

INTERNAL STRIP OUT/DEMOLITION RAMS – HAVANT

Method Statement Details:

Project Name:	Downley Road, Havant PO9 2JD				
Project No:	23_102				
Project Manager:	TBC				
Project Address:	Downley Road, Havant PO9 2JD				
Method Statement Title:	Internal Strip out Works				
Method Statement No:	00_001	Revision No:		00	
Anticipated State Date:	TBC	Anticipated Duration:		18 Weeks	
Site Working Hours:	Mon-Fri: 08:00 – 16:30hrs		Saturday: 08:00 – 13:00hrs		Sunday: None

DOWLEY ROAD, HAVANT – RED LINE DRAWING



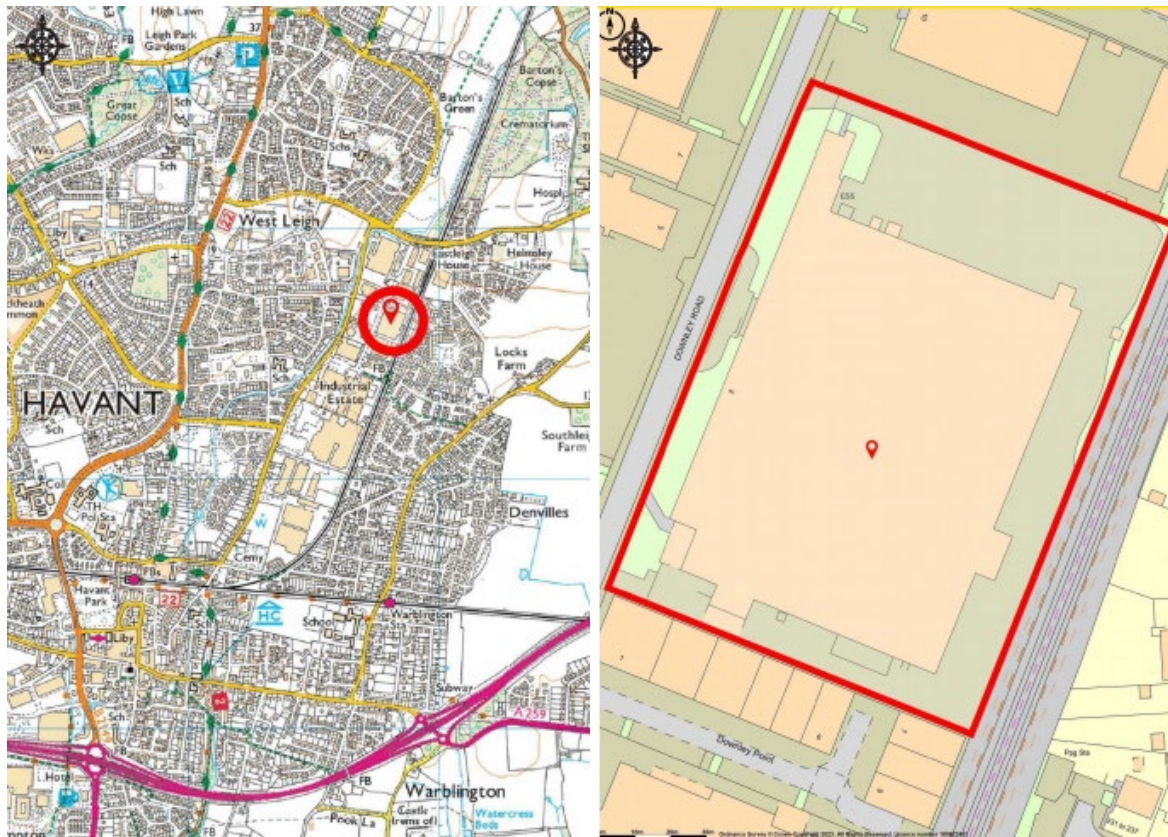
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Location of Works:

The property is situated on the east side of Downey Road which forms part of the well-established New Lane industrial area. The property is about 1 mile north-east of Havant town centre and railway station. Havant has direct services to London Waterloo. The A27 dual carriageway is about 1.5 miles to the south and forms part of the main eastwest route along the south coast linking into the M27 at Portsmouth,

which is about 6.5 miles to the south-west. The A3(M) to the west of the town, providing access to London.



Overview of Scope:

- Internal strip out of all existing materials within the warehouse
- Timber hoarding (Front Boundary)
- Licensable asbestos removals
- Non-notifiable, non-licenced asbestos removal works
- Disposal of all waste from site to recycling waste facilities

Description of Works & Safe Working Arrangements:

The Site

The property comprises a single storey industrial unit fronted by two storey offices and ancillary areas. The industrial area is arranged in several bays under a north lit roof. There is a total of 14 manual roller shutter doors.

EXISTING RECORDS AND INFORMATION

Metro have reviewed all the existing records and information regarding the site and project that was issued at tender stage and issued thereafter.

Metro have inspected the site and considered site conditions when preparing this document.

A copy of all necessary information relevant to health and safety on site, is available on site, within the site file in the Metro site office.

SITE PPE REQUIREMENTS

SYMBOL	TYPE	STANDARD	WHEN IT SHOULD BE WORN
	Hard hat	BS EN 397 BS EN 812	397: At all times while on site 812: Bump caps for vehicles drivers and fitters
	Safety footwear	BS EN 20345	At all times while on site
	Hi Vis clothing	BS EN 20471	Class-2 required at all times while on site. Class-3 will be required for working near or on a dual-carriageway with a speed of 50MPH or above, motorways, airports, and railways.
	Safety glasses	BS EN166 A BS EN166 B BS EN166 4	At all times while on site. Impact goggle to a category A standard will be required when using an abrasive wheel cutting saw. 166 4: For general protection from dust.
	Gloves	BS EN 420 BS EN 388 BS EN 407 BS EN 511	388: 2.1.2.1 For light duties handling materials 388: 3.3.3.3 For hand demolition works 388: 4.5.4.4 For puncture and cut protection 407 For thermal hazards such as hot works. 511 For cold weather conditions
	Ear defenders	EN 352	When working adjacent to abrasive wheels or breakers, or sources of significant noise output based on the task specific risk assessment
	Harness	BS EN 363	Fall arrest lanyard at all times when working at height Fall restraint during the hand works from the cherry picker.
	Overalls	EN 340 EN 381 EN ISO 11612	340: For general working 381: When working with chainsaws 11612: When carrying out hot works
	Half mask	EN 140 EN 143	FPP3 Filter when working with Cat-B asbestos
	Disposable mask	EN 149	FPP2 filter disposable mask for light duties.

WORKS SEQUENCING

The sequencing for our works is as follows;

1 – Site Establishment, including:

- Welfare Setup and temporary services installation
- Disconnect/Isolation/terminate existing services

- Condition Survey
- Installation of timber hoardings
- Secure existing site boundary
- Installation of vehicular and pedestrian site entrance gates (where required)

2 – Pre-Demolition, including:

- General Site Clearance
- Internal strip out to warehouses and offices of all existing waste and recyclable materials
- Licenced asbestos removal works.
- Non-licenced, non-notifiable asbestos removals

3- Structural Demolition, including:

- Demolition of warehouse structure
- Demolition of office block
- Grubbing up of slabs, foundations & hardstanding's
- Crushing of site won hardcore and concrete to 6f2 specification.
- Stock piling of crushed materials

PROJECT PLANT REQUIREMENTS

- Lead demolition machine – 36t Komatsu – with shear attachment.
- 3 No. 933 demolition machine with selector grab, shear, and bucket attachments
- 2no. 50-ton Hitachi demolition excavators with attachments
- 2no. Dust suppression jet misters.
- Crusher

Site Management/Site Operatives

- 6no. Licensed asbestos removal operatives
- Contracts Director (Si King MIDE)
- Senior Contracts Manager (Paul Bowyer)
- Site Manager – TBC
- 2 Demolition Skilled CCDO site operatives
- 6no. Demolition machine operators

SKIPS / BULKERS

- 40 Yar roll on/off skips – Daily.
- Bulkiers – Daily
- Sealed asbestos skips – As required.
- Low loaders (plant movements) – As required.

Services

Service Disconnections



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All existing services are to be fully disconnected by the client prior to Metro's commencement on site.

Service Disconnections/Isolations & Terminations are to be supported by associated certification to be issued to Metro by the Client prior to commencement on site.

Metro will isolate/purge back to the main incoming head/meters where required for the safe undertaking of the internal strip out.

Asbestos



An Asbestos Demolition and Refurbishment has been completed.

Metro will review the asbestos survey and if necessary, removal all identified ACMs associated with the area of demolition.

The R&D asbestos survey has identified approx. 10,000m³ of Chrysotile Amosite insulation ceiling board throughout the building. This will be removed by a licenced asbestos removal contractor. Once a suitable contractor has been appointed, a 'Plan of Works' (POW) will be obtained prior to the undertaking of the works for review and approval by MDSL & the Clients health & safety representative.

A 14 Day HSE licenced works notification (ASB5) will need to be submitted by the licenced asbestos removal contractor.

All other identified ACMs within the asbestos R&D survey report will be removed by the licenced asbestos removal contractor.

Asbestos Removal -

Removal of asbestos containing materials (ACMs)

There are three categorises of asbestos work.

Notifiable licensed, notifiable non-licensed and non-licensed.

MDSL operatives have received training to recognise ACMs. Should any additional ACMs be located within the buildings during demolition, work will cease, and the Site Manager notified, and an

asbestos surveyor will be called to site, and a sample taken for testing to confirm, prior to further works in that area continuing.

Notifiable (Licensed) Asbestos Work

MDSL will employ a Licenced Asbestos Removal Contractor to remove notifiable (licenced) asbestos.

All notifiable (licensed) asbestos (items such as spray coatings, lagging and asbestos insulating board) will be removed under a separate 'Plan of Works' (POW) (to be submitted to the HSE 14 days in advance of works starting) by the fully licensed Asbestos Removal contractor under controlled conditions using qualified asbestos removal operatives.

Notifiable Non-Licensed Asbestos Work

Notifiable non-licensable ACMs can be removed as far as is reasonably practicable by adopting the methods as described in the Health and Safety Executive publication HSG 189/2 & L27 "Working with asbestos which does not normally require a license".

An example of this type is highly friable or poorly bonded material in a matrix such as asbestos insulation, or substantially damaged areas of asbestos roof sheeting.

This removal will be carried out by fully trained and experienced demolition operatives. To reduce exposure to harmful fibres the following controls will be applied:

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

- Water hose for dampening down with atomising nozzle.

RPE & PPE :

- Disposable coveralls (Type 5)
- Rubber gloves
- Safety boots (toe-protectors)
- Half-face fitted mask or P3 disposable masks
- Hard Hat
- Hi – Viz garment



MDSL operatives have received training to recognise ACMs. Should any additional ACMs be located within the buildings during demolition, work will cease, and the Site Manager notified, an asbestos surveyor will be called to site, and a sample taken for testing to confirm, prior to works in that area continuing.

In addition, operatives carrying out this work will have taken "Notifiable Non-Licensed Work" training and have had an Asbestos Medical Examination (renewable every 2 years) through their GP or registered practitioner, which is kept in their personnel file.

Non-Licensed Asbestos Work

Examples of such material are asbestos cement, floor tiles, bitumen felt, sink pads, and small areas of textured decorative coatings, which are likely to be non-friable and in good condition. Types of work involved in this category include removal of non-deteriorated asbestos sheets, encapsulation of asbestos materials and short-duration maintenance of AIB in good condition.

Low risk work involving the above materials will be undertaken with suitable PPE & RPE equipment, relevant control measures and method sheets. The number of persons present will be minimised to those carrying out the work.

Prior to the work taking place the operatives will be presented with a method statement briefing.

The operatives will also be presented daily task specific briefings by the site Supervisor / Manager.

In writing this document the following documents were referenced;

- BS 61876:2011 Code of practice for full and partial demolition
- NFDC – Demolition guidance
- METRO DECONSTRUCTION SERVICES standard operating procedures policies
- Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- Asbestos refurbishment and Demolition Asbestos Survey

Removal of Bonded asbestos roof sheeting

Removal of asbestos-cement products is not a notifiable activity subject to Regulation 9 of the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006 since it falls within that category of material described in Regulation 3(2)(c)(ii) although other general obligations concerning identification of and work with asbestos containing materials apply.

Removal of asbestos-cement materials is governed by “Working with Asbestos Cement”, 2nd Edition). Asbestos cement has an extremely high density (greater than 1 tonne per cubic metre), the high density of asbestos cement results in the fibres being “locked in” and the only method of removal advised by ARCA is a common-sense approach i.e. the use of a hosepipe to keep the material well wetted if required and to remove the sheets whole if possible.

At the end of each shift all suits will be placed into a clear waste bag and disposed of within the asbestos waste skip. Boots will be washed with clean water and a rag before transiting through the site.

At times when we are carrying out works to remove the asbestos cement-based roofing sheets, we will arrange for an airborne analytical company to attend site to carry out both background monitoring and that of personal air monitoring. The findings of the airborne analysis will be retained on site within the CPHSP.

Consequently, in accordance with current guidelines it has been assessed that the exposure limit will be well below the accepted control limit of 0.1 fibres per cubic centimetre (i.e.: 0.1 f/ml).

Although this type of material falls under the “non-notifiable” guidance, removal of the asbestos roof sheets on the existing building structures will be removed using the following technique, using suitable control measures in accordance with CAR 2012 Regulations.

Operatives undertaking all manual removal of asbestos sheets will wear P3 rated oral-nasal half facemasks, overalls, and gloves. All asbestos sheets will be removed to a licensed landfill site and waste transfer notes provided.

Background air monitoring to be established during the removal of the asbestos roof sheeting.

Operatives with RPE/PPE will access the building structures from the internal underside, via a MEWP (all operatives will have harnesses and fall arrest systems in place – where an anchor point is fitted to the MEWP) and /or aluminium access towers, prior to removal operatives will spray the roof sheets with water to dampen them down prior to removal (the asbestos is hydrophilic and will absorb the water and bind any potential fibres to the other cement material). Where required, operatives will cut out any retaining bolts on the underside of each roof sheet from the inside of the building (from the confines of the MEWP or the aluminium access tower), with the use of bolt croppers.

Bonded Asbestos Roof Sheeting Removal Works



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Bonded Asbestos Roof Sheets Removed



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Each sheet will then be lifted from its position and lowered down to ground level, where it will be wrapped in 1000-gauge polythene taped (where required) and deposited into a lockable or open, lined 40-yard asbestos waste skip.

Bonded Asbestos Roof Sheeting Removal Works



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Bonded Asbestos Roof Sheets Removed



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The operatives will move the MEWP from the ground level controls or access scaffold tower onto the next roof sheet section and repeat the process until all the asbestos cement sheets have been fully removed from the building.

Disposal of asbestos materials

Asbestos waste needs to be disposed of carefully and safely.

ACMs will be sealed (where required) and placed in secure and lockable asbestos waste skips before the material leaves site.

Note: it is not always a requirement to seal and place bonded asbestos sheeting into a lockable asbestos waste skip.

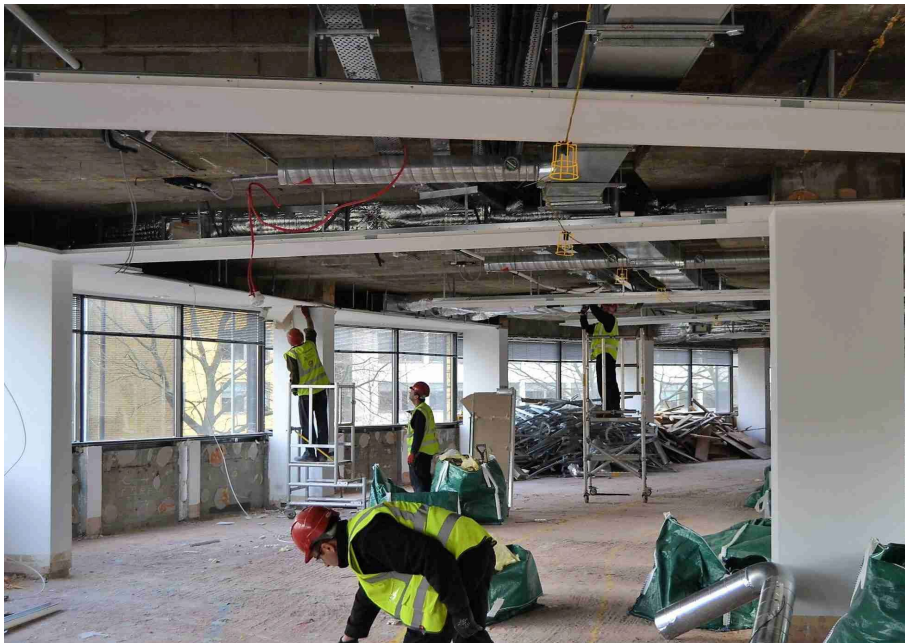
The material will be sent to a licensed asbestos-waste receiving facility using secure, lockable skips or 1000-gauge poly sheeting lined skips. Records of all consignments are kept and logged onto Metro's project file for recording and reporting.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

All Metro Deconstruction Services Ltd site operatives hold relevant CSCS/CPCS/CISRS/CCDO qualifications and skill necessary to carry out the required works activities. All Metro site operatives hold Asbestos Awareness Training, and a select number of operatives hold the CAT B asbestos removal training qualification, which would cover any non-licensed asbestos removals works.

SOFT STRIP METHODOLOGY

Internal Soft Strip



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All soft strip work shall be carried out in accordance with BS6187 – code of practice for demolition works & MDS Limited procedures and planned and managed by MDS Limited demolition project & site managers and engineers.

The soft strip works will include, but not be restricted to the removal of suspended ceilings, fixtures and fittings, non-load bearing partition walls, doors, door furniture, skirtings and sanitary ware, to be facilitated by using handheld tools including, but not restricted to, pinch bars, hammers, mattocks and shovels as well as the use of our excavator for loading. Further details of the methods of removal are below:

Fixtures and Fittings:

Any loose fixtures and fittings remaining will where of a suitable size be removed from the building whole, taken to the loading area by hand before being loaded directly into the waiting waste skips. Larger elements will be dismantled/downsized using small tools, reduced into manageable sized sections, and again transported to the disposal point.

Suspended Ceilings:

Any suspended ceilings will be removed via mobile scaffold tower or podium steps. Tiles will be lifted and twisted from the suspension system and lowered to the ground, from here tiles will be bundled and then be periodically loaded into the waste skip. Suspension system will be dismantled as tiles are removed with supports cut with croppers, the system then loaded directly into waste skip.

Doors, Door Frames & Skirting:

Door frames and skirting will to be removed by operatives using pinch bars and hammers. The items are to be gradually prised from their place of fixing, any obtrusions and nails are to be removed or hammered over with all resultant materials then being transported for disposal. Doors will be removed by operatives stripping off the door furniture, prising the door from its hinges again utilising pinch bars and mattocks, doors will then be either downsized for ease of disposal or carried whole to the disposal point.

Partition Walls:

Any stud partitioning is to be removed by the operatives using suitable handheld tools, namely pinch bars, picks, and hammers. The wall structure is to be dismantled by removing the coverings using the hammers and pinch bars. Once exposed, the remaining stud work is to be prised free and de-nailed or have nails hammered over. Resultant arisings are to be transported to the loading area.

Sanitary Ware:

Any sanitary ware, toilets/sinks etc. are to be removed, with the water supply to all toilet facilities capped prior to works commencing. Using hand tools, toilets will be broken from their fixing and lifted out whole then carried by two persons if required to the loading area.

Floor Coverings:

Wooden floor coverings are to be removed by the operatives using mattock picks and shovels. Carpet tiles and vinyl floor tiles are simply to be prised up using hand tools, then bundled and taped with resultant materials transported to the disposal point. Carpets where of a roll-able nature will be cut into strips, whilst still laid, and then rolled up for collection in strips, these will then be transported to the disposal point.

Fire Alarm System:

Any existing fire alarm installations are to be removed as required. This will include the removal of all detectors, interface and associated equipment, accessories wiring, containment, and components. We will ensure that any interconnection to other buildings have been diverted / terminated prior to disconnection.

Voice & Data System:

Any existing telecoms and data installation are to be removed as required. This will include the removal of any outlets, panels all associated equipment, accessories wiring, containment, and components. We will ensure that any interconnection to other buildings have been diverted / terminated prior to disconnection.

Security / CCTV / Intruder Systems:

Any existing security installations are to be removed as required. This will include the removal of any outlets, panels all associated equipment, accessories wiring, containment, and components. We will ensure that any interconnection to other buildings have been diverted / terminated prior to disconnection.

Aerials:

Any existing satellite systems are to be removed as required to allow full demolition. This will include the removal of any cable ladders, trays, trunking, conduits all associated equipment, accessories wiring and components.

Fluorescent tubes:

Any fluorescent tubes are to be removed as required, they will be removed as if being changed - bulbs collected and placed into a specialist waste coffin (stored on site during soft strip works, removed as specialist waste once all bulbs are removed).

In addition, any air conditioning units and refrigeration systems will be removed prior to works commencing by an approved contractor.

For high level works, e.g. ceiling removal, operatives will use alloy towers and podium steps. Operatives erecting these access platforms will have undertaken certificated PASMA training.

All waste from the site will be controlled), with all materials given the correct duty of care and waste transfer notes on collection. All materials generated from the site will be recycled wherever possible.

Waste Removal

All arising materials from the strip out works will be progressively cleared and removed from the working area. All materials will be segregated into their individual waste streams, transported to the allocated loading out areas where they will be loaded into the 40-yard skips and taken to a licenced tipping facility.

STRUCTURAL DEMOLITION

To ensure the successful outcome of the planned demolition works, the decision of which methodology to adopt has been considered factors such as sustainability, waste strategies, client, and risk management issues. There are several demolition techniques available that could have been applied to this project, specific demolition precautionary measures have been considered to enable us to execute the safe demolition for all required building structure within the scope of works for this project.

There are several methods of demolition which have been reviewed alongside the associated demolition risks, the demolition methodology to be applied to this project will be top-down/bay-by-bay progressive demolition by means of mechanical demolition excavator fitted with a selection of attachments e.g., rotating grab and shear attachments. The 36-tonne demolition spec excavator with rotating grab/shear attachments to be utilised is appropriate for the height of the structures to be demolished on this project.

The selection of the proposed demolition activities has considered the following.

1. The information given in relevant guidance notes
2. Health, safety, and environment requirements
3. The needs of the client, the users and workforce
4. The type, age condition, use of the facility and local conditions and constraints
5. The need to avoid disruption to business continuity, the community, and nearby structures
6. Legislative requirements

Prior to structural demolition works being undertaken, the proposed demolition methodology has been assessed for associated risks, the methodology below has considered all associated risks associated with progressive top-down and bay-by-bay mechanical structural demolition.

Progressive top-down / bay-by-bay mechanical demolition will be applied and will involve the controlled removal of sections of the structure, whilst retaining the stability of the remainder and avoiding unexpected collapse of the whole or part of the building structure to be demolished.

The structures due to be demolished are detached from any other retained structures, following review, MDSL have made the decision there is adequate space around the structures for top-down, bay-by-bay mechanical demolition to be applied without any requirement for demolition protective scaffold to be erected.

The basic principles of progressive top down / bay-by-bay mechanical structural demolition include progressive and deliberate collapse which will be applied to complete the demolition of the structures.

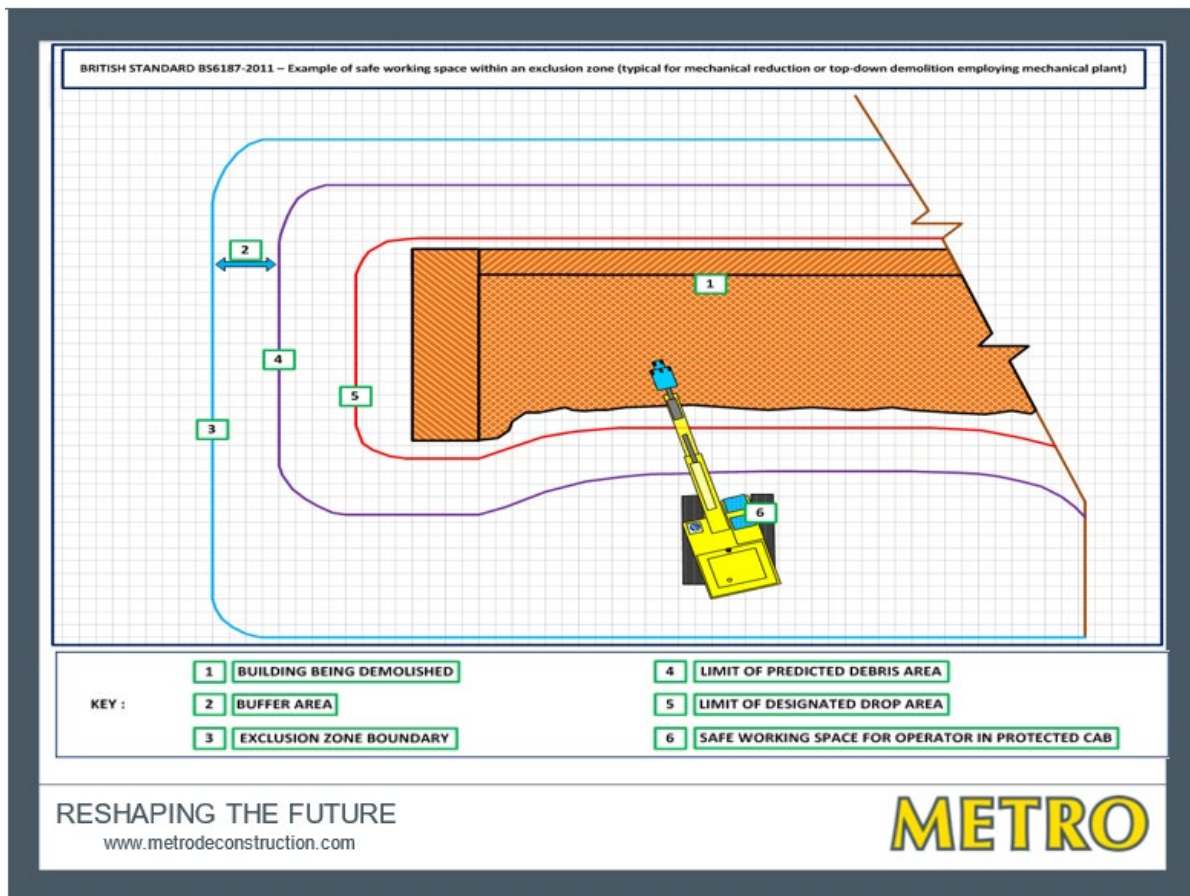
The designed drop area for demolition waste (the immediate hazard area where the principal mass of the collapsing structure is planned to drop) is the footprint of the structures.

Following a site visit it has been deemed by MDSL that there is enough clear space provided around the structures to be demolished Safety without causing danger to others outside the confines of the demolition site.

The transmission of vibration from the demolition excavator to any neighbouring businesses/properties will be minimal given the demolition methodology being applied. The machine operator will ensure 'track slapping' will be always avoided where possible to furthermore reduce the transmission of vibrations during in the demolition works.

Demolition Exclusion Zones

Demolition Exclusion Zones will be set up and implemented using the below diagram as a visual example of the procedures to be followed.



Once the Demolition Exclusion Zones have been set up and the site Manager has inspected, a Permit to demolition/Work will be issued to the lead demolition machine operator confirming all safety measures have been implemented for the safe demolition of the structures to commence. Structural mechanical demolition will commence from the south elevation of the structure, working progressively to North.

Licensable asbestos works will still be ongoing while the first sequence of structural demolition get underway, however MDSL will ensure there is an adequate safe distance between the two works operations.

Structural Demolition Sequence 1

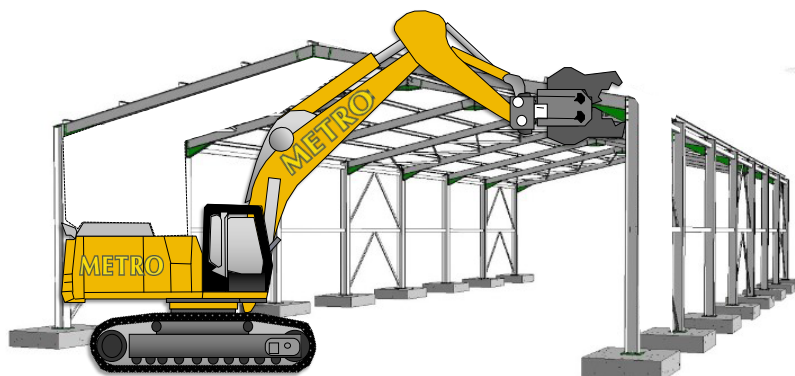


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The portal frame structure to the warehouses will be removed as shown in the example images below, working progressively in top down, bay-by-bay sequence.

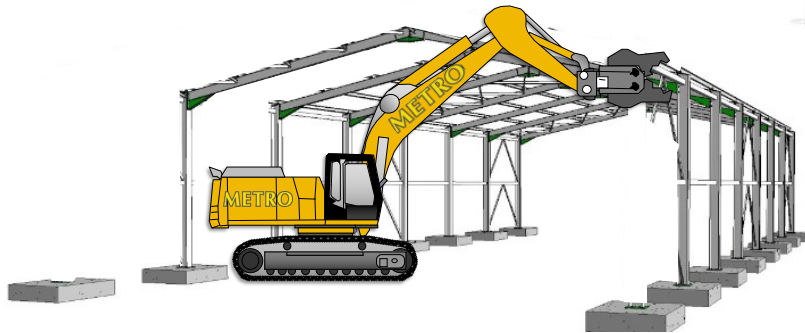
Structural Demolition



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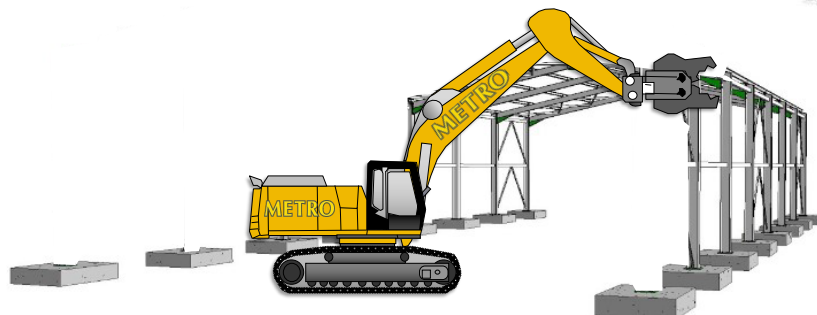
Structural Demolition



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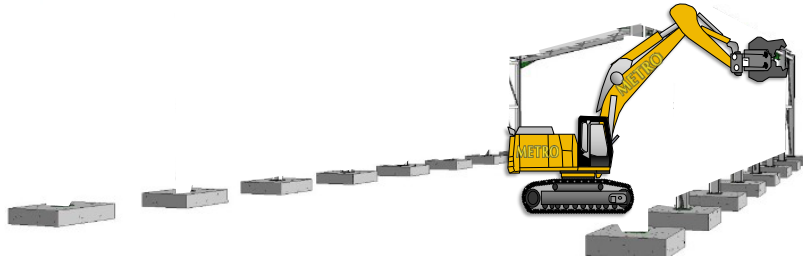
Structural Demolition



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Structural Demolition



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All demolition arisings generated from that structural bay demolition will be cleared from the working area progressively and processed for disposal from site to a recycling facility.

The next bay in the sequence will then be demolished, progressing through each bay until such time the full extent of the structure has been fully demolished to ground floor level.

On completion of the structural demolition the generated debris will be cleared and processed for recycling. Any steel works left protruding from the ground slab will be cut flush with the slab ensuring there are no residual trip hazards.

Only once the licensed asbestos works have been fully completed to the sequence 2 section of the warehouses will structural demolition be permitted to commence.

Structural Demolition Sequence 2



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Sequence 3 - The two-story office will be the next in the sequence to be demolished.

Structural Demolition Sequence 3

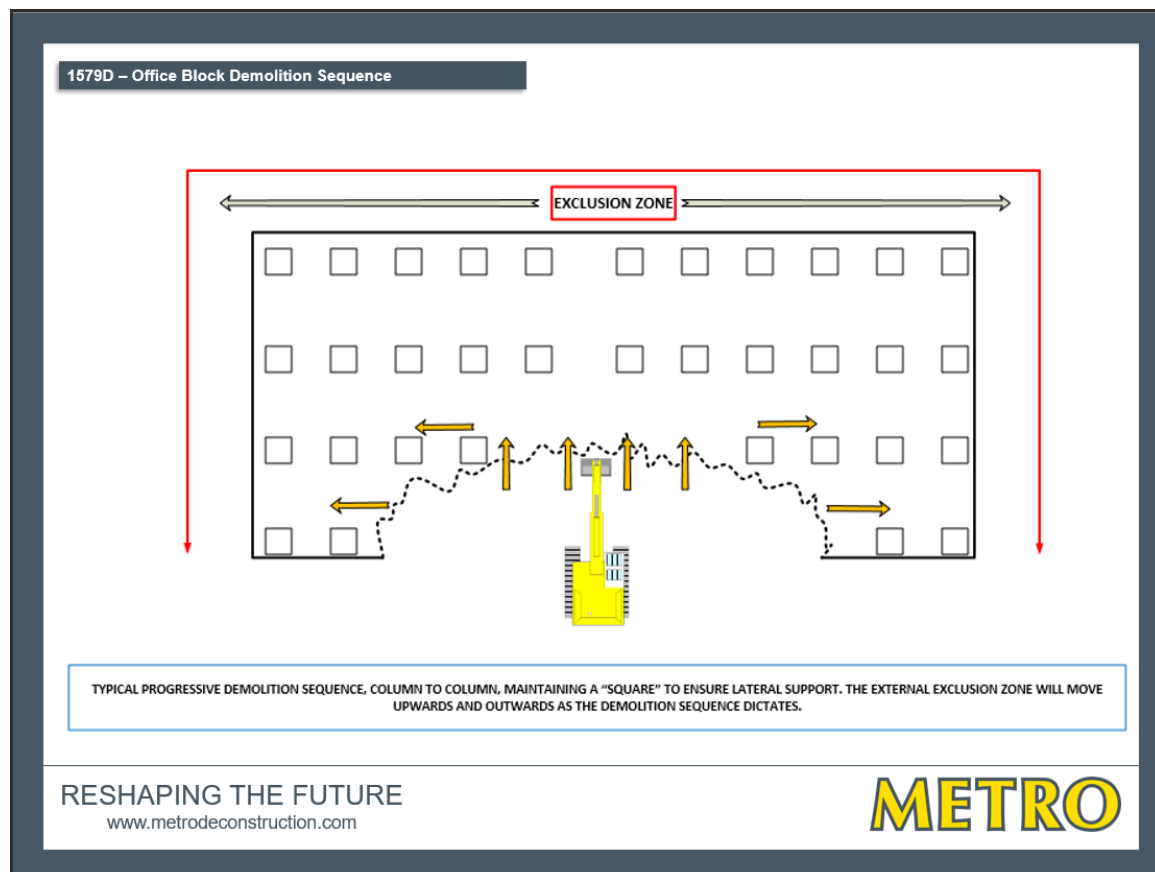


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The demolition works to the office block structures will be completed with the use of a mechanical 36ton demolition excavator fitted with both a multi-processor jaw and shear attachment. The demolition will be based on demolishing the building working on a top down, bay-by-bay, column to column sequence maintaining a “square” to ensure lateral support of the building structure throughout the demolition process.

Please see example plan below.



The 936-tonne machine will have a second 933 demolition excavator operating behind it, generated waste will be separated and processed by this second machine, separating the waste into their individual waste streams in preparation for loading into skips/bulkers for removal from site to a licenced tipping facility.

SLABS AND FOUNDATIONS

Once the buildings have been demolished to ground floor slab, MDSL propose to utilise excavators to break out the slabs, foundations and/or pile caps. Excavators will be fitted with the appropriate hammer or breaker attachments and prior to use, exclusion zones will be erected around them to form a demolition zone. All exclusion zones will have appropriate signage warning people of the dangers beyond and will provide a segregated safe working environment for others on site.

Excavators will utilise the hammer or breaker attachments to pepper the slabs with holes at approximately 2m centres - depending on the depth of the slab the hole centres may be closer together. The machine will work across the site in strips breaking up the slab as described, with an additional excavator following on behind which will be fitted with a rock bucket. The broken-out

section of the slab will be lifted using the rock bucket, and the lifted materials will be stockpiled on the site for additional processing / crushing.

The second excavator will follow the first around the site lifting the slab for any areas of mass concrete fill the bucket will be used to lift all the areas out. If required, the hammer attachment of the first excavator may be needed to reduce the mass.

Any voids created by the removal of foundations will be backfilled using site-won crushed material and have their sides battered down to form a gradual slope, thereby reducing the risk of trips and falls from exposed edges.

Regardless of the knowledge obtained from drawings, a survey will be carried out by MDSL individual with sufficient experience and technical knowledge. Physical identification of the services will take place. Any potential services detected will be identified using a CAT and Genny, using the method shown in the diagram. Operatives will verify services by carrying out trial holes and mark the type and location on site. If required, drawings shall be updated with any further services recorded.

If any services are located where works are to be carried out, they must be made dead or redirected prior to removal of the slab. Digging can be carried out to within two meters of the expected location on the service until they have been isolated, and certificates have been obtained.

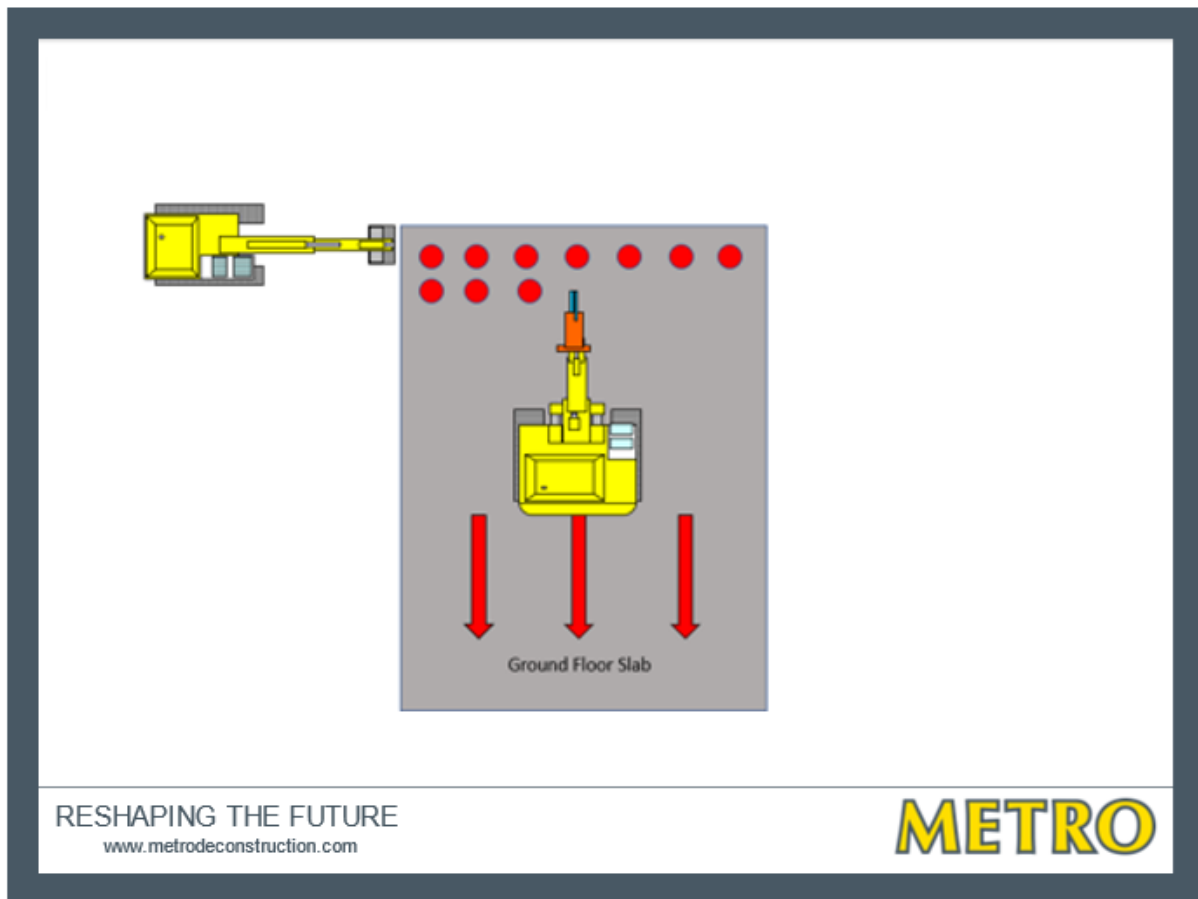
An exclusion zone must be set up around the area where works are taking place. Heras fencing will be used to secure the works area, this will be double clipped and contain signage informing people of the dangers, that demolition is taking place and there are excavations.

Demolition of the slab will commence once an MDSL permit to break ground has been obtained.

The excavator will be positioned to work on the ground slab itself which is to be removed. The excavator with a breaker attachment will initially pepper the slab with holes at approximately 2-metre centres, depending on the depth of the slab the hole centres may be closer together. The peppering will create a fracture in the slab and enable the slab itself to be reduced into smaller sections more easily. The excavator will work on the hardstanding and start to make fractures in the slab in a top corner, working across the slab then work progressively backwards.

Once the slab is sufficiently fractured an excavator with a bucket attachment will lift the fractured sections of the slab using the bucket. The materials can be stockpiled ready to be removed from site.

Following the removal of the ground slab and adjacent hard standings a further CAT scan of the area will be completed.



After the second CAT scan has been completed, the below foundations will be broken out - this activity will be carried out utilising similar techniques to that of the ground slab. As with the slabs our excavator will break foundations with a hammer attachment, from the top of the structure, this will sufficiently fracture the section in the ground and reduce it into more manageable pieces. This will reduce the likelihood of the need to haul/pull at foundations, thus reducing impact on surrounding areas. By fracturing the foundations using this method this will also negate the requirement to excavate down the sides of surrounding foundations and minimise disturbance to the surrounding ground.

Grubbing up of existing hard standings, underground services, manholes, service pipework cables, and pile caps etc will also take place. The excavation will be battered to create a gentle slope to secure the excavation.

Crushing Operations



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CRUSHING OPERATIONS

Where materials are being stockpiled on site for crushing, these materials will be segregated from all other site personnel and potential contamination sources. The material will be damped down throughout and as required to prevent the release of excessive levels of dust.

All suitable brick and concrete arisings are to be crushed as per specification (6f2) and stockpiled onsite. All works will be in full compliance with the NFDC “*Guidance Notes of the Safe Use of Mobile Crushers in the Demolition Sector*”, and Metro Deconstruction Services Limited own Risk Assessment and risk control measures.

The main setting up and operating procedures are as follows :

- Wind conditions will be checked on a daily basis and the crusher sited to suit.
- Heras fencing with debris netting will be deployed around the crushing area, with water suppression techniques utilised throughout the entire process.
- On delivery of the mobile crushing plant it will be set-up ready for work i.e. support jack legs lowered into position onto existing concrete or prepared surface until they take full weight of the unit.
- Full discharge conveyor hydraulically extended and placed until supported by wire strainers. Magnetic belt installed and connected for work. The crusher checked for even levels by use of spirit level to ensure minimum vibration and stability. Crusher engine with guards fitted and secured. All access ladders secured and fitted.
- Machine will be started. Clutch engaged to enable the drive belts and jaws to function. Stop/Start switches checked to ensure correct operation. Water hoses directed onto discharged conveyor and jaws to suppress dust arisings. Jaws will be set to produce 45mm arisings.

- The hydraulic excavator will place itself behind the loading hopper of the crusher at a level that ensures the driver/operator has full uninterrupted view of the crushing plant and crusher operator. He will then excavate into the stockpiles, filling the excavator bucket with demolition arisings and deposit as required (slowly) into the feed hopper ensuring even distribution on the feeder tray while checking for oversized pieces.
- Fines and metals removed mechanically from the crusher. Wood and plastics sorted as the machine loads the crusher and glass and remaining wood and plastic picked from the crushed pile when safe to do so. All crushed arisings then moved from the discharge conveyor displacement location - usually carried out by a loading shovel.
- The suitably crushed arisings are then transported to the designated areas and placed in agreed stockpile locations.

FINISHING WORKS

The site will be left level (not to a formation level), clean and tidy free of safety hazards.

Any remaining live services/drainage will be identified by means of timber pegs and associated signage.

Summary of Hazards & Risks Associated with Addendum:

- Manual handling

Method Statement Addendum:

Prepared by:	Name: Si King MIDE (Contracts Director)	Signed: 	Date: 25/04/2024
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