

SAFE SYSTEM OF WORK (SSOW)



PROJECT & WORKS DETAILS

Project Name	Corinthian House, Tottenham Court Road
Job Code	
Principal Contractor	
Method Statement Number	01
Method Statement Title	Masonry Cleaning
Site Address	Corinthian House, Tottenham Court Road London
PAYE Contracts Manager	RG
PAYE Site Manager	N/A
PAYE Work Supervisor	James Lane

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Distribution List	PAYE Operatives					
Revision Number	Date Issued	Issued By	Signature	Review Date	Reviewed By	Signature
Initial Issue	23.05.19	RG				
1 st Revision	28.05.19	RG				
2 nd Revision						
3 rd Revision						
4 th Revision						
5 th Revision						
6 th Revision						

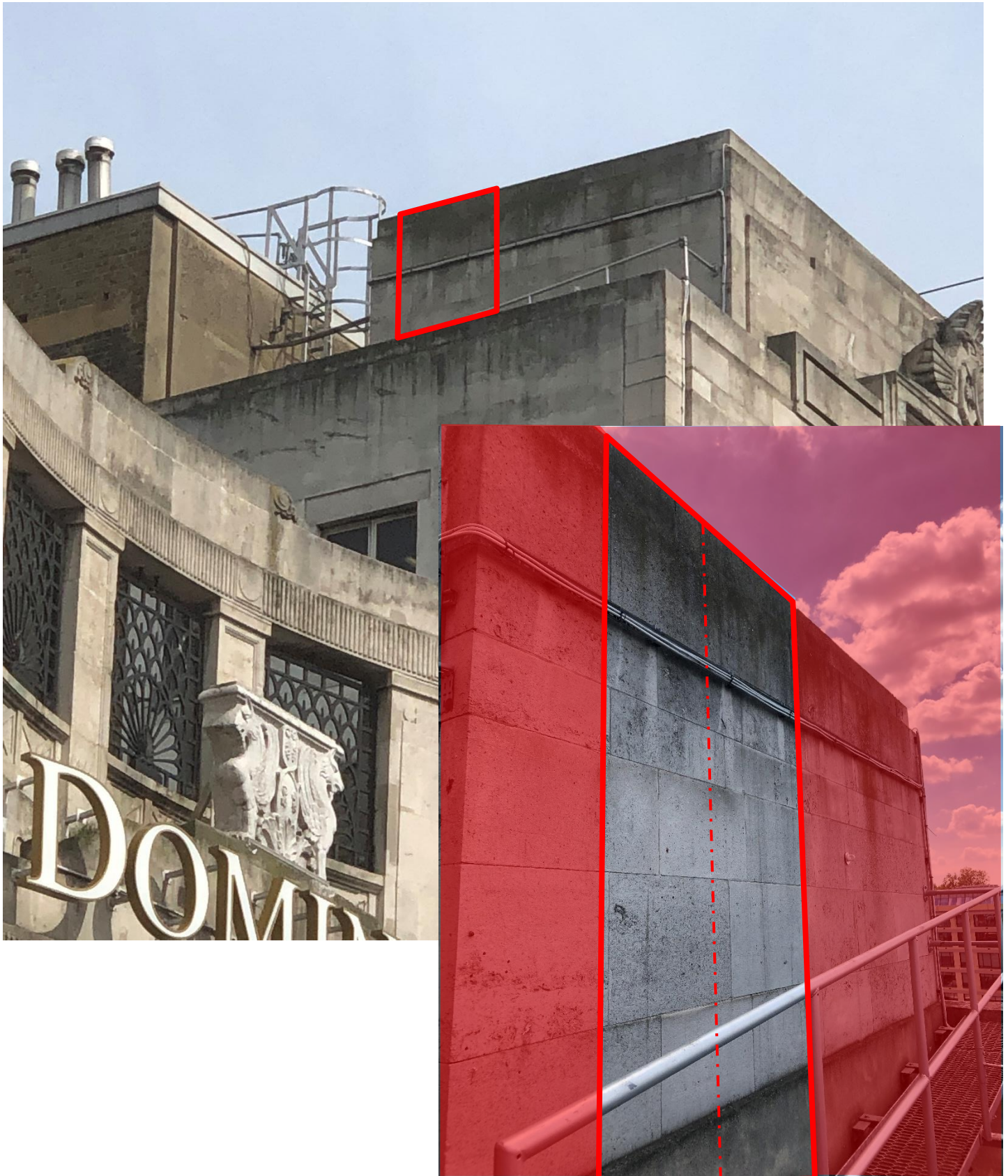
METHOD STATEMENT (MS)

SEQUENCE OF WORK

- PAYE Operatives arrive on site and sign in
- Where PAYE is a sub-contractor the operatives will sit the Principal Contractor's induction
- PAYE to induct operatives to site
- PAYE Site Manager to brief operatives on the safe system of work
- PAYE Site Manager to confirm that the operatives carrying out the works have the relevant level of competency
- PAYE Operatives to read and sign safe system of work
- PAYE operatives to don PPE and Site Manager to check compliance
- PAYE Site Manager & Operatives to inspect the work area
- PAYE operatives to set up protection and prepare area for works
- PAYE Site Manager to check area is properly set up prior to start of works
- Works undertaken (WORK METHOD)
- Daily Activity Briefing to be given by supervisor each day the works are undertaken and returned to PAYE Site Manager. **(PSF31)**
- Daily User Checks to be carried out by supervisor each day the works are undertaken and returned to PAYE Site Manager
- Work areas cleared regularly throughout day as works progress and NOT only at end of each day
- PAYE Site Manager to issue clear up notices to enforce good housekeeping as required
- Weekly Inspections to be carried out by supervisor
- PAYE Site Manager to monitor works several times each day to ensure compliance with this SSOW
- Work area materials stored, waste & debris cleared and correctly recycled or disposed of
- PAYE Site Manager to confirm area clear prior to operatives leaving site
- Works completed and PAYE operatives leave site

WORK METHOD

SAMPLE LOCATIONS - the proposed location of the sample is to the 6th floor north flank return as highlighted within the images below:



METHOD OF CLEANING.

Limestone is soluble and the most appropriate method of cleaning limestone are to soften the surface of the stone with water and clean with agitating brushes and a low/medium pressure washer.

The two methods are proposed are:

- Masons nebulous water clean (in accordance with BS8221)
- Superheated water clean

The intention is to sample the methods to ascertain the most appropriate of the two.

Masons Water Clean (Nebulous) – Portland Stone

This is the traditional and most widely used method.

Only clean potable water is used and applied at variable pressure.

- Prior to cleaning the masonry (limestone), PAYE operatives are to brush off any areas that appear heavily soiled (so as to allow the imminent water clean to be as effective at cleaning the masonry as possible).
- Apply fine nebulous sprays of clean cold water to the masonry surfaces to be cleaned (limestone) to initially soften dirt deposits. Generally, specially designed water heads or nozzles are used which vaporise the water creating a mist that is sprayed onto the dirt until it dissolves.
- Care is to be taken to ensure that the quantities of water used are kept to a minimum to prevent over saturation of the building.
- The nebulous water sprays will be timed to control the water volumes used. Note the water will be applied at intervals that are sympathetic to the building fabric (for example, 5 minutes on then 30 minutes off and the process repeated – subject to trials). Operatives are to ensure this accurately controlled by means of a timer. The water pressure and type of nozzle is adjusted to suit the condition and fabric of the building.
- The washing sequence should commence from the upper level of the facade to be cleaned, working vertically so that the action of water run-off from the immediate area of cleaning softens the soiling on the level beneath.
- Once dirt has been softened ensure stubborn areas are brushed immediately using suitable fibre / natural bristle brushes, due care and attention is to be paid particularly in detailed areas of the stonework. Where soiling is particularly heavy, phosphor bronze bristle brushes may be used. Alternatively, the area may be rubbed with a soft gritstone if appropriate.
- Where scaffold transoms are tight up against the façade, the contractor is to arrange for the Scaffolder to draw back to allow the cleaning to be carried out behind before returning the tube to its required position (this is to prevent the necessity of a second masons water clean to remove the inevitable ‘tennis ball marks’ as the scaffold is removed).
- On completion all areas are to be rinsed off using a medium pressure water lance prior to the removal of the polythene and tape. The pressure of the water washer is to be no greater than 700psi but where the stone surface is loose and friable the pressure will be reduced to prevent damaging the stone surface. This will be monitored throughout the project.
- Works area is to be left in a clean and tidy state.

Pressurised Hot Wash Cleaning – Stonework

The hot-wash machine is to be set up at roof level within an open area pf the plant enclosure.

This area needs to be well ventilated due to the emissions that will come from the small diesel burner.

Once set up, all pipes and hoses can be routed to the work area. It is important that the pipes and cables are not routed in walkways to ensure no trip hazards are created.

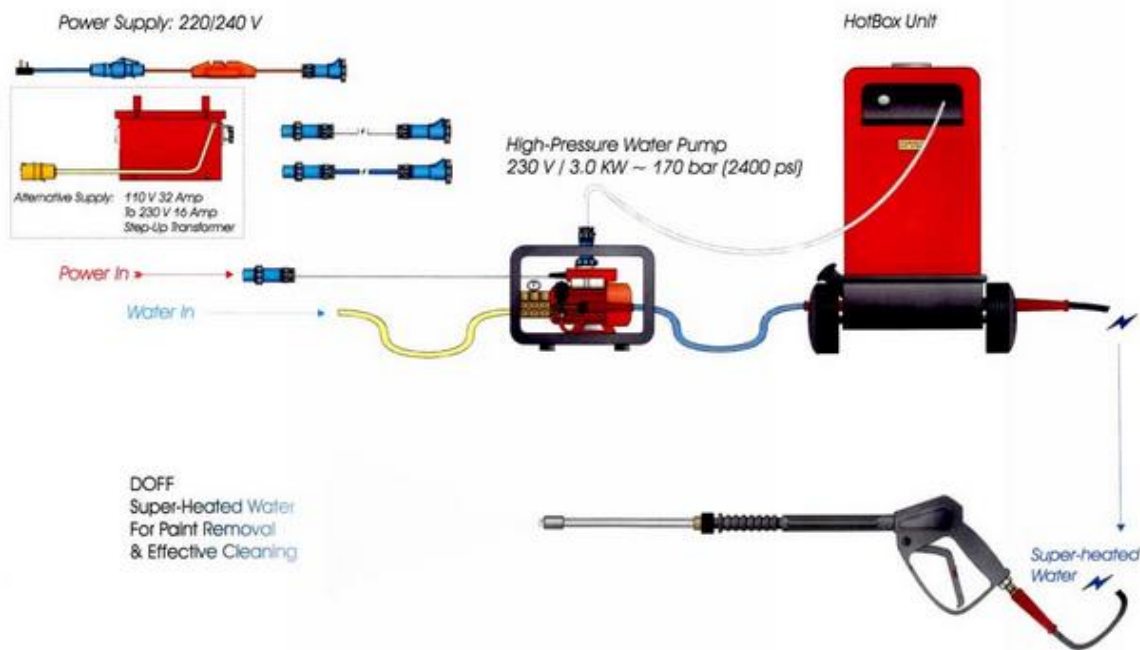
Operatives must run the hot-wash machine for 2-3 minutes to achieve the optimum cleaning pressure and temperature before starting work.

The temperature will be regulated at 100 Oc - 120 Oc. Due to the employer's requirements, a low pressure will be applied with pressure no higher than 90bar.

Operatives are to keep the cleaning lance at a fair distance away from the wall to prevent gun shading marks occurring on the façade. Differing nozzles may be adopted dependant on the type of soiling to be removed and the type of architectural detail being worked on at that time.

Stubborn areas are to be scrubbed using suitable fibre / natural bristle brushes.

Whilst cleaning a PAYE operative will monitor the working area to ensure the waste water created isn't causing any problems. Scaffold transoms that are butted against the wall will be required to be pulled back to allow a uniform clean.



Note: Nobody must be allowed to pass underneath or work under cleaning areas.