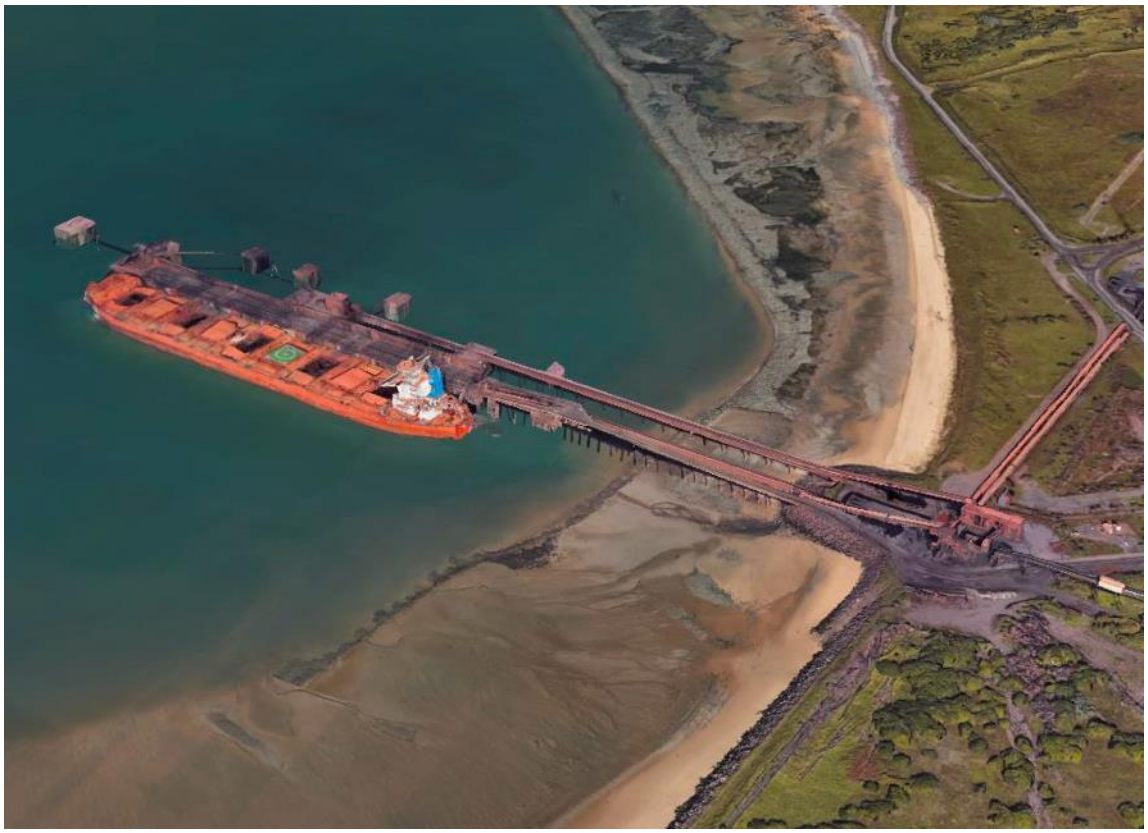
TDS TECHNICAL DEMOLITION SERVICES LTD

DISMANTLING OF UNLOADERS 3, 4 & 5 RAMS

PROJECT:	TATA Steel – ABP Jetty & Unloaders
LOCATION:	TATA Steel UK Ltd Port Talbot SA13 2NG What3Words: ///hats.songbird.assume
Doc ref:	RAMS 006a
REVISION:	02
DATE:	07.10.2025



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DOCUMENT STATUS

DOCUMENT AUTHORISATION			
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Signature (digitally)			
Date	07.10.2025	07.10.2025	07.10.2025

Note: Electronic versions of this document may not contain wet signatures.

DOCUMENT HISTORY			
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15.08.2025	00	Draft for TDS internal review	MH
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07.10.2025	02	Update following client review	MH

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TDS	Site Manager	Neil Payne		
Key details reflect information detailed on F10?			Yes ☒ No ☐	If 'no' insert details here: Updated on HSE website TBC

1. SCOPE OF WORKS		
1.1.	**Project Address:**	TATA Steel UK Ltd Port Talbot SA13 2NG What3Words: ///hats.songbird.assume
1.2.	**Scope:**	Dismantling of loaders 3,4 & 5 RAMS Primary dismantling location will be at the Unloader No. 5 location. Unloaders No. 4 & 3 will be moved up the jetty into correct dismantling position once Unloader No.5 has been dismantled. Sequence will be: - Unloader No. 5 - Unloader No. 4 - Unloader No. 3
1.3.	**Start Date:**	TBC

2. Introduction and Scope of Works for this method statement, risk assessment & manual handling assessment.

This document has been prepared to describe the proposed method for the dismantling of loader 5 to include the identification, preparation, separation & lifting out of the loader elements/components in a controlled sequence and is to be read in conjunction with the latest revision of:

- CPP – Construction Phase Plan
- TMP – Traffic Management Plan
- EMP – Environmental Management Plan
- ERP – Emergency Response Plan
- QMP – Quality Management Plan
- SMP – Spill Management Plan
- PCI – Pre-Construction Information
- TDS inspection document ref: UK-317 TATA Port Talbot RAMS 06a - Dismantling of loader 5 inspection plan - Rev.01
- ANDUN sequence drawing ref: 32094-3-TDS-PTJ-IOU-DRW-02 (latest revision)
- Davies Crane lift plans ref: To be finalised and issued

DOCUMENT LIST TO BE FINALISED AND UPDATED PRIOR TO WORKS COMMENCING.

2.1. Communication with workforce

The content of the safe system of work will be clearly communicated to all site operatives involved in this, and any following task. Operative will undertake a daily team safety brief at the start of each working day. A minimum of one weekly toolbox talk will be delivered by the Site Manger to all operatives involved. To ensure the requirements to consult with persons engaged with the works, the Site Manager will also ensure that all operatives, including sub-contractor and supplier employees, have read and signed (where applicable) to acknowledge understanding of all the following documents:

- Site induction
- PCI information
- Methods of Work
- Risk Assessments
- COSHH Assessments
- Work Permit Systems
- Emergency Procedures

2.1.1. Daily briefing/TBT

Daily work briefings will be carried out to ensure that the planned activities match those allocated on the permit. TBT (ToolBoxTalks) are to be carried out appropriately to the respective work scope and on a minimum basis of 1 per week.

2.1.2. Pre area commencement checks

- Verify with TATA Steel asset authority that work areas have been released for works to commence with handover certificate(s) in place.
- Work areas are to be accepted by TDS who will control all works within the CDM area.

2.2. Plant and Labour Resources

The TDS named competent person (BS 6187:2011), Neil Payne, will manage activities and implement the safe working practices within this document (and all/any accompanying documents) to ensure compliance with legislative requirements as well as TDS company policy and procedure.

Item:	Description	Supplier	Number
Labour:	Site Manager (TWS & AP - lift plan reviewer)	TDS	1
	Advanced demolition operative	TDS	1
	Plant operator(s)	TDS	2
	Banks person(s)	TDS	2
	Appointed Person	Davies	1
	Crane operator	Davies	2
	Lift Supervisor	Davies	1
	Slinger / rigger / signaller	Davies	2
	Fitter / engineer / maintenance	TBC	1
	Demolition / general operative(s)	TDS	2
Plant:	Crane(s) – Tadano AC7.450 + Grove GMK5250AL	Davies	
	Liebherr L22 rubber tyred 360º excavator/attachments	TDS	
	Articulated dump truck	TDS	
	Telehandler		
Equipment:	Hop up scaffold / podium		
	Harnesses & lanyards		
	Lifting gear		
	Oxygen banks		
	Propane bottles		
	Flashback arrestors, non-return gauges & hoses		
	Timber bog mats / steel road plates		
	Fire extinguishers & blankets		
	Water supply jetwash		
	2 way radios		
	Man-basket		
First aid:	First aid kits		
	Burns kits		
Environ:	Spill Kits		
	Spill Kit Spares		
Tools:	Small hand tools		
	Burning guns		
Waste:	Suitable skips in processing area		

All plant and equipment will be certified, in test and has been selected for its intended purpose prior to use. Plant is to be site compliant with active monitoring to ensure siting of plant corresponds to agreed work zones.

2.3. PPE / RPE

Mandatory minimum site PPE Requirements:

Item of PPE / RPE	Icon	Required
Safety Helmet/Hard Hat (with chin strap) (BS EN 397 or BS EN 14052)		☒
Hi-Viz with reflective strips (vest/jacket - antistatic/flame retardant) (BS EN 471)		☒
Safety Boots/footwear (antistatic and with midsole protection) (EN ISO 20345 BS EN 345-1)		☒
Gloves (task specific) (BS EN 388)		☒
Glasses (approved LEP) (BS EN 166 minimum F grade)		☒
Coveralls (flame retardant that cover arms and legs) (EN ISO 11612)		☒

Additional identified site PPE/RPE required by risk assessment:

Additional items of PPE/RPE defined by work specific risk assessment	Icon	Required
Hearing Protection (BS EN 352-1)		☒
Disposable RPE (BS EN 149 FFP3)		☒
Airflow helmet/visor (burning) (BS EN 166 & EN 397)		☒
Burning gauntlets (BS EN 407)		☒
Burning hood / balaclava EN ISO 11612 (A1, B1, C1, F1), EN 1149 -5		☒
Fall restraint system – harness & fixed length (or adjustable) lanyard (preferred option) – twin tailed when near exposed edges (BS EN 354, 361, 363 &365)		☒
Fall arrest system – harness, absorber & lanyard (secondary option) (BS EN 355, 360, 361, 363 & 365)		☒

2.4. THE GENERAL WORK AREAS ARE SHOWN BELOW:

Area: 3 & adjacent for crane & laydown

Mapping with Existing Facility at Harbour Jetty Area

Facilities List

1) Unloader -1 2) Unloader -2 3) Unloader -3 4) Loading Bunker 5) Conveyor -800

6) Conveyor -801 7) Pipe Rack 8) Substation -2 9) SDV Substation -1 10) Walkway Platform

11) Drive House_Conv.-800 12) Drive House_Conv.-801 13) Sampler House_Conv.-800 14) Sampler House_Conv.-801 15) Connecting Conveyor-1201 16) Non-Metallic Tank(3 Nos) 17) Steel tank 18) SDV Contractor Building 19) SDV Lighting Kiosk 20) Steel Cabin

21) Gangway

Working zones (BS 6187:2011) to the CDM area during removal works:

Distinct zones have been determined, and will be implemented, as the loader dismantling works are being carried out. These are defined as follows:

- **Exclusion zone:** initially this is the total CDM area, which incorporates all the above specific work areas, where no non-operational TDS & crane lift associated personnel are allowed entry whilst the controlled lifting, removal & processing works are being carried out.
- Specifically at loader 5 location, the area directly below and adjacent to accommodate the crane position/laydown area is to be further segregated, signed and managed by banksman.

2.5. SITE WELFARE ARRANGEMENTS

The use of welfare facilities has been established locally and are to be used accordingly. All supplied facilities are to be respected, used accordingly, and maintained in a clean and tidy manner.

2.6. CONSIDERATION & CRANE SELECTION

The crane will be selected to carry out the lifting of the prepared elements in accordance with the approved lift plans to ensure that it has sufficient capacity to carry out all lifts as planned with appropriate FoS considerations applied.

All lifting operations will be undertaken by Davies Crane Hire on a contract lift basis and working under a separate task specific lift plan & set of RAM's.

Davies Crane Hire will supply 1 no. Tadano AC7.450 (main lift crane) + 1 no. Grove GMK5250AL (man-basket crane).

All lifts **must** follow the sequence identified within the latest version of the Andun drawing referenced hereafter.

The supporting Liebherr L22 excavator will assist with handling, processing and loading of materials into the dump truck for removal as they are generated.

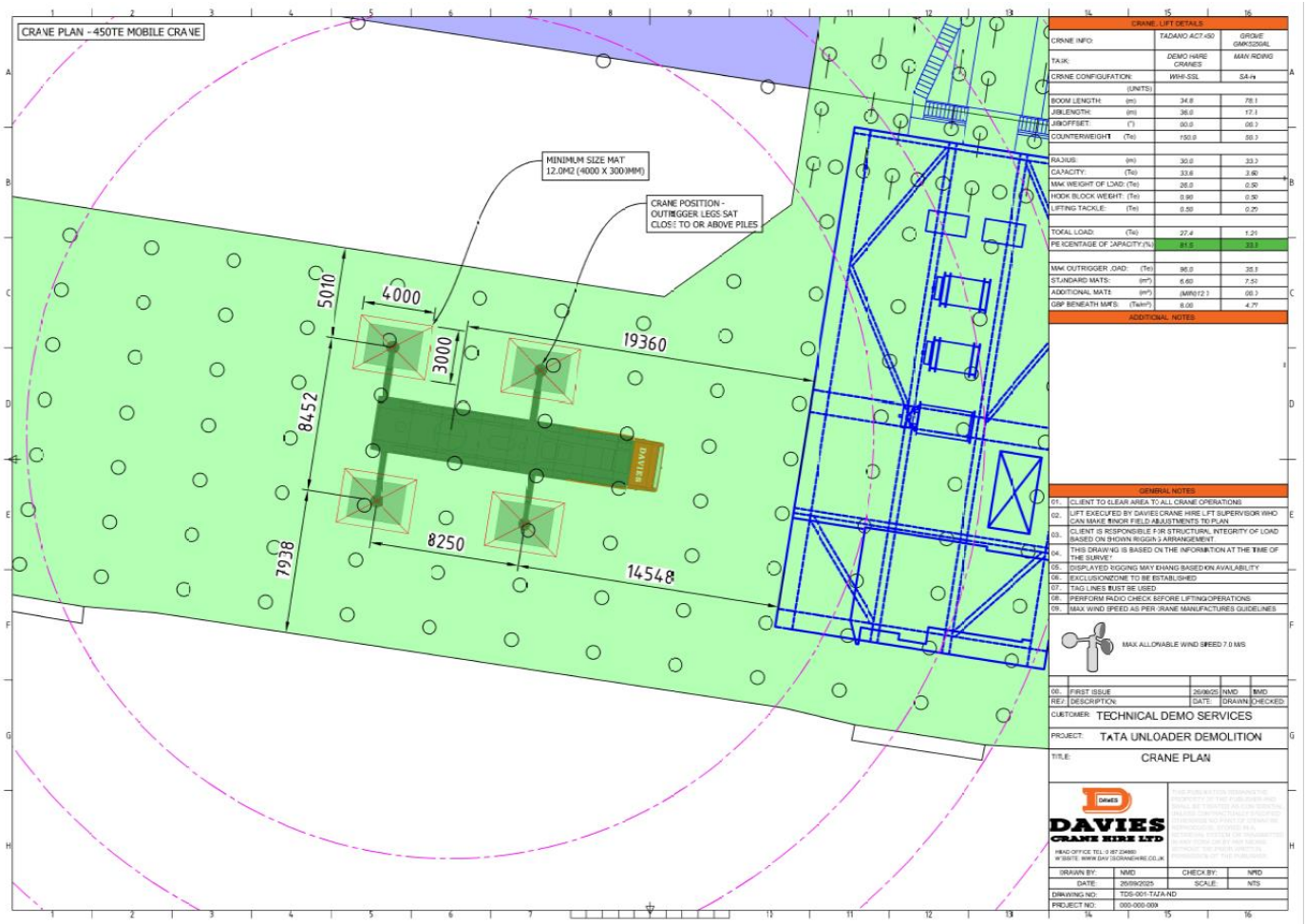
STOP POINT – THIS MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO MOVING TO NEXT/OPERATIONAL STAGE OF THE WORKS!					
Confirmation that all live services within the work area are known and have been either isolated, terminated, protected or diverted.					
Site manager signature:		Name:		Date:	

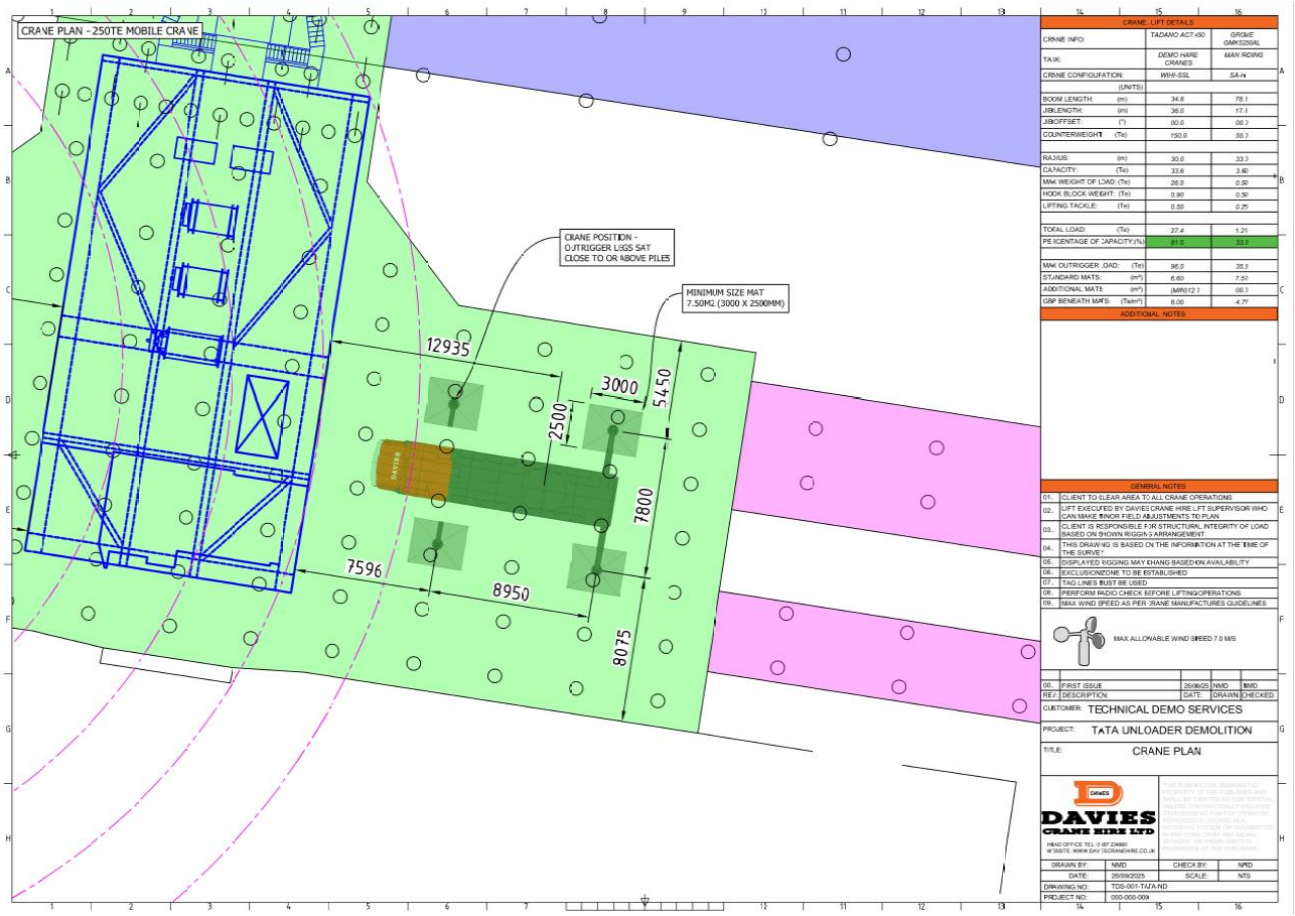
STOP POINT – THIS MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO MOVING TO NEXT/OPERATIONAL STAGE OF THE WORKS!					
Confirmation that all live service information, within the work area that could be affected by the works, has been communicated to TDS so that suitable protection measures are implemented, checked, verified and visibly identified.					
Site manager signature:		Name:		Date:	

STOP POINT – THIS MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO MOVING TO NEXT/OPERATIONAL STAGE OF THE WORKS!					
Confirmation that all live service information, outside of the work area that could be affected by the works, has been communicated to TDS so that suitable protection measures are implemented, checked, verified and visibly identified – THIS IS TO INCLUDE THE 11KV cathodic protection supply.					
Site manager signature:		Name:		Date:	

STOP POINT – THIS MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO MOVING TO NEXT/OPERATIONAL STAGE OF THE WORKS!					
Confirmation that a suitable and sufficient safety exclusion zone (fencing/barriers etc with segregated access points where applicable) has been implemented at the working area.					
Site manager signature:		Name:		Date:	

2.7. DAVIES CRANE HIRE DRAWINGS





2.8. Mobilisation of mobile cranes

Mobile cranes will be mobilised to site as per Davies Crane Hire instruction.

Cranes will be set up as per site specific Lift Plan & RAM's and inline with TDS/Andun Engineering jetty assessment's.

Prior to mobilisation, pile locations will be suitably marked up on site for positioning of the crane outriggers.

The crane(s) will be suitably positioned inline with the engineering checks to ensure that outriggers are positioned above existing pile locations, as per diagram above.

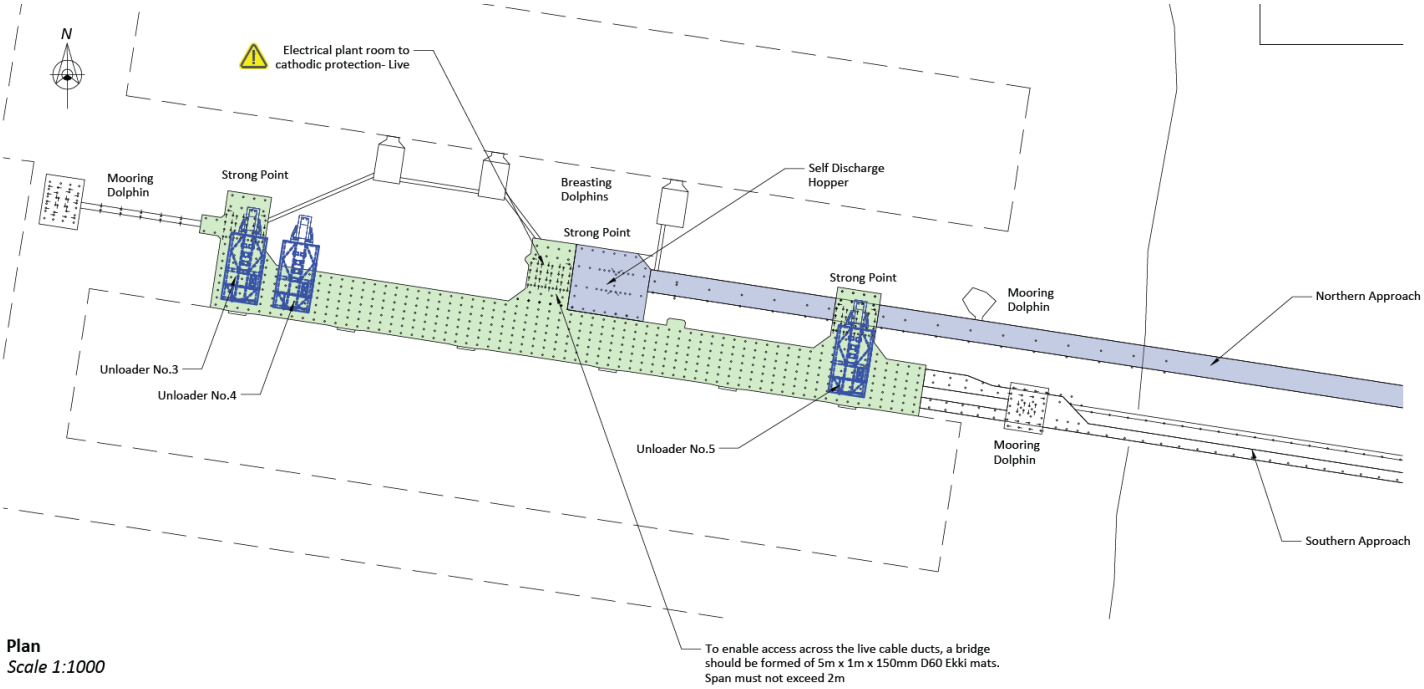
2.9. Crane Access onto Jetty

TDS have instructed Andun Engineering to undertake a detailed assessment of the jetty structure and to assess access constraints for mobile plant.

The jetty structure is in overall acceptable condition, there is one particular area of concern on the Southern approach ramp and any heavy loads transiting this section will be avoided.

The Northern approach road is of newer construction and has been found to be in good condition. Concrete slab assessments have been undertaken and a gross access load of 60te is deemed acceptable. Davies Crane Hire have confirmed both the 450 & 250Te cranes can be stripped down to ~60Te. Access will be one on/one off and once cranes are suitably positioned, they will remain with limited movements on the jetty.

TDS/Andun do not foresee any excessive vibrations caused during the works and local vibration monitoring will be established.



Plan
Scale 1:1000

Access c

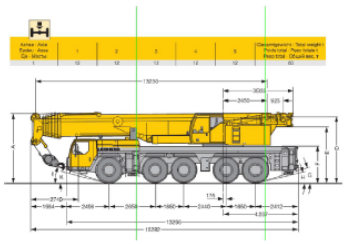
Loading Assessment

Jetty Structure Load Allowance

The jetty structure has been assessed under a uniform load of 80kN/m² and has been found to be acceptable. If a higher pressure than this is imposed, it must be imposed over the lines of piles and Andun should be contacted to carry out a verification.

Northern Ramp Load Allowance

The northern ramp has been assessed for a 5 axle mobile crane with a maximum axle load of 12 tonne and total weight of 60 tonne. This allowance should not be exceeded. Vehicles should be limited to 3 mph along the ramp to minimise longitudinal braking loads and dynamic affects.



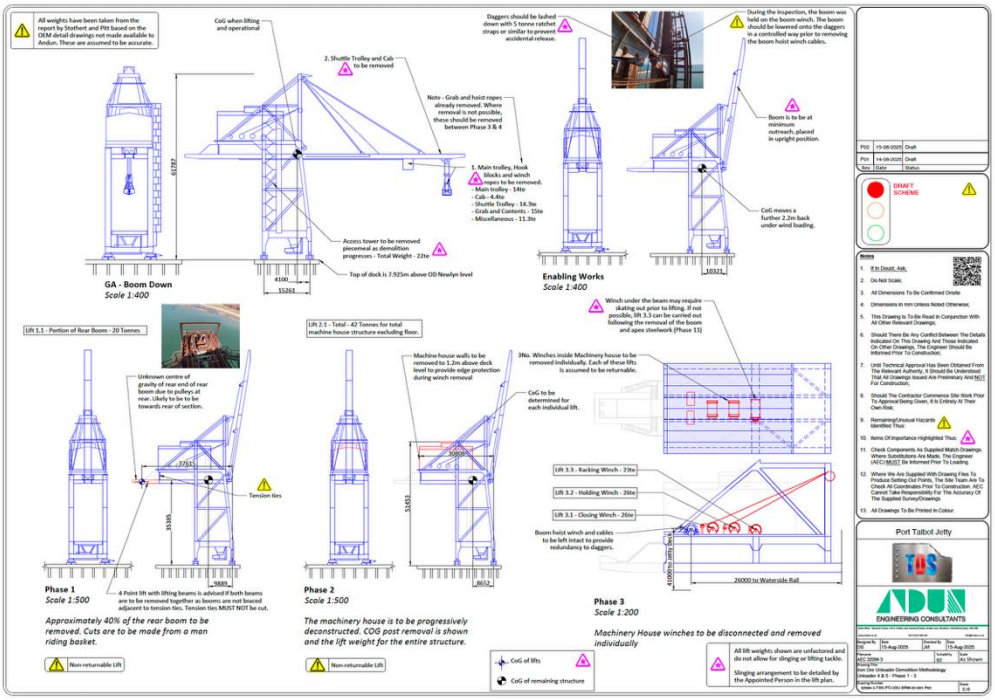
Access to the elements for preparation and removal will follow the sequence shown on the latest version of the Andun drawing. This will be either from:

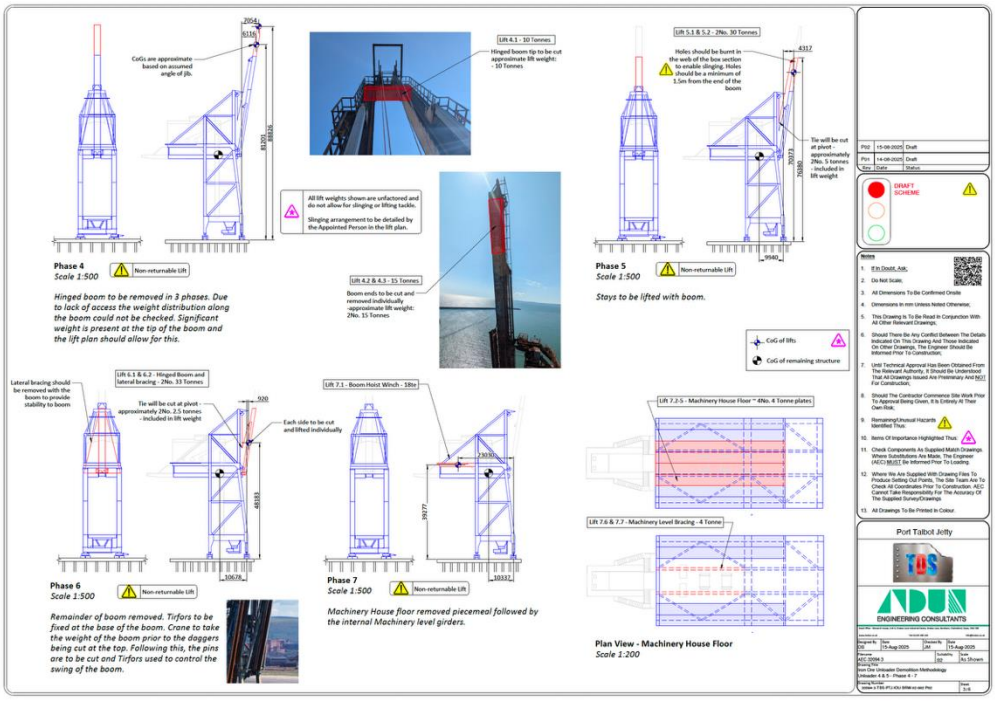
- Existing stairways and walkways.
    - As the structure is reduced, this may create leading edges.
    - Working back from leading edges, operatives will be clipped locally using a twin tail harness where movement is afforded by always being clipped to a local anchor point at the point of work.
    - Fixed length lanyards will eliminate the potential to enter the leading-edge area.
- A man ride basket fixed to attending crane.
    - Subject to crane operation conditions.

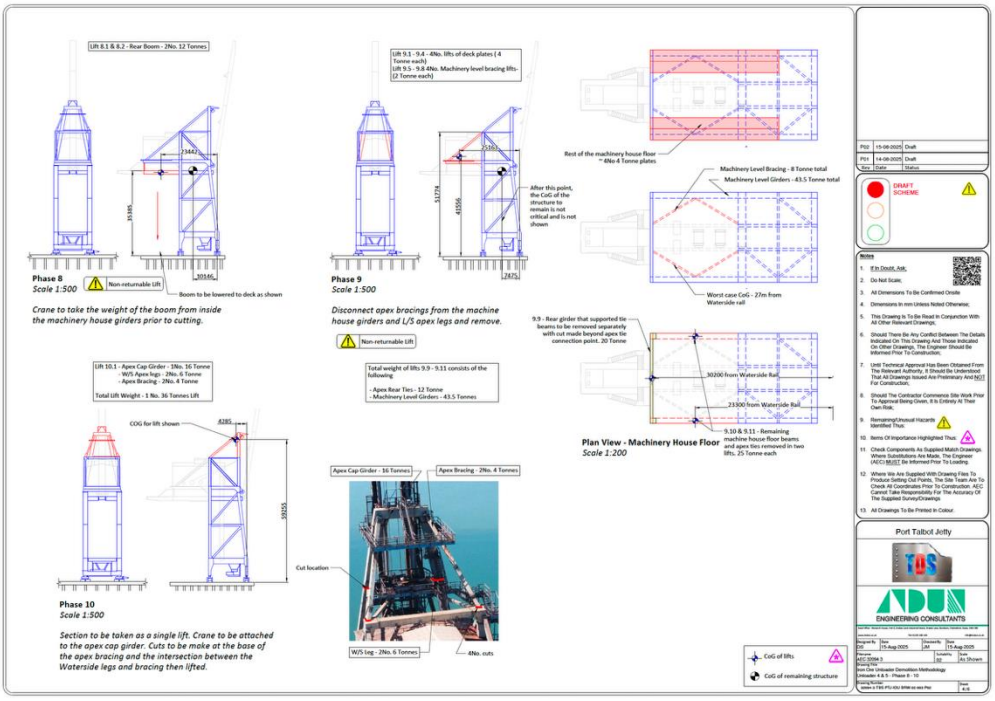
Equipment will have been established locally from the previous machine house preparation works exercise. Equipment to be relocated and be moved to the point of application as the sequence dictates.

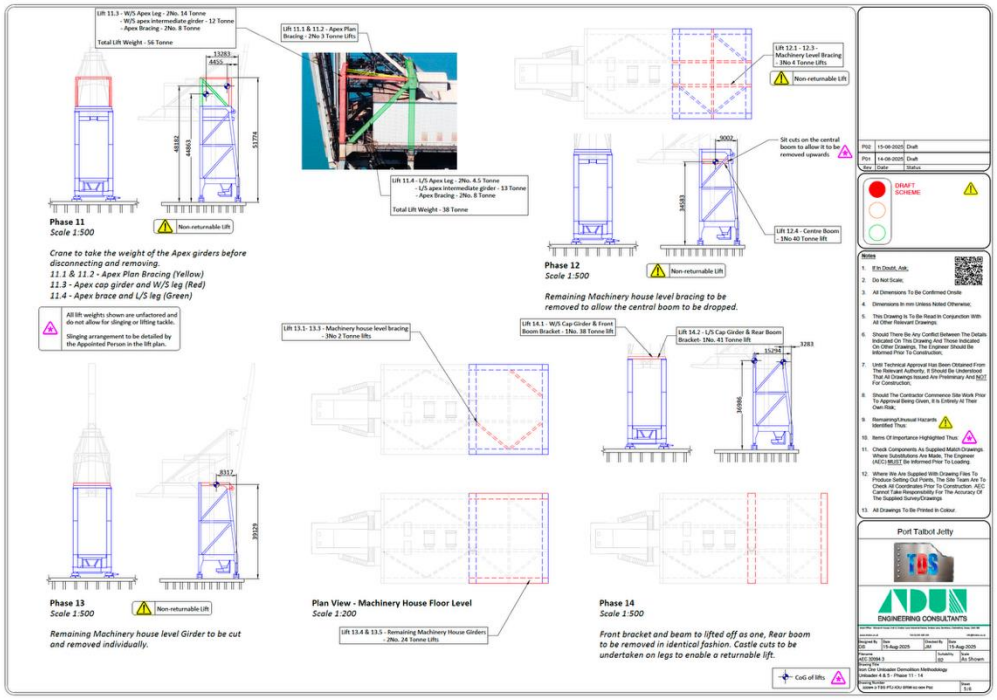
ANDUN SEQUENCE DRAWINGS:

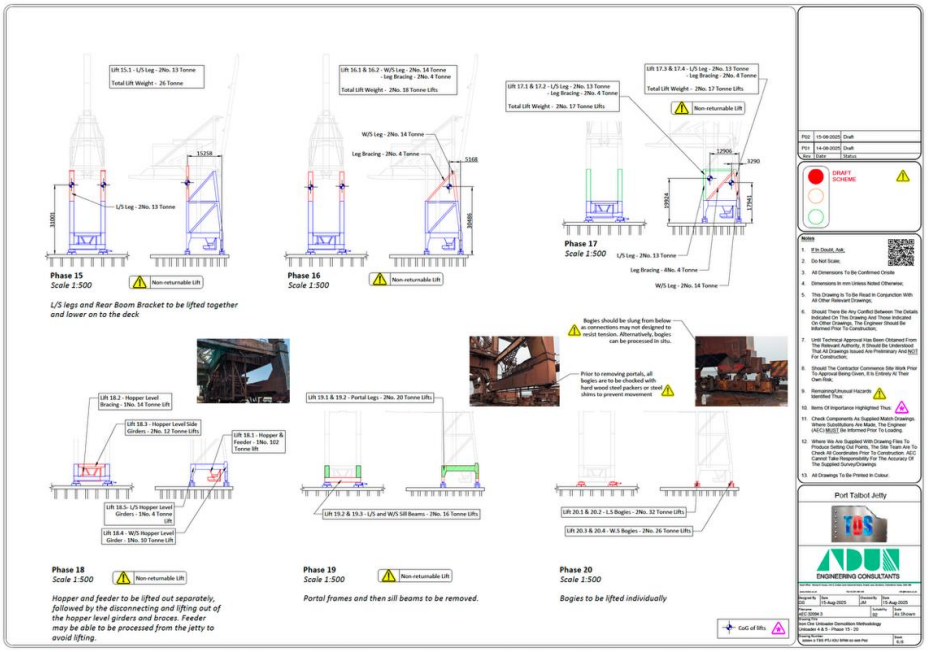
Shown here for reference, main copies to be held on site and used for operations with sign off at appropriate levels.




Phase 4
Scale 1:500
Non-returnable Lift
Hinged boom to be removed in 3 phases. Due to lack of access the weight distribution along the boom could not be checked. Significant weight is present at the tip of the boom and the lift plan should allow for this.
Phase 5
Scale 1:500
Non-returnable Lift
Stays to be lifted with boom.
Phase 6
Scale 1:500
Non-returnable Lift
Remainder of boom removed. Tirfors to be fixed at the base of the boom. Crane to take the weight of the boom prior to the daggers being cut at the top. Following this, the pins are to be cut and Tirfors used to control the swing of the boom.
Phase 7
Scale 1:500
Non-returnable Lift
Machinery House floor removed piecemeal followed by the internal Machinery level girders.
Plan View - Machinery House Floor
Scale 1:200
Port Talbot Jetty
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS


Phase 8
Scale 1:500
Non-returnable Lift
Crane to take the weight of the boom from inside the machinery house girders prior to cutting.
Phase 9
Scale 1:500
Non-returnable Lift
Disconnect apex bracings from the machine house girders and L/S apex legs and remove.
Plan View - Machinery House Floor
Scale 1:200
Phase 10
Scale 1:500
Section to be taken as a single lift. Crane to be attached to the apex cap girder. Cuts to be make at the base of the apex bracing and the intersection between the Waterside legs and bracing then lifted.
Port Talbot Jetty
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS


Phase 11
Scale 1:500
Crane to take the weight of the Apex girders before disconnecting and removing.
11.1 & 11.2 - Apex Plan Bracing (Yellow)
11.3 - Apex cap girder and W/S leg (Red)
11.4 - Apex brace and L/S leg (Green)
Phase 12
Scale 1:500
Remaining Machinery house level bracing to be removed to allow the central boom to be dropped.
Phase 13
Scale 1:500
Remaining Machinery house level Girder to be cut and removed individually.
Plan View - Machinery House Floor Level
Scale 1:200
Phase 14
Scale 1:500
Front bracket and beam to lifted off as one, Rear boom to be removed in identical fashion. Castle cuts to be undertaken on legs to enable a returnable lift.
Port Talbot Jetty
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS


Phase 15
Scale 1:500
L/S legs and Rear Boom Bracket to be lifted together and lower on to the deck
Phase 16
Scale 1:500
Phase 17
Scale 1:500
Phase 18
Scale 1:500
Hopper and feeder to be lifted out separately, followed by the disconnecting and lifting out of the hopper level girders and braces. Feeder may be able to be processed from the jetty to avoid lifting.
Phase 19
Scale 1:500
Portal frames and then sill beams to be removed.
Phase 20
Scale 1:500
Bogies to be lifted individually
Port Talbot Jetty
ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

Method for identification, preparation, separation & lifting out works:

Each of the elements is to be identified, prepared, separated and removed in compliance with the agreed sequence with due consideration to the following:

- Element identified on Andun sequence plan by site manager & sign inspection plan.
    - This is per element, per phase & per activity.
- Element verified by advanced demolition operative & sign inspection plan.
    - This is per element, per phase & per activity.
- Element confirmed by crane lifting personnel.
- Crane personnel attach lifting apparatus to element for removal to match lift plan.
- Crane personnel confirm lifting apparatus is affixed to hook block to match lift plan.
    - This is confirmed by the site manager & by the advanced demolition operative.
    - This is per element, per phase & per activity.
    - Site manager & advanced demolition operative sign the inspection plan.
- Crane personnel instruct crane operator to take up weight of the element and stop, release controls and wait.
- Identify cut line on Andun drawing by site manager & sign inspection sheet.
- Verify cut line on Andun drawing by advanced demolition operative & sign inspection sheet.
- Perform separation/release cut at defined location.
    - This activity is to be monitored & supervised by the site manager.
- As final release cut is achieved, the load will be held statically, and non-lifting personnel are to exit the area.
- Lifting personnel instruct crane operator to perform the lift in accordance with the lift plan with due consideration to lift directly up and out, follow agreed clear slew direction and lower to laydown area.
- At laydown area, lifting apparatus removed and return to next element in sequence.
- Works **must** follow the agreed Andun sequence drawing.
- Lifts **must** be in accordance with the specific lift plan.

Sequence defined:

The sequence to be followed has been split into distinct phases and lift numbers, it is to be referenced to the latest ANDUN drawing, the phases are shown below (lifts omitted for reasons of concision):

- Phase 1: Remove +/-40% of the rear boom
- Phase 2: Progressively reduce machine house
- Phase 3: Disconnect & remove machinery house winches individually
- Phase 4: Remove hinged boom in 3 stages.
- Phase 5: Lower stays to be removed with boom.
- Phase 6: Remove final sections of boom.
- Phase 7: Machinery house floor removed in sections with girders.
- Phase 8: Remove machine house rear girders & lower.

- Phase 9: Disconnect apex bracing from machine house girders, legs and remove.
- Phase 10: Remove apex cap girder section.
- Phase 11: Remove apex plan bracing, cap girder & w/s leg, brace & l/s leg.
- Phase 12: Reduce remainder of machine house bracing.
- Phase 13: Reduce remainder of machine house girders.
- Phase 14: Remove front bracket and rear boom.
- Phase 15: L/S rear boom & leg bracket to be removed.
- Phase 16: W/S bracing & leg to be removed.
- Phase 17: L/S leg & bracing to be removed.
- Phase 18: Hopper, feeder & girders to be removed.
- Phase 19: Portal frame & sill beams to be removed.
- Phase 20: Remove bogies to clear area.

Weight and load considerations

Andun have produced a sequence drawing that identifies weights and CoG positions:

- Lift plans are developed in accordance with this sequence.
- Due consideration **must** be given for items identified as important
  - Refer to notes regarding unfactored weights
  - Refer to notes regarding centres of gravity
  - These are clearly denoted with an importance sign
- Due consideration **must** be given to identified centre of gravity for element to be lifted
  - These are clearly denoted with a CoG sign
- Due consideration **must** be given for lifts identified as non-returnable:
  - To include appropriate factor of safety
  - These are clearly denoted with a hazard sign

Crane lifting works:

Cranes to be mobilised to the point of placing and established with sufficient working room around.

All crane lifting works are to be carried out to specified lift plans and under the control of the lift supervisor.

Pre lift checklist – all operations – To be completed by the Lift Supervisor and at the Daily Briefing

- TBT to all involved in the planned activity
- Confirm planned activity corresponds to lift scheme
- Check for overhead obstructions
- Check for adjacent obstructions
- Check weather conditions
- All equipment / accessories are present, in test, inspected and stored correctly
- All above **must** be completed prior to commencing working sequence

Lifting sequence – all operations

Once released, freed and lifted out, the elements are to be lowered directly to ground in the laydown area where they will be sat on chocks/suitable rested. Lifting gear removed and the process repeated. The elements are to be further processed where applicable and loaded into the dumper truck, by the attending plant, at periodic intervals to promote a clean working environment.

Material clearance – at laydown area:

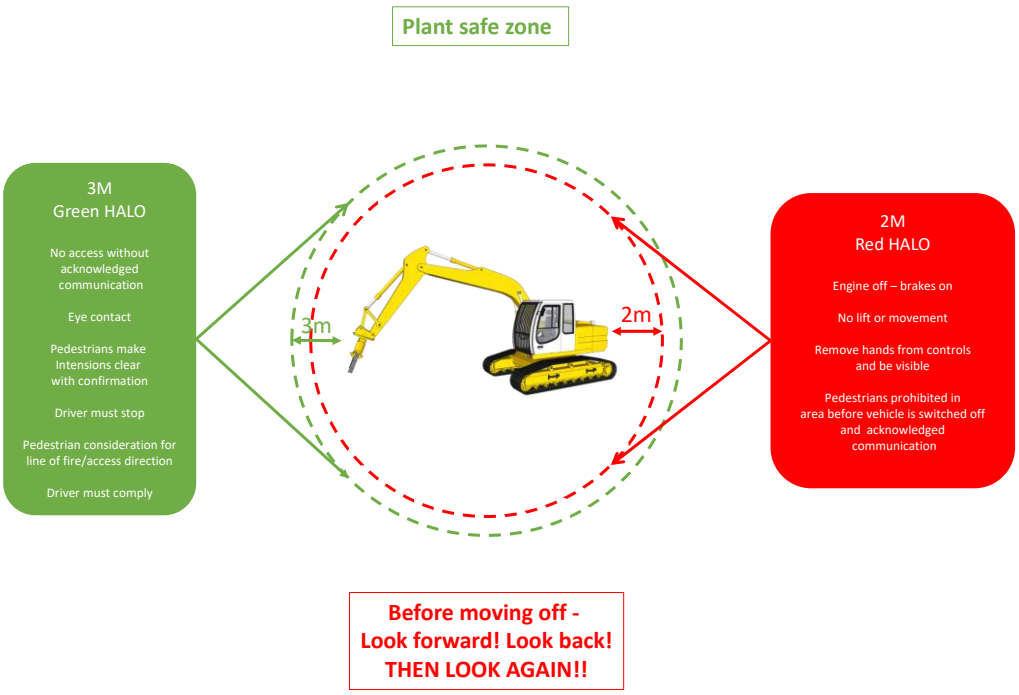
As materials are generated, they are to be segregated at source into their respective waste categories and cleared at regular intervals to promote a clean working environment.

General housekeeping

- Works are to be left in a safe and tidy condition at the end of each working shift
    - No elements are to be left in an unsafe condition for any extended period

Plant operation safety

During all plant activity, there will be a banksman present with constant communication channels and strict working areas enforced within the existing exclusion zone.



Consideration - Lead (Pb) in paint/surfaces

Must be considered a potential due to age of elements and structures. As good working practice, we will implement all precautionary measures in accordance with the Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002 such as:

- Minimise contact with the material
- Suitable PPE/RPE when hot cutting
- Open air atmosphere with exclusion zones to maintain distance
- Good personal hygiene – wash before eating/smoking etc
- Pb in blood health monitoring – operative & activity pattern dependent
    - Minimum frequency is annually.

Hot working generally

All hot works to be confined to the established exclusion zone and will be subject to the following:

- Inspect behind faces to be cut where possible to establish if there is a build-up of material behind which could contribute to a fire risk
- If there is any material, remove it/spray down to clear from the area
- Daily update for planned working sequence and expectancies between TDS & TATA/PERSES
- All works in strict adherence to the hot work permit issued by TDS
- Only elements identified in the cutting plan are to be hot cut as per Andun sequence
- All local areas will be cleared of any combustible materials/stockpiles etc
- Fire watch to be vigilant for spatter and/or smouldering
- Provision of firefighting equipment at point of placing – extinguisher(s) / charged hose etc
- Burning operatives to use extended cutting torch to minimise exposure and aid with comfortable reach
- Damp down local area

Oxy propane cutting equipment:

- Gas bottle banks to be stored correctly at ground level – upright and in cages away from other plant and boundaries etc
- Area to be fenced off, with signage present and suitable fire extinguishers present
- Gas bottle banks to have flashback arrestors and non-return gauges fitted
- Burning equipment to be inspected prior to use and ongoing daily basis
- Hoses to be run directly where possible and to have good housekeeping management to avoid tripping hazard
- Hoses to be run out in longest lengths available to avoid/minimise the need for jointing
- Hoses to be checked using suitable spray or solution – not soapy water

Operatives involved in the hot cutting works to wear correct PPE/RPE:

- Fire retardant overalls
- Welding/Burning Gauntlets
- Hard Hat

- Safety Boots
- Orinasal mask (ABEK 1 filter fitted)
- Burning goggles/Visor

During / after hot works completed:

- No hot works are to be carried out by lone operatives – must have firewatcher present and will be identified at the Daily Briefing and prior to works commencing.
- Standby to be positioned outside the hot work area and have direct radio contact with site manager and firewatcher
- Firewatcher to be positioned close to the hot work area and always be in attendance while hot cutting activities are taking place
- The fire watcher will have charged fire hose and/or suitable fire extinguishers available at the point of application
- Suitable fire extinguishers placed around the hot work area at ground level that will be easily accessible and placed no more than 10m from the work area
- All hot cutting activities will be directed away from existing structures / equipment in the area
- Hot cutting activities will cease 1 hour before the end of each shift and the area will be monitored for a minimum of 60 minutes by the fire watcher
- If suitable, the hot working local area may be wetted down by the firewatcher
- After wetting down, the hot cutting area will be walked around and inspected before the site is secured and main hot work permit is handed back to TDS Permit Co-ordinator

3. GENERAL

- Permits to Work will be issued by TDS.
- All site operatives will hold the relevant and valid card and attend an induction before commencing works. TATA Induction & TDS Site Induction.
- Operatives to be briefed on operations to be undertaken, ensuring relevant paperwork is signed off prior to commencement.
- Daily Activity Briefings to be carried out to confirm the planned activities and any special circumstances that the site team need to be aware of.
- All operatives to be trained on relevant tasks and to be aware of the potential hazards and site conditions in connection with the operations they are carrying out.
- Emergency exit routes and transit routes must be kept clear at all times.
- Plant pre-checks to be carried out and recorded on a daily basis – any defects are to be reported and rectified immediately.

Banksmen

- Banksmen wearing high visibility clothing will be posted at the site entrance to protect pedestrians or warn approaching traffic whilst marshalling wagons or delivery vehicles on and off site.
- All deliveries to and from site, in particular HGV's will be carefully controlled to minimise disruption to the local environment.
- No personnel are to work near heavy plant in operation.

- If you can't see the operator, they can't see you.
- Local exclusion zones to be established where deemed necessary by the TDS Site Manager – Observing the no plant areas.
- Any sub-contractor personnel or site visitors are to be briefed on the ongoing operations relating to this method statement.

Safety Standards

All work will be carried out in accordance with current legislation, which is applicable to their respective industry, with specific regard to the following (non-exhaustive list).

Where there are no local equivalents of working standards then the following will apply and be implemented where applicable.

- The Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- The Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015
- The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002
- The Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015
- The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (Amendment) Regulations 2004
- The Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005
- The Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996
- The Health & Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981
- The Health & Safety (Safety Signs & Signals) Regulations 1996
- The Health & Safety Information for Employees (Amendment) Regulations 2009
- The Lifting Operations & Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998
- The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999
- The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
- The Personal Protective Equipment at work Regulations 1992
- The Provision & use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998
- The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases & Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013
- The Work at Height Regulations 2005
- The Workplace (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations 1992

General Safety Rules:

1) It is important that users of any plant/equipment are experienced in its operation.
2) Fall arrest harnesses must be worn by all personnel working at height.
    a. These must be attached to the suitable anchor points.
    b. Fall arrest equipment to have a pre-use inspection carried out prior to use.

WORKPLACE INSPECTION

Be aware of and avoid the following hazardous situations:

1) Crane booms.
2) Drop offs or holes.
3) Bumps, floor obstructions or debris.
4) Sloped surfaces.
5) Unstable or slippery surfaces.
6) Overhead obstructions and high voltage conductors.
7) Hazardous locations.
8) Inadequate surface support to withstand all load forces imposed by the plant/equipment.
9) Tracking the plant/equipment over muddy or boggy ground must be avoided.
10) Wind and weather conditions.
11) The presence of unauthorised personnel.
12) Other possible unsafe conditions.

General housekeeping

Works are to be left in a safe and tidy condition at the end of each working shift – no elements are to be left in an unsafe condition for any extended period.

Severity			Likelihood		
1 Minor accident (First Aid)	**2** Major accident (RIDDOR)	**3** Fatality	**1** Low	**2** Medium	**3** High
Risk Rating & Control & Monitoring Protocols					
1-2: Work may proceed in accordance with agreed TDS policy and procedures		**3-4:** Work may proceed providing stringent control measures have been implemented (e.g. permit to work, monitoring, etc.)		**6-9:** The work cannot commence until alternative method of work or additional control measures implemented	

Hazard(s)	Associated risk(s)	Persons at risk	Initial Risk Level			Control measures -existing (engineering / managerial) & Introduced (additional / proposed)	Residual Risk Level		
			Severity	Likelihood	Rating		Severity	Likelihood	Rating
SERVICES									
Electricity Gas Oil Water	Fire, explosion, electrocution Fire, explosion Fire, pollution Flooding	TDS	3	2	6	Isolations to be proven prior to commencing. Adherence to TATA specification & drawings. Services to be retained to be clearly identified. Protection to services to be crossed over. Consideration to services to be crossed under. The location of live supplies will be identified to operatives using PTW & Daily Safety Briefings	3	1	3

COMMUNICATIONS									
Miscommunication, not understood instruction/work	Unsafe acts, impose working risk to others.	TDS TATA	2	2	4	Ensure all communications are clearly understood. Written and visual aids to be used. RAMS/TBT/Plans/SSOW/Permits all to be adhered to and signed to be accepted. Direct contact via radio. Plan works to avoid potential impact. Reiterate daily via briefings. Maintain line of sight and confirm instruction/action by agreed method (hand signals for banksman for example).	2	1	2
TRESPASS / ENTRY BY UNAUTHORISED PERSONNEL									
Slippery and uneven surfaces. Exposure to falling. Hazardous substances. Moving plant. Retained services. Falling objects and flying particles. Dust, noise and flying particles.	Slips trips falls, sprains strains. Serious injury and death	Visitors 3rd parties Trespassers	3	1	3	Strict Exclusion Zone to be enforced which will be fenced. Warning notices to be erected to advise of danger areas and requirement for use of PPE for (authorized visitors). Site gates to be kept closed unless open for access of plant & pedestrians. During non- working hours the site and equipment will be secured with plant immobilized & keys removed Fuel tanks (when site based) will be padlocked. Welfare facilities locked secure. Good site lighting. Authorised personal to be issued with PPE and escorted around the works by site management. Use of site pass system and controls. POWRA work area assessment approach	3	1	3
POTENTIAL STORED ENERGY									
Release of stored energy resulting in flying materials.	Serious injury.	TDS	3	1	3	It is noted that the elements and structures are free standing in static positions. Dynamic load movements have been considered in the designed sequence CAT 2 checked & verified. Sequence included to remove retention wires. Always ensure that personnel are clear prior to the cutting sequence commencing and not in line of fire. Work from open end where possible – create break in sections if needed.	2	1	2

PREMATURE COLLAPSE OF STRUCTURE / INSTABLILITY DURING DEMOLITION & OUT OF HOURS									
Premature collapse of structure. Instability during demolition.	Uncontrolled collapse. Flying / falling objects. Damage to local area.	TDS	3	2	6	Designed sequence CAT 2 checked & verified. Pre-demolition survey (visual and compared to previous similar works using proven methods gained from previous experience). Establish dimensions and condition of elements for removal. Information, instruction, training & supervision by competent personnel. Agreed sequence with plots and descriptions in method statement. Removal sequence of any element designed to always ensure maximum stability with structures to be left in a safe condition at the end of each day. Andun developed sequence strategy that is CAT 2 checked. Ensure lifting equipment is affixed prior to release cuts being made. Elements released in sequence under approved lift plan conditions with appropriate FoS. Works will be carried out within defined exclusion zone with only TDS operational and approved essential persons present. The exclusion zone will be enforced by controlled access points and presence of banksman. Two-way radio contact will be maintained between the site manager, banksman, hot cutters and plant operator.	3	1	3

MECHANICAL DEMOLITION / PROCESSING OF MATERIALS									
Collision with operatives or other vehicles. Damage to surrounding property. Dust in air, vibration. Plant overturning.	Crushed, trapped, fractures, head injury. Amputation, injury to third party and death.	TDS TATA	3	2	6	Exclusion zone to be established and enforced around structure and plant (to include full slew area of 360º excavator) policed by banksman. Operational beacon fitted to machines. Dust to be controlled by use of sequenced working and water when necessary. Plant operatives to use hearing protection when necessary. Consideration to be given to the use of hydraulic shears etc, when noise/vibration problems are evident. Work in designated adjacent levelled area. Certification of testing for plant. Competent & trained operatives. TDS PTW. FOPS & TOPS fitted to excavator. Small sectional sequenced works allow full control and clean working environment. Methodical demolition sequence to be used in accordance with method statement. Daily briefing work area assessment approach. Check for voids/pits/basements etc. Ensure loading of plant does not exceed site parameters. Work within operational radius of excavator and do not overreach plant capacity. Work face on with route to track directly away from structure in an emergency.	3	1	3
SIMOPS									
Conflicting operations which could impede other works, emergency routes, critical tasks etc	Works affecting adjacent areas & stored materials. Dust, noise & vibration	TDS TATA	2	2	4	Ongoing meetings/briefings, plan works. Monitoring of operations. Work to agreed sequences and methods. Liaise with TATA/PERSES and work to PTW. Communication by radio.	2	1	2

MOBILE PLANT OPERATIONS & MOVEMENT (INCLUDING VEHICLES)									
Damage to adjacent & underground structures & services. Tipping over. Crushing & impact hazards. Poor visibility. Collision with pedestrians, other plant & structures. Noise and dust.	Crushed, trapped, struck, serious injury, electrocution, fire, respiratory disease, tinnitus & temporary threshold shift. Amputation and death.	TDS TATA Visitors Others close by or in the vicinity.	3	2	6	Visual Inspection of work area / ground to be carried out prior to start of work. Plant to have a minimum of 1.5m clearance to surrounding structures. Protection to known services at crossing point(s). Access routes through site will be maintained clear to enable unrestricted access to foot / vehicular traffic, including the Emergency Services. Authorised vehicles to be operated by trained personnel and wait until the site manager can arrange for them to be supervised to enter the work area. Banksman to be used when operating / reversing with agreed hand signals. Pedestrians to use footpaths where possible, wear high visibility clothing. Always be aware of moving plant and vehicles and know their route. Issue agreed site route map & checklist with vehicles leaving site subject to inspection for compliance – weight/height/cleanliness etc. The use of excavators will be contained within approved and segregated working area which will be implemented as an exclusion zone with access restricted. If there is a need for non-essential personnel to enter the area, the excavator must stop and lower attachment to ground in a controlled manner – work to recommence when personnel have left area and instruction is given. External work will be carried out during daylight hours where lighting levels will be adequate. Be aware of varying levels of local floors i.e. above and below ground level. Mirrors & windows to be kept clear. Provision of ROPS & FOPS, rear mounted camera, beacon and horn. Carrying of passengers prohibited on all items of plant. Work to be undertaken as per approved RAMS in sequence and with suitable plant & equipment with sufficient reach and capacity. Always observe speed limits. Plant/skip vehicles are fitted with traverse alarms to ensure personnel are aware the vehicle is manoeuvring.	3	1	3

FIRES & EXPLOSION									
Naked flames & heat generated from hot works. External sparks, hot surfaces, static electricity, smoke and oxygen depletion.	Trespassers & Arson Fire, Burns, explosion, asphyxiation & death.	TDS TATA	3	2	6	Fire & emergency arrangements to comply with Site requirements. Hot cutting under PtW conditions for the area and type at the time of application. Good housekeeping to be maintained. Flammable substances to be securely stored. Adhere to site COMAH restrictions. No ignition sources to be carried on site. Controlled flint gun use. Toolbox talks, supervision & trained personnel. Suitable portable fire extinguishers (in date) to be available adjacent to work area & along escape routes. Daily brief work area assessment approach. Charged hoses/jet wash 2000ltr bowser/extinguishers assessed per operation.	3	1	3
FIRST AID PROVISION									
Movement of plant. Slips, trips & falls. Working at height. Fire. Contact with underground services. Manual handling. Sharp edges. Noise, dust, vibration. Fuel spillage. Hot surfaces. Pedestrian movement. Health hazards.	Sprains, strains, lacerations. Burns. Serious bodily harm.	TDS TATA	2	2	4	All projects must have in place emergency procedures with the names of the first aiders posted on site notice boards along with details of the site emergency procedures, contact details and nearest A&E. This is in the CPP/ERP & part of induction with signage & posters visible. The first aid box must be kept well stocked and inspected weekly with the first aid checklist completed to ensure supplies remain adequate. Medicines and home remedies, aspirin, & paracetamol must not be kept in the first aid box. First aiders must not give medicine to anyone. Emergency and first aid provisions to be explained to all site personnel during the site induction. Works to be undertaken as per agreed RAMS. Provision of information, instruction, training & supervision. Eye wash stations to be positioned at prominent positions on the project. TATA site emergency services are to be used with on site medic.	2	1	2

HOT WORKS									
Hot metal cutting sparks. Prolonged exposure to heat. Naked flame, fire, explosion, smoke and oxygen depletion. Trip hazards	Burns Explosion Asphyxiation	TDS	3	2	6	Fire & emergency arrangements to comply with site requirements. Hot works to take place in designated area with exclusion zone enforced. Only essential personnel, plant & equipment to be in the hot work area. A dedicated firewatcher to be present – no lone working to be permitted. Hot works to cease 1hr before end of shift with working area monitored for 60 minutes after conclusion of hot works. TDS PTW with conditions satisfied before works commence. Gas stored correctly in a well-ventilated area, fenced off & signage displayed. Check bottles, flashback arrestors, hoses and gun for damage daily/prior to use in a new work area – remove damaged and replace. Hoses to be long lengths with minimal crimp joints - not jubilee clip. Flint guns to be located within agreed location and issued upon hot work permit acceptance and returned upon hot work permit return. Suitable fire extinguishers present at workface and locally to area – no more than 10m away. Charged hose available if possible - jet washer available with 2000ltr bowser. Check area for combustibles and keep clear with periodic monitoring. Contain sparks where possible and damp down locally as required. Check both sides of cut area for obstructions and new cutting locations. Correct PPE/RPE to be worn at all times. Store items correctly. Only trained operatives to carry out hot cutting works. Stay out of line of fire during hot cutting works – stop and assess the work area and check others will not be affected. Hoses to be secured to the cherry picker basket but allowing sufficient play for movement in the hot works access area. Equipment suitably sited and clear of operations involving heat. Switch off gas after use and at the end of shift, leave bottle keys in.	3	1	3

HOUSEKEEPING									
Slips, trips and falls. Emergency exits blocked. Access/egress blocked. Buildup of flammable materials	Broken bones. Sprains. Bruises. Client complaints. Fire	TDS TATA	2	2	4	Regular monitoring of work activities. Housekeeping included within toolbox talk process. Liaison/joint site audits with the client's representative. Exclude others from work area by signage and barriers. Where other operations are being undertaken adjacent to the work area the combined effect of your work should be considered. Ensure good lighting in work area. Regularly remove waste materials, debris, etc, throughout the duration of the task. Where possible all flammable materials to be removed from hot work area. Locate scaffolding, other access equipment, tools and material sensibly. Carefully site trailing leads for tools, etc. Do not generate dust unnecessarily, especially when clearing work site. At the end of the work ensure that all the equipment, materials, signage, barriers are removed. Tools to be tethered when working at height. Ensure work areas are left in a safe condition at end of each shift. Maintain emergency routes and equipment such as fire extinguishers etc.	2	1	2

WORKING AT HEIGHT GENERALLY									
Operatives falling from height. Materials and or tools being dropped from height. People walking underneath work area. Weather conditions.	Fractures, head injury due to objects & debris falling from height. Serious injury and death.	TDS	2	2	6	Assess whether working at height can be avoided. Exclusion zone to be implemented under any work area. Works to cease at height when adverse weather conditions prevail. Tethered tools where possible. Banksman at ground level & all operatives wearing the required PPE. Provision of information, instruction, training & supervision. Chin straps to be worn on hardhat. Daily brief work area assessment approach. PTW by TDS	3	1	3

WORKING AT HEIGHT - RESTRAINT SYSTEM(S)									
Failure of equipment. Failure of anchor point. Failure of harness and components. Pendulum effect.	Fall from height. Collision	TDS	3	2	6	Safety harnesses, lanyards and equipment to comply with approved standards. Personnel must be competent and trained in the use, fitting and adjustment of the harness and equipment. Suitable anchorage/ attachment points to be available and used correctly. The harness and lanyard shall be adjusted or set to a fixed length that physically prevents the person from getting to the place where they could fall. This system shall be closely supervised. Before use the safety harnesses, lanyards and components must be inspected for damage and defects. While it is normal to use a specific work-restraint lanyard for this purpose it is acceptable to use a fall-arrest lanyard, provided the lanyard and energy absorber are correctly sized and used. The pendulum effect may be avoided by anchoring the harness close to the point of work and where possible above shoulder height. The emergency rescue plan (ERP) considers action without risk or injury to others. Care and Maintenance – Information on use, care and maintenance should be provided by the manufacturer and this should be strictly complied with. Storage – Equipment should be stored unpacked in a cool, dry, dark place in a chemically neutral environment away from excessive heat or heat sources, high humidity, sharp edges, corrosives or other possible causes of damage. The most common cause of strength loss is through abrasion (either by grit working into the strands or by chafing against sharp or rough edges). Wet equipment should always be allowed to dry naturally in a warm room away from direct heat. Modifying equipment – On no account should harnesses or lanyards be altered or adapted in any way as this may adversely affect their operation and render them unsafe. Any repair to a harness or a lanyard should be carried out by the manufacturer or an approved service agent.	3	1	3

LIFTING OPERATIONS									
Equipment failure, falling objects / load, contact with local / adjacent apparatus, overturning, contact with load	Serious injury, crushing, plant damage, uncontrolled collapse	TDS	3	2	6	Lifting operations will be carried out in accordance with LOLER & BS 7121. A suitable lift plan must be prepared with defined duties. Check local ground conditions. Check barge conditions. Work to approved Andun sequence. Work to lift plans with appropriate FoS per element. Ensure lifting equipment is affixed prior to release cuts being made. Ensure that all plant & lifting equipment test certificates present and in date. Visual inspection of equipment prior to any works being undertaken. Weight of elements is known/to be determined and is considered before commencing a lift, and to ensure stability and security of loads. Machinery and accessories used for lifting loads must be clearly marked with its safe working load (SWL) which must not be exceeded. Clear line of sight to be maintained. A minimum of 600mm wide clearance should be provided whenever practicable between slewing area and any fixture (e.g. adjacent buildings, structures, access, etc.). No loads are to be lifted over live plant or persons at any time. All slinging and signalling controlled by appointed slinger / signaller. Keep work area clear of any personnel not involved in the task and establish an exclusion zone. Brief all personnel on works / risks prior to commencement of works. Establish communications between machine operator & slingers / signallers. Monitor weather for wind and storm conditions – no lifting in bad conditions. Monitor operations whilst lifting and moving.	3	1	3

REFUELLING, INSPECTION, WORKING WITH AND SERVICING OF DIESEL-POWERED PLANT & EQUIPMENT									
Spillage of oil or diesel. Injury due to trapping of limbs. When inspection doors or cowling are closed falling from height. Steps and access ways of machinery invariably become slippery due to oil spillage. Manual handling of oil drums and plant components.	Fire and explosions, dermatitis, contamination of the ground or watercourses. Splashes of fuel to the eyes.	TDS Approved supplier	2	2	4	No refuelling on jetty. Funnel and air pumps should be used when handling oils or fuels. Care to be taken when opening and closing doors and cowlings. Machine steps and walkways to be kept clean. Extinguishing medium and spill kits to be situated at designated refuelling areas & at convenient points throughout site. PPE to be worn. Fuel storage tanks to be bunded to 110% capacity or drip trays beneath. Refuelling shall be carried out only in designated areas. Use site approved supply contractors (where possible). COSHH assessment to be available. Good personal hygiene to adopted before eating or drinking. Correct disposal of rags or used absorbent granules. No naked flames/smoking in vicinity of fuels/greases. Any spillage shall be reported, recorded & cleaned up immediately. Plant/machinery drivers shall be trained/competent in how to refuel their vehicle in a safe manner. Empty fuel containers shall be removed and disposed of as required. Re-fuelling should be carried out on level ground. Plant to be suitably maintained and inspected as per PUWER 1998. Ensure exhausts are appropriately positioned to avoid the accumulation of fumes. Ensure exhausts are not directed towards pits, trenches, excavations or other places of work where fumes can muster. Ensure exhausts do NOT become blocked and are properly fitted and maintained. Keep plant idling to a minimum to reduce fuel consumption and machine turned off when refuelling/not in use.	2	1	2

ACCESS / EGRESS & CONTROL OF PERSONS ON SITE									
Obstructions of pedestrian routes / assigned emergency routes. Transport & plant movement. Access by third parties. Inadequate lighting. Hazardous substances. Pipes/pits/drains.	Slips & trips. Falls from height or on the same level. Sprains and strains. Fire. Crushed, trapped, struck, serious injury, electrocution.	TDS TATA Approved fuel supplier & delivery transport	3	2	6	Consider emergency escape routes as per TATA STEEL / TDS induction. Authorised visitors to be inducted & complete visitors register and be escorted by site management. Exclusion zone around the project to be secure with safety signs placed in prominent positions prior to welfare delivery. Good housekeeping to be maintained. Provision should be made for temporary lighting as assessed. Pedestrian route to be clearly segregated from vehicle/plant routes. Vehicle warning systems e.g. amber beacon, horn along with a banksman in attendance. Ensure persons signed onto permit are aware of site evacuation procedure. Be aware of underground services (defined by TATA STEEL). PPE to include hi-vis, safety footwear, hard hat, light eye protection and flame-retardant clothing. So far as is reasonably practicable uneven floor & ground areas shall be eliminated or highlighted locally. All access/egress routes shall always remain clear of obstruction. Adequate lighting shall be provided for access/egress routes in the form of natural light of task specific lighting. Information/safety signage shall be provided. Any loose/protruding items shall be removed or fixed down to prevent any tripping hazards. PPE footwear to have ankle support, fit correctly and be tied properly and be in good condition with sufficient grip.	3	1	3

WORKING NEAR ROADS & PEDESTRIAN AREAS FOR ACCESS AND OVER WATER									
Materials falling onto roads or striking vehicles or pedestrians. Operatives being struck by plant or traffic. Noise, dust. Collision with other vehicles. Reversing vehicles. Persons falling into water. Materials falling into water	Serious bodily harm. Crush injury, trapped. Major injury, death. Drowning. Environmental.	TDS TATA STEEL Delivery transport supplier	3	1	3	Fully fenced & signed work area with exclusion zone controlled by banksman. Temporary barriers with signage to be erected where necessary. All work to be carried out to the approved RAMS & PTW. Defined route plan with pedestrians separated with designated routes. Communication to be maintained. High visibility jackets to be worn along with the specified PPE. A banksman to oversee the works with good communication required to ensure the safety of operatives and pedestrians. Audible & visible movement alarms to plant, equipment & traffic. Check loads before removing from site. Toolbox talks, briefing to be maintained. Daily briefing work area assessment approach. Open edges are to be closed off with fencing/barriers. Operatives wearing twin tailed harnesses fixed to anchor points. Rescue boat in attendance with radio contact. Lifting and removal of conveyor sections whole from current location directly to north road.	3	1	3
WORKING OUTDOORS ON DEMOLITION PROJECTS / UNEVEN FLOORS OR POOR GROUND CONDITIONS / NATURAL LIGHT CONSIDERATIONS ETC									
Slips, trips and falls on the same level. Access & Egress & poor lighting. Sun glare, high winds. Displacement of tools or materials from height. Reactions of workers much slower. Stress. Slippery conditions.	Sprains & strains, broken bones, cuts and bruising. Being struck by an object from height or falling from height. Slips, trips & falls. Head injury. Sprains & strains. Blisters, sunburn, skin cancer.	TDS Approved supplier Delivery transport supplier	2	2	4	Good housekeeping to be maintained - pedestrian routes always kept clear. Installation and maintenance of suitable lighting when needed. Provision and use of PPE (wet weather where appropriate). Mandatory PPE must cover body which offers protection against sun exposure as well as minor cuts, abrasions, dusts and some chemicals. Works to cease in extreme weather e.g. driving rain, high winds etc. In colder conditions personnel will be advised to wear warm clothing with breaks to keep warm. In warmer conditions, personnel will be advised to keep hydrated with breaks and a supply of drinking water available. In rain, machine operators & vehicle drivers to ensure windscreens kept clear.	2	1	2

STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, FUEL AND OTHER MATERIALS									
Escape / spillage. Contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.	Fire, explosion, Liver & kidney failure, sensitised, respiratory disease, inflammation of eyes, nose & throat. Asthma. Skin disorders, cancer.	TDS Approved supplier Delivery transport supplier	2	2	4	Provision and use of PPE & RPE. All storage to be undertaken in accordance with manufacturers instructions. Storage compound to be secure and all fuel are to be contained within a bunded or approved double skinned tank. Good personal hygiene to be adopted with adequate welfare facilities provided on site. First aid arrangements to be provided on site. COSHH assessments to be undertaken. Suitable fire extinguishers to be available adjacent to storage area. Provision of information, instruction, training & supervision. Only authorised personnel to be permitted access to storage area. No smoking within the area. No storage of redundant flammable materials generated from the demolition works, always store in well-ventilated areas and remove as soon as possible. Ensure flammable material stockpiles do not build up.	2	1	2
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS – DUST, NOISE, VIBRATION ETC									
Potential to release one or all to environment and/or atmosphere Dust – high wind, demolition activity, loading activity Noise – demolition activity, operational plant & equipment Vibration – demolition activity, operational plant & equipment	Inhalation, contact, deafness (temporary or permanent), eye injury, WRULD, whole body vibration	TDS	2	2	4	So far as is reasonably practicable work methods which limit the production of dust / noise / vibration shall be implemented. Operatives are supplied suitable PPE/RPE that must be used. Working areas & routes to be damped down as necessary. Health surveillance of operatives. TDS will carry out its works such that they do not pollute the environment including nuisance noise, windblown dust, vibration and potential spillages etc. Monitor dust, noise & vibration – investigate abnormal readings & implement suitable measures. Consider wind direction & operational plant placement to reduce impact(s). Work to controlled sequence in agreed RAMS. Spill kits will be available on site at suitable locations. Refer to COSHH, spill kits available with immediate clean-up of any spillages..	2	1	2

MANUAL HANDLING									
Lifting, pulling, pushing, carrying, moving a load by bodily force. Poor posture during a lift, dropping a load and sharp edged or hot loads.	Muscular sprains and strains, back injuries. Cuts, bruising & abrasions. WRULD.	TDS Delivery personnel	2	1	2	Avoid manual-handling operations so far as is reasonably practicable by using mechanical means wherever possible. Manual handling risk assessment must be carried out before any manual handling takes place – findings must be adhered to. Adequate lighting is essential along with clear and unobstructed pedestrian routes. Operatives assessed for their physical capability to carry out task(s). Trained operatives using correct kinetic lifting techniques. Work to individual capacity and seek assistance or work in teams as required. Correct selection and use of PPE that doesn't hinder/add further risk. Provision of Information, Instruction, training and supervision. Where manual handling elements are required, these are to be minimal sizes and weights to avoid injury – break down loads if necessary. POWRA work area assessment approach. If manual handling is unavoidable assess and consider TILE principles in the following: The task - does it involve poor posture, holding away from the body, handling while seated, sudden movement. The individual - height or may have health problems. The load - weight, unstable, sharp, hot or very cold, difficult to grasp etc. The environment – Uneven ground, slippery floors, poor lighting/visibility, different floor levels.	2	1	2
EYE INJURY									
Airborne particles and dust from various activities. Dust, sparks, glare, radiation & hot sparks.	High speed flying fragments or particle entering the eye. Eye injury, loss of site (temporary or permanent).	TDS	2	2	4	Light eye protection to BS EN 166-F is mandatory on all projects. When using Abrasive wheels eye protection to BS EN 166-B must be worn. Provision of information, instruction, training & supervision. Toolbox talks on the use and care of eye protection. Damp down when applicable to reduce dust. Consider direction of works and light sources etc.	2	1	2

COLLECTION OF SKIPS FROM DEMOLITION AREA									
Vehicle movement. Unstable load. Reversing, poor vision. Noise, fumes & dust. Uneven road surfaces. Build up of materials. Spills.	Crush injury, head and upper body injury. Collision with structures on the site, pedestrians or other site vehicles. Objects falling from vehicle.	TDS Delivery / collection personnel	3	2	6	A suitably sized work area to be established for size of lorry/skip & movement. Skips should be positioned away from any over-head services. All loads shall be levelled prior to recovery for removal. All loads are to be sheeted/netted prior to recovery for removal unless the recovery vehicle is fitted with a self-sheeting/netting system in which case it must be covered prior to leaving site and entering a public highway. Trained and competent banksman to be present throughout the operation. All operatives involved to wear appropriate PPE. Carry out loading/unloading of the skip, in exclusion zone. Vehicles to be fitted with audible warnings when reversing. Vehicles to use agreed designated traffic routes and adhere to speed limits. Operatives are not permitted to the access the rear of the lorry at any time. Skips to be loaded correctly with checks prior to leaving working area. Work will be carried out during daylight hours. To promote a clean and tidy working environment and aid material identification, all wastes are to be segregated into specific, designated waste streams at source. Generated materials will be temporarily stockpiled and loaded directly into skips and removed off site via a licensed waste carrier to an approved waste receiver. Any spills or leaks on site will be cleaned up via spill kits which will be readily available at the workface and any spills must be reported.	3	1	3

Briefing statement & declaration record: It is mandatory that the agreed processes & procedures set out in this document are always adhered to. Deviations are not permissible except with the express consent of the author (or the designated representative), and these must be agreed in writing, by all relevant parties, with the revision status updated to reflect this.

I can confirm that I have read and understood this document and will follow the approved/agreed working processes as described and sign my acceptance below.

Name	Date	Company	Signature