

EUSTON TRAVELODGE
LONDON

FAÇADE RISK ASSESSMENT

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THE DOCUMENT

The aim of this document is to detect the red color zones which indicate the high risk and by taking immediate actions to reduce the likelihood of those risks.

This is a preliminary risk assessment that must be taken as a guideline for the developing of the full risk assessment by the façade contractor.

1.2 CALCULATIONS

Risk ratios are calculated as: $SEVERITY \times LIKELIHOOD$.

The 3 different colors indicate the level of the hazard/risk and it is directly related with the amount of the numbers of the table.

Risk ratios which take place on the analyses calculated by $PROBABILITY \times SEVERITY$:

GREEN color shows the low risk ratio

YELLOW color shows medium risk ratio

RED color shows high risk ratio

2 RISK EVALUATION TABLES

The ratios which are on the risk evaluation form have been calculated by the help of the below tables:

RISK SCORE					
SEVERITY	VERY SERIOUS	SERIOUS	MEDIUM	LIGHT	VERY LIGHT
	5	4	3	2	1
LIKELIHOOD	HIGH 25	HIGH 20	HIGH 15	MEDIUM 10	LOW 5
VERY HIGH 5					
HIGH 4	HIGH 20	HIGH 16	MEDIUM 12	MEDIUM 8	LOW 4
MEDIUM 3	HIGH 15	MEDIUM 12	MEDIUM 9	LOW 6	LOW 3
LOW 2	MEDIUM 10	MEDIUM 8	LOW 6	LOW 4	LOW 3
VERY LOW 1	LOW 5	LOW 4	LOW 3	LOW 2	LOW 1

RESULT	ACTION
	UNACCEPTABLE RISK
	Take immediate actions against those risks
	REMARKABLE RISK
	Interfere with those risks ASAP
	ACCEPTABLE RISK
	No need for immediate action

RISK = LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY			
	SEVERITY		LIKELIHOOD
5	Fatality, incidents that will cause legal/jurisdictive cases.	5	Very high likelihood (expecting to be occurred during the project, no control system at present).
4	Loss of body organs, important fractures, serious injures due to electrocution. Incidents that can cause job related diseases in long or short term. Incidents that can cause legal/jurisdictive cases.	4	High likelihood (possible to be occurred during project, not to be controlled accurately or measures limited or not enough).
3	Loss time incident (brain concussion, serious contusions or muscle defects, small fractures).	3	Medium likelihood (possible to be occurred but not expected, not to be controlled as low likelihood).
2	Small injuries, incidents that is needed first aid, open wounds, back injuries, medium level burns.	2	Low likelihood (it is not being expected to be occurred during project, control measures have taken).

RISK = LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY			
	SEVERITY		LIKELIHOOD
1	Small lacerations and injuries, contusion, not important losses.	1	Very low likelihood (likelihood of the risk have been terminated during the project, control measures are solid at present.

3 SITEWORK RISK ASSESSMENT

VERTICAL LIFTING OPERATIONS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
1	Using of damaged lifting equipment/apparatus	Fall of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	4	5	20	All lifting equipments and apparatus to be certified. Damaged lifting equipments to be removed from service. Before using, all lifting equipments to be visually checked. Lifting equipments to be checked on periodical basis. Lifting equipments to be used according to theirs technical instructions (lifting capacity, resistance to weather conditions, height set up and anchorage points). Slings-sackels to be preserved in dry places and not exposed to heat and chemicals. Avoiding lifting equipments to be damaged during the lifting operations.	1	5	5
2	Unspecified loads (weight unknown).	Fall of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	3	5	15	Considering the weight of the load (supplier's instructions, transport documents). Lifting area to be surrounded by safety tapes and no person is allowed to stay under the load. Load to be lifted close to ground as much as possible.	2	5	10

VERTICAL LIFTING OPERATIONS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
3	Overloading the lifting equipments	Fall of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	3	5	15	Lifting operation is to comply with characteristics of the lifting equipment. Lifting equipment to be certified. Load to be lifted close to ground as much as possible. Lifting area to be surrounded by safety tapes and no person is allowed to stay under the load. HSE officers will be responsible.	1	5	5
4	Unsuitable lifting equipment for the load.	Fall of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	3	5	15	All riggers and crane operators to be trained. Lifting equipments should have clear signs with load capacity on.	2	5	10
5	Contact of the crane equipments to overhead power lines.	Electrocution, fire, injury, death, damage to company assets.	3	5	15	Zones which are near to aerial power lines as to be announced as dangerous zone (proximity up to 6 m.). Warning signs and warning pylons to be provided for the entrance of dangerous zone. Guide ropes which are in use not to be conductive. Material stacking not to be allowed under the lifting operation area.	2	2	4
6	Uncertified inexperienced personnel.	Fall and strike of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	4	5	20	All riggers and crane operators to be trained. Only certificated person can work in loading-unloading. Toolbox trainings will be performed before operations.	5	2	10

VERTICAL LIFTING OPERATIONS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
7	Inconvenient weather conditions (strong wind).	Fall and strike of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	4	5	20	Weather conditions to be considered before lifting operation (strong wind, rain, etc.). Cranes must have electronical wind velocity devices (anemometer). All lifting operations to be stopped if wind velocity exceeds the normal limits.	4	2	8
8	Inconvenient ground-floor conditions.	Overturn of the crane, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	4	5	20	Before lifting operation, ground and weather conditions to be taken into consideration. Ground floor must be smooth and mini cranes are not allowed to be based/fixed on rough terrain. Crane's out-riggers to be based on smooth place and sensors should be alarmed if floor is not flat.	2	3	6
9	Losing the control of the load	Fall and strike of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	4	5	20	For controlling of the load, guide ropes to be provided. During the lifting, special lifting equipment should be used. All lifting operations to be stopped if wind velocity exceeds the normal limits. Limit for tower crane is 70 Km/h. For mini crane, spider etc. is 45 Km/h. Lifting area to be surrounded by safety tapes and no person is allowed to stay under the load.	2	4	8
10	Failures in communication	Fall and strike of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	4	5	20	All crane operators and riggers must be certified and trained. Radio communication should be provided for both crane operators and workers.	2	3	6

VERTICAL LIFTING OPERATIONS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
11	Limited sigh	Fall and strike of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	3	5	15	Sufficient illumination to be provided for lifting operation area. If needed a second rigger must be provided for lifting operation. For avoiding reflection of sunlight, sun glasses must be provided for both crane operators and riggers.	2	3	6
12	Collision of the load to other equipments	Fall and strike of the load, serious injury, death, damage to company assets.	3	5	15	Load to be lifted close to facade as much as possible. No permission of work under lifting area, installation area if there is no protection comply is installed. Lifting area to be surrounded by safety tapes and no person is allowed to stay under the load.	1	5	5

HORIZONTAL LIFTING OPERATIONS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
1	Hit/strike/fall of the load duen to unsafe loading on the fork lift or transpallet.	Injury, death.	4	4	16	Trained and experienced operators to be nominated for the operation. Prior to the movement of the fork lift/transpallet, load to be checked and secured. Before movement, operator should check the balance of the load on fork lift/transpallet.	2	4	8
2	Operating the fork lift on rough terrain or overspeeding.	Injury, death, damage to company assets.	3	5	15	Avoiding forklift operation on rough terrain, ground should be compacted on the route of fork lift operations.	2	2	4
3	Raising the fork lift knives so high.	Injury, damage to company assets.	3	4	12	Fork lift knives should be 20 cm high from ground during lifting process.	2	2	4

ELECTRICAL WORKS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
1	Fall from height.	Serious injury, death.	4	4	16	Guard railed scaffolds to be provided. Guard rail must be 1, 10 m high with 15 cm high toe boards. Guard rail system to be provided and other fall arrest system, safety nets, warning sign, controlled area, etc. Last resort must be using full body harness and life lines. Working platform must have adequate width, wooden planks 60 cm. All personnel must use proper PPE on site.	2	4	8
2	Falling of material/equipment from heght.	Serious injury, death.	4	4	16	The quantity of the material used for the job should not be exceeded the daily work progress. Scaffolds should not be loaded more than its capacity. Toe boards to be provided for working platforms (15 cm height).	2	3	6
3	Contact to the spinning grinding parts/discs of power hand tools.	Injury, loosing of limbs.	3	4	12	All hand and power tools to be checked before using and coded monthly as per color code. Color codes of the hand and power tools to be considered before using. All power tools grinding spinning parts/discs to be guarded.	2	3	6

ELECTRICAL WORKS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
4	Tripping to electrical extension cords.	Injury.	4	2	8	Extension cords must be installed above the ground or fixed on wooden pylons. Housekeeping to be done regulary.	2	2	4
5	Falling of power and hand tools from height.	Injury, death.	4	4	16	Power and hand tools must be tied to wrist of the person using. While any installation process is continuing, power and hand tools must be tied to the working platform.	2	4	8
6	Insulationfailure or not existing in electrical equipments.	Electrocution, injury, death.	4	4	16	Uninsulated electrical cables to be removed from service or to be insulated. All mobile electrical cords and hand tools to be checked before using. All electrical cords and hand tools to be double insulated. All extension cords, hand and power tools maintenance/repair to be done by site electrical team. Color codes of the hand and power tools to be considered before using.	2	4	8
7	Extension (mobile) electrical cords.	Electrocution, injury, death.	4	5	20	All extension cords must be grounded. All extension cords to be checked before use.	2	2	4
8	Exposing of electrical cords, power and hand tools to water.	Electrocution, injury, death.	4	5	20	Extension cords must be kept away from water accumulated areas. Extension cords to be distributed to work place above the ground.	2	3	6

ELECTRICAL WORKS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
9	Working at heights with electrical equipment.	Fall from height, injury, death.	4	4	16	Proper scaffolding and working platform to be provided. Platforms and scaffold should be connected to grounding line. Fall arrest system to be used (full body harness, anchorage, life line).	2	3	6
10	Electrical works may ignite combustible/flammable/chemical materials.	Fire, injury, death, damage to company assets.	3	5	15	Certified electrical installations must be used in the stores where chemical flammable materials (compressed gas cylinders) are kept. All gas cylinders should not be stored in the warehouses where those may expose to electrical arcs. Fire extinguishers to be provided. Combustible flammable materials to be removed from the work area when the work is processing.	2	2	4

FACADE WORKS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
1	Lifting of panels to work place.	Fall of the material, injury, death.	4	5	20	Lifting equipments to be used according to its technical instructions (lifting capacity, resistance to weather conditions, height set up and anchorage points. If the length of the load exceeds 12 m, it must be lifted with lifting traverse. Under the lift traverse no one can access. The lifting area will be secured by safety tape. Weight and size of the load to be considered (supplier's instructions, transport documents) prior the lifting operation begins. All lifting operations to be stopped if wind velocity exceeds the normal limits. All lifting equipments to be checked prior to lifting operations begin.	2	5	10

FACADE WORKS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
2	Installation of panels.	Fall from height, hand injury, serious injury, and death.	4	5	20	Radio communication must be provided for both crane operators and workers to avoid squeezes between panels and building. All installation operation to be stopped if wind velocity exceeds the normal limits to avoid panel crash to workers at floor. The slings should not disconnected before the installation is completed.	2	5	10
3	Working at heights.	Fall from height, serious injury, death.	5	5	20	During installation from the edge of the floor, proper life line to be connected to the columns and installation workers must be connected with lanyard to the horizontal life line. All the line and PPE will be checked in periodical bases and damaged equipments will be destroyed. Life lines will be checked in periodical bases and damaged equipments will be destroyed. Workers who will work at height should be trained specially and certified after examination. Toolbox trainings will be performed before operations. If guardrail system cannot be applied for the working area, full body harness and life line system to be provided and used.	2	5	10

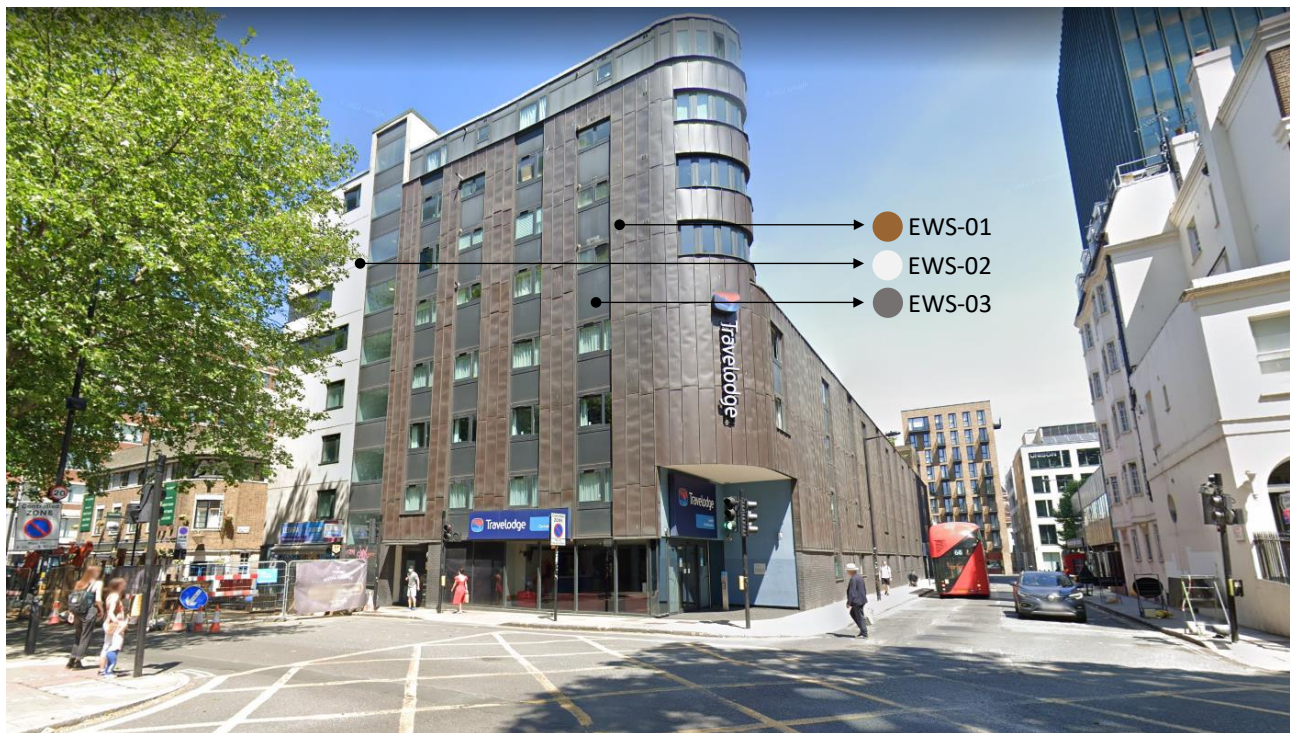
FACADE WORKS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
4	Burst of grinding/cutting disc and scatter to area.	Injury, loss time injury.	3	4	12	All grinding and cutting power tools must have proper guards and to be checked prior job begins. Safety goggle, full face shield to be used.	2	4	8
5	Penetration of sparks and cinder to person's eye.	Injury, loss time injury.	3	4	12	Safety goggle, full face shield to be used.	2	4	8
6	Pinch points of panels during installation.	Injury, loosing of the limbs.	3	4	12	All team must be trained about the pinch points of the panels. Proper gloves to be provided for workers.	1	4	4
7	Use of mobile working platform.	Turnover of the platform, injury, death.	4	4	16	Mobile working platform should be based on smooth ground not rough terrain. All wheels should be locked. For access to platform standard guardrail and ladders should be provided. Moving the platform with passengers is strictly prohibited. Mobile working platform should be checked daily basis by HSE officers.	2	4	8
8	Wrong use of MEWP (mobile elevating working platform) and mini crane.	Overturn of the machinery, injury, death, damage of company assets.	4	4	16	MEWP must not be based on rough terrain. The wheels should be run on floor without any step. Trained competent MEWP operators to be used for the job.	2	4	8
9	Panels stacked on the floors.	Slipping of materials, fall of objects, injury, death, damage of company assets.	4	5	20	Material bundles will be stacked on the area with special design stopping devices.	2	5	10

FACADE WORKS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
10	Use of damaged sucking disc.	Fall of material, unstable lifting, injury, death.	4	4	16	Sucking discs must be checked periodically and prior to job begins.	2	4	8
11	Manual handling of panels and fall of material on the workers.	Injury, occupational disease, damage to property.	5	3	15	Maximum handling capacity per person is 20 Kg. This standard should not be exceeded during manual lifting. Kinetic manual handling methods and hydraulic lifters should be used as possible.	1	3	3
12	Suspended panels may return during installation and hit the workers.	Serious injury, damage to company assets, death.	4	5	20	Guide rope to be used during installation process in order to control lifted panels. Wind speed will be observed all time and decision will be taken by construction manager with HSE.	2	5	10
13	Use of damaged hand tools.	Injury.	5	2	10	Cutter knives to be checked prior to job begins, damaged ones not to be used. Suitable working gloves must be provided to workers.	1	2	2
14	Fall of panels.	Serious injury, damage to company assets, death.	4	5	20	Panels in addition to sucking discs must be lifted with textile slings as well. The area which is under the suspended working platform should be segregated. Controlled access must be arranges to the building during the installation.	2	5	10

UNLOADING OF TRUCKS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
1	Taking hoisting material.	Clamping of fingers, fall of material, breaking of chain, fall of persons.	3	4	12	No fingers between chain and material, putting hand on the outside. Correct attachment method, on a distance. Checking capacity. Prior to lift, check platform/scaffolding inspection if all in order. Study and follow lifting plan.	1	4	4
2	Climbing on trailer.	Fall from heights. Hand being crushed.	3	4	12	PPE's (gloves), escort container, consult with crane operator and make arrangements beforehand.	1	4	4
3	Fixing hoisting material.	Getting stuck, fall of persons, fall of material.	3	5	15	PPE's (gloves), fasten fall protection, nobody under container.	1	5	5

STACKING OF MATERIALS									
No	DEFINED HAZARD	IMPACT TO THE HAZARD	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)			CONTROL MEASURES	RISK RATIO (LIKELIHOOD x SEVERITY)		
			LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	RISK RATIO		LIKELIHOOD	SEVERITY	VALUE ADDED RISK RATIO
1	Clear stacking area. Tripping cuts. Splinters bumping against hoist or chain.	Falling, injury, damage to surrounding items.	4	4	16	Continuous housekeeping. Gloves. Lowest point always 2 m above the used level.	2	2	4
2	Sling on loads. Incorrect attachement. No oversight. Sagging. Tilting.	Falling, injury, damage to surrounding items.	4	4	16	Instruction crane operator. Visual control quality/capacity. Signalling of movement.	2	2	4
3	Realease chain. Jamming fingers.	Injury to hands and body.	3	4	12	Gloves. Visual control.	2	2	4
4	Re lifting the load	Tilting/sliding of material.	3	3	9	Limit lift. Visual control.	2	2	4
5	Lowering loads	Falling, injury, damage to surrounding items.	4	4	16	Control free space near to panels, no persons.	2	3	6

4 FAÇADE RISK ASSESSMENT



4.1 EWS-01

Zinc or Copper sheet fully supported by metal deck fixed to a supporting structure (SFS) by aluminium framing. Following the stratigraphy of the facade system:

1. Substrate (Plasterboard + SFS with fullfil insulation + cement bord) to be retained
2. Breather membrane (new material)
3. Mineral wool insulation (new material)
4. Aluminium brackets + Aluminium L profile (new elements)
5. Metal Deck (new elements)
6. Zinc or Copper Standing Seam (New material)

4.1.1 RISK ANALYSIS

The existing SFS may be damaged and may not be capable to support the external cladding.

4.1.2 LIKELIHOOD OF INJURY

The likelihood may be considered as medium because:

- few survey have been done on site

4.1.3 SEVERITY

The severity may be considered as high because:

- If the SFS is damaged is not capable to support the new cladding

4.1.4 RISK MATRIX

Extremely high(almost certain)			SFS System		
High (probable)					
Medium (very possible)					
Low (possible)					
Insignificant (very unlikely)					
	Insignificant (minor injury not requiring first aid)	Low (minor injury requiring first aid)	Medium (injury causing absence from work for more than three days)	High (serious injury, broken bones or disablement)	Extremely high (disablement or death)

4.1.5 CONCLUSION

The Contractor shall submit dimensional survey report showing current condition, deviations and verifying that new cladding can be accommodated in the existing SFS.

4.2 EWS-02

Rendered external insulation fixed to a supporting structure (SFS). Following the stratigraphy of the facade system:

1. Substrate (Plasterboard + SFS with fullfil insulation + cement bord) to be retained
2. Breather membrane (new material)
3. Mineral Fibre board + Fixing dowel (new material)
4. Mineral Reinforcing Coat (new material)
5. Glass Fibre Reinforcing Mesh (new material)
6. Primer and Render Finish (new material)

4.2.1 RISK ANALYSIS

The existing SFS may be damaged and may not be capable to support the external cladding.

4.2.2 LIKELIHOOD OF INJURY

The likelihood may be considered as medium because:

- few survey have been done on site

4.2.3 SEVERITY

The severity may be considered as high because:

- If the SFS is damaged is not capable to support the new cladding

4.2.4 RISK MATRIX

Extremely high(almost certain)			SFS System		
High (probable)					
Medium (very possible)					
Low (possible)					
Insignificant (very unlikely)					
	Insignificant (minor injury not requiring first aid)	Low (minor injury requiring first aid)	Medium (injury causing absence from work for more than three days)	High (serious injury, broken bones or disablement)	Extremely high (disablement or death)

4.2.5 CONCLUSION

The Contractor shall submit dimensional survey report showing current condition, deviations and verifying that new cladding can be accommodated in the existing SFS.

4.3 EWS-03

Sandwich panel composed of:

- Organically coated aluminium
- Mineral wool lamella
- Organically coated aluminium

4.3.1 RISK ANALYSIS

The existing SFS may be damaged and may not be capable to support the external cladding.

4.3.2 LIKELIHOOD OF INJURY

The likelihood may be considered as medium because:

- few survey have been done on site

4.3.3 SEVERITY

The severity may be considered as high because:

- If the SFS is damaged is not capable to support the new cladding

4.3.4 RISK MATRIX

Extremely high(almost certain)			SFS System		
High (probable)					
Medium (very possible)					
Low (possible)					
Insignificant (very unlikely)					
	Insignificant (minor injury not requiring first aid)	Low (minor injury requiring first aid)	Medium (injury causing absence from work for more than three days)	High (serious injury, broken bones or disablement)	Extremely high (disablement or death)

4.3.5 CONCLUSION

The Contractor shall submit dimensional survey report showing current condition, deviations and verifying that new cladding can be accommodated in the existing SFS.

5 FINAL CONCLUSION

This report outlines the risks associated with the site works and with the three different types of façade.

Ideally, the design will have mitigated/managed all risks to a “risk low” level. However, the nature of using CIRIA risk matrix is that sometimes the residual risk is slightly higher, despite all reasonable management and mitigation efforts.

The medium risks should be discussed and agreed with all parties and this document should be stored in the Health and Safety File.

As a live document mitigation and design measures will be employed to reduce and limit safety risks.

This document must circulate among all the components of the design team and once the project is practically concluded it must be circulated among the contractors and sub-contractors to obtain the best safety and economic results.