the site and the likelihood of other site users; pedestrians and vehicular traffic in the vicinity.
- Avoidance of any above and below ground 'live' services.
- Access & egress routes into site and the number and frequency of vehicle movements.
- Adequate on-site parking for contractors and visitor's vehicles, and for the delivery/removal of materials.
- Noise and dust created by the demolition works.
- The overall 'sustainability' of the project and the need to recycle as much as possible.

SITE SETUP:

One of the first tasks will be to create a demolition exclusion zone around the working area. This will be done using HERAS fencing and will segregate the works from other site users and members of the public. Health & Safety signage will be displayed around the perimeter of the site warning persons in the vicinity, such as pedestrians, and particularly children, that potentially dangerous demolition works are in progress and that all unauthorised persons should stay clear of the works and not enter the site.

For those authorised to gain entry the signage will also display the requirements for PPE to be worn; namely Helmets; Safety Footwear and Hi-Viz attire.



‘BUILDING SEPARATION’:

Rev A - The building will need to be separated from the retained factory to the South prior to demolition works commencing. This will be dependent on whether the building to be demolished is physically tied to the adjacent factory, or not. Investigation works will be carried out on site to determine the required course of action, and if it transpires that separation is required, this will be undertaken carefully by hand and by trained operatives working from mobile elevated work platforms and/or lightweight scaffold towers.

The operative will carefully segregate the structures to enable the building to be demolished by mechanical methods (as described below) without impacting the main structure behind.

DEMOLITION OF SUPER-STRUCTURES:

Rev A - Following on from the soft-stripping and asbestos removal works, the structural demolition will be completed using a demolition specification excavator, protected with full heavy-duty protection cages; ram & track guards, and ‘side-skirts’, and equipped with specialist attachments such as ‘selector grab’ attachments; steel shears; concrete processors, and hydraulic breakers, like the example photos below:



The structure will be ‘broken into’ with ‘selector grab’ attachments (mechanical hand), by carefully removing a section of the external wall and roof structure, and then systematically working our way into the footprint of the building, section by section and dismantling and segregating elements of the structure and stockpiling ready for removal from site.

Selector grab attachments allows us to de-constructed the buildings piece by piece in a ‘top-down’ method, rather than simply knocking things over, and therefore by approaching the dismantling in this way it minimises the ‘freefall’ collapse of structures; allowing only small elements of the structure to fall into the demolition drop zone.

We will generally work from North elevation of the buildings, folding and dismantling the structure ‘inwards’ onto its own footprint.

We do not anticipate using any ‘hot-works’ to cut steelwork, as the specialist attachments should be able to remove all the steel structure section-by-section. If any ‘hot-works’ are required, then these will be strictly controlled in line with our ‘Hot Works’ Permit system.

During the demolition works, all areas below and surrounding the structural dismantling work will be strictly kept free of all personnel. The structures will be progressively worked from one common face, and care will be taken not to de-stabilize any main structural supports out of sequence. Elements of the structure; particularly larger steelwork elements, will generally be lowered to ground level where possible, as oppose to allowing large sections to ‘free-fall’ in order to minimise impact noise; loose material ricochet, and dust.

All waste materials arising from the soft-stripping and demolition activities will be segregated into the different waste streams and temporarily stockpiled before being placed into ‘Roll On-Roll Off’ skips and ‘Tipper Wagons’ and removed from site for recycling or sent to landfill...we always aim to recycle as much material as possible and the largest percentage of the material arising from the works will be recycled.

All ‘hard waste’ materials (brickwork; blockwork; rubble; concrete) will also be removed from site as necessary.

Rev A REMOVAL OF SUB-STRUCTURES: Including internal Factory Floor Slabs inside Areas “A” and “B” on the method plan above.

A 360-excavator fitted with a toothed bucket and hydraulic breaker will be used to carefully break the ground floor slabs. The slabs once fully broken by the hydraulic breaker, will be lifted out with a toothed bucket, gathered together and stockpiled adjacent to the working area. The hardcore will then be loaded into ‘roll-on roll-off’ hardcore skips and removed from site to our recycling yard by HGV ‘hook-loader’ skip wagons.

Hardcore Crushing Ltd (HCL) will follow all relevant Local Authority guidelines concerning the environmental impact (i.e., noise & dust etc).

GENERAL HEALTH & SAFETY OVERVIEW:

The vast majority of the demolition and waste collection activities will be carried out from the safety of the machine’s protected cabs, and from within the cabs of ‘hook-loader’ HGV’s, with little involvement from operatives on the ground, and therefore the interface between machinery; plant and other site operatives is minimal. However, if at any stage machines, or wagons are operating close to areas where other site operatives are present, then we will consider using a ‘Banksman’ to safely control the movement of plant and machinery, and to ensure the safety of site operatives; particularly during instances where vehicles need to reverse.

Control of safety in and around the demolition zone is of paramount importance, and especially when heavy machinery is dismantling and processing large volumes of material. Our excavator operators are fully trained individuals who have good visibility from the cab of the machine and via 3 external rear-view mirrors... more importantly our fleet of new demolition machines have the benefit of **Advanced Around View Monitoring system** (AAVM).

The AAVM system is a 360° all-round virtual operating view, which displays on the cab’s 8-inch cluster monitor, it also incorporates an **Intelligent Moving Object Detection system** (IMOD) that senses and warns the operator when objects come within working distance of the machine. This has revolutionised machine operation, making it safer than ever and ensuring that nobody can inadvertently wander into an excavator’s area of operation without the machine operator being aware.

All our machine operators are suitably trained and as a minimum will have the relevant CPCS Competent Operator Certification. All site operatives will have CSCS Site Operative Certification as a minimum, and the majority of operatives and machine operators also have UKATA Category A ‘Asbestos Awareness’ training...those involved with the removal of asbestos containing products; also have UKATA ‘Category B Non-Licensed Asbestos Work’ training, and as the demolition progresses they will be alert to the potential presence of any additional asbestos, which may have been missed during the asbestos survey works.

If at any point any works are required to be carried out at high level, then this will be carried out by hand with operatives working out of Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs), or from lightweight alloy tower scaffolds. Those operating MEWPs will have the relevant IPAF Training Certification, and those erecting alloy towers will have the relevant PASMA Certification.

During the demolition and dismantling activities, any materials arising from the works will be carefully picked and segregated into the following categories:

- Asbestos containing materials (Hazardous Landfill)
- General waste products (Sorted and picked via a local Recycling Centre)
- Metals –Ferrous & Non-Ferrous (Recycled via local Metal Recyclers)
- Timber, Glass and Plastics (Recycled via a local Recycling Centre)
- Stone & Slate (Recycled via our own Stone Yard in Accrington) - **None on this scheme**
- Concrete; Blockwork; Brickwork & Macadam (Recycled via our Recycling Yard in Accrington)
- Vegetation and Green Waste (Landfill site for composting, where possible – **None on this scheme**)

As the work progresses, at the end of each shift, inspections by either the Site Manager, or the Foreman in charge will determine what temporary measures, or protection, if any, will have to be implemented to make the works safe until the commencement of the next shift.

On completion of the works the site will be left in a clean and tidy state; ready for the permanent works to commence, by others.

“Exercise common sense and good housekeeping at all times”.

Rev A - WELFARE FACILITIES:

There will be a maximum of 2-3 personnel on site at any one time and the works should last approximately 2-3 Weeks in total.

Welfare facilities will be set-up on site, which suitable for the number of personnel on site and will include WC, washing and messing facilities; fully compliant with the recommendations of The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (Schedule 2).

On this scheme we are permitted to use the Principal Contractor's welfare facilities, which are already established on site.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

No burning of waste materials will be allowed on site under any circumstances.

On site fuel containment will be provided by means of a double bunded purpose made fuel bowser, which will be sited in a safe location adjacent to the working area, and away from any surface water drains. The bowser will have a built-in pump and hose arrangement allowing fuel to be safely transferred from the bowser to the plant, and this equipment has in-built 'cut-off' valves to prevent spillage or 'over-run', and therefore the risk of spills will be exceedingly remote. (Please refer to the COSHH data sheets in Section 2 of the main Site Safety File)

Any fuel spillages will be immediately contained using suitable material, such as bespoke spill kit materials, or sand/fine grit, which can be used to soak up any diesel spillage and moved onto an impermeable surface such as visqueen sheeting, and then to be gathered up at the earliest opportunity and removed from site to licensed landfill as 'hazardous waste'.

In the event of a fire or other emergency our site personnel will immediately call the emergency services, as detailed in the Emergency Contacts appended to this document and held in Section 5 of the Site Safety File. If necessary, we will also inform personnel working in adjacent buildings.

A first aid kit will be carried by the gang, for use as required although the preference; in the event of any accident or incident, would always be for the operatives to seek professional medical attention at the nearest A&E Department; details of which are also appended to this document and held in Section 5 of the Site Safety File.

REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS:

Please refer to the Company's Health & Safety Policy, a copy of which can be found in Section 2 of the 'Site Safety File'.

All accidents and incidents, no matter how trivial, **must be reported to your immediate site supervisor**, (refer to the 'Site Manager' section at the head of this document). The site supervisor will then; if required; complete a RIDDOR report and will also thereafter carry out an 'incident investigation' along with his Contracts Manager, and Director.

Only 'responsible persons' including employers, the self-employed and people in control of work premises should submit reports under RIDDOR, and this can be done online at:

<https://extranet.hse.gov.uk/lfservlet/external/F2508IE>

PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT:

(Please refer to the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002 and the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992, which give the main requirements.)

Despite all the controls and safe systems of work have been applied, as above; some hazards might remain, and these could potentially cause injuries to: -

- lungs, e.g. from breathing in dust or contaminated air; fumes/vapours
- head and feet, e.g. from falling materials
- eyes, e.g. dust/debris from working with hand tools, or from ricocheting debris or splashes of hazardous substances
- skin, e.g. from contact with corrosive materials, or general dust; dirt or rough/sharp materials
- body, e.g., from extremes of heat or cold

All personnel will wear safety helmets, high-viz jackets / waistcoats, and safety footwear at all times within the working areas.

Operatives involved in the removal of asbestos cement products and other low risk 'non-notifiable' ACM will wear disposable overalls; gloves, and FFP3 RPE masks.

Those involved in the use of flame cutting equipment or straight sided cutting wheels must wear eye protection.

Those involved in the use of or working in close proximity to noisy plant or equipment, such as pneumatic hammers, breakers, drills and cutting wheels, must wear hearing protection.

Any 'Stripping-Out; dismantling; demolition and 'grubbing-up' operations can produce uncomfortable levels of nuisance dust, and if so then personnel involved in breaking out and removal of rubble may need to wear dust masks; rated as a minimum to FFP1 standard. In situations where the exposure to dust is considered to be high or prolonged then a face mask manufactured to a minimum of FFP2 standards is recommended.

In addition to the above, the following PPE items will be made available for use, if and as required:

- Gloves
- Foam Ear Plugs / Muffs
- Light Eye Protection and/or High Impact Goggles
- Disposable Overalls
- Disposable face masks if used for the prevention of Covid-19 transmission where social distancing is not possible between operatives.

PPE must be properly looked after and stored when not in use, and if it is reusable, it must be cleaned and kept in good condition. Any reusable PPE should only be used by the same operative and not shared to prevent the possible transmission of Covid-19 virus.

Employees must make proper use of PPE and report its loss or destruction or any fault in it.

4. Labour		
Job Title / Designation	Number	Typical Training & Competence
Contracts Manager	Visiting	Site Managers Safety Training Scheme (SMSTS) 5-Day Course / CSCS 'Black' Site Manager Card.
Site Manager / Foreman	1	SSSTS / CSCS Labourer / CPCS Blue Card / 'Category A Asbestos Awareness' / First Aid Training
General Operatives	1/2	CSCS Labourer Card / UKATA Approved 'Category A Asbestos Awareness' and 'Category B Non-Licensed Asbestos Work' / First Aid Training
Machine Driver	1	CPCS Blue Card - Excavator 360 >10 tonne tracked / 'Category A Asbestos Awareness'
Wagon Driver	(As required)	HGV 1

5. Plant / Equipment / Tools					
* The level at which employers must provide hearing protection and hearing protection zones is now 85 decibels , and workers must not be exposed to level above 87 decibels (taking account of any reduction in exposure provided by hearing protection)					
Item	Used for...	Noise		Vibration	
		Noise output, dB(A)	Hearing protection (Y/N)	Weighted Acceleration	Exposure time (mins)
Cut Off Saw (Stihl Saw)	General cutting of concrete masonry and steel	c. 98	Y	Front Handle 1.9; Rear Handle 2.6	c. 3.5 Hours
Hydraulic Excavator	Dismantling & Loading works.	c.72 (Internal) / c.103 (External)	If outside and close to the Machine, then YES	N/A	N/A
Wagons	Removal of materials	c. 74	N	N/A	N/A

6. Hazardous Substances			
The following substances may be encountered during this activity. Detailed COSHH assessments are held in the site safety file and where operatives are not familiar with the content of these assessments, they will be briefed out prior to work commencing.			
Hazardous Substance	COSHH Assessment Ref	Precautions / Risk Controls	
Gas Oil / Red Diesel	HCL/COSHH/001a	See COSHH Assessment	
ISO46 Hydraulic Oil	HCL/COSHH/002a	See COSHH Assessment	
Petrol / Gasoline	HCL/COSHH/003a	See COSHH Assessment	

7. Confirmation of Site Induction and understanding of this RAMS document		
I acknowledge the contents of this risk assessment & method statement and understand the measures proposed to mitigate the risks and help ensure safe completion of the works. In particular I have understood the specific measures required to protect against the risk of Covid-19 transmission and that if at any time I develop the symptoms of Covid-19 I will inform the site manager, self-isolate at home for 10-days unless a test result is negative.		
Name	Date	Signature