

Oct 2022

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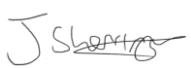
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| Revision No. | Date       | Notes         | Name  |
|--------------|------------|---------------|---|
| 1            | 18/10/2022 | CPCS 03346980 | John Sherrington<br> |



**METHOD STATEMENT, RISK ASSESSMENT, LIFT PLAN & COSHH DETAILS**

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| SCOPE OF METHOD STATEMENT: | Fixing Hollowcore Flooring |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|

|                          |   |                        |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|
| CLIENT:<br>SITE ADDRESS: | Oliver James Construction<br>Well Bank House,<br>Well Bank Lane,<br>Knutsford | POST CODE:<br>WA16 8UW |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------|

|                                      |             |                   |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| ATLAS CONCRETE LTD CONTRACTS MANAGER | TEL:        | EMAIL:            |
| James Rowe -                         | 07713830319 | jrowe@atlas.co.uk |
| CLIENT MANAGER or REPRESENTATIVE     | DATE:       |                   |
| Ben Truman - 07984444780             | 20/10/2022  |                   |

|                  |                  |                   |                                |             |  |              |   |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|---|
| SITE VISITED BY: | John Sherrington | VISIT DATE:       | 13/10/2022                     | ATLAS REF:  |  | REVISION No: | 1 |
| MOBILE:          | 07790907429      | Atlas SHE Advisor | Jim Macdonald H&S Carlisle Ltd | 07879275390 |  |              |   |

|                                  |                |  |  |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|
| SIZE / TYPE OF DELIVERY VEHICLES | Rear Steer     |  |  |
| DELIVERY TIMES –                 | 08.00 to 16.00 |  |  |
| CRANE:                           | 60te           |  |  |
| Block / Area                     | Floor Level    | Crane Type & Counterweight                 |  |
| House                            | First Floor    | Liebherr LTM1060-3.1, 12.8te Counterweight |  |
|                                  |                |  |  |
|                                  |                |  |  |

|  |
|--|
| <b>1. Full Scope</b>   |
| <p>To design, manufacture, deliver and install Precast Concrete Flooring.</p> <p>Installation will take place at First floor level and will require the provision of a crane by Atlas as described in the Crane Details section below.</p> <p>Units will be hoisted into position direct from delivery vehicles. Trailer bags will be used when slinging materials on the wagon, if trailer bags cannot be used, the slinger must wear safety harness and attached inertial reel. Air bags will be placed in working area and pasted the area shown as area</p> <p>Double handrail to be completed at the working height regulations around the perimeter of the building.</p> <p>Fixing foreman to visually inspect the job with the client before he gets the “Job Completion Sheet” signed by client.</p> |
| <b>2. Method of Erection</b>   |
| Erection of the units will be in accordance with the <i>Code of Practice for the Safe Erection Of Precast Concrete Flooring And Associated Components [October 2017]</i> .   |

The floor units are lifted from delivery vehicles onto prepared bearings using a set of 4 leg chains fitted with safety hooks (S.W.L. of 4.25 tonnes) And safety chains to be connected and placed under the floor unit.

**Please note:** no operatives to stand between the hollow core planks and the back board (headboard) of the trailer whilst lifting is taking place. When lifting slabs from trailers, the operatives will always be on the opposite side of the trailer to where the slab is being lifted. Operatives must never stand behind the slab which is being lifted.

Lifting pins are used, 4 leg chains are required to choke chain the beams. Please see handling guide on Atlas technical drawings (copy below);

#### NOTES

1. All hollow core units are to be fixed directly in accordance to the references shown on this layout drawing.
2. No walls other than those marked on this drawing can be built off the slabs without first referring to this office. Any variation to this drawing must be issued by Atlas Concrete Ltd.
3. Slabs must be lifted at or near the ends. Lifting at the centres will cause breakage and Atlas Concrete Ltd. will not accept liability for any loss.
4. The units should not be cut or drilled without referring to this office. Shot fired fixings are not permitted.
5. When stacking, slabs must be supported at or near the ends.
6. Units must not be rolled over. If they have to be moved on bearings after hoisting, they should be barred into position.
7. Slabs to be laid on a true and level bearing of not less than 100mm on masonry walls or 75mm on steel.
8. All aspects of the in-situ works, including any structural design, materials, shuttering and propping are the responsibility of the main contractor.  
This includes in-situ works that may occur between slabs, around columns and SVP's or any arising from building discrepancies.
9. Slabs to be grouted with C25/30 concrete before any loading is applied.
10. Under no circumstances should the hollow core units be subjected to an imposed loading until the grouting of the slabs is completed and fully mature.
11. All pre-stressed units have an upward camber which varies with span & load. Estimated camber =  $L/300$  (L = length of unit).
12. Where there is steelwork over the proposed floor area, clear access must be provided by leaving off all obstructing purlins, ties, bracing etc. If this is not possible, the situation must be discussed with this office.
13. This drawing must be checked by the client, his agent or the main contractor and approval given in writing. Manufacture cannot commence until approval is given and therefore, the client or main contractor will be liable for any additional expenses incurred by Atlas Concrete Ltd. for any alternations to the design details or layout requested by them.
14. Where a structural screed is required it must not be less than 35N/mm<sup>2</sup> with A142 reinforcing mesh or other approved re-bar of equivalent effect. Maximum aggregate size 14mm.
15. Soffit detail as from mould and are not suitable to receive a paint finish. Soffits will require finishes to be applied by main contractor.

**Please note:** fixing gang supervisor will undertake testing and inspection of the petrol saws and the lifting equipment. Atlas Concrete weekly testing and inspection sheets are to be completed on a weekly basis and a copy provided to client.

Fuel for saws will be stored in sealed approved containers in the fixing team van, fueling will take place at the van and a drip tray/ bunding will be employed when appropriate.

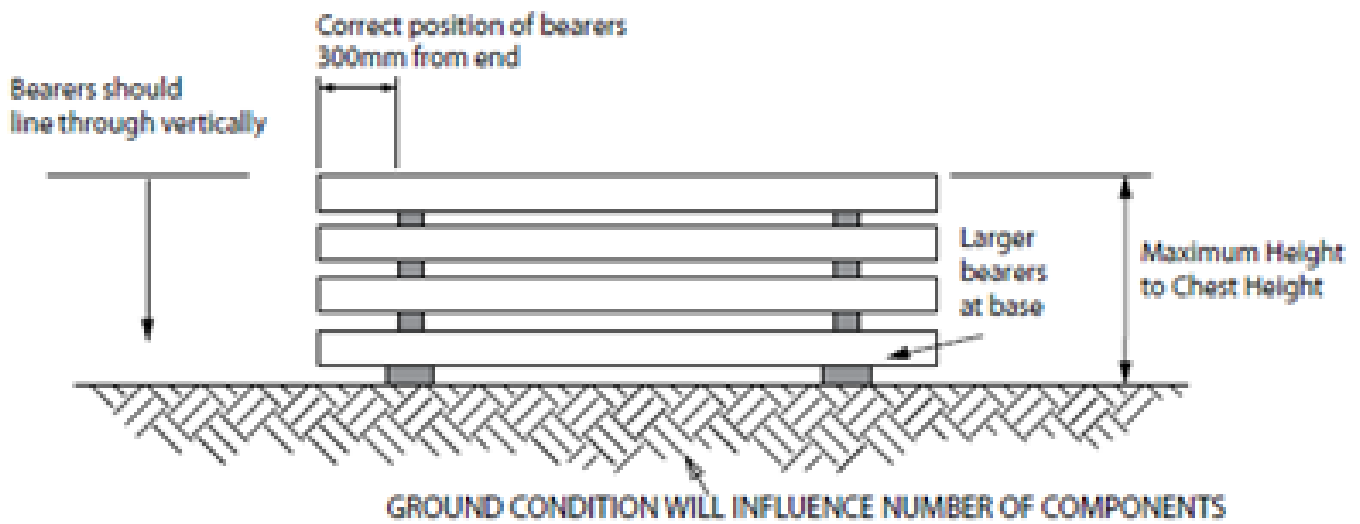
Grout material should be lifted and tipped on to the flooring area utilizing concrete skip. Unless stated otherwise (On the Lift Plan), the crane specified will be deemed capable of lifting the weight of the concrete skip (Max. 2.4 tonne) to a radius shown on the lifting plan. Telehandler (machine and operator provided by client) will also be used to load concrete onto the floors for grouting.

In certain circumstances, Precast units may need to be stacked on site. The units should be stacked using appropriate timbers. The timbers should be aligned vertically to avoid unit damage. The Clients Site Representative must approve the stacking area, which should be firm, level and free from settlement.

Units must not be cut on site to suit site conditions without obtaining prior approval from the relevant Atlas Technical Dept.

Typical stacking diagram below.

Corridor slabs may be lifted in pairs using the 'choke' method with lifting chains, chains should be 300mm from the end of the slabs and all relevant safety measures need to be employed, all slabs longer than three meters long must be lifted separately, and where lifters are fitted, they must be lifted employing these. Double handrail has now been installed by main contractor around the perimeter of building.



### TYPICAL STACKING

### 3. Sequence of Work

The Units will be fixed in sequence (where possible) and placed in accordance with working drawings and this Atlas Method Statement. Changes to sequence must be discussed and agreed between Atlas and the Client prior to commencement of works. No units will be placed on bearing that the Atlas Installation Foreman considers to be in an unsafe or unfit condition.

Lifting operations will be carried out in accordance with the Atlas Lifting Plan.

Supervisor, fixing gang and crane operative will report to liaise with site management and report to site offices for site induction and to offer relevant documentation relating to training cards/lifting plant inspection details.

Lift Supervisor will carry out a toolbox talk on the approved installation procedure, content of method statement and lift plan.

Lift Supervisor will carry out a check on crane documentation to ensure compliance before work commences.

Banksman to liaise with crane driver and delivery drivers and then assist vehicles to reverse into site.

Banksman will then guide the crane and delivery vehicle/ballast vehicle into position previously agreed with site management and as denoted on the Lift Plan.

The crane driver will erect his crane on the site prepared crane base and carry out standard checking routine to ensure the ground is stable and the crane can be operated safely.

Lift Supervisor to confirm with crane operator that the R.C.I. (Rated capacity indicator) is correct.

Lift Supervisor will liaise with the crane operator regarding the current wind speed prior to lifting taking place and will monitor weather conditions throughout the operation. Liaising with the crane operator throughout.

Fixing team to provide trailer safe (air bags) if access and space is viable on site to be placed around all wagons to prevent slinger / banksman from falls from height. If the trailer safe is not viable the use of an alternative fall arrest system will be used in the way of a harness and inertia reel attached to the hook block of the crane.

Two fixing gang members will position themselves ready to land the Hollow core in a sequence governed by the Atlas approved layout drawing.

Slinger on the wagon will be attached to the hook block via his harness and inertia reel will sling the hollow core for the crane to lift and place them according to the designated banksman via hand signal communication with the crane operator.

The hollow core will be placed by the crane as near as possible to their final resting place. Final adjustment will be made using a pinch bar

Hollow core will be installed according to the layout drawings (see load sheets and drawings for more information on sequencing of the works).

Any debris will be lifted off the floor into the designated site skip leaving the floor and designated area clean and tidy.

Foreman will walk the floor with site management and have the floor signed off.

**Please note:**

#### 4. Crane Details & Lift Plan

See attached lifting plan.

Note on lifting plan areas (shaded) that should not be over flown by the crane, if at any time these areas have to be flown over the Main Contractor shall cordon off the walkways and install marshals at either end to prevent any persons crossing underneath

Fixing gang to liaise with M/C site managers regarding the lifting near site boundaries. M/C must confirm lifting operations can commence in these areas before the work commences and if needed, access ways need to be cordoned off.

ATLAS CONCRETE LTD LIFTING PLAN

| Date   |                                   |                         |                    |                                 |                                    |                                 |   |                                 |  |                                       |  |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| Grid Ref: & Floor Level or Plot & Floor Level. | Crane Size (Size Range Permitted) | Counter-weight Required | Crane Gross Weight | Approx. Outrigger Span (metres) | Outrigger Pads Provided With Crane | Minimum Ground Bearing Pressure | Maximum Jib Length Including Fly Jib Where Required | Maximum Working Radius (metres) | Max Lifting Load / Weight (Determining Weight) inc. Crane Block and Lifting Accessories) | Crane S.W.L At maximum working radius |  |
| Ground lower                                   |                                   | 0t                      | 0kg                | m                               | m2                                 |                                 | m   | 0m                              | 0t   | 0t                                    |  |
| First, second and roof (2)                     |                                   | 0t                      | 0kg                | m                               | m2                                 |                                 | m   | 0m                              | 0t   | 0t                                    |  |
|  |                                   |                         |                    |                                 |                                    |                                 |   |                                 |  |                                       |  |

| Lifting Accessories & Required Capacities / Identification |                               | Other Requirements  |              |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Lifting Chain(s) (Types)                                   | 4 leg 4.25t SWL               | Two Way Radios/Hand Signals   | YES          |
|  | 3.5m belly chains if required | Extra Signallers (No. Required)   | N/A          |
| De-Ha Lifting Eyes   | N/A                           |   |              |
| Frimeda Lifting Eyes                                       | 4                             | Slew / Jib Restrictor   | N/A          |
| Modform Lifting Eyes                                       | 4                             | Other (Please describe)   | HAND SIGNALS |
| Lifting Beams & Grabs                                      | N/A                           | The Client must ensure and maintain that the crane standing area can support the above maximum rigger loading with the standard mats/timbers carried by the crane. The Client may specify increased mat sizes where required for additional load distribution. (See below). |              |
| Lifting Skip   | N/A                           | Additional Crane Mats Required as Specified By the Client   | N/A          |

Atlas Concrete Limited Supplied Cranes

|  |  |   |                  |
|--|--|---|------------------|
| 1. Site Access: The Client agrees to provide and maintain a suitable access route for the crane to reach its agreed Standing area.   |  |   |                  |
| 2. Site Hazards: The Client confirms that the following hazards are not present within the crane standing area: Soft, disturbed or backfilled ground, Water/ Drainage / Gas Pipes, Trenches/Excavations / Manholes Cellars/Basements, Railway Lines, Airports, Overhead obstructions. Where these are present they must confirm the controls used. |  |   |                  |
| 3. The Client confirms they have acquired all the necessary permissions from the appropriate agencies or owners where required and will provide and maintain the crane stand where identified within the Lifting Plan and site sketch for TPL Ltd crane operations.  |  |   |                  |
| 4. The Client confirms on the day of the lifting operation they will inspect the crane is sited as per lift plan and inspect the crane Stand has been maintained as agreed.  |  |   |                  |
| Client Confirmation (Print Name)   |  | Appointed Person for Lifting Operations | John Sherrington |

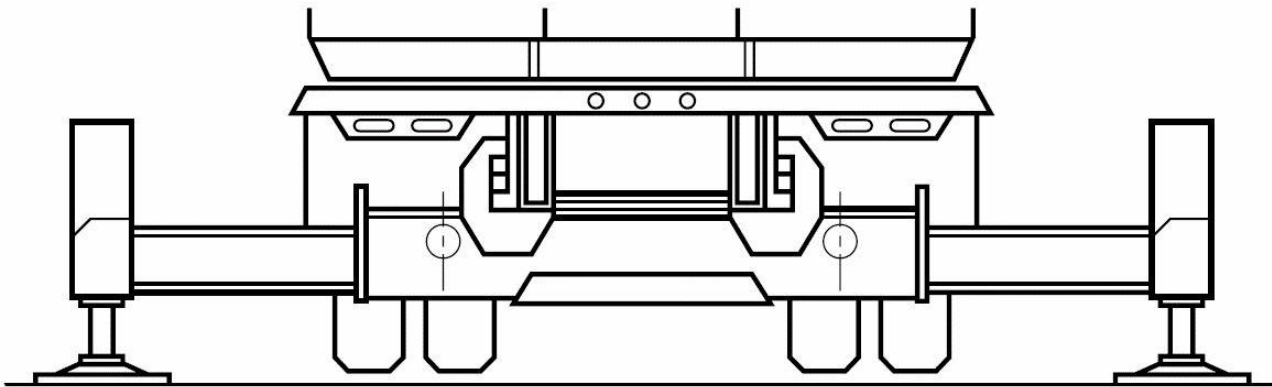


### What measures are in place in the event of the crane being left unattended?

The nature of the works should determine that the crane will not be left unattended at any time. However, should this be necessary in the event of an emergency then before the crane can be left the following must be carried out...

- 1) If possible the cranes jib should be retracted, or if this is not possible then it should be positioned so that there is no risk of accident or injury.
- 2) No load or lifting equipment should be left on the hook.
- 3) The cranes engine must be turned off and isolated as per manufacturer's instructions.
- 4) The cranes doors / entries must be locked.

### Hardstand Assessment / Outrigger Loadings



The following data is based on the actual crane manufacturer's specification. In calculating the load (John Sherrington, Crane appointed person) has included a factor of safety in line with industry guidance.

GROUND BEARING PRESSURE (t/m<sup>2</sup>) = 34.38n m<sup>2</sup> on prepared crane pad.

*Site management should confirm that the crane seating locations (see lift plan for details) will be capable of sustaining the load shown above prior to crane set up. Please note that additional costs may apply for the provision of larger mats than the standard crane mats supplied with the crane.*



## Site Specific Risk Assessment

**Risk Title:** Noise

**Describe the hazards:**

Use of a disc cutting machine (Stihl Saw) in cutting slabs during installation creates a level of noise which will result in hearing loss/damage. Dosimeter testing shows that Stihl saws do exceed the upper action level of 85dB(A).

**Who is at risk?**

The operator of the machine and those working within an 8.0 metre vicinity of cutting activities.

**What existing controls are already in place?**

Independent noise assessment has been carried out (dosimeter testing) on the various models of saws used. The conclusion being that the noise generated is significant and would result in hearing damage. Operatives have all been trained/instructed in the safe use of saws including instruction on the mandatory wearing of ear protection.

**What equipment will be used to reduce the risk?**

Mandatory wearing of ear defenders (EN 352-1, EN 352-2, EN 352-3)  
Use of a block splitter – where possible to eliminate the noise completely.

**What are the final actions to reduce the risk?**

During use of the saw all other operatives and site personnel should keep outside the 8.0 metres noise zone created by the saw. If this is not possible then they must also wear appropriate ear defenders.  
Wherever possible a block splitter should be used to eliminate the use of a saw.  
The saw should be maintained mechanically and checked to ensure that poor maintenance does not result in increased levels of sound.  
Saws should only be hired from Atlas approved suppliers

Assessor: John Sherrington

Signed: 

Date: Oct 2022



## Site Specific Risk Assessment

**Risk Title:** Hand Arm Vibration

**Describe the hazards:**

Prolonged use of a disc cutting machine (Stihl Saw) in cutting slabs during installation can result in symptoms resulting from hand arm vibration such as white finger.

**Who is at risk?**

The operator of the saw only.

**What existing controls are already in place?**

Testing of equipment has shown that the recommended time for usage should be kept to 36 mins per day. Operatives have been instructed through their P.U.W.E.R. Regulations. Relating to the use of saws about the hazards associated and the recommendations for usage timescales.

**What equipment will be used to reduce the risk?**

During saw use, suitable gloves should be worn to reduce the risk.

**What are the final actions to reduce the risk?**

Rotation of the use of the saw should be maintained to avoid single operators exceeding the recommended working timescale.

Operatives must carry out regular maintenance and inspection of the saw to ensure that faults do not increase vibration. (e.g. loose handles, exhaust system etc.)

Assessor: John Sherrington

Signed: 

Date: Oct 2022



## Site Specific Risk Assessment

**Risk Title:** Manual Handling – Setting out slabs

### **Describe the hazards:**

During installation (once slabs are lifted into place with the crane) slabs are spaced into final position by manually levering them into place with the aid of pinch bars which could result in muscular injury/disorders.

### **Who is at risk?**

All operatives involved in the operation of installing the floor (typically 2 operatives from the gang of 3).

### **What existing controls are already in place?**

Wherever possible the slabs are mechanically lifted into position to avoid manual handling.

### **What equipment will be used to reduce the risk?**

Pinch bars – A long steel bar which significantly reduces the force required to move the slabs.  
Protective gloves for handling of the pinch bar.

### **What are the final actions to reduce the risk?**

Wherever possible beams should be manoeuvred mechanically.

Operatives should pay close attention to the layout drawing gaining relevant information concerning the pattern of setting out of beams to ensure handling is kept to a minimum – where necessary landing slabs off the floor area to fix at a later time if the makeup of the load dictates that unnecessary slabs are to be off-loaded.

Assessor: John Sherrington

Signed: 

Date: Oct 2022



## Site Specific Risk Assessment

**Risk Title:** Working at leading edge of floor

**Describe the hazards:**

During installation there is a risk of falling from the leading edge of the floor being installed.  
During slinging of the precast products from the delivery vehicles.

**Who is at risk?**

All operatives involved in the operation of installing the floor.

**What existing controls are already in place?:**

Operative's manual handling training and assessments.  
Mandatory wearing of effective P.P.E.

**What equipment will be used to reduce the risk?:**

Atlas to provide safety harnesses with inertia reels and lifelines to attached to the crane block. M/C to provide a fixed double scaffold handrail around the footprint of the building prior to works commencing. M/C to ensure that where no fixed scaffold is in place that a temporary scaffold/ barrier system is erected to ensure safety of the installation team.  
Atlas to provide a leading edge placed by airbags.

**What are the final actions to reduce the risk?:**

All operatives working at the leading edge will be securely attached to inertia reels to eliminate risk of falling from the leading edge of the floor. Initial slabs on phase 1 first and second floors will be fitted around the existing staircases to create a safe working platform (operatives to work from the staircase and attached to inertia reel).

Assessor: John Sherrington

Signed: 

Date: Oct 2022



## Site Specific Risk Assessment

**Risk Title:** Fall from height

**Describe the hazards:**

During the off-loading of materials from the hollow core delivery vehicle, the operative slinging could be exposed to a potential fall from height.

**Who is at risk?**

The operative carrying out the slinging of materials.

**What existing controls are already in place?:**

The operatives are equipped with an inflatable air bag fall arrest system to the leading edge. Operatives have received training in the use and erection of the fall protection equipment.  
Fixed ringed scaffold edge protection.

**What equipment will be used to reduce the risk?:**

Trailer safe (Airbags) for the articulated vehicles.  
Access to the floor being installed by a temporary scaffold tower by M/C, position /location determined by Atlas.

**What are the final actions to reduce the risk?:**

Air bags should be in place around each hollow core delivery vehicle prior to the slinger mounting the vehicle.  
Whilst lengths of beams on loaded vehicles dictate the load make-up loading operatives in the Atlas Concrete must ensure that timber bearers are not protruding to avoid the risk of trips.  
M/C to ensure that where no fixed scaffold is in place that a temporary scaffold/ barrier system is erected to ensure safety of the installation team

Access to the vehicle should be restricted to the single slinger operative.

*In the event of an operative falling into a air bag the bags have been designed to offer slow deflation to aid lowering the occupant to the floor – bags are not inflated to any significant degree of air pressure and contain outlets (designed leakage) to ensure that the required level of pressure is maintained.*

Assessor: John Sherrington

Signed: 

Date: Oct 2022



## Site Specific Risk Assessment

**Risk Title:** Respirable silica dust

### **Describe the hazards:**

During cutting of precast concrete components with a concrete saw (Stihl saw) fine particle silica dust is produced. The term 'respirable' means that the dust particles are small enough to get deep into the lungs when they are inhaled. Exposure to crystalline silica can result in both respiratory and non-respiratory health effects. Of the respiratory effects, silicosis is one of the most documented occupational diseases. Heavy and prolonged exposures to Respirable Crystalline Silica under conditions that produce silicosis can also cause lung cancer.

### **Who is at risk?**

Anyone within the vicinity of concrete cutting operations.

### **What existing controls are already in place?:**

Operatives are trained in the safe use of concrete saws which includes the necessity to carry out all cutting operations wet (i.e. either a hose must be attached to the saw or a dust suppression bottle) to eliminate the generation of dust. See COSHH assessment for silica dust. Operatives have all undertaken dust mask face fit testing/training and must adhere to use of the specified masks (Arco Free Flow 2 – Disposable P3V) which are FFP3 spec. Fixing gang operatives to have records for masks and face fit testing available for inspection.

### **What equipment will be used to reduce the risk?:**

FFP3 specification dust mask.  
Water supply fed directly to the cut via a hose or a dust suppression bottle will act to control the contaminant below the airborne maximum exposure limit (MEL) for respirable crystalline silica of 0.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8-hour TWA.

### **What are the final actions to reduce the risk?:**

Site management must ensure that a water supply is available to the work area. Wherever possible a block splitter should be used in place of a saw to eliminate the need for saw cutting operations. Operatives should wear full clothing to avoid exposure to dust via skin (e.g. long trousers / long sleeved shirt). If using a dust suppression bottle the operative must check the water suppression reservoir regularly and confirm that water suppression is working before starting work. Make sure that operatives check their RPE works properly every time they put it on. If the water suppression is faulty, stop work until it is repaired. Operatives must ensure that they keep RPE clean.

Assessor: John Sherrington

Signed: 

Date: Oct 2022



## Site Specific Risk Assessment

**Risk Title:** Mobile / Moving plant and vehicles

### **Describe the hazards:**

The installation will involve the use / arrival on site of the following vehicles...

Hollow core delivery – Artic wagon

Lifting – Mobile crane

The movement of these vehicles could result in serious pedestrian injury.

### **Who is at risk?**

Anyone on site.

### **What existing controls are already in place?:**

Site policy for hi-visibility wear.

The site is fenced and offers a clear entry route.

Whilst roadways are dictated on site by the structures being built. They are clearly marked and offer good access to the work area.

### **What equipment will be used to reduce the risk?:**

Once vehicles are in place Sir Robert McAlpine will restrict access to the vehicle working area (including the scope of the crane and any lifting operations) to ensure that other trades / site personnel are warned away from the vehicles.

### **What are the final actions to reduce the risk?:**

Site management to ensure that access to the working area is maintained during the operation.

All vehicle movement must be under the supervision of a trained banksman.

Vehicle reversing should be avoided wherever possible.

Fixing gang supervisor to attend weekly coordination meetings and daily activity briefing by M/C management.

Assessor: John Sherrington

Signed: 

Date: Oct 2022





## Site Specific Risk Assessment

**Risk Title:** Mechanical Lifting

**Describe the hazards:**

The installation will involve the use of a mobile crane to lift materials (hollow core planks) into position. Operatives working below could be injured as a result of materials falling from height.

**Who is at risk?**

Anyone within the working area.

**What existing controls are already in place?:**

The site offers good, secure restriction from the general public.  
Lifting operations only carried out under the control of the qualified lifting / crane operatives.  
Lifting plan produced by crane appointed person to be adhered to at all times.

**What equipment will be used to reduce the risk?:**

Once vehicles are in place M/C will restrict access to the vehicle working area (including the scope of the crane and any lifting operations) to ensure that other trades / site personnel are warned away from the work area.  
Lifting of blocks should be done with the use of a block grab safety net slung around the load and block grab if lifted over head height.

**What are the final actions to reduce the risk?:**

Strict control of access via barriers to be placed around the working area by M/C during crane operations.

Assessor: John Sherrington

Signed: 

Date: Oct 2022

## 6. Site Conditions

### PUBLIC ROADS

Where operations are to be carried out from a public/private highway, the Client must obtain formal permission from the Local Enforcing Authority. Road signs, bollards, etc., must be supplied, erected and manned by the Client when applicable.

#### COMMENTS:

### SITE ROADS / ACCESS TO SITE

Must be suitable for safe passage of lorries and cranes. Road signs, bollards, etc. to be erected where applicable with police permission. Client to maintain hard roads, standing and stacking area on site suitable for operation. Take into account deterioration due to adverse weather conditions, etc. Show lorry positions on site sketch.

#### COMMENTS:

Client to maintain access up to crane stands to suit delivery vehicles as stated above.  
Client is to ensure hard-cored level, cleared working areas, to enable Atlas Concrete operatives to work in a safe environment.

### OVERHEAD OBSTRUCTIONS

There must be no overhead obstructions within the structure itself e.g. from roof purlins, cross bracing, etc, whilst fixing our units.

#### COMMENTS:

None on site

### CRANE STAND

Overall height and width of crane path for delivery must be checked. Approach and working area must be as level as possible. Ground surface to be capable of taking loads. With outriggers fully extended the crane must be a safe distance away from excavations, slopes, underground services, soft ground, etc

#### COMMENTS:

The Client must ensure that **11m by 11m** level crane stands provided are maintained and suitable to withstand the ground bearing pressures / loadings as shown on the lifting plan. The mobile crane will stand as shown on the site sketch, the crane will require a level hard standing suitable to set up & work from. The crane will set up as shown on the lifting plan.

### SCAFFOLDING / FALL ARREST

What access equipment should be provided by the Client for safe means of access and egress to the work place? Is the Client required to provide a full fixed scaffold? Comment in box what equipment must be provided and erected by the Client prior to commencing work. Record agreed attendances.

#### COMMENTS:

Barriers to perimeter of floor areas provided by client.  
Temporary handrails to existing staircases provided by client.

### SAFETY NET / AIR BAG INSTALLATION

#### COMMENTS:

The Client must ensure that the work areas for the installation of air bags has safe and adequate access and that the areas are free from building site debris, tools, structure / unused scaffold, and the areas is tidy. Problems such as punctures may result if surfaces contain debris. Trailer bags will be used when slinging materials on the wagon, if trailer bags cannot be used, the slinger must wear safety harness and attached inertial reel.

**PREVENTING ACCESS**

The Client is to provide and erect bunting, signs and the like to prevent his or any persons gaining access on to and/or under Atlas Concrete working area.

**COMMENTS:**

M/C Limited to restrict access by any persons from around and under Atlas Concrete working area, crane and slewing zone. Atlas Banksman to guide all vehicles & plant onto and off site. Any barriers to be supplied by M/C

**WELFARE FACILITIES**

Client to provide shared welfare facilities. Inspect welfare facilities.

**COMMENTS:**

Toilets / Canteen

**FIRST AID FACILITIES**

State name of Client nominated first aider and location of facilities.

**COMMENTS:**

Site Manager / site office

**STABILITY**

The Client must liaise with the building designer to consider stability of the bearing during all stages of erection, allowing for our standard method of erection. All bearings provided by the Client must be of sound construction, stable and suitable to receive Atlas flooring products.

**COMMENTS:**

The Main Contractor is to ensure that all the block work is cured and at the correct bearing height in accordance with Atlas Concrete's signed off drawing before the installation of the hollow core slabs takes place.

**KEY POINTS FOR ATLAS FOREMAN**

The Client must have a representative on site at all times when Atlas works are in progress.

Should any problems arise with this method statement, contact the Atlas method statement author / Contracts department.

Fixing team and crane driver must report to site office upon arrival for an induction. The Induction must be attended by all Atlas operatives & the crane operator.

PPE to be worn at all times.

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| 7. ATTENDANCES TO BE PROVIDED By: Atlas Concrete = AC / Client = C |     |   |     |  |     |
|--|-----|---|-----|--|-----|
| Crane  | AC  | Fall protection for delivery vehicles                       | AC  | D.P.C. pre-laid onto the bearing walls | M/C |
| Hollowcore   | AC  | Air Bag fall arrest system                                  | AC  | Running water supplied to the plot     | N/A |
| Pre-cast stairs  | AC  | Safety Deck fall arrest system                              | N/A | Ready Mixed Mortar                     | N/A |
|  |     | Safety netting fall arrest system                           | N/A | Service Void Shuttering                | N/A |
| Proprietary propping   | N/A | Bean Bags (for trailers)                                    | AC  | Waste Skips and washout area           | M/C |
| Concrete   | M/C | MEWP's  | N/A | Labour for welding                     | M/C |
|  |     | Scaffolder in attendance                                    | N/A | Safety barriers                        | M/C |
| Rebar  |     | Specified Anchorage for using Safety Harnesses and Lanyards | N/A |  |     |
| Concrete Skip  | M/C |   |     |  |     |
| Other as described   |     |   |     |  |     |



# ***COSHH ASSESSMENT***

## ***Concrete Dust***

**Application:** *Cutting of precast concrete products such as concrete floor beams and blocks, using a handheld concrete cutting saw. This process is necessary when a full size floor beam or block will not fit into the required space.*

**Description/Composition:** *Precast concrete products such as floor beams and blocks are composed of aggregates (sand/stone) and cement. Natural aggregates may contain silica. Floor beams and stairs also contain steel reinforcement. When cut with a concrete cutting saw dust particles from the precast concrete products are released into the atmosphere.*

**Hazard identification:** *The process of cutting the precast concrete products generates high levels of respirable dust. These dust particles can contain silica. Breathing in this dust can lead to the development of respiratory ill health, in particular scarring of the lung tissue (silicosis) which can result in serious breathing difficulties, depending on the extent of exposure. Exposure to very high concentrations over a relatively short period of time can cause acute silicosis, resulting in rapidly progressive breathlessness and death within a few months of onset. More common is progressive silicosis, usually because of exposure over a longer period. Victims are likely to suffer shortness of breath and will find it difficult to walk even short distances. The effect continues to develop even after exposure has stopped and is irreversible. Silica has been assigned a maximum exposure limit (MEL) of 0.3mg/m<sup>3</sup>, expressed as an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA). This means that exposure to respirable silica should be reduced as far as reasonably practicable and, in any case, below the MEL. Dust particles can be an irritant if exposed to eyes.*

**First aid measures:** *Where eye contact occurs the area must be immediately and thoroughly irrigated with water.*

**Fire fighting:** *Concrete dust particles are non-flammable and will not facilitate combustion with other materials.*

**Accidental release / Spillage:** *The nature of concrete dust means exposure to the atmosphere is likely. Wherever possible concrete cutting should be kept to a minimum, where this is not possible wet systems are used on the concrete cutting saw to minimise the dust exposure levels (see precautions for more detail).*

**Handling / Storage:** *Classification for conveyance is not required.*

**Precautions:** *Firstly, minimising the need to cut precast concrete products. Where the reduction of cutting is not possible the use of a wet system should be used in conjunction with the concrete cutting saw. The wet system involves pumping water through a hose onto the diamond blade (manufacturer of concrete cutting saw has incorporated this feature in their design). Water reduces the amount of dust produced from the cutting process, therefore minimising the exposure to respirable silica. The correct type of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) should be worn at all times during the cutting process to provide the necessary level of protection. Suitable training should be given to workers in the use of RPE and a high standard of supervision, inspection and maintenance will also be needed. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn at all times whilst using concrete cutting saws. PPE should include protective gloves, goggles and ear defenders. Exclusion of all other personnel from the area of operation whilst cutting in progress.*



# ***COSHH ASSESSMENT***

## ***Cement***

**Application:** Cement is one ingredient (the other being sand) in the grout which is applied to some of our flooring products once installed. The mix is applied using a stiff brush or rubber squeegee and brushed into the joints of a wetted floor in order to make the floor safer for later trades.

**Description/Composition:** Cement in this instance is supplied in 25kg moisture resistant bags. The product is an odourless white to grey powder. When water is added it becomes a binder for construction usage. When mixed with water for producing mortars and concrete; the lime, calcium silicates and alkalis will produce a strong alkaline solution.

**Hazard identification:** Dry cement powder in normal use has no harmful effect on dry skin. However, as with any dust material, there may be ill effects from inhalation or ingestion of cement dust with high exposure. The alkaline solution which is produced when cement is mixed with water can cause serious burns and ulceration if it is exposed to the skin or eyes. The solution is known to cause both irritant and allergic contact dermatitis. Prolonged contact with the skin can result in chemical burns.

**First aid measures:** Eye contact - Damage to eyes will increase with contact time so in order to avoid permanent damage a speedy response is essential. Eyes should be washed immediately with plenty of clean water for at least fifteen minutes. Then further medical advice should be sought.  
Skin contact – Because contact with the skin tends to damage nerve endings first before damage to the skin occurs chemical burns can develop without pain being felt at the time. It is therefore essential that any contact with the skin is dealt with immediately by washing the affected area thoroughly with clean water and soap. If irritation, pain or any form of skin trouble occurs further medical advice should be sought. Contact is typically caused by clothing becoming contaminated by wet concrete or mortar. Whenever an item of clothing is contaminated it should be removed immediately and washed thoroughly before re-use.  
Ingestion – Vomiting should not be induced. The patient should wash out their mouth with water and be given plenty of water to drink.  
Inhalation – This causes inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane and irritation to the throat, if the patient suffers breathing difficulty move immediately to fresh air. Medical advice should be sought for any further difficulty in breathing.

**Fire fighting:** Cement is non-flammable and will not facilitate combustion with other materials.

**Accidental release / Spillage:** Collect for re-use if dry and uncontaminated. Suitable respiratory protective equipment may be necessary to guard from airborne dusts. The product can be slurried by the addition of water but will subsequently set hard.

**Handling / Storage:** Classification for conveyance is not required. Classification for supply = IRRITANT. Some bags may carry a small amount of cement on the outer coating. It may be necessary in this instance to wear appropriate personal protection in the form of gloves.

**Precautions:** Suitable protective clothing should be worn to protect from skin exposure such as long sleeved shirts, full length trousers, waterproof gloves and water resistant footwear. Where work is required when the cement dust becomes airborne (such as during the clean up of a large spillage) suitable protection for the eyes, mouth and nose should be worn. Anyone suffering any form of skin irritation should be removed from the work area immediately. It should be noted that cement powder in contact with sweat on the skin may also cause the strong alkaline solution to be released and cause similar skin damage and irritation as when cement is mixed with water.



# ***COSHH ASSESSMENT***

## ***Unleaded Petrol***

**Application:** *Unleaded petrol is used to power the concrete cutting saws, as specified by the manufacturer. Only small amounts are needed to fill the motors.*

**Description/Composition:** *Unleaded petrol is a clear liquid with a very characteristic odour. It is a complex combination of hydrocarbons consisting primarily of paraffin's, naphthenes, aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly between C4 and C12. There may also be catalytically and thermal cracked constituents from refinery processes present.*

**Hazard identification:** *Highly flammable. Explosive mixtures may form at ambient temperatures. Contact with skin may cause irritation on brief or occasional contact; prolonged repeated and heavy direct contact with the skin over a long period of time can cause defatting of the skin, erythema, dermatitis or oil acne. Likely to cause minor irritation if splashed into the eye with short-term redness and stinging. If swallowed likely to cause nausea and diarrhoea. Large amounts may affect the nervous system. Symptoms of this may include one of the following; headaches, dizziness, loss of appetite, weakness and loss of concentration. Aspiration into the lungs caused by vomiting is harmful and can be fatal. No hazards associated with inhalation in normal operations. Inhalation of vapours or fumes may cause headaches, nausea, drowsiness and irritation to the breathing passages and lungs with possible effects to the central nervous system. Contains Benzene; prolonged or repeated exposure to Benzene may cause anaemia and other blood diseases including leukaemia. Classified as a category two carcinogenic. Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.*

**First aid measures:** *Contact with eyes wash immediately for 15 minutes with fresh water, contact doctor if pain or redness is prolonged. Wash exposed skin with soap and water as soon as possible. Remove any contaminated clothing as soon as possible any place in a safe area due to risk of fire. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. If this material is swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING DUE TO RISK OF ASPIRATION. Wash mouth with water. If unconscious, place in recovery position. Seek medical advice IMMEDIATELY. If over exposure occurs and irritates the nose, throat or causes coughing remove to fresh air. Get medical advice. Administer artificial respiration if breathing stops. Seek immediate medical attention.*

**Fire fighting:** *Use carbon dioxide, dry powder or foam. DO NOT USE WATER. For small fires sand or earth may also be used. In the event of large fire or explosion alert the fire brigade.*

**Accidental release / Spillage:** *Prevent skin and eye contact. Remove ignition sources and ensure sufficient ventilation. Use absorbent material e.g. sand, sawdust and earth.*

**Handling / Storage:** *Store in a cool, well ventilated surroundings, away from all sources of ignition. Store and handle in closed or properly vented containers. Ensure compliance with statutory requirements for storage and handling. Check for and prevent any potential leaks from containers.*

**Precautions:** *If contact is likely wear gloves made of impervious nitrile rubber or PVC. Use goggles or safety glasses if risk of contact with eye. Any contaminated clothes should be laundered before reuse.*



# ***COSHH ASSESSMENT***

## ***Two Stroke Oil***

**Application:** *Two stroke oil is an additive used in unleaded petrol to lubricate the motor of the concrete cutting saws.*

**Description/Composition:** *Two stroke oil is a liquid red in colour. It is a chemical composition with the most hazardous ingredient being Low Odour Petroleum Distillate (10-30%).*

**Hazard identification:** *Caution has to be taken when transferring the two stroke oil from its storage container into the cutting saw. The likelihood of spillage is high. If contact with skin is made, there may be mild irritation. Also contact with eyes may cause irritation and redness.*

**First aid measures:** *If contact with skin is made, wash the affected area immediately with plenty of soap and water. If irritation continues consult a doctor. If there is contact with eyes, bathe the affected eye in running water for 15 minutes. If irritation continues consult a doctor. If two stroke oil is swallowed do not induce vomiting. Contact a doctor immediately.*

**Fire fighting:** *In the event of combustion use the following extinguishing materials: alcohol or polymer foam, dry chemical powder or carbon dioxide extinguisher. Combustion of two stroke oil can emit toxic fumes; in general usage is outdoors therefore the area is well ventilated.*

**Accidental release / Spillage:** *Turn leaking containers leak-side up to prevent further escape of the liquid. Do not under any circumstance discharge two stroke oil into drains, rivers or water courses. If spillage occurred, absorb the liquid into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method. Refer to precautions for the correct personal protective equipment to be worn when cleaning up spillages.*

**Handling / Storage:** *Store in a cool, well ventilated area. The storage container should be kept tightly closed. Avoid direct contact with the substance. Refer to precautions for the correct personal protective equipment to be worn when handling two stroke oil.*

**Precautions:** *Whenever transferring two stroke oil into concrete cutting saw wear safety gloves to protect from contact with skin. Also wear safety glasses to minimise the likelihood of contact with eyes. Respiratory protection is not required.*



**Toobox Talk Attendance Sheet**

The persons listed below have been briefed with regard to the contents of this document by way of a toolbox talk carried out by \_\_\_\_\_ (Lift Supervisor).

**Lift Supervisor Details**

| Name | Employed by | Date / Time | Signature |
|------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
|      |             |             |           |

By signing you agree that you have understood the toolbox talk and the contents of the Method Statement, Lift Plan, Risk Assessments & COSHH Assessments.

You must not deviate from the Method Statement and Lift Plan without prior consultation with and/or further assessment by the Appointed Person/Lift Supervisor.

| Name | Employed By | Duties | Date / Time | Signature |
|------|-------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
|      |             |        |             |           |
|      |             |        |             |           |
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| Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) conforms to the following EN standards. |                              |                         |                |  |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| Helmet   | EN397                        | Dust Masks              | EN 149         |  |
| Boots  | EN ISO20345 2004             | Hi -Vis Jackets / Vests | EN 471         |  |
| Ear Defenders  | EN 352-1, EN 352-2, EN 352-3 | Gloves                  | BS EN388: 2003 |  |
| Safety Glasses   | EN 166                       |                         |                |  |
| Goggles  | EN 166                       |                         |                |  |
| Other as described   |                              |                         |                |  |

**The Client confirms to provide and maintain the arrangements as contained in this Method Statement and below listed documents.**

- PFF Standard Health & Safety Attendances
- Other documents (list)


Client / Site Manager:

Signed.....

Print:

Date:

The information in this Method Statement & Lifting Plan have been brought to the attention of the below persons and they confirm that they have understood its contents and will work to its requirements.

|                             |   |                         |                  |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| Appointed Person            | Signed:  | Print: John Sherrington | Date: 18/10/2022 |
| Lift Supervisor/Charge hand | Signed.....   | Print:.....             | Date:.....       |
| 2 <sup>nd</sup> Operative:  | Signed.....   | Print:.....             | Date:.....       |
| 3 <sup>rd</sup> Operative:  | Signed.....   | Print:.....             | Date:.....       |
| 4 <sup>th</sup> Operative:  | Signed.....   | Print:.....             | Date:.....       |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> Operative:  | Signed.....   | Print:.....             | Date:.....       |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> Operative:  | Signed.....   | Print:.....             | Date:.....       |
| Crane Operator:             | Signed.....   | Print:.....             | Date:.....       |