

Title

Combined Method & Risk CFA Piling Statement



Client	Henry Construction Projects Limited			
Project/Task	156 West End Lane, West Hampstead			
Job No. TBC				Date 25/05/21
OH Contacts	Contracts/Ops Manager	Scott Jones	Tel no.	07539 360422
	Foreman / Supervisor	TBC	Tel no.	TBC
	HSQE Dept	Luke Hands	Tel no.	020 8754 1227

Revision Status

Initial	Name	Position	Date	Signature
Prepared by	Scott Jones	Operations Manager (OH)		
Reviewed by	Adrian O'Grady	Director (OH)		
Client Acknowledgement by				

Rev no.	Revised by	Date	Amendments

EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

Scott Jones (Operations Manager) 07539 360422

Adrian O'Grady (Managing Director) 07809 146710

Site location is:

156 West End Lane
London
NW6 1UF

Hospital location is:

Royal Free Hospital
Pond Street
London
NW3 2QG

BRIEFING SHEET

By signing this method statement, I confirm that I have been briefed on its contents and understand my personal responsibilities to work in accordance with the RAMS and to **not undertake anything which adversely affects my own safety, or that of others**

I understand that I must stop work and notify my Line Manager if I cannot complete my work in accordance with this method statement.

I understand that I have a responsibility to challenge & report unsafe acts and conditions; copies of any reports shall be passed to the site manager and to OH Piling’s H&S Dept.

All accidents must be reported directly to the OH HSQE Dept. on **020 8754 1227**

I understand that mp3 players, or other personal entertainment items must not be used in operational areas. Telephone calls must only be taken from a position of safety. Machines must be brought to a halt before calls are taken.

	Date	Name	Signature	Job Role	First Aider?
A OH Permit to Work must be completed fully and signed off					
You must wear your PPE in accordance with the site rules and this RAMS. PPE must be maintained in a reasonable condition					
You must not attempt to start work if you are in possession of, under the influence of alcohol or illegal substances. You may be tested at any time under the OH Policy					
Your work must stop and be reviewed if it is putting members of the public or other contractors at risk.					
Make sure other contractors are excluded from your work area.					
You must only carry out work for which you are trained and competent					
All plant & vehicles movements must have a Banksman in attendance					
Edge protection or fall arrest must be in place for work at height					
All plant & equipment must be inspected and maintained in good working order					
Use the correct tools & equipment for the task at hand. Do Not Improvise					
All work areas must be kept clean & tidy. All debris to be placed in the correct waste skip.					

Title	Combined Method & Risk CFA Piling Statement	
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Amendments to RAMS

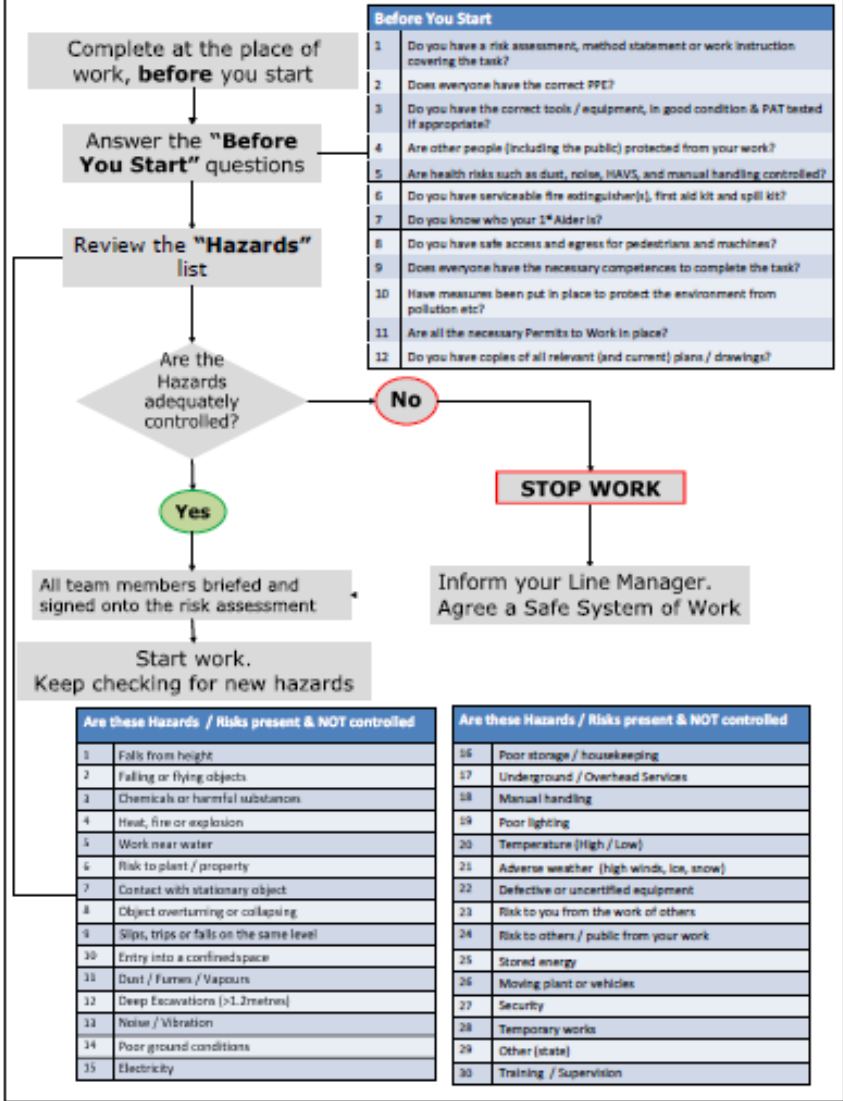
	List below any changes in site specific hazards that have been introduced		
	What additional controls have been implemented to address the risks?		
	Briefed By:		
	Name	Signature	Date

Title

Combined Method & Risk CFA Piling Statement



Dynamic Risk Assessment



Scope of Works

Installation of bearing and crane base piles designed and constructed to the required design depth. The site is located off West End Lane, West Hampstead behind Wickes DIY Store. Construction sequence for the piling is yet to be agreed with HCPL. Piles to be installed with the use of a large CFA piling rig. The rig will be working adjacent to live Network Rail's West Hampstead Thameslink track – all protection to be provided and arranged by HCPL.

Number of piles: Bearing Piles: 291No. Crane Base: 6-12No.

Diameter of piles: 450mm

Pile Reinforcement: 6 B16 x 6m + 6 B20 x 6m, 7m, 8m, 10m

Maximum Length of Piles: 25m

Concrete spec: C30/37

Plant List:

- 1No. Piling Rig
- 1No. Static concrete holding drum
- 1No. 22T 360 excavator c/w minimum 1T lifting eye + operator (in full time attendance 10hr shift, M/C to supply)
- 1No. 9T dumper c/w operator (in full time attendance, 10hr shift, M/C to supply)
- 1No. 2 tool compressor
- 1No. Diesel jetwash bowser
- 1No. MEWP
- 1No. 1000L Diesel bowser

Testing:

- 100% integrity testing
- 1No. set of 4No. concrete cubes per piling day. Cubes to be tested at 7, 14, 28, 56 days

Pile mat thickness to be monitored regularly as works progress due to rutting, spragging, inclement weather, excavator scraping away pile spoil on a daily basis which may reduce the design thickness.

Setting Out Engineer to be in full time attendance to carry out spot levels at regular intervals to check any deterioration in the pile mat thickness as works progress. Engineer to also mark out and check positioning of piles both before and after installation.

Rig	Commencement Date	Approx duration of works
Casagrande B175 XP-2	TBC	5-6 Weeks

Method of work and control measures

Prior to work commencing

Member of Contracts shall ensure:

- A visit to site is carried out prior to work commencing & a copy of visit report to be provided to site.
 - Site specific hazards (eg underground services, overhead services & contamination etc) are identified and suitable control measures identified.
 - Platform requirements are communicated to the client/main contractor.
- That crew deployed to site have necessary competencies

Piling Foreman / Supervisor	SSSTS / NVQ3
Piling Rig Operator	CPCS / NVQ Piling Operations
Banksman	CPCS Slinger Signaller
Concrete Pump Operative	CPCS Trailer Mounted Concrete Pump
Excavator Driver	CPCS Excavator (180° or 360° depending on site)

The Main Contractor / Client will be responsible for

- In accordance with HSE guidance HSG47, the location, identification and marking of underground services within the working area, and taking the necessary precautions to protect and avoid them. (eg isolation, diversion, shrouding etc)
- Providing a suitably designed, constructed and maintained working platform for the duration of the contract. Test information shall be passed to the designer for review. The FPS Working Platform Certificate shall be signed by an authorised person from the Main Contractor to confirm that the installed platform is capable of providing a stable base for the rig deployed to site. This must be signed prior to the rig being erected. The Working Platform Regular Inspection Log shall be completed after any platform disturbance or at least once per week.
- Advising on known or likely ground contamination.
- Signing the OH Permit to Work to confirm the above has been completed.
- Protection of public / 3rd parties from concrete / falling spoil going beyond site boundary. If public footpaths or parking areas are adjacent to the piling area then additional precautions (eg watching/divisions/protection) should be employed
- Protection of road surfaces, pavements, buildings & services

The Foreman shall:

- Walk the work area & confirm that all hazards are adequately controlled prior to work commencing.
- Ensure that client/main contractor has signed off the Working Platform Certificate to verify that the platform has been installed in accordance with the platforms design.
- Check that the client / main contractor has carried out checks / protection for underground services
- Ensure that sufficient PPE provisions are available & that it is worn in accordance with OH & Main Contractor requirements. Mandatory PPE is safety helmet, safety footwear, light eye protection and & hi-viz clothing. Other PPE in accordance with risk assessment
- Check that the rig, lifting accessories and other plant have in-date certification before use
- Ensure that daily inspections are carried out on all plant and equipment & a record of inspection completed on CON1. Any problems/defects must be reported to the Contracts Manager immediately. All machinery shall only be operated by trained & competent persons.
- Ensure that a suitable excavator with lifting point has been supplied in full time attendance. The Foreman will induct the attendant driver into the piling process & check certification. Excavator Induction Checklist to be completed.
- Ensure that the Permit to Work is signed prior to work commencing, and thereafter on a WEEKLY basis.
- The OH Permit & WPC must be signed before erecting the rig

Mobilisation & site set up

All vehicles will be supervised by a Banksman and enter site as per the designated route agreed at Pre-Start Meeting.

The foreman shall

- Make sure any building, services or footpath is protected before any unloading takes place.
- Assess the area designated for unloading & storage, taking into consideration surrounding buildings, other contractors, pedestrians, traffic routes etc. Safety barriers may need to be used to segregate the lift from other activities and/or pedestrians.
- Make sure that all loads are checked for security before unloading commences. In the event of a load having moved or become unstable in some way during transport, unloading will not continue until a safe means of unloading has been determined. Unstable loads should not be allowed to tip or fall to the ground unless there are no other safe options & only after a risk assessment has been completed with the Line Manager.
- Agree a sequence of unloading with the delivery driver. All instructions regarding unloading of equipment and materials to come from one nominated person

Where possible equipment & materials will be pre-slung to facilitate offloading. Edge protection shall be fitted to trailers, or soft landing systems deployed to prevent injury by falls from height. Access to trailers will be from a secured or footed ladder.

Avoid unloading rigs on inclines. The Banksman will position himself forward of the loading process so that all rig movements and the rig operator are clearly visible. NO ONE must be allowed to stand at the side or behind the vehicle being unloaded. All instructions to the rig operator must come from a single Banksman.

The crew shall maintain good housekeeping at all times to reduce slip/trip hazards.

Waste materials will be kept to a minimum & disposed of in accordance with the site's waste management plan.

Fuels will be stored in double-skin fuel bowsers or jerry cans at a designated point agreed by the Main Contractor

Setting Out

Setting out shall be carried out on site by coordination with the site foreman. The engineer shall set out positions on the platform, denoting each position with a setting out pin covered with a mushroom cap, and the pile reference clearly marked.

The sequence will be agreed by the site foreman and carried out prior to piling commencing. Where the engineer is required to take measurements in the vicinity of the rig or concrete pump, this shall be under guidance from the banksmen, and always greater than 5 metres away.

Rigging & de-rigging, attaching & securing augers

The rig will be rigged up in accordance with the manufactures instructions (refer to operators manual)

Working at height to be avoided where possible i.e. by drilling down each section of auger so that securing pins can be added at ground level.

Augers will be added / removed by either:

1. Mechanical lifting with attendant excavator.
 - Augers are lifted with a single leg drop chain secured to the lifting point on the attendant excavator. All excavator movements will be supervised by the Piling Operative.
 - The area around the front of the rig shall be clear of all personnel prior to lifting augers.
 - Excavators must not move when the operative is in front of the rig or within the danger zone of the excavator, or when operatives are working at height in a cherry picker or bosuns chair
2. Lifting with auxiliary winch
 - Sections of auger shall be positioned close to the front of the rig to allow as vertical lift as possible and to prevent pendulum effect. A 6metre chain shall be used to allow the auxiliary winch to be uncoupled, without the need for work at height.
 - Operatives must stand clear as the sections are lifted before moving in to guide the section onto the previous auger. Hands will be kept clear of the base of the auger to prevent trapping of hands.

Work at height whilst adding removing augers (adding / removing auger pins)

There shall be NO climbing of augers

- **Cherry picker (MEWP) – These will be operated by a competent operative wearing a work restraint harness. Plant movements will be controlled by the Banksman. The excavator will lift sections of auger & remain stationary. Excavators will not move whilst cherry pickers are adjacent to the rig. An operative will be at ground level to operate the ground controls in the event of an emergency.*

With the excavator remaining in position, an operative seated in the bosun's chair attached to the auxiliary winch (and wearing a full body harness connected to an arrestor block) shall be raised into position in a controlled manner.

The operative will knock in the securing pins into the auger joint and remove the chains from around the section of auger. The operative in the Bosuns chair shall signal to the rig operator and he will be lowered to the ground, again in a controlled manner. Once he is safe on the ground the excavator will then be instructed to move clear of the rig. The securing pins will be added to the bottom of the auger.

Rig Operation

The Main / Principal Contractor is to provide adequate fencing along all boundaries of the site to prevent any spoil risings from escaping onto neighbouring properties or onto NR property/assets. It is to be noted that when working in reduced light the piling rig will operate under task/lighting. The Main/Principal Contractor should make provisions to provide an adequate boundary fence adjacent the NR to block out any lighting that may be detrimental to NR property or assets (although OH will prevent lighting from being pointed directly at the NR Assets/Property The MC will need to supply boundary fencing.

The Banksman will implement monitor auger extraction on piles constructed adjacent to the Network Rail / Site Boundary. This will ensure clean augers progress beyond the mechanical auger cleaner during extraction and prevent residual debris falling from height. Communication between Banksman and Rig Operator will ensure that the auger extraction rate is suitable to the material build up.

A trained and competent Operator and Banksman must be in attendance when operating and/or moving the rig.

A Banksman must be in attendance with the rig driver when operating or moving the rig.

Throughout the piling process a minimum 10metre exclusion zone around the rig will be safeguarded by physical barrier or policed by the Banksman to prevent access by other contractors. The piling area shall be dedicated to piling personnel; with other contractors excluded without permission to enter

Guarding fitted to rigs must remain in place throughout the piling process. Where piling cannot be completed with guarding in place, work will stop & further instruction sought from the Contracts Manager. Document any amendments.

The piling rig will tracked into position under the supervision of the Banksman, & the mast and auger plumbed vertical prior to drilling. The flight auger will then bore into the ground to the required design depth.

As concrete is pumped into the pile position all personnel will maintain 5metres clearance around the front of the rig to prevent injury from falling spoil being cleared by the auger cleaner. The rig driver is responsible for making sure that no spoil that could cause injury rides up the auger beyond the auger cleaner.

A 5m exclusion zone for all non-piling related staff should be in place around the full length of the concrete hose. No one should be stood over, or step over a hose during pumping.

On completion the rig will track off the pile position under the supervision of the Banksman & the excavator will clear the spoil and concrete overbreak. The top of the concrete checked for contamination.

Operatives must not stand underneath buckets. Plastic protective caps will be placed on the tops of the reinforcing to aid visibility & prevent injury.

The rig will then move to the next pile position. This should be a sufficient distance away so as not to disturb recently formed piles.

Any platform disturbances will need to be reinstated correctly by the main contractor to the original specification including any reinforcing membranes and the maintenance sheet of the Working Platform Certificate signed off

If an interruption to piling occurs and the auger needs to be removed, make sure that the auger is removed by back-screwing slowly to leave as much spoil within the bore as possible and minimise disturbance of surrounding ground. Do not lift augers directly out of the ground. Check the condition of the piling mat and make sure that the attendant excavator has not reduced the thickness whilst clearing up.

Concreting

The concrete plant will be set up on a suitable platform

Without a ramp using a drum fitted with change-over valves.

Concrete hoses will be positioned or buried to prevent damage from site vehicles. All sections will be coupled and secured with clamps & split pins. Additionally, whip-checks will be used on hose joints that are off ground.

Hoses will be moved around site using a short leg chain or strop on the excavator lift point. Hoses will not be lifted in excavator buckets.

The concrete wagon will be directed to the concrete plant under supervision of the Banksman or Pumpman. A suitable washout area agreed/provided by the main contractor will be used by concrete delivery wagons to prevent ground contamination.

Cube Making & Testing

Concrete cube samples will be taken on site and tested (off-site) in a UKAS accredited laboratory. The frequency of concrete sampling, cube making and testing will be in accordance with the ICE Specification for Piling and Embedded Retaining Walls.

A minimum of four cubes shall be made from each sample. Unless otherwise stated in the Project Specification, a minimum number of samples shall be taken as follows: -

- Each of the first three piles on site
- One sample per shift
- Every 75m³ of concrete cast during the same shift
- At least one sample for each pile requiring concrete of strength class C35/45 or above
- Two additional samples after interruptions of the works longer than 7 days.

One cube shall be tested at an age of 7 days, two at 28 days and one cube shall be held in reserve for further testing as required.

Cubes and sampling; the hazards and risks associated are contained within the concrete pumping Risk Assessment of this document.

Preparation & installation of reinforcing

Reinforcement cages shall be:

Produced on site will be constructed on fabrication trestles by CSCS trained personnel, working within a fabrication area on the piling mat. Subcontract Steel fixers will be required to work to our risk assessments.

Reinforcement will be lifted by the attendant excavator or crane. The weight of reinforcement carried by an excavator shall not exceed 1000Kg. A separate Lift Plan shall be produced where a crane is deployed.

Chains of sufficient capacity will be attached to the excavator's specified lifting eye on the dipper arm by means of a shackle. Lifting accessories must not be wrapped around excavator buckets. Cages shall be transported around site horizontally on two leg chains.

Tag lines will be used where necessary

Chains will be securely attached to the reinforcement cage at the designated lifting point and lifted and placed into the pile. Cages without lifting points will be lifted with the chain or strop choked around the rebar and the helical, or link on the cage.

Operatives who do not hold a Slinger/Signaller card must not sling any loads unless under the direct supervision of a competent Slinger/Signaller.

In the event of crane usage on site for this discipline the following considerations are to apply: -

The chains will be securely attached to the reinforcement cage at the designated lifting points and tag line attached. The OH Foreman and Crane Supervisor will ensure that the lifting of the cage takes place with the Jib of the crane orientated parallel to the live rail line (Slew restrictors in operation).

When the crane is in the appropriate position to place the cage into the bore the OH Foreman and/or Banksman will instruct the crane operator to slew the cage over the bore ensuring that crane jib remains parallel to the live line / asset boundary. At no time will the crane jib be allowed to face the live line whilst it is inside the collapse radius of the crane (+3.0m) to the NR boundary.

The crane duty shall be down-rated to 75% of SWL, be operating parallel to the running lines and be fitted with an electronic slew restrictor so the jib does not at any point cross the Network Rail boundary (See OH Lift plan and layout drawing; under separate cover).

Crane Failure Mitigation Measures

Operator Failure - In the unlikely event of a driver falling unconscious, the crane will stop as it can only operate with hands on the levers.

Power Failure - Should the Crane engine cut out for any reason, the safety brake to the hoist and swing will automatically come on and lock off the hydraulics. The crane will not return to a set position.

Hydraulic Failure - Should the hydraulics fail or hose burst the safety brake to the hoist or swing will automatically come on and lock off the hydraulics. All hoses have check valves fitted as per the manufacturer's standard requirements.

Cleaning out hoses & clearing blockages

The pipeline must be considered to be pressurised during the cleaning process and no couplings should be loosened or removed unless the pressure in the pipeline has been released and this has been confirmed by the concrete pump operator.

All non-piling personnel will be cleared from the area.

The auger will be bored into the ground at a position agreed by the main contractor or housed in a blow out box in order to contain concrete & washings.

The wash out adaptor will be fitted with a pressure relief valve & be in good working order. Make sure the blow out valve is not directed at anyone, including yourself. Whip checks will be fitted to airlines. Air will always be introduced in a controlled manner.

All equipment will be washed down with the pressure washer taking due care not to spray water/washings onto other personnel/property.

If a blockage occurs the pump operator stops pumping immediately. Instruct personnel to move to a safe position (minimum 10 metres) before opening any joints. **This is to be policed by a competent Banksman.** The pipeline must be treated as being pressurised at all times.

A full-face visor must be worn. The Foreman must make sure that no one, under any circumstances, attempts to open the pipeline under pressure.

Compressed air should only be used as a last resort when clearing blockages.

On Site Fabrication of Augers

On site fabrication of augers etc. shall be carried out in a separate area free from combustible materials. The area shall be surrounded by screens to protect others from arc-eye etc.

Gas cylinders shall be stored securely upright to prevent damage/accidentally being knocked over.

The fabricator shall wear the correct PPE: full face shield, long sleeve flame retardant overalls, leather gauntlets, safety boots and respiratory protection when required.

At least 1 no. 2kg extinguisher in proper working order must be kept in the immediate area of the work and used immediately smoke or smouldering or flames are detected.

The work area must be inspected approximately 60 minutes after the completion of work and immediate steps taken to extinguish any smouldering or flames

Security

Foreman will make sure that adequate measures are taken to prevent the theft or unauthorised use of equipment/materials. This will include locking away all tools in the van or lock up, removing keys from plant & equipment where fitted, when not in use and left unattended & using cab guards if fitted.

Leaving site

The work area shall be left in a clean & tidy manner

The Foreman will make sure that the rig is configured for transport in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, making sure all securing bolts & pins are correctly fitted and that the rig is safe to transport.

All excessive spoil must be cleaned off the rig, augers and associated plant.

The Foreman shall make sure his Foreman's Completion Form is signed off by the main contractor before leaving site.

Communication and liaison

OH site operations will be under the full-time supervision of a competent and experienced Foreman who has completed Supervisor Training (NVQ3 / SSSTS). The Site Foreman for this project will be identified in due course upon specific request.

The Foreman will be responsible for daily routine operation; preparation and submission of all daily records; receiving and acting upon formal site instructions; and reporting site conditions which may require variations to this method statement.

The Foreman will report directly to the Contracts Manager / Director on a regular routine basis or on specific instances when necessary.

The Operations Manager responsible for this project is **Scott Jones**

Site safety tours are carried out at regular intervals by our Safety Dept and Contract Management personnel

Emergency plans

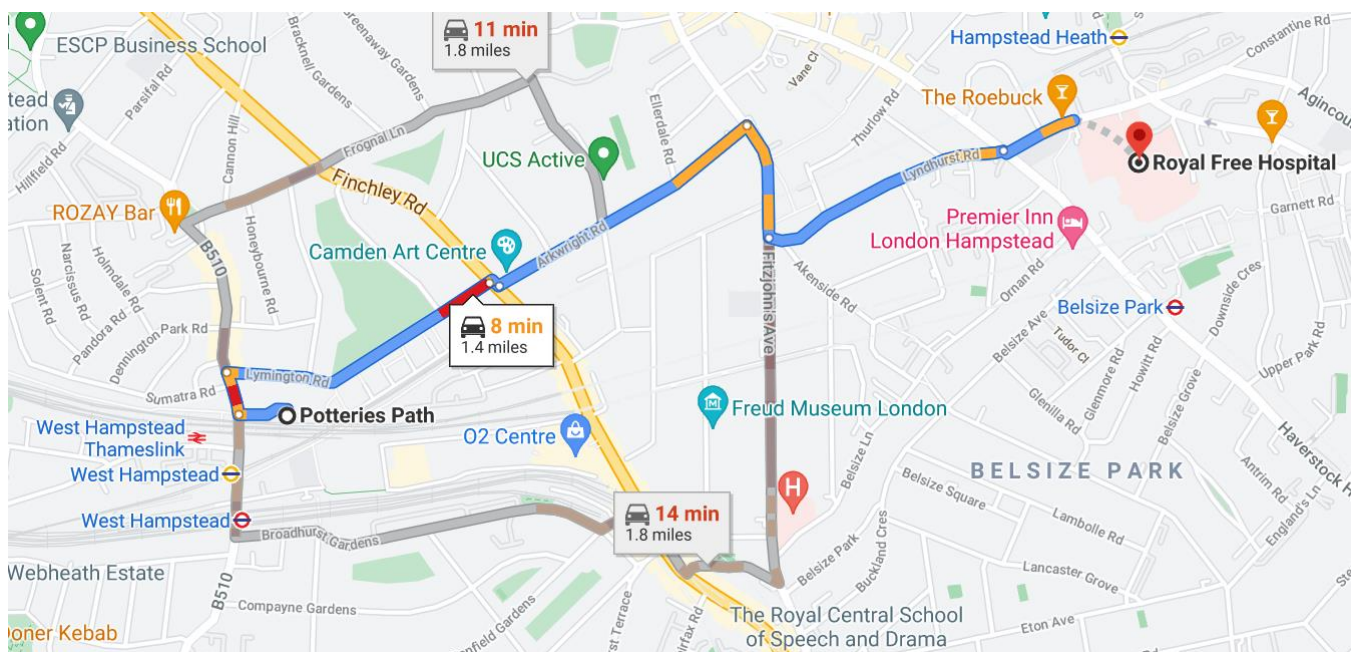
Main contractor will induct all site operatives into the site specific emergency arrangements.

OH crews are equipped with a number of 2kg dry powder extinguishers and first aid provisions to complement the main contractor's arrangements.

Emergency First Aid & Fire Awareness training has been completed by the crew.

Spill kits will be provided and our crews instructed in their use.

All accidents & near misses must be reported directly to the OH **HSQE Dept. on 020 8754 1227** and the Main contractors site manager



SERVICE STRIKES

Electric - Switch machine off & evacuate all personnel on the ground. The rig operator must remain in the rig. Do not attempt to disengage the cable from the auger. Do not touch exposed cables.

Gas - Switch all machinery off & evacuate all personnel to safe distance. Extinguish all naked flames. No smoking. Gas emergency number is 0800 111 999

SPILLS

Eliminate sources of ignition. Contain spillage in booms or sand or absorbents. All contaminated items & oil must be returned to your office/depot & be disposed of at an authorised disposal facility.

Mechanical / structural failure that puts persons at risk

In the event of a failure, stop all operations and if possible bring the machine to a safe condition. Isolate the machine (eg key out) and if possible, set up an exclusion zone.

MEWP Rescue Plan

LONE WORKING SHALL NEVER BE CARRIED OUT. THERE MUST ALWAYS BE A SECOND AUTHORISED PERSON AT GROUND LEVEL THAT IS FAMILIAR WITH THE MEWP'S OPERATIONS

A separate briefing on this emergency plan shall be carried out to ensure that a crew member at ground level can take control of the MEWP.

Emergency Situation	Proposed Action
Failure of basket control functions while elevated	Operator will utilise the auxiliary controls from the platform to lower the boom back down to safety
Failure of basket auxiliary controls	Operative at ground level to use the normal ground controls
Operator in basket is incapacitated	Operative at ground level to use the normal ground controls
Failure of normal ground controls	Operative at ground level to use the emergency auxiliary controls

Suspension Trauma

The risk from Suspension Trauma is minimal due to the operative being in a seated position in the Bosuns chair rather than being suspended in a harness. In the event of the operative becoming incapacitated, the bosuns chair is lowered to the ground by the rig operator. In the event of a mechanical breakdown, the operative shall remain in the bosuns chair if the breakdown can be rectified. The operative may exit the chair & climb down to safety connected to the fall arrestor block.

A Person suspended upright in a harness should work lower body muscles in order to pump blood back up to the heart. Lift legs as high as possible and head as close to the horizontal as possible & frequently push down vigorously with legs to assist circulation. Push against any available footholds to raise body and minimise the body weight.

RESCUERS SHOULD notify emergency services advise of potential suspension trauma. If the suspended person has lost consciousness do not move them to a horizontal position too rapidly. Take 30-40 minutes to move them from kneeling to sitting before placing them in a horizontal position in order that the heart can re-adjust to the increase in blood flow. **NEVER LAY THEM FLAT!** Treat all fall situations as medical emergencies unless rescue is almost immediate.

Covid - 19

Covid-19 is a new illness that can affect your lungs and airways. It is caused by a virus called Coronavirus. Symptoms can be mild, moderate, severe or fatal.

What is COVID-19

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease. Most people infected with COVID-19 virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease and cancer are more likely to develop the disease.

The best way to slow down and prevent transmission is to be well informed about COVID-19, the disease itself and how it spreads. Protect yourself and others by washing your hands or using an alcohol-based rub frequently and prevent touching your face at all times.

COVID-19 Symptoms

- High Temperature/fever – feeling hot to touch on chest or back
- New, continuous cough – coughing a lot more than an hour or three or more episodes in 24 hours.
- Shortness of breath – change in normal breathing routine
- Loss of taste – no longer taste food or drink
- Loss of smell – no longer smell, may lead to sore/blocked nose

Anyone who feels at risk, concerned for their own health, is experiencing any symptoms listed above and are concerned for their wellbeing and that of their friends and family are to contact Scott Jones on 07539360422 and are advised to self-isolate, then contact 111 immediately.

All operatives shall:

- Ensure a minimum of 2 meters is kept between any persons at all times
- All operatives are required to carry a safety mask at all times in case the need to wear one arises
- Wash hands at regular intervals for at least 30 seconds
- Monitor their own and others health on site, ensuring any operatives showing symptoms of COVID-19 leave site and isolate for a minimum of 2 weeks
- Ensure correct safety gloves are worn at all times
- Travel to and from work following government guidelines
- For any further advice or information please visit <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus-covid-19/>

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RISK ASSESSMENT

Persons Affected: Piling Crew, other contractors on site, members of the public

Significant hazards	Initial risk	Control Measures	Residual risk	Responsibility
Site wide risks	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site visit by contracts. Site induction. Mandatory PPE at all times – safety helmet, high visibility clothing, protective footwear, eye protection, gloves 	Low	All
Contact with underground services	High	<p>Permit to Work to be signed by the Clients senior representative on site or by a senior manager employed by OH prior to any drilling work commencing. In accordance with our Permit to Work System, if for any reason the following cannot be achieved, the office will be notified before work commences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drawings shall be available on site for utility providers The working area and 5 m surrounding the working area has been scanned with Cable Avoidance Tool used by a competent person Any services within the working area and 5 m surrounding have been exposed and their location marked clearly across the whole of the working area Rigs must not be operated within 1000mm of a service (15metres for gas unless client has contacted the service provider and specific instructions issued in writing) Underground Services will always be assumed to be live 	Low	All
Working platform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overturning rig or machinery due to poor design, poor installation & maintenance, Removal of obstructions 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualify working platform requirements and responsibilities prior to work commencing. Maintenance of working platform in accordance with the contractual requirements throughout the contract. Correct reinstatement of platform disturbances to the original specification.- OH Foreman not to enter on to piling platform until completed. Foreman to monitor during our operations & report to Main Contractor / OH Manager Any area of a piling platform that has been disturbed will require an additional Working Platform Certificate to be signed off by the Principal Contractor 	Low	Contracts Manager Main Contractor Foreman
Rig overturning due to underground collapse / funnelling of non-cohesive or granular materials	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use S.I information & previous experience of working in particular areas to establish whether there is an increased risk of underground collapse. Prevent rigs tracking over, or drilling down close to fresh piles. Do not leave boreholes open. Avoid repeatedly drilling down and removing the auger from an open bore. Any interruption to the drilling process (eg blockage, obstruction etc) ensure auger is removed by back-screwing slowly to leave as much spoil within the bore as possible and minimise disturbance of surrounding ground. Do not lift augers directly out of the ground. Checks on platform thickness to make sure it hasn't been reduced. 	Low	Contracts Manager Foreman
Plant & vehicle movements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obstruction of footpaths at site access and egress points; Other road / site traffic movements, 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access routes for lorries will be agreed with the Main Contractor before work commences 	Low	Contracts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site speed restrictions will be adhered to Consideration for room required for manoeuvring the machine. Check for obvious hazards such as soft ground, narrow gaps, limited head-room, gradients and excavations 		Driver / Machine operator

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collision with surrounding structures or plant/equipment during rig movements 	High			Banksman			
<p>Unloading piling rigs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to road surfaces / pavements Plant or equipment falling from transport vehicle Slips, trips falls <p>Environmental conditions - poor visibility, heavy rain, high winds, snow & ice</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reversing vehicles & rig/plant movements will be directed by a Banksman At pre-start meetings, identify what provisions/requirements the MC has, such as dedicated unloading areas, platforms &/or air mats that must be used Establish suitable safety zone. Warn people not involved in the mobilisation to stay clear. Safety barriers may need to be used to segregate the lift from other activities and/or pedestrians. Vehicle warning beacons will be used in public areas Load/unload on level and stable ground. Check security of loads & agree sequence of unloading. Plant & machinery offloaded by lorry mounted winches shall be secured by swaged ends or Thimbles & bulldog grips with a D-shackle. Open hooks must not be used under any circumstances All loading & unloading will be conducted under the direction of a trained Slinger/Signaller (CPCS) Protection of roadways and footpaths when rig/plant equipment is being loaded/unloaded on the highway. Trailer posts or kingposts used down the trailer edge to prevent items rolling off. Items that are liable to roll will also be chocked if they do not already have them. Inspect trailer bed for signs of damage or spills to ensure it is safe to walk on. Report missing or damaged equipment / boards on vehicles & trailers. Track mats will be used where there is steel on steel e.g. steel tracks on a steel trailer bed, this will prevent the rig/plant equipment from sliding off the side of the low loader No one will be allowed to stand at the side of the vehicle being loaded/unloaded including the slinger/signaller. The ramp (if fitted) will be used to access the vehicle or trailer. (Access will not be allowed via the side bars) Climbing up the sides of trailers is not permitted. No-one should ever jump onto or off a vehicle – always use steps & handholds. 		Low	Contracts	Foreman	Driver
<p>Fall from Height.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst accessing trailer. Struck by moving or falling loads 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible, avoid work at height by using tele-handlers or pre-slinging of loads. Prevent falls by using edge protection fitted to the sides of trailers. Where edge protection is not fitted, minimise injury from falls by the provision of soft landing systems. 			Foreman	All Staff	Contracts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe access and egress from trailer in the form of a proprietary ladder or step system that forms part of the lorry, or a properly secured ladder. Inspect ladders for signs of damage & be free from mud or grease. Extend ladders past the trailer bed to enable you to step off whilst still having 3 points of contact LOOKING where you're going - DO NOT walk backwards whilst on the trailer. DO NOT RUSH! DO NOT USE A MOBILE PHONE Where possible, the physical unloading should take place without anybody being on the vehicle. When this is unavoidable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep the number of persons at height a minimum - only those who need access to the vehicle for unloading should be allowed onto it. Ensure that the person on the deck/trailer bed is well out of the way when the load is being lifted. The initial instruction to lift the load must be given by the person on the deck/trailer bed 							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained & competent operatives to be deployed. Rig must have a current 6-monthly Thorough Examination. Certificate must be available on site for inspection. 							

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Rigging & De-Rigging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trapping, crushing or significant injury as a result of accidental operation of drill head or mast controlled or uncontrolled movement of auger • Fall from height • Falling tools and materials • Failure of auxiliary winch during operation • Suspension Trauma • Falls from height & falling objects 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All non-piling personnel to be kept clear during rigging operations. Exclusion zone to be put in place beforehand. • Where possible, working at height will be avoided by drilling down • Attending 360 excavator to be used to lift auger sections. The Safe Working Load of the excavator will not be exceeded. 		Foreman
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rig controls will only be activated following clear audible instruction from Slinger/Signaller. Where possible, all rig controls to be isolated during work • Safety Devices will not be by-passed, nor be relied upon by the operator. 		Rig Operator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Auger to be held in the gate and remain attached to the excavator whilst the person in Bosun's Chair or MEWP is raised into position in a controlled manner, where he will knock in the pins. Top auger to be held in with split pins • The excavator will remain in position until the person in the Bosun's Chair or MEWP has descended. • Augers will not be raised or lowered when the Bosun's Chair is operating. • Auxiliary winch must not be used to lift anything else at the same time as a person in the Bosun's Chair 		Slinger Signaller
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect fall arrest equipment / safety harness before use and used whilst seated in the Bosun's chair. All tools and equipment to be stored safely while climbing and descending • Bosun's Chair is designed such that the risk from falling from height is eliminated; the chair is supported between the legs so that the operative cannot fall sideways or backwards • The risk from Suspension Trauma is minimal due to the operative being in a seated position in the Bosun's chair rather than being suspended in a harness 		Person Climbing
Lorry mounted crane operations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overturning of the crane may occur through the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ground conditions. ○ Tampering with safety devices. ○ Lifting of loads above the Safe Working Limit. • Collision with surrounding structure • Failure of lifting equipment • Damage or injury to passing vehicles & pedestrians by the position of outriggers, crane or load movements or when visibility is restricted 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All crane movements & lifts will be completed under the direction of a Banksman 		Foreman
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crane, lifting accessories and all safety devices to be inspected daily & the daily check sheet completed. All lifting equipment is subject to a thorough examinations/testing. • Fully extended outriggers will be used at all times. Outriggers must not be positioned where the ground could collapse e.g. on soft ground, at the edge of excavations, on or over manholes, etc. • Outrigger mats must be placed under outriggers on all lifts. Scaffold boards or other off-cuts of wood found on site are not acceptable alternatives. • Where a HIAB has factory-fitted remote controls, these must be used at all times to allow the operator to stand in a position of safety • Conduct a test lift to make sure the lift can be carried out safely e.g. to check levels, outriggers don't sink, load is stable etc. • No loads will be left suspended. • Lifting points on loads shall be checked for signs of damage prior to being lifted. • Only recognised slinging techniques will be used; Tag lines will be used when necessary. 		Crane Operator
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crane operator & Slinger signaller to ensure they are aware of the safe working load before the lift commences. Do not overload SWL of crane or lifting accessories • Stand clear of side of the vehicle being loaded/unloaded including the slinger/signaller • Do not allow the load to swing over or into live traffic lanes or over people • Lifting equipment will not be used for towing or pulling 		All Staff

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<p>Piling Rigs operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing spoil • Failure of auxiliary winch during operation • Noise • Hit by flying or falling materials • Slips, trips & falls • Open boreholes • Projecting reinforcements • Entanglement with rotating auger • Contact /entanglement with moving parts of rig (eg track) • Inhalation of dusts and exhaust fumes • Fluid / air injection from burst pneumatic hoses • Piling without being adjacent to live railways • Piling rig falling into live railway tracks 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent spoil & concrete going beyond the boundary of the site. If public footpaths or parking areas are adjacent to the piling area then additional precautions (watching/divisions/protection) should be employed 	Low	Main contractor
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rig must have a current Thorough Examination. Certificate must be available on site. • Trained & competent operators of piling rig. (CPCS) Trainees can operate rig under direct supervision of experienced rig operator. • Rigs to be fitted with interlock guards to prevent access to the rotating auger. Guards to extend from 500mm from ground level to 2m. Rigs to operate at slow rotation / inching when gate is opened • Ensure that guard dimensions are considered at planning stage to allow guards to remain in place • Rig inspection on a daily basis before use and during use by the rig operator. Record of inspection to be maintained. Ensure all guards are in place and all emergency stop buttons are functioning correctly. • All rig movements will be completed under the direction of a trained and competent slinger/signaller.(eg CPCS) Mast tilted back as per manufacturer's instructions when tracking around site • Where fitted, hydraulic stabiliser legs to be used at all times when drilling. On soft ground, steel road plate to be used to span the front of the rig including both stabilisers when drilling • Where site specific risk assessment has determined that guards are not practicable a 2metre exclusion zone will be established around the drill head using lightweight barriers. Two trip devices to be positioned 150mm from rotating auger. • Access within the exclusion zone will not be permitted when the auger is rotating. Ensure area is clear before activation of the Auger. No loose clothing to be worn by the Driller or Banksman. • Rig will not be used on gradients steeper than 5 degrees. Ramps should be 1:10 & of solid construction. The width of the ramps should be sufficient for the rig to track safely upon. • Lifting equipment must not be used for towing or pulling • Safety devices must not be by-passed but will not be relied upon by the operator. • Prevent spoil travelling up the auger above head height. Augers must not be rotating when spoil is being removed by shovel. All personnel should be away from the front of the rig when spoil is being removed by an excavator. • Be aware of excavations adjacent to the platform. Ensure they have been protected / secured before approaching with the rig • Where possible site power pack in a well-ventilated area. Provision of ventilation or extraction equipment along with gas monitoring equipment fitted with an audible alarm. Ventilation to be maintained in accordance with the contractual requirements. OH Foreman to monitor during operations & report to Main Contractor / OH Contracts Manager. • Approach and install all piles adjacent or diagonal to live structure, never parallel. • If any pile positions are unable to be installed with rig sat adjacent/diagonal to live tracks, OH Foreman to report to Main Contractor/OH Contracts Manager and await further instruction. PILES ARE NOT TO BE INSTALLED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. 		Foreman
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piling area shall be guarded & policed by the Banksman to ensure that third parties do not injure themselves on freshly completed piles. If necessary, spray pile tops with marker paint upon completion • All non-piling personnel to be kept at least 5metres away from the rig during operations. Ensure area is clear before activation of the auger • All personnel should be away from the front of the rig when spoil is being removed by the excavator • Wire rope/hoist hook will be kept away from the auger when not in use. 		Slinger Signaller
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel on ground to keep clear of rig whilst moving; 		All staff

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open boreholes to be covered • Noise - All engine covers and panels on the power pack are to be kept closed during operation. Acoustic barriers to be erected in built up confined areas. Operatives to wear ear protection when noise levels are above 85dB(A). Mandatory signs to be displayed • All steel should be placed to ground level whenever possible to minimise trip & piercing hazards. Protect all exposed bars above platform level with protective caps e.g. mushroom caps. • Check all hydraulic couplings are secure and all hoses for wear and tear on a daily basis. All hoses in operating area to be fitted with protective covers. Release all pressure and turn off the machine before uncoupling any hydraulic hose. 		
<p>Concrete Pumping (General)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burns & irritation from contact with wet concrete • Entanglement in moving parts of plant • Fall from height when operating mixer drum • Manual handling • Hit by moving hose • Slips, Trips and Falls 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect all plant & concrete hoses before being used. All damaged equipment shall be returned to the Plant Dept. for repair. Hoses should be moved wherever possible by mechanical means using lifting straps & not with an excavator bucket • All machinery will be adequately guarded and where necessary appropriate safety devices will be fitted e.g. emergency stop switches, trip wires etc. • The site will be kept clear of trip hazards e.g. concrete hoses kept tidy and away from pedestrian areas • Concrete drums shall have appropriate length access ladder maintained in good order leading to work platform surrounded by barriers 	Low	Foreman
<p>Hose blockages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hose whipping • Strike by high pressure water/air/concrete 	High	<p>Prevent blockages by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of smaller size aggregates for last load of concrete for the day. • Use of steel pipe to reduce friction and allow concrete to flow easier • The length of hose between the pump and rig to be kept as short as possible. • Slump testing of all loads to determine volume of water that can be added to maintain a pumpable mix <p>Dealing with blockages correctly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop pumping immediately & release pressure inside the hose as much as possible • Operative dealing with blockages to wear goggles or full face visor • Treat system as though it is pressurised until confirmed otherwise. Never manually open or attempt to open the hose under pressure. • Make sure the blow out valve is not directed at anyone, including yourself. • Use gravity to empty as much concrete as possible from the rig & hose. • Use mechanical means to free the blockage (eg with excavator bucket or auxiliary winch). • Protect people against uncontrolled hoses & ejected concrete with minimum 10metre exclusion zone; Use boarding or the bucket of the excavator to shield against ejected concrete & strap or chain hose to rig or excavator bucket to prevent whipping • Compressed air should only be used as a last resort when clearing blockages. 	Medium	Foreman / Pump operator
<p>Cleaning out Hoses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hose whipping 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash out adaptor to be fitted with a pressure relief valve and in good working order • Pump as much concrete as possible into a specified area. 	Low	Pump operator

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strike by high pressure water/air/concrete 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure catch basket to the free end of the hose to catch the sponge ball. • Pump water through the hose until it is backing up before inserting the ball • Confirm all pressure has been released BEFORE opening lines 		
<p>Hose bursts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury /property damage from material ejected at high pressure • Burns & irritation from contact with wet concrete 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All hoses should be date-stamped • Rig steels & swan neck to be examined during servicing for wear/thinning of walls • In high risk areas replace rubber hoses with steel pipes; run the concrete hose through a plastic sleeve i.e. Heave Sleeve (Any concrete ejected during a burst would then be contained.) Position the pump outlet channel away from high risk areas; Use additional bunding to contain spillages & screens to protect from ejected material; Use higher site fencing and if Herras type this must be covered 		Low
<p>Attendant excavator - Lifting operations: unloading & setting up concrete pump, drum & cabin, transporting cages, clearing spoil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury due to poor condition of equipment • Contact with Collision with overhead cables or surrounding structure. Collision with pedestrian & other plant • Competence of operators • Driver falling or being thrown from machine • Machine overturning due to Unstable ground conditions, overloading when lifting, tampering with safety devices • Injury from plant movements. • Crushing between the excavator & surrounding structures • Restricted visibility • Pedestrian struck by falling object (bucket, other attachment or load) due to Failure of lifting equipment, Poor slinging, Lifting of loads above SWL, 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machine to be operated by trained & competent drivers (eg CPCS) Third party drivers must be inducted into the OH procedures • Operatives who do not hold a CPCS Card Slinger/Signaller must not sling any loads unless under the direct supervision of a trained Slinger/Signaller. Use recognised slinging methods • All excavator movements will be supervised by a trained and competent Slinger Signaller. • Make sure no one (pedestrians/ground workers etc) enters the danger zone while the machine is in operation. • Under no circumstances will the machine or lifting accessories be overloaded • Use of barriers where a 600mm wide clearance cannot be maintained adjacent to surrounding structures where a person might be trapped • Check lifting accessories for signs of damage/wear & that they have current 6-month thorough examination • Check lifting points for signs of damage prior to being lifted. Tag lines will be used when necessary • Load to be kept as low to ground as possible. long loads to be transported horizontally • Loads that are not identified in the lift plan will not be lifted. Confirm that the loads do not exceed the lifting capacity of the machine 	Low	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct pre-use checks & complete the Daily Inspection Sheet. Do not attempt to operate the machine if faults are found. • Attaching & detaching of Quick Hitch devices must always follow the manufacturer’s instructions. Safety pins must always be used on semi quick hitch attachments. • Passengers must not be carried on excavators. Excavators must not be used to lift people. Always use the seatbelt • The machine operator will make sure they know the lift capacity of the machine. • Prevent unauthorised use, leave machine in a secure manner when not in use; switch off the engine & place the bucket on the ground. Keys must be removed. All loads to be removed from the hook. 		Machine operator		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not stand between the body & tracks of the machine • Excavators may only be used as a crane if they are equipped to do so. Lifting accessories must only be shackled to a lifting eye. Do not wrap chains around the bucket. Keep loads as low to the ground as possible when tracking around site 		All Staff		

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poorly maintained, Incorrect equipment Incorrect fitting of Quick Hitch Operation by untrained / unauthorised persons 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loads will not be dragged or snatched; Loads will not be left suspended; The load will not be allowed to swing over or into live traffic lanes or over people. Working below excavator buckets is prohibited 		
<p>Petrol cut-off saws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire, Injury from wheel bursts & kickbacks Contact with rotating wheel or disk, Clothing/hair entanglement with moving parts, Inhalation of dust / fumes, 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only authorised and trained operatives to use abrasive wheels. (trained to change abrasive disks) Inspect saw & discs for damage prior to use. Ensure operating speed is indicated. Loose clothing will not be worn by operators; Long hair to be tied back. Stand to one side of saw when cutting – do not stand in line Keep all persons clear of areas where sparks or dust is directed. Shield work area where possible; refuel at least 5 metres from cutting area Users will not use undue pressure, and will use the right disc/wheel. Additional PPE: Hearing protection, overalls, goggles, and gloves. The operator will make sure that guards are fitted. Guards will not be removed except for maintenance purposes only 	Low	All staff
<p>Pressure washers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct water jet injuries Electric shock from using damaged equipment or spraying water onto live electrics Risk of being hit by ejected material General health considerations Slips & trips from wet surfaces Risk of injury from kickback during startup Noise risks 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete regular checks for signs of damage. Record on CON15. Do not use a faulty pressure washer. Report any faults that you find to your line manager. Use only hose and accessories rated for pressure higher than the pressure washers' p.s.i. If the engine does not start after two pulls, squeeze trigger of gun to relieve pump pressure. Pull starter cord slowly until resistance is felt. Then pull cord rapidly to avoid kickback and prevent hand arm injury Goggles, waterproof gloves & clothing, safety wellington/boots, and ear defenders when necessary i.e. noise levels 85db and above. Use RPE where necessary Do not use any chemicals in the washer Do not stand in front of the cleaning jet. Hands must not be placed directly in front of the nozzle. Spray will be always directed from self and others. Consider neighbouring properties and windblown spray During operation, only touch the control surfaces e.g. Trigger & insulated areas provided on the Lance. Grip gun/wand firmly with both hands. The operator must not hold onto the hose or fittings. When not in use, relieve pressure by shutting off the engine or electricity supply; turning off water supply, and pulling the trigger until the water stops flowing. Unplug the pressure washer before attempting to clean it. Wand/Lance or hose fittings will not be attached or removed while the system is pressurised. Never leave a pressurised unit unattended Good housekeeping. Keep hoses tidy & clear of walkways. Exclude all non OH persons from area 	Low	Operator
<p>Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unauthorised use of plant by other contractors or trespassers 3rd party damage Theft of plant, equipment and 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce risk of theft of plant & equipment. Eg. removing one wheel or fitting wheel clamps, chaining plant equipment to a fixed object; removing batteries, Fitting control arm covers; Lock small tools that are on hire in the property or van or secure store every night Remove keys from plant & equipment when not in use and left unattended. Hydraulic pressure to be relieved on control levers Store materials safely. e.g. pallets of cement stored at one level only to prevent them toppling over if kids climb on them. Diesel bowsers to be locked 	Low	All staff

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materials		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where OH are responsible for the site, adequate security fencing and sufficient number of construction/mandatory warning signs will be deployed 		
Refuelling plant & machinery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire & burns Irritation of skin through prolonged contact. Irritation of respiratory tract 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engines to be switched off prior to refuelling; Re-fuel in well ventilated area. No smoking/no naked flames when refuelling; Mobile phones must not be used. Fire extinguishers to be available in vicinity. Practice good hygiene; Wear impervious gloves. Do not overfill tanks. 	Low	All staff
MEWPS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overturning due to overreaching beyond machine limits. Collapse or overturning of machine due to soft, muddy or uneven ground conditions, trenches, obstacles, overloading, etc Overturning due to travelling with basket raised Collision with overhead cables, pedestrians, surrounding structures, other mobile plant & equipment Falls from height & falling objects Adverse weather Misuse by unauthorised personnel. Mechanical failure / emergencies 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selection of suitable machine for task with regards to S.W.L, required working height & outreach. Check that a maintenance certificate has been provided by the supplier. Warning signs and barriers where there is a risk of passing vehicles or pedestrians being struck by the platform or falling materials. Platform must have guard rails and toe boards or other suitable barriers fitted; Banksman to direct all movements where visibility is restricted. Instructions required at ground level on how to lower the platform from ground position. Lone working is not permitted. Conduct pre-use checks & complete the daily inspection sheet. Check working area for obvious hazards before starting work. (soft ground, blind corners, narrow gaps, limited head-room, steep gradients and excavations.) Work restraint harness must be worn; Exit & enter basket only when fully lowered. Set MEWP up on firm and level ground. Use stability devices or outriggers if fitted Do not overload platform with equipment or people Positioning of platform immediately alongside to allow operative to reach object without reaching/leaning over handrails. Do not use additional equipment/objects ie ladders, boxes etc to gain extra height/reach if task is beyond reach of platform. MEWPS only to be used as work platforms and not as a means of access to elevated levels or as lifting equipment Do not operate beyond maximum safe wind speed from manufacturer's documents. Inspect before use after severe weather Do not move the equipment with the platform in the raised position unless the equipment is designed to allow this to be done safely (check the manufacturer's instructions). Leave platform in a secure manner and clear of tools and equipment when not in use. 	Low	<p style="text-align: center;">Contracts</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Foreman</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Operator</p>
Steel Fixing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slips, trips Lacerations & crush injuries Hands & legs Eye injuries due to flying tie wire; Infections in cuts Falling cages Collapse / overturning of trestles 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work area and access routes shall be cleared of obstructions and trip hazards. Collect excess tying wire. Trestle tables to be suitably strong and placed on firm level ground; makeshift trestle tables from tied re-bar are not permitted Stack re-bar in approved laydown areas. Use barriers to segregate from other work activities Hard hats, Hi-vis clothing, Eye protection, gloves and steel toe capped boots to be worn at all times. Gloves should offer adequate protection but maintain dexterity Tails on tie wire to be bent over 	Low	Steel Fixers

<p>Fabrication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of damaged equipment • Injury from falling gas cylinders • Flashbacks • Respiratory problems from inhaling gases, dust & fumes • Fire • Exposure to infra-red or UV radiation; arc eye • Burns from metal splatter • Poor storage • Self-ignition of acetylene by knocking/ dropping cylinder 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment must be inspected & maintained. Check for leaks. • Damaged or defective equipment must be removed from service & reported to line manager. • All cylinders must be secured upright & correctly shut off when not in use. Do not drop, roll or drag cylinders • Acetylene cylinders must only be used in an upright position. - Acetylene cylinders that have been laid down must be left upright for minimum 1 hour before use to prevent liquid contents coming through regulator. • When transporting gas cylinders with a forklift truck, make sure that suitable precautions are taken to prevent them from falling— use suitable cradles, slings, clamps or other effective means • Protect cylinders from being struck by other objects. Do not lift cylinders by their valves, shrouds or caps • Flashback arrestors must be installed on the outlets of both regulators, and/or torch inlets. Check valves should be installed on both torch inlets and operating properly • Follow the correct start-up / shut down procedure. If using Acetylene, keep the pressure below 15 pounds. Purge your hoses before lighting the torch. Never light your torch with a mixture of fuel and Oxygen. After purging the line, light the torch with only the fuel gas valve only. • Ensure adequate ventilation to reduce the risk of inhaling harmful fumes. Use air-fed respiratory protective equipment if required. Always use acetylene in a well-ventilated area. Do not take acetylene cylinders into a confined space • Before applying heat, ensure that no residues of hazardous or flammable substances are on the metal; remove all flammable substances from the immediate area. • Fire resisting screens around work area to protect others • A suitable extinguisher must be in close proximity to the working area • Never let oil or grease come into contact with cylinder • All burning must stop 1 hour before end of shift • Wear the appropriate protective clothing welding gauntlets, flame retardant overalls, boots Welding visor or brazier glasses • Never store cylinders near open flames or electrical equipment. 	Low	User
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<p>COVID - 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracting Coronavirus • Spreading the virus to others • Becoming severely ill • Experiencing COVID-19 symptoms 	<p>High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a minimum distance of 2m is kept from all other persons on and off site • Travel in separate vehicles when possible • Wash/hand sanitise hands frequently (ensuring the 20 second rule is applied) • Avoid touching your mouth nose and eyes • Ensure exclusion zones are managed and maintained through all required works • Ensure correct PPE is worn at all times • Ensure all emergency contact details are kept up to date in both the RAMS and on all working sites • Only use the welfare facilities when completely necessary and the amount of people using them at the same time to be the minimum • All site briefings/conversations to be carried out outside if possible • If travelling to work on public transport, a safety mask must be worn • If shops are visited, ensure a safety mask is worn • Ensure hands are thoroughly washed when arriving and leaving site • Operatives must bring own food and drink to limit interaction and discourage the spread of COVID-19 • All operatives and site personnel to enter and exit site (via pedestrian gates) at staggered times to ensure 2m social distancing rule is followed 	<p>Low</p>	<p>All operatives/site personnel</p>
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Title	<h2>Combined Method & Risk CFA Piling Statement</h2>	
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Task Covered: Installation of piles using readymix concrete or manual grout mixing. Operatives will be exposed daily, and for long periods to cementitious materials.

Hazard	Who is harmed & how?	Initial Risk	Specific Control Measures	Emergency Procedures	Residual Risk
<p>Batched concrete & admixtures</p> <p>Contains various chemicals including lime, calcium silicates and alkalis plus Soluble chromium (VI)</p>	<p>Inhalation can lead to developing acute rhinitis and localised irritation. Risk of chronic respiratory problems. When dry, Respirable Crystalline Silica is a risk via inhalation</p> <p>Contact with skin and eyes can lead to irritation & burning due to the corrosive properties. Prolonged & repeated exposure may also lead to Irritant and allergic dermatitis developing</p> <p>Ingestion – the swallowing of small amounts of concrete products and admixture is unlikely to cause any significant reaction. Larger doses may result in irritation to the gastrointestinal tract, nausea, diarrhoea & vomiting</p>	High	<p>Standard Working Practices</p> <p>Keep exposed skin to a minimum to avoid contact – wear impervious gloves and protective clothing, including overalls with long sleeves and long trousers.</p> <p>Do not allow concrete to become trapped between the skin & clothing</p> <p>All concrete spills must be cleaned up</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gauntlets must be worn when mixing grout, but do not allow grout/cement to become trapped between the glove and skin. • If mixing cement by hand, Wear respiratory protection with minimum standard of FFP3. Must be clean shaven and fit tested • Airborne dust should be prevented by only opening bags when needed and by not shaking bags completely empty them 	<p>Standard First Aid measures.</p> <p>Prevent entry into drains and watercourses. Allow to dry before disposing of as hardcore</p>	Low
<p>Mould Release Oil</p>	<p>Not classed as a health hazard however contact with eyes may cause irritation & smarting. May cause discomfort if swallowed.</p> <p>Not considered to be an environmental hazard however contamination of watercourses or the land should be avoided</p>	Medium	<p>Standard Working Practices</p> <p>Keep exposed skin to a minimum to avoid contact – wear impervious gloves</p> <p>Store in well ventilated areas in suitable canisters away from naked lights and heat sources.</p> <p>Use funnels when decanting liquids</p> <p>Storage of containers on drip trays</p>	<p>Toxic fumes will evolve if involved in a fire</p> <p>Only attempt to fight fires if safe to do so. Evacuate if smoke is affecting your breathing, you cannot see the way out, or the fire continues to grow</p> <p>Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent further escape. Contain spillages using spill granules, sand or other inert absorbent. Protect drains.</p>	Low
<p>Pump Primer</p>	<p>Slight irritant properties towards the eyes, & may lead to redness & stinging.</p> <p>Swallowing of large amounts may result in localised burning</p>	Medium	<p>Standard Working Practices</p> <p>Keep exposed skin to a minimum to avoid contact – wear impervious gloves</p> <p>Use powder mixes in well ventilated areas</p>	<p>Standard First Aid measures</p>	Low

Title	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Combined Method & Risk CFA Piling Statement</h2>	
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Task Covered: Various tasks related to the on site inspection and basic maintenance of equipment. Includes refuelling, topping up fluids etc . Operatives will be exposed infrequently and for short periods

Hazard	Who is harmed & how?	Initial Risk	Specific Control Measures	Emergency Procedures	Residual Risk
Engine Oil	<p>Fitters can suffer skin irritation from contact with engine oil.</p> <p>(long-term repeated) exposure to used oil may lead to the production of skin tumours.</p> <p>Hot oil may produce irritant fumes</p>	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Working Practices Do not perform oil change on excessively hot oil Do not breathe in oil mist from hot oil – Ensure good ventilation throughout oil change; No contaminated materials (oily rags) in pockets Storage on drip trays / bunded areas 	<p>Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent further escape. Contain spillages using spill granules, sand or other inert absorbent. Protect drains. Once dry, sweep up and transfer to suitable, labelled containers for disposal.</p>	Low
Hydraulic Oil	<p>Not classified as hazardous however can become highly toxic if oil becomes injected into the body</p> <p>In common with most mineral oils, prolonged and repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis.</p>	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Working Practices Prevention of injection injuries in accordance with hydraulic safety work instruction Avoid generating & breathing in mists No contaminated materials (oily rags) in pockets Storage on drip trays / bunded areas 	<p>Seek immediate medical assistance if hydraulic oil is injected into the body</p> <p>Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent further escape. Contain spillages using spill granules, sand or other inert absorbent. Protect drains. Once dry, sweep up and transfer to suitable, labelled containers for disposal.</p>	Low
Grease	<p>Continuous & prolonged exposure to grease may cause skin irritation</p>	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Working Practices 	<p>Standard First Aid measures.</p>	Low
Petrol	<p>Operator may be harmed if vapours are inhaled. May cause irritation to the respiratory system.</p> <p>Prolonged exposure to vapours may cause drowsiness and narcosis.</p> <p>May cause skin irritation and inflammation; prolonged or repeated contact may result in dermatitis. May also cause cancer.</p>	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Working Practices Use in well ventilated areas Keep chemicals away from heat sources, open flames & other sources of ignition. 	<p>Ingestion of petrol can lead to unconsciousness. If this occurs, place injured person in recovery position and protect airway. Seek immediate medical attention</p> <p>Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent further escape. Use foam extinguisher to smother spills to prevent ignition</p>	Low
Diesel and exhaust fumes	<p>Irritation of your eyes & respiratory tract; headaches and convulsions.</p> <p>Repeated contact with your skin can cause de-fatting & in some cases, dermatitis.</p> <p>Irritation of the mucous membranes, throat and stomach, nausea and vomiting. Liver and kidney damage is possible</p> <p>Continuous exposure to exhaust fumes can cause long term, or chronic, respiratory ill health including cancer. Exhaust fumes in poorly</p>	High	<p>Turn off engines when not required;</p> <p>All re-fuelling to be carried out in well-ventilated areas- preferably outdoors and away from sources of ignition.</p> <p>Store in well ventilated areas away from naked lights & heat sources.</p> <p>Store in bunded bowzers or jerry cans. Drums must be stored upright in a bunded area. Do not allow to enter water supplies or soil.</p>	<p>Standard first aid measures</p> <p>Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent further escape. Contain spillages using spill granules, sand or other inert absorbent. Protect drains. Once dry, sweep up and transfer to suitable, labelled containers for disposal</p> <p>CO Poisoning – don't put yourself at risk – make sure the area is ventilated before you enter. get the casualty to fresh air before taking to casualty</p>	Low

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	ventilated areas can lead to Carbon Monoxide poisoning		For smaller rigs, locate powerpacks in well ventilated areas. Use mechanical ventilation &/or tail-pipe filters when working in poorly ventilated areas	
Linemarker Spray Paints	<p>Can cause asphyxiation, irritating to the respiratory system, skin and eyes when used in areas with poor ventilation.</p> <p>Repeated & prolonged exposure to the propellant can result in the de-fatting of the skin.</p>	Med	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Working Practices Pressurised containers - Do not use or store in close proximity to sources of ignition. Wear gloves to prevent paint coming into contact with skin. Ensure good ventilation. Do not inhale aerosol mist 	<p>Burning produces irritating, toxic and obnoxious fumes</p> <p>Only attempt to fight fires if safe to do so. Evacuate if smoke is affecting your breathing, you cannot see the way out, or the fire continues to grow</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Low</p>

Standard Working Practices	<p>Good housekeeping to be maintained in all work areas and welfare facilities; Use the welfare provided to dry clothes and change clothes regularly Change out of heavily soiled / contaminated clothing and wash hands & face before eating or drinking Regularly wash the skin with warm water and soap, and dry the skin afterwards. Refrain from touching face with soiled hands. Do not eat or smoke in areas where there is likely to be exposure; Cuts or wounds must be covered Apply work creams to exposed skin regularly Wear long-sleeved protective clothing; Wearing impervious vinyl or nitrile gloves when handling chemicals or contaminated equipment Eye protection must be worn at all times Always store in original containers that are correctly labelled. FOLLOW MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS</p>
Instruction Information Training & Supervision	<p>All operatives briefed on routes of entry, skin checks and health risks of working with hazardous substances as part of 1-day Safety Awareness training Foremen completed 2-day SSSTS course which covers COSHH All staff briefed on correct fitting of respiratory protection as part of fit test programme Regular toolbox talks delivered on occupational health issues delivered by foreman fitter Copies of Safety Data Sheets kept on file. Instruction given that if a new product is being used, the COSHH assessment will need to be reviewed Regular manager visits carried put to ensure controls are being implemented Instruction given that if the product is being used in a manner different from the way specified, a separate risk assessment will be needed</p>
Exposure limits	<p>Cement has a Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL's) of 10mg/m3 total inhalable dust and 4mg/m3 respirable dust (8 hour TWA) Exposure limits are not exceeded during normal operating conditions & due to the quantities involved at any one time it is unlikely that the limits be exceeded in the event of an accidental release. Previous monitoring of airborne dust identified levels of dust that were significant but were below their respective limits</p>
Health Surveillance	<p>Health screening with occupational nurse covers dermatitis checks & spirometry.</p>

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	Safety Awareness training includes instruction to carry out self-checking
Thorough Examination & Testing	Not required. No LEV in operation
Emergency Provisions	<p>Emergency First aid trained personnel present; Eye wash & first aid facilities shall be kept in an easily accessible place.</p> <p>Fire extinguishers (dry powder) maintained and readily accessible</p> <p>Spill granules and absorbent pads readily accessible. Use correct waste stream</p>
Standard First Aid	In all cases should exposure be excessive or symptoms develop seek medical attention.
	Ingestion - wash mouth / nose out with water, and give patient plenty of water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention
	Skin – Remove contaminated clothing as soon as possible and wash with soap and water. If irritation, pain or other skin conditions occur, seek medical advice
	Eyes – Do not rub eyes, remove any contact lenses. Hold the eyes open and wash with emergency eye wash solution (if available) or clean water for up to 15 minutes. Seek medical attention
	Inhalation - Remove casualty from exposure ensuring your own safety whilst doing so. If possible, remove any excess substances from the nasal passages. Keep casualty warm & at rest. Seek medical attention

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Manual Handling - Adding & removing auger sections whilst carrying out restricted access piling				
Task involves adding and removing short sections of auger from piling rigs. Mainly covers 300mm and 350mm auger sections up to 1.5metres in length. Augers are positioned close to front of rig before being lifted on top of the auger already drilled into the ground and aligned so that they can be joined. Removing augers is reverse process.			Duration of task	
			Less than 2 hours	4 to 8 hours
			2 to less than 4 hours	Over 8 hours
Load considerations		Notes		
Uneven distribution of weight		Bulky / unwieldy	✓	
Unstable / contents likely to shift		Difficult to grasp?	✓	
Intrinsically harmful (sharp/hot)?	✓			
		Auger sections weighing up to 80Kg. SWL100 augers are much heavier than different types of auger of similar size 300mm x 1000 = 50kg – 75kg; 300mm x 1500 = 58kg 350mm x 1000 = up to 59kg; 350mm x 1500 = 69kg Wet spoil reduces friction & grip on auger Larger augers than this are lifted by excavator or auxiliary winch		
Task considerations		Notes		
Holding load away from trunk		Strenuous pushing/pulling	✓	
Twisting	✓	Repetitive handling		
Stooping	✓	Carrying distances (10m+)	✓	
Reaching above head height		Lifting from floor level	✓	
Frequent/ prolonged physical effort	✓	Large vertical movements		
Work organisation / pace	✓	Force exerted		
Poor coordination, communication & control?	✓	insufficient rest		
		Process can be mechanised however this depends on type of rig, site layout and proximity to existing buildings Use of auxiliary winch still requires moderate / high forces to be exerted to pull auger clear of front of rig before it is lowered to ground. Frequency of handling is affected by programme and rate of drilling. Work is punctuated by frequent breaks during drilling process. No issues with keeping up with the work. Constraints on posture are site specific & depend on site layout and proximity of rig to existing structures Arm movements are frequent with regular pauses with motion patterns repeated 10 times/min or less Head/neck is bent or twisted part of the time; back is bent or twisted part of the time; wrists are bent or deviated part of the time		
Individual factors		Notes		
Unusual strength / height required		Risk to the pregnant?		
Risk to those with health problems /disability	✓	Requires special information or training?	✓	
Movement affected by PPE				
		Requires information on positioning of hands & coordination of movements with machine operators.		
Environmental Considerations		Notes		
Slippery ground?	✓	Strong air movements		
Variations in levels? (steps/slopes)		Poor lighting?	✓	
Extreme heat / cold?	✓	Postural constraints		
		Increased risk of slips/trips during wet weather if ground conditions deteriorate. This will be affected by quality of main contractor Cold is an issue when working during winter		
Control measures				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk reduction at the design / planning stage. Engineers & Contracts staff must take into consideration the moving and handling of augers during the pile design process, & when setting up of contracts. Where possible, manual handling of augers is to be avoided by using excavators or rigs fitted with an auxiliary winch. • Design of piles for restricted access parts of site for example in tight basements, or when piles are tight to walls. to enable smaller augers to be used • Clear communications • Reducing impact on individuals through team lifting. Lift to be controlled by single person • Carry distance kept to a minimum through positioning / storage of augers as close to rig as possible • To reduce bending / stooping, lift top of auger so that auger is vertical rather than horizontal before lifting from floor (but consider dirt getting into joint) • Check stability before lifting. Position hands clear of ends of augers to prevent trapping if hands slip • Gloves to be worn at all times. • Ensure ground is scraped and kept firm & level. Excess spoil must not be allowed to build up in the area around the front of the rig • Ensure task lighting is available and operational. Check for shadow areas for trip hazards. • Completion of manual handling training - use good lifting techniques. Toolbox talks • Health screening including musculoskeletal assessment • Awareness of own limitations 				

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Uneven ground?	✓	Dust & fumes		
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Manual Handling - Grout mixing				
Task involves transferring cement bags weighing 25kg bags from pallets onto the grid on top of a grout mixer. Duration & frequency is determined by the grout take of boreholes/min shafts or the number/design of the piles being installed.			Duration of task	
			Less than 2 hours	4 to 8 hours
			2 to less than 4 hours	Over 8 hours
Load considerations		Notes		
Uneven distribution of weight	Bulky / unwieldy	✓	Bags do not have handholds but are not considered difficult to grasp. Full weight of bag is not taken until they are lifted from stock onto the mixer.	
Unstable / contents likely to shift	Difficult to grasp?			
Intrinsically harmful (sharp/hot)?				
Task considerations		Notes		
Holding load away from trunk	Strenuous pushing/pulling		Frequency of handling is affected by number of piles / boreholes and their grout take. Work is punctuated by frequent short breaks during mixing process. No issues with keeping up with the work	
Twisting	Repetitive handling	✓		
Stooping	Carrying distances (10m+)	✓		
Reaching above head height	Lifting from floor level	✓	Stooping increases as operative is lifting lower layers of cement bags on pallet. Also reaching across the pallet to bring bags closer to them increases risk of overreaching	
Frequent/ prolonged physical effort	Large vertical movements	✓		
Work organisation / pace	Force exerted	✓		
Poor coordination, communication & control?	insufficient rest	✓	Arm movements are frequent with regular pauses with motion patterns repeated 10 times/min or less Moderate/high forces are exerted to move load Head/neck is bent or twisted part of the time; back is bent or twisted more than half of the time; wrists are bent or deviated part of the time	
Individual factors		Notes		
Unusual strength / height required	Risk to the pregnant?		Ability to function is affected by requirement to wear helmet, eye & ear protection. Generation of dust requires respiratory protection to be worn which will affect ease of breathing. Gauntlets need to be worn to protect against grout burns	
Risk to those with health problems /disability	Requires special information or training?	✓		
Movement affected by PPE		✓		
Environmental Considerations		Notes		
Slippery ground?	Strong air movements	✓	Increased risk of slips/trips during wet weather if ground conditions deteriorate. This will be affected by quality of main contractor Cold is an issue when working during winter	
Variations in levels? (steps/slopes)	Poor lighting?	✓		
Extreme heat / cold?	Postural constraints	✓		
Uneven ground?	Dust & fumes	✓		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking around pallet to move bags closer to mixer instead of dragging bags across the top of the stock of cement bags • Reduce bending / stooping by setting platform so that top of the mixer is at waist height. • Stack cement so that the mixer operator does not have to bend or stretch to lift cement bags. ie between waist and chest height at all times, either stacked on pallets or left on telehandler so working height can be adjusted as necessary. • Positioning of pallets alongside mixer to prevent twisting • Repetitive work broken up by rest periods between batches and changes in activity • Job rotation with colleagues. Additional labour for large mixes • Where large volumes require mixing, cement silo can be mobilised but has space constraints. • Ensure ground is scraped and kept firm & level. • Ensure task lighting is available and operational. Check for shadow areas for trip hazards. • Thermal clothing listed on PPE register; welfare facilities by main contractor • Completion of manual handling training - use good lifting techniques. Toolbox talks • Health screening including musculoskeletal assessment 				

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Environmental Assessment		Risk rating	Control Measures	Residual risk
Aspect	Impact			
Mobilisation & deliveries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HGVs block roads causing delays; potential for noise & disruption to local community particularly during early deliveries to avoid peak traffic; vehicles or plant being transported are not cleaned prior to leaving site then contamination of the highways & surface drains is possible. Fuel consumption & exhaust emissions 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerate driving & parking - large vehicles parked up clear of site and only brought in when vehicle can be accommodated on site Neighbour notifications & planning around busy times Cleaning down plant prior to transport if required Use low emission fuels, ADBLUE. Switching vehicles off when not in use Lodging in hotels close to work area; Use of crew cabs & van sharing instead of each person using their own vehicle 	Low
Piling operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generation of large volumes of spoil. Likely for some of the spoil to be contaminated, particularly on brownfield / reclaimed land which may need to be treated as hazardous waste 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choice of work method to minimise spoil generation; Correct disposal route; Re-use spoil on site provided any contaminant is separated; Ensure type of ground to be encountered on site has been ascertained i.e. contaminated. If contaminated set up safe regime to deal with 	Low
Concrete pumping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large volumes of raw materials to produce concrete Concrete pumping may cause pollution of drains, & watercourses particularly when washing down of wagons and pumps May also be an issue if blockages occur & concrete is ejected across site. Use of water within concrete plant - wetting down mix & cleaning down drum/pump 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction at design stage; accurate ordering; mix design & site set up to minimise blockages. Careful placing of concrete to avoid unnecessary spills; Positioning equipment away from watercourses; Wash out skips or other bunding away from watercourses and surface water drains. Maintenance of plant & machinery; protection of hoses from damage & containment of hose bursts; Good water connections and hoses in good condition, switch off water supply when not being used Sending excess concrete back to batching plant. Placing in designated area to allow the concrete to cure without polluting the ground or watercourses. 	Low
Mobile plant operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exhaust emissions; Black smoke if machine is poorly maintained rigs use large volume of fuel during operations Noise & vibration nuisance when working in urban areas, 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Servicing of machinery Reducing noise levels from all plant whenever possible; switching off plant when not in use; All plant will be fitted with efficient silencers; Restricted hours of operation 	Low
Storage & use of fuels & oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution of water courses, drains & sewers through accidental spills, hose bursts and poor storage 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store fuel in secure, vandal proof bunded tanks (at least 10m away from watercourses) Carry out refuelling safely & prevent spills. Spill kits are available on site with personnel instructed in their use 	Low
Poor storage & handling waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste being mixed or sent to incorrect landfill Leaching into ground and entering drains & watercourses. Damage to plants/animals, unsightly windblown rubbish 	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation of waste & recycling; site waste management plans, use of licensed disposal routes; Provision of suitable waste containers. Housekeeping 	Low
Material Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor handling and storage of materials leading to excess waste to landfill, Materials becoming damaged & unusable; poor stock control 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order correct amounts of materials; avoid accepting incorrect deliveries; avoid double handling; Re-use/recycling materials, segregation of waste 	Low

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Lift Schedule

Lifting Equipment	Configuration	Ground Bearings	Boom Length	S.W.L
Lorry Mounted Crane	Set up on fully extended outriggers placed on ; 450mm square pads	~20Tonne/m ²	11m max	Minimum 5000kg @ 5metres
13 Tonne Excavator	Excavators must be fitted with a suitable lift point on the boom with min. 5T shackle. Excavators should have a rated object handling capacity table available inside the cab Excavators must have a current Thorough Examination certificate Machine operators must be competent to undertake lifting operations	<10Tonne/m ²	N/A	Require info from principal contractor
Piling Rig	As per manufacturers instructions; mast vertical, foot down; near vertical lifting only. (max 25°)	As per spec sheet	N/A	Minimum 3000kg

Description of Load	Weight	Centre of Gravity	Method of Lifting / No. & Position of lift points	Lifting Gear Required
Standard agitator	5000kg	Uniform	4 lift points on chassis	6.5T 4-leg chain
Large agitator	8000Kg	Uniform	4 lift points on chassis	4No. 5T webbing straps
Concrete Pump	3000kg	Uniform	Single point on top	4.25T twin leg
Site Cabin	4000kg	Uniform	4 lift points, pre-slung	6.5T 4-leg chain
Diesel Cube (Full)	1200Kg	Uniform	Lift points on top	4.25T twin leg
Jet wash	<200kg	Uniform	No lift points. Choke	3.15T twin leg
Compressor	<500Kg	Uneven	Lift points on top	3.15T single leg
Concrete Hose	10kg/m	Uniform	No lift points; Choke	3.15T twin leg
Casings	340mm	130kg/m	No lift points. Attach clamps on opposite sides of casing	2 no. lift clamps; 3.15T twin leg
	408mm	154Kg/m		
	508mm	200Kg/m		
	660mm	Kg/m		
Augers	300mm Ø x 1metre	84kg	No lift points; Augers are lifted with a lifting dolly secured by a single leg drop chain to the lifting point on the attendant excavator or choke between flights Chains must hang vertically during lifting to prevent damage	4.25T twin leg for offloading 3.15T single leg for rigging Auger dolly
	450mm Ø x 1metre	110Kg		
	600mm Ø x 1metre	130Kg		
Cage (single)	Max 1000Kg	Long, flimsy		4.25T twin leg

Cage (bundle)		Max 1000Kg	Long, flimsy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lift horizontally when transporting around site with twin leg chain hooked in line, or choked. 2. Lift vertically with single leg chain secured around rebar / helicoil joint. 	3.15T single leg
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ROTARY RIG GUARDING RISK ASSESSMENT

Initial Assessment completed by: _____ Date: _____ Briefed to: _____


Identify all Pile/Borehole position(s) where interlock guards are NOT practicable:

Pile / Borehole position(s)	Give reason why Interlock Guards cannot be fitted	Identify the control measures to be implemented

Ongoing Assessment by: _____

Where site conditions dictate that the standard of guarding (above) cannot be achieved, the foreman shall notify their Contracts Manager & agree any changes to the risk assessment. All site operatives shall be briefed on the new arrangements.

Pile / Borehole position(s)	Give reason for change to standard of guarding	Identify the control measures to be implemented	Changes agreed with	Date

Title	Combined Method & Risk CFA Piling Statement	 The logo for OH Piling Ltd features a stylized 'O' containing a blue wave-like pattern, followed by a large blue 'H'. Below the 'H' is the text 'Piling Ltd' in a smaller font.
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