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RISK ASSESSMENTS AND METHOD STATEMENTS	
Southern Piling job reference	S398
Client	PWP Architects
Site address	Belmont Castle Care Home, Portsdown Hill Road, Bedhampton, PO9 3JY
Start date	TBC
Planned duration (working days)	13 days' piling
Description of works	Piling
Number of Southern Piling staff	4
Nominated supervisor	TBC
Operations Manager	Keith Taylor
Contact number	[redacted]
Contract Managers	James Simporis & Chris Welch
Contact numbers	[redacted]
Safety plan date	29th July 2025
Version number	01

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1. Description of work

The site is situated in Portsdown Hill Road, Bedhampton. Our contracts team, including management, have experience of similar construction schemes. The SFA piling system adopted for this scheme has no percussive elements and has very little vibration and modern low engine noise, as such is the least intrusive of any piling system. The piles, when drilled down to depth, are pumped with concrete from the bottom up under pressure through the middle of the auger. The bored pile is never left empty, so no collapsing of bore holes is possible. Operatives are to be aware of any over pumping of concrete and any excessive losses and will stop pumping immediately and then report it to the site management and the site team can then report it to the Portsmouth water company. CFA piling methodology to be installed as per the guidance of BS EN 1536. The risk of concrete migration into groundwater will be mitigated by monitoring the volume of concrete pumped in real time against expected theoretical volumes and monitoring pump pressure to detect any sudden losses or changes indicating a potential breach or washout.

1.1 Start date for the piling work is TBC and is programmed for a period of 13 days.

2. Scope of work

This method statement confirms the proposals for the installation of 147 No. 450mm diameter x 14.8m average depth SFA bearing piles and 27 No. 450mm diameter x 9.0m deep @ 600mm centres SFA contiguous wall piles.

3. References

Please refer to drawings listed below:

3.1.1. Piling layout: Various

3.1.2. Pile design: In-House

4. Site access

4.1. Site establishment will be confirmed at the pre-start meeting. Access for all plant and equipment will be via Portsdown Hill Road. Deliveries will be on a low loader for the rig and pre-slung rigid loader-craned lorries for the rest of the equipment.

4.2. Banksmen are to be made available by the main contractor where necessary, for maneuvering vehicles from the road on to site and to offer safety to pedestrians and all parties and to avoid damage to property and vehicles.

5. Plant, equipment & tools
   5.1. Anticipated Plant Requirements. All plant will have spill kits and static plant will have plant nappies:
      5.1.1. Klemm 709-3G piling rig, delivered by a low loader.
      5.1.2. Putzmeister concrete pump, lifted into place by a loader-craned rigid lorry.
      5.1.3. Hymix agitator, lifted into place by a loader-craned rigid lorry.
      5.1.4. Kaeser 2 tool air compressor, lifted into place by a loader-craned rigid lorry.
      5.1.5. 13-tonne 360° tracked excavator (supplied and operated by the main contractor).
   5.2. Anticipated Small Tools
      5.2.1. Handheld mechanical cutting gear (abrasive wheels) for cutting reinforcement if required. This is unlikely but is noted for reference.
      5.2.2. Shovels and wheelbarrows, if required, to remove spoil from around pile head.
   5.3. Other equipment
      5.3.1. Lifting strops
      5.3.2. Safety harness
      5.3.3. Fall arrester
      5.3.4. Metal washout tray

6. Management, supervision & labour

   All Southern Piling operatives hold relevant CPCS/CSCS qualifications/cards.
   All Southern Piling foremen hold SSSTS certificates and are responsible for ensuring compliance with the agreed scope of work. To the best of our knowledge, they are fit to perform the duties required of them.
   Operations Manager: Keith Taylor [redacted]
   Contracts Managers: James Simporis [redacted]
   Piling Operator: TBA
   Piling Operative: TBA
   Piling Labourer: TBA
   Steel Fixer: TBA

7. Project health, safety and welfare

7.1. First Aid

7.1.1. The project Principal Contractor will be providing first aid trained personnel and equipment (kit) for all those working on site. Details on emergency procedures, including first aid provision, will be provided to all site personnel during the project site induction. In addition, the Company Site Supervisors have received first aid training from the First Aid at Work scheme and a suitably stocked first aid kit (for the number of people in the Company team) will be held on the Company vehicle.

7.2. Welfare Facilities

Site welfare and first aid arrangements will be provided by the main contractor.

7.3. PPE

All site operatives will wear the following PPE at all times while on site:

7.3.1. Safety Boots

7.3.2. Hi-Vis Vests or Jackets

7.3.3. Hard Hats

7.3.4. Gloves conforming to EN388 (gloves conforming to EN374-2 to be worn when handling concrete)

7.3.5. Eye Protection conforming to EN166 mandatory unless in heavy rain, then at Site Manager's discretion. EN166B for blowing out operations and abrasive wheel usage.

7.3.6. Leather gauntlet gloves and a welding mask to be worn whilst welding. Hot works permit must be obtained from Main/Principal Contractor. Three welding screens to be used to protect other operatives/bystanders from arc-eye.

8. COSHH

Sample data sheets for the following materials are included in this document:

8.1. Adblue

8.2. Cement-based products

8.3. Diesel fuel/Gas oil

8.4. Hydraulic oil

8.5. Ready Mixed Concrete

8.6. Prime-a-Pump

9. Waste

No waste licenses are held, Southern Piling's operatives will work under the main contractor's provision.

10. Testing and records

10.1. Plant is covered by a Thorough Examination Certification which is retained by the Rig Operator or available from our head office, telephone 01273 493 863.

10.2. No material tests are required. Integrity testing of the piles will be carried out when the piles are cut down to their finished level. A separate method statement, if required, will be forwarded at a later date.

11. Proposed work sequence

11.1. All Southern Piling operatives will have attended the site safety induction with Main Contractor and will have been briefed as to the nature of the works. The contracts team will monitor the progress of the works and will review the risk assessment and method statement to ensure best practice is maintained. Amendments will be reviewed by either James Simporis or Chris Welch and recorded by way of a suffix taking the form of "_Rev(letter)".

11.2. All deliveries will access and egress the site as detailed in item 4. Vehicles will maneuver in a safe manner, observing site speed limits, under the supervision of Southern Piling personnel.

11.3. Before allowing the piling rig to enter site, ensure that there are no overhead cables or obstructions which could be damaged by rig movements.

11.4. Before Piling commences Southern Piling's Supervisor must:

11.4.1. Review the site-specific risk assessment, noting any special requirements and ensure that all piling operatives have received the necessary training to carry out their work.

11.4.2. Following site induction, the Supervisor shall brief the piling operatives and steel fixer on the site health and safety requirements and check that they have all the necessary PPE; the excavator driver shall adhere to briefings and instruction issued by the main contractor.

11.5. Ensure that the site has been suitably prepared, and the pile mat is level and compact, any services(Thames Water sewer) have been clearly identified, protected, and diverted as necessary and a permit to work has been signed by the main contractor. If other trades are working near the piling area the Main Contractor is to provide fencing to segregate the piling area from other operations - the Southern Piling Supervisor can stop piling works if it is deemed that follow on trades are working too close and affecting the safety of himself and others.

11.6. Ensure that Southern Piling employers and public liability insurances have been made available to the client.

11.7. Ensure that no personnel, other than Southern Piling's, are in proximity of the piling works.

11.8. Ensure that the piling drawing is the latest issue, including any revisions, and that the site is set out with the pile positions clearly marked.

11.9. Take delivery of concrete and decant into holding drum using the changeover valve and pump.

11.10. Position the piling rig over the first pile position, as decided by the rig Supervisor unless otherwise directed. Any pile positions close to adjacent buildings will be positioned straight on, with the machine tracks at 90 degrees to the face of the building for maximum stability.

11.11. Check that the mast of the rig is vertical and adjust as necessary and insert auger bung.

(Proposed work sequence continued)

11.12. Commence boring and if soils information is limited obtain soil samples for penetrometer testing to confirm pile design, as instructed by Southern Piling management. Ensure stability of rig throughout boring.

11.13. Mix the pump primer up in the concrete pump hopper and send down the concrete hose line to lubricate ready for the concrete.

11.14. Bore to designed length as indicated on the Southern Piling job sheet, adding 2.0m-long sections of augers as necessary using the auxiliary winch and dolly, having first ensured that only Southern Piling personnel are within the work area. Record final depth using Southern Piling's in-house app.

11.15. When augers need to be added, the piling assistant will knock out the pin holding the top auger to the motorhead drive. The motorhead will then be raised and side shifted over. The winch will be lowered and the hex lifting dolly inserted into the next section of auger to be added. The locating pin will then be replaced and when all personnel are a safe distance away, the winch will be activated and the section of auger lifted. When the new auger section is at the correct height, it will be lowered onto the hex drive of the existing string of augers, and the pin will be replaced between these two sections. The pin will then be removed from the lifting dolly, the dolly removed, and the hex drive on the motorhead will be re-inserted into the new auger section. The top pin will then be replaced, and the piling can continue.

11.16. Start concrete pump and begin to discharge concrete into hopper, ensuring that only Southern Piling personnel are within the work area.

11.17. Send concrete down the auger to knock out auger bung.

11.18. Commence pumping concrete whilst raising the auger, maintaining a steady pressure, stopping the pump to remove augers as necessary. Remove auger from drill head and place on piling mat.

11.19. When removing augers, the motorhead will be raised enough to expose the top 2.0m section of auger. The auger catch plate will be placed into the string of augers, resting on the top of the auger guide. This will prevent the string of augers falling back down the bore when the bottom pin is removed. The piling assistant will stand on the pile arising, with one foot on the auger guide, and the top pin will be removed. The motorhead will then be raised, lifting the top section of auger from the remaining string. When clear, the motorhead will be side shifted and lowered to enable the auger to be pushed off and fall sideways, away from where the piling crew are standing. The auger section will then be moved out of the way using the excavator, the motorhead re-positioned into the top of the remaining augers and the process repeated.

11.20. Repeat this process until the concrete has reached the top of the pile.

11.21. Move rig away from the finished pile ensuring stability of the rig whilst tracking and using a Banksman/Marshaller as appropriate.

(Proposed work sequence continued)

11.22. The excavator clears the pile spoil away carefully down to pile mat level, clear any spoil that may still be in the top of the concrete with a shovel. The reinforcement cage is then either manually lifted into position or lowered by the excavator or the rig service line into the wet concrete and pushed down by stepping on the helical binder. Should the reinforcement cage not enter the concrete by this means the excavator will be used to press it into the wet concrete. Banksman/Marshaller will ensure correct projection and cover spacers are in place. While this procedure is taking place, the Banksman/Marshaller will secure an exclusion zone to prevent anyone from walking into this area.

11.23. Set up over the next pile position and repeat from 11.10.

11.24. The auger teeth will periodically wear out and should be replaced to prolong the life of the auger section. They should be replaced thus: Raise the auger and lay the mast backwards slightly, to allow access to the cutting head and teeth. Using a metal drift along with a copper faced hammer, knock the cutting tooth out of the side of the tooth carrier. Place the new tooth into the top of the tooth carrier and again, using the copper faced mallet, knock the replacement tooth into place. Repeat the process until all the cutting teeth have been replaced.

11.25. When piling is complete, remove all plant and equipment from site, taking into account the points as listed in section 4.

12. <u>Blowing out</u>

12.1. When blowing out the Supervisor/Banksman/Marshaller is to be located at the piling rig which will be moved to be as far away as reasonably possible from boundaries, existing properties, and suchlike. The pump operator is to be located at the compressor, next to the blow out cannon. All other operatives to be clear of blow out area prior to commencement of task.

12.2. The tip of the auger will be placed into a blowout bin.

12.3. A clear line of sight is required and must be maintained for communication between the pump operator and the site operative attending the rig.

12.4. The compressor is to be started and the air is gradually released to the blow out cannon.

12.5. The blow out cannon valve is then released to move the concrete along the concrete hose - the air pressure is to be controlled by the pump operator to allow the sponge ball to exit the auger tip in a controlled way.

12.6. The concrete hose is to be monitored by the Banksman/Marshaller/Supervisor and when the concrete has passed through the last host in the line, the Supervisor/Banksman/Marshaller will signal the pump operator to turn off the air supply to the blow out cannon.

12.7. When the piling rig drop hose lifts and moves the Supervisor is to signal the pump operator at the compressor and blow out cannon to release the remaining air in the concrete hose through the blow out cannon release valve, maintaining enough pressure to allow the sponge ball to pass through the auger and exit the tip. Any splashing/debris will be contained by the positioning the auger in a blowout bin.

12.8. The concrete hoses and augers will now be empty of concrete. The nominated member of staff will communicate to the pump operator that the blowing out procedure is complete.

(Blowing out sequence continued)

12.9. After completion of blowing out the blow out cannon is to be disconnected from the concrete hose. Two or three buckets of water are to be poured into the open end of the concrete hose followed by a wet sponge ball.

12.10. Blow through the soft ball once more using the same procedure as before.

12.11. Disconnect the blow out cannon from the concrete hose and retrieve the sponge blow out balls.

12.12. Wash down all equipment into Southern Piling's metal washout tray.

13. Pile reinforcement

13.1. Fixing Area

13.1.1. Assembly of reinforcement cages in a stoned area, fenced off from other site traffic, provided by the Main Contractor.

13.2. Cage Fixing

13.2.1. Steel is to be delivered direct from the supplier. Unloading shall be undertaken by the driver under the supervision of main contractor's site agent.

13.2.2. The leading steel fixer is to be given details of the cages required.

13.2.3. The bars and helical will be assembled into cages using purpose made stands onto which bars are loaded to give stability. As each cage is completed it is removed from the assembly stands by excavator.

13.2.4. After fabrication, the cages are to be stored on timbers or clean hardcore to avoid contamination by soil.

13.2.5. Heavyweight cages need to have strengthened lifting points to enable them to be moved and lifted safely. This will normally consist of three turns of helical securely wired or welded to each main bar. Note: Heavyweight cages will generally be prefabricated and delivered to site.

13.2.6. Attendant excavator to be used to move cages to the piling rig.

14. Concrete hose blockage/burst corrective action

14.1. The pump operator should immediately shut down the concrete pump and reverse pump to prevent the possibility of the hose bursting, and de-pressurise the lines.

14.2. All non-essential operatives, other contractors and members of the public will be moved as far away from the blocked hose as feasibly possible.

14.3. The hoses will then be unclipped, and each section raised in the air with the excavator, using one of Southern Piling's suitable, certificated lifting strops. The hoses will then be shaken to remove the blockage.

14.4. Hoses will also be pressure washed from each end to remove any concrete, into the washout stray and ultimately disposed of into the spoil heap. Repeat until the hoses are clear.

14.5. To clear the rigid pipes and the swan neck on the rig, the augers will be drilled into the ground, to enable the mast to be laid flat. The pipes will then be disconnected and washed out using the pressure washer into the washout stray and ultimately disposed of into the spoil heap, until clear of concrete.

14.6. When all hoses are free from concrete, they should be visually inspected for any damage. Any which appear sub-standard should be taken out of service and replaced.

14.7. The hoses will then be clipped together and reconnected to the piling rig.

14.8. The foam ball should then be run through the hoses, as per the piling method statement. This ball should be fired through and washed out and contained in a hole made in an earth bund.

14.9. When the pump operator is satisfied that the blockage is totally clear. The pipes will be re-primed with the Prime-a-Pump, and piling will continue.

LIFTING PLAN

Work Supervisor	Brief description of the work				
Site Supervisor	Loading and unloading Plant and Equipment delivered to and loaded away from the site. Lifts by lorry loader (specified below) and excavator. Lifting of equipment and materials during piling operations by excavator. Lifting equipment and materials using the Piling Rig auxiliary Winch. See notes regarding restrictions on this equipment.				
Schedule of 'routine' lifts					
Description	Approx. weight	Load characteristic	Method of lifting	Centre of gravity	Lifting points/method of slinging
Reinforcing cages	25 kg Max	Cylindrical	Horizontal: two chain lift	Central	2 leg chains/nylon slings
Reinforcing cages	25kg Max	Cylindrical	Vertical: secure points to be provided	Central	Secure at tied intersection of helical and main bar
Reinforcement (straight bars)	Up to 1000kg	Bundled steel bars	Horizontal: two chain lift	Central	2 leg chains
Reinforcement (helical)	Up to 1000kg	Bundled helical	Horizontal: two chain lift	Central	Chain to pass through, bundling wires not to be used.
Drilling auger	Up to 1,000kg	Up to 6.0m long	Horizontal: two chain choke lift	Central	2 leg chains
Concrete pump	4,200kg	Engine-hopper	Lifting point on top	Central	Chain
Agitator (loader lift)	6,000-9,000kg	Cylinder on frame	4 No. lifting points	Central	Wire rope sling
Diesel bowser	1,500kg	Cube	4 No. lifting points	Central to tank	4 leg chain
Generator/compressor/power pack	2,000kg	Steel box	Lifting points on top	Central	Nylon slings or chain

Equipment to be used for the lift	
Excavator	
Make, Model, Attachments, Test Certificates, etc	Excavator supplied by main contractor. It is their responsibility for checking all documentation before releasing it to work to Southern Piling.
Loader (Lorry Loader – Max boom length 12.5m)	
Make, Model, Attachments, Test Certificates, etc	Loaders supplied by Southern Piling who is responsible for checking all equipment and documentation before releasing it to work.
Piling Rig Auxiliary Hoist	
The ancillary winch on the Piling Rig is designed to assist in "normal piling operations", including assembling and de -rigging the auger string and lifting rebar cages into the bore; the capacity of the winch is noted as 2.0 tonnes, however Southern Piling limits this to 1.0 tonnes.	
Date of last inspection	See LOLER Book.
Date of last examination	Covered by Rig Annual Examination; Certification is retained by the Rig Operator or available from the Office and Supervisor's Folder on site.
Hazards Identified/Known on Site	
Refer to general Risk Assessments	
Unloading of Lorries/where crash mats are required for unloading lorries.	
Attach chains to load from ground where possible. Access to lorry bed by footed or fixed ladder. All Southern Piling equipment to be delivered on lorries fitted with handrails and rebar to be pre-slung in 1tonne (max.) bundles.	
Expected competencies	
Excavator driver	The competence of the driver supplied by main contractor, or their subcontractor will be checked by the main contractor prior to releasing the operative to attend Southern Piling.
Loader operator	Southern Piling is responsible to ensure the driver supplied is competent to operate the hi-ab on his machine.
Rig driver	The Rig Driver will be a holder of a CPCS or CSCS (Piling Operations) card. The card will be available from the driver.
Slinger Signaller	All the site crew involved in slinging and signalling operation will be holders of a CSCS Slinger/Signaller card, which will be presented on request.

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RISK ASSESSMENT: PILING OPERATIONS

Area assessed	Piling operations	Date	January 2025
Assessment completed by	Keith Taylor	In association with	McCormack Benson Health & Safety

Persons exposed		Frequency of exposure		Duration of exposure	
Employees		Continually		Less than 1 hour	
Contractors		Hourly		1-2 hours	
Young persons		Daily		3-4 hours	
Expectant mothers		Weekly		5-6 hours	
Visitors		Monthly		7-8 hours	
Trespassers		Yearly		More than 8 hours	

	SEVERITY (S)			
PROBABILITY (P)	1	2	3	4
	2	4	6	8
	3	6	9	12
	4	8	12	16

RISK LEVEL (R)		
1-2	Very Low Risk	Little or no action required.
3-4	Low	Lower, if possible, with PPE.
6-8	Medium	Review controls to reduce.
9-12	High	Intervention is required to remove or reduce risk.
16	Excessive	Unacceptable. Alternative must be provided.

This Risk Assessment and identified Control Measures, has been established following consultation with Management, Supervisory and Operational Staff. All staff are to acknowledge their understanding of the control measures and should sign the last page of this document.

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Contact with Underground services	3	2	6	Ensure that a scan and survey of the piling area has been carried out by the main contractor or his representative, and any services have been identified and or diverted. Ensure that the permit to dig has been signed by the main contractor. If need be, local electricity supplies should be disconnected for the duration of the piling. Ensure that the correct PPE is worn. This will consist of: o Steel toe capped safety boots. (BS EN 345-1/2) o Hard Hat (BS EN 397) o Hi-Visibility clothing (BS EN 471) o Task specific, cut resistant gloves. (BS EN 420) o Waterproof gloves (BS EN 374-2) o Impact resistant eye protection (BS EN 166) o Ear protection (BS EN 352-1/2) o FFP3 rated dust mask. (BS EN 149)	3	1	3
Overturning or toppling of piling rig or associated equipment.	3	2	6	A piling mat, constructed from a minimum of 300mm of 6F2 crushed concrete, or similar, on a layer of geotextile membrane, should be installed by a competent person, under the direction of the Main Contractor. Operatives must read and sign the accompanying Method Statement, that detail the safest method of work. If in any doubt, stop work and seek clarification from SP senior management.	3	1	3
Materials or equipment falling from piling rig	2	2	4	Ensure that all ancillary equipment is secured to the piling rig prior to commencing piling. Ensure that the augers are kept clean above head height. Ensure that all lifting chains and shackles are in good condition and have been tested and certified. These certificates should be held on site and made available to the M/C if requested. Ensure that the correct PPE is worn, as noted in 1. above The supervisor shall consider all hazards on a daily basis, and specify additional PPE or controls as required.	2	1	2

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Being struck by moving piling rig.	3	2	6	Banksmen should be used at all times when the piling rig is manoeuvring around the site. Correct PPE should be worn at all times, as listed in 1 above. Operatives must read and sign the accompanying Method Statement, that detail the safest method of work. If in any doubt, stop work and seek clarification from SP senior management.	3	1	3
Contact with auger during piling operations	6	2	12	Ensure that only SP personnel are in the immediate vicinity of the piling rig during the piling operation. Ensure that the correct PPE is being worn, as indicated in 1. Above, and that it fits correctly and is not loose. Ensure that the safety cage is secure on the rig, is closed during piling, and that the limit switch is working properly. No operatives should approach the auger if it is still turning. Ensure that no operatives are in proximity of the motorhead when it is being side shifted. Care should be taken when connecting additional auger sections or the lifting dolly to avoid entrapment of fingers. Make sure that all personnel are at the control side of the rig when the augers are pushed off. Correct PPE should be worn at all times, as listed in 1 above. Operatives must read and sign the accompanying Method Statement, that detail the safest method of work. If in any doubt, stop work and seek clarification from SP senior management. The supervisor shall consider all hazards daily, and specify additional PPE or controls as required.	6	1	6

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RISK ASSESSMENT: CONCRETE PUMPING

Area assessed	Concrete pumping	Date	January 2025
Assessment completed by	Keith Taylor	Person(s) consulted	McCormack Benson Health & Safety

Persons exposed		Frequency of exposure		Duration of exposure	
Employees		Continually		Less than 1 hour	
Contractors		Hourly		1-2 hours	
Young persons		Daily		3-4 hours	
Expectant mothers		Weekly		5-6 hours	
Visitors		Monthly		7-8 hours	
Trespassers		Yearly		More than 8 hours	

	SEVERITY (S)			
PROBABILITY (P)	1	2	3	4
	2	4	6	8
	3	6	9	12
	4	8	12	16

RISK LEVEL (R)		
1-2	Very Low Risk	Little or no action required.
3-4	Low	Lower, if possible, with PPE.
6-8	Medium	Review controls to reduce.
9-12	High	Intervention is required to remove or reduce risk.
16	Excessive	Unacceptable. Alternative must be provided.

This Risk Assessment and identified Control Measures, has been established following consultation with Management, Supervisory and Operational Staff. All staff are to acknowledge their understanding of the control measures and should sign the last page of this document.

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Personnel being struck by concrete mixer lorry	3	2	6	Ensure that all vehicle movements are controlled by banksmen, and all non-essential personnel are clear of the area. Ensure that the vehicle audible warning signal, if fitted, is operable. Ensure that the correct PPE is worn. This will consist of: o Steel toe capped safety boots. (BS EN 345-1/2) o Hard Hat (BS EN 397) o Hi-Visibility clothing (BS EN 471) o Task specific, cut resistant gloves. (BS EN 420) o Waterproof gloves (BS EN 374-2) o Impact resistant eye protection (BS EN 166) o Ear protection (BS EN 352-1/2) o FFP3 rated dust mask. (BS EN 149) Operatives must read and sign the accompanying Method Statement, that detail the safest method of work. If in any doubt, stop work and seek clarification from SP senior management. The Supervisor shall consider all hazards on a daily basis and specify additional PPE or controls as necessary.	3	1	3
Entrapment in concrete pumping mechanism	3	2	6	Make sure that the safety guards, fitted to the pump, are not damaged, and are fully operational. Ensure that clothing is suitable for the task, and is not loose, and could become trapped in the pumping mechanism. Ensure that only qualified personnel, holding a current CPCS card, operate the concrete pump, and that all non-essential personnel are kept away from the area. Operatives must read and sign the accompanying Method Statement, that detail the safest method of work. If in any doubt, stop work and seek clarification from SP senior management. Make sure that the correct PPE is being worn, as noted in 1 above.	3	1	3

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Personnel hit by concrete hose whilst pumping	3	2	6	Ensure that all non-essential personnel are clear of the area. Ensure that whip-checks are fitted, and in good working order, free from any damage. The supervisor shall consider all hazards on a daily basis and specify additional PPE or controls as required.	3	1	3
Burst concrete hose	3	2	6	Check condition of concrete hose during daily walk round check. Check all clips and replace any which appear to be damaged. Do not allow traffic to drive across the concrete hoses, as this will cause damage. In the event of a bust and escape of concrete, follow the guidelines in the COSHH assessment regarding containment and clean up.	3	1	3
Concrete burns	3	2	6	Ensure that the correct PPE is worn, as listed in 1. above Ensure that all non-essential personnel are clear of the area during piling. If wet concrete comes into contact with exposed skin, wash off immediately with copious amounts of clean water, and consult the relevant COSHH sheet. If any redness or cracking of the skin is noticed, seek medical attention. Notify the M/C site manager and consult the first aider. Any concrete impregnated clothing must be removed immediately, to cut down the possibility of seepage through to the skin.	3	1	3
Slips, Trips and Falls	2	2	4	Ensure that a good housekeeping policy is adopted, and the area is tidy and free from any debris or rubbish. Make sure that all rubbish is placed in the correct site waste bin. Ensure that all PPE is being worn, as noted in 1. above.	2	1	2

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Washing out pump	3	2	6	Ensure that only qualified personnel carry out the cleaning process. Any excess concrete is to be disposed in a pre-agreed area, either in a designated wash out bin, or on the spoil heap. Care should be taken to ensure that none of this concrete or cement impregnated water enters any water course or drain. Ensure that All PPE is worn, as noted in 1. above. Ensure that the hoses are washed out into the washout bin to stop any splashing onto adjacent property.	3	1	3
Concrete hose blockage	3	2	6	Ensure that the correct concrete mix is being used, with the correct size aggregate (10mm) and the correct slump and percentage of fines. Any concrete which appears 'boney' should be rejected at site and returned to the batching plant. Ensure that the hoses and pump have been correctly lined with Prime-a-Pump. Ensure that the correct amount of concrete hose has been used, and is laid straight, where possible. Any changes in direction should be in a wide radius arc. The pump operator will be responsible for circulating the concrete around the agitator and pump. Deliveries of fresh concrete should be time managed and planned correctly. Any concrete hoses which cross roadways, or are likely to be affected by traffic, should be buried to avoid any damage. If a blockage occurs, the pump operator is to stop the pump immediately. The piling crew will then carry out the steps indicated in the attached method statement to clear the blockage. Operatives must read the accompanying method statement, to determine the safest method of work, and must wear the correct PPE at all times, as noted in 1 above.	3	1	3

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RISK ASSESSMENT: MANUAL HANDLING

Area assessed	Manual handling	Date	January 2025
Assessment completed by	Keith Taylor	Person(s) consulted	McCormack Benson Health & Safety

Persons exposed		Frequency of exposure		Duration of exposure	
Employees		Continually		Less than 1 hour	
Contractors		Hourly		1-2 hours	
Young persons		Daily		3-4 hours	
Expectant mothers		Weekly		5-6 hours	
Visitors		Monthly		7-8 hours	
Trespassers		Yearly		More than 8 hours	

	SEVERITY (S)			
PROBABILITY (P)	1	2	3	4
	2	4	6	8
	3	6	9	12
	4	8	12	16

RISK LEVEL (R)		
1-2	Very Low Risk	Little or no action required.
3-4	Low	Lower, if possible, with PPE.
6-8	Medium	Review controls to reduce.
9-12	High	Intervention is required to remove or reduce risk.
16	Excessive	Unacceptable. Alternative must be provided.

This Risk Assessment and identified Control Measures, has been established following consultation with Management, Supervisory and Operational Staff. All staff are to acknowledge their understanding of the control measures and should sign the last page of this document.

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Musculoskeletal Injuries	3	2	6	Ensure that all cement bags, if used, are below 25kgs each. Avoid twisting, stooping, repetitive lifting, carrying over long distances or rough terrain, lifting above your capability and pushing items, using bodily force rather than pulling. Plan the site to ensure that deliveries of sand and cement, if used are placed as close to the piling area and pump as possible, reducing carrying distance. Manual handling should be avoided where possible, and mechanical means, such as the excavator, should be used for lifting and lowering the pile cages. If manual handling cannot be avoided, work as a team, and always adopt the correct method for lifting/lowering/moving. One person must act as the lead, and issue verbal instructions on the task in hand, to establish a route to the final location, using rest points as necessary, and to clear the route of any hazards or obstructions. Operatives should ensure they are warmed up before attempting any manual handling operations, to cut down on the risk of injury. If grouting, the workforce should be rotated, to reduce the possibility of repetitive injury. Never try to move concrete hoses which are already charged with concrete. Use the excavator or other mechanical handling aid. The auger sections should only be moved around the site using the excavator and should only be lifted into place using the winch and dolly. When changing the auger teeth, a copper faced hammer should be used to knock the old teeth out and the new teeth in. Ensure that the appropriate PPE is worn at all times, as noted in section 1 of the piling operations R/A. When steel fixing, ensure that the ground is firm and level, and the trestles or bandstands can't topple over.	3	1	3

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Musculoskeletal Injuries (cont.)	3	2	6	Care should be taken to ensure that pile cages don't roll off the trestles or bandstands. Operatives must read the accompanying method statement, to determine the safest method of work. SP Supervisor shall consider all hazards on a daily basis and specify additional PPE or controls as necessary.	3	1	3
Lacerations from sharp edges	2	2	4	Use maximum care when lifting steel reinforcing bars onto trestles or bandstands. Do not hold the steel at the cut ends. Ensure that the correct PPE is worn, as noted in Piing Operations note 1., paying special attention to the correct anti-cut gloves. Operatives must read the accompanying method statement, to determine the safest method of work.	2	1	2
Slips, Trips and Falls	2	2	4	See note 1 in the Concrete Pumping R/A.	2	1	2

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RISK ASSESSMENT: LIFTING AGITATOR

Area assessed	Lifting agitator	Date	January 2025
Assessment completed by	Keith Taylor	In association with	McCormack Benson Health & Safety

Persons exposed		Frequency of exposure		Duration of exposure	
Employees		Continually		Less than 1 hour	
Contractors		Hourly		1-2 hours	
Young persons		Daily		3-4 hours	
Expectant mothers		Weekly		5-6 hours	
Visitors		Monthly		7-8 hours	
Trespassers		Yearly		More than 8 hours	

	SEVERITY (S)			
PROBABILITY (P)	1	2	3	4
	2	4	6	8
	3	6	9	12
	4	8	12	16

RISK LEVEL (R)		
1-2	Very Low Risk	Little or no action required.
3-4	Low	Lower, if possible, with PPE.
6-8	Medium	Review controls to reduce.
9-12	High	Intervention is required to remove or reduce risk.
16	Excessive	Unacceptable. Alternative must be provided.

This Risk Assessment and identified Control Measures, has been established following consultation with Management, Supervisory and Operational Staff. All staff are to acknowledge their understanding of the control measures and should sign the last page of this document.

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Entrapment or crushing from moving or falling load. Lorry crane striking overhead cables or structures. Lorry crane overturning.	4	3	12	Driver/Crane Operator to ensure that the lorry is positioned on firm, stable ground, as close as possible to the agitator, to ensure that minimal radius is required for the lift. Outriggers should be fully extended, and pads should be used to spread the load. All non-essential personnel to clear the lifting area and should not approach until the agitator is over the lorry bed, and at a safe height. Operator is to ensure that all certificates for the lorry crane, and the lifting chains are in date. Ensure that there are no overhead cables or obstructions around the lift area. Under no circumstances, should the load be lifted over any overhead cables. Only competent, trained personnel are to operate the lorry crane. No personnel should be either on the lorry bed, or underneath the agitator during lifting.	4	1	4

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RISK ASSESSMENT: NOISE EXPOSURE

Area assessed	Noise exposure	Date	January 2025
Assessment completed by	Keith Taylor	In association with	McCormack Benson Health & Safety

Persons exposed		Frequency of exposure		Duration of exposure	
Employees		Continually		Less than 1 hour	
Contractors		Hourly		1-2 hours	
Young persons		Daily		3-4 hours	
Expectant mothers		Weekly		5-6 hours	
Visitors		Monthly		7-8 hours	
Trespassers		Yearly		More than 8 hours	

	SEVERITY (S)			
PROBABILITY (P)	1	2	3	4
	2	4	6	8
	3	6	9	12
	4	8	12	16

RISK LEVEL (R)		
1-2	Very Low Risk	Little or no action required.
3-4	Low	Lower, if possible, with PPE.
6-8	Medium	Review controls to reduce.
9-12	High	Intervention is required to remove or reduce risk.
16	Excessive	Unacceptable. Alternative must be provided.

This Risk Assessment and identified Control Measures, has been established following consultation with Management, Supervisory and Operational Staff. All staff are to acknowledge their understanding of the control measures and should sign the last page of this document.

Task/Hazard	Initial			Control measures	Residual		
	S	P	R		S	P	R
Machinery producing excessive noise levels.	2	1	2	Noise level assessments of plant and equipment were undertaken, using a noise level metre, to ascertain exposure levels. The level of noise recorded for piling rig operators was between 82db(A) and 84db(A), and duration was limited to short busts throughout the day. o This is recognised as being above the 1st Action Level (80dbA) but below the 2nd Action Level (85bdA) and therefore hearing protection is provided by the Company and that those in the team are advised to wear it but it is not mandatory.	2	1	2

COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT: ADBLUE

Product name	AdBlue	Date	January 2025
Product code	Water solution of urea, AUS 32	Assessor name	Keith Taylor (assisted by MBHS)

Initial Risk Assessment

Substance is not classified as dangerous according to regulation (EC) 1272/2008 of the European parliament.

Initial risk rating: LOW

Task/Purpose

Additive for reduction of NOx emission from diesel engine exhausts.

Form

Dust	Fumes	Vapour	Mist	Gasses	Liquid	Lead	Smoke	Slurry

Routes of entry into the body

Inhalation	Ingestion	Absorption	Direct contact

Hazards/ill health effects

Breathlessness	Dermatitis	Burns	Irritant	Asphyxiation	Other

Environmental Risks i.e., is this material harmful to the environment and/or eco-toxic?

Water (surface/ground)	Land	Air

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)

Inhalation: 292 mg/m3 Dermal: 580 mg/kg bw/day	WEL not exceeded Yes/No

Quantity involved

Use as required, and per manufacturer's instructions.

Persons exposed

Operatives using the substance.

Site Specific Precautions/Control Measures

Ventilation: Ensure adequate ventilation of the work areas.
Application: Avoid contact with eyes and mouth.
PPE: For open systems where prolonged contact is likely, wear safety glasses with side shields Approved to BS EN 166, long sleeves and chemical resistant gloves (Nitrile) approved to BS EN 374. Remove and replace any clothing if contaminated by product. Approved respirators may be necessary to prevent over exposure by inhalation. It is recommended to use half face filter mask to protect from overexposure by inhalation.
Safety: Keep locked up and away from children. Keep away from food, drink and animal feed stuffs.
Do not mix with any other chemicals other than as advised by the manufacturer.

Monitoring

Air Monitoring Required	Training Required
Equipment Required	Health Surveillance Required

Spillage Procedure

Spilled product must be swept up and place into approved containers for later disposal. Eventually flush contaminated place with plenty of water. If needed contaminated earth must be evacuated. This product is not regarded as hazardous waste.

First Aid Treatment
INHALATION: Move to fresh air. If unconscious, place in recovery position. Seek medical help. Symptoms: Nausea or light-headedness SKIN CONTACT: Wash area with plenty soap and water. Remove any contaminated clothing. Seek advice if irritation persists. Symptoms: Skin irritation EYE CONTACT: Flush out eyes with clean water, whilst lifting the eyelids, continue for 15 minutes or until the irritation subsides. Seek medical help if irritation persists. Symptoms: Burning feeling and temporary redness. INGESTION: If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Wash out mouth and give water to drink. Get immediate medical help.
Symptoms: May cause discomfort.

Warning signs

Corrosive	Oxidising	Flammable	Irritant	Long term Health Hazards	Toxic	Harmful to environment
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

PPE requirements

Gloves	Dust Mask	Overalls	Eye Protection	Face Shield	Respirator
Type: EN374	Type: n/a	Type: Standard	Type: EN166	Type: n/a	Type: A or K

Storage/Handling
Store in a cool well-ventilated place out of direct sunlight and away from children. Keep in original container, which should be kept closed. Transport in HDPE drums.
Waste disposal methods
Contamination does not rise. Flush the residues down into the sewage and drainage 5 system leading to waste treatment plant in a controlled manner. Prevent large quantities from contacting soil, waterways and sewerage. Report contamination. Keep animals away from large spills. The product is not classified as hazardous for environment.
Fire/Explosion
When AdBlue is stored in a GreenChem tank system and a fire or extreme heat threats the system, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Irritating substances may be emitted, so self-contained breathing apparatus will be required.
Comments/Further action
(none)
Overall Assessment of Risk
Not regarded as a Health or Environmental hazard under current legislation.
Risk Rating: LOW

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COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT: CEMENT AND CEMENT-BASED MORTAR

Product name	Cement and cement-based mortar	Date	January 2025
Product code	Dry mixture of Calcium Silicate/Alumina/Gypsum	Assessor name	Keith Taylor (assisted by MBHS)

Initial Risk Assessment

Dry cement powder may contain silica which can cause harm to health if exposure levels are great. When mixed with water, cement produces a strong alkaline which could cause irritation and burns to skin. Treat with great care. Causes serious eye damage. May cause skin and respiratory irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Initial Risk Rating: MEDIUM

Task/Purpose

Supplied preferably in 25kg sacks though be supplied premixed. Mixed on site for mortars, concrete and other bonding agents.

Form

Dust	Fumes	Vapour	Mist	Gasses	Liquid	Lead	Smoke	Slurry

Routes of entry into the body

Inhalation	Ingestion	Absorption	Direct contact

Hazards/ill health effects

Breathlessness	Dermatitis	Burns	Irritant	Asphyxiation	Other

Environmental Risks i.e., is this material harmful to the environment and/or eco-toxic?

Water (surface/ground)	Land	Air

Prevent from entering drains, sewers or water courses

Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)

Substance	WEL	PERIOD	WEL not exceeded Yes/No
Total inhalable dust	10 mg/m3	8-hour TWA	
Respirable dust	4 mg/m3	8-hour TWA	
Respirable Silica	0.1 mg/m3	8-hour TWA	

Quantity involved

Dependant on works.

Persons exposed

Operatives working with the mixing of and use of cement and mortar.

Site Specific Precautions/Control Measures
WET CEMENT MAY CAUSE ALKALI BURNS if in direct contact with skin. You MUST wear the appropriate protective clothing at all times when working with cement, concrete or mortar. Inhalation of cement dust should be avoided wherever possible. Manual handling of the product should be minimised through the use of mechanical aids etc, wherever possible. Account should be taken of the Manual Handling Regulations and care should be taken when lifting by hand. Respiratory Protection: Suitable respiratory protection (HSE approved standard) should be worn to ensure that personal exposure is less than the workplace exposure limit values. Always ensure good ventilation. Do not eat drink or smoke during work to avoid cement dust and wet cement coming into contact with skin or mouth. PPE: Boots, Gloves, glasses and FFP3 respiratory face masks. Prevent from entering drains, sewers or water courses. NOTE: Operatives should wear overalls (or at least work clothes that can be removed for washing before leaving site) as contamination should be contained. Clothing contaminated by wet cement spillage should be removed and washed to prevent irritation and/or cement burns to the skin.

Monitoring	
Air Monitoring Required	Training Required
Equipment Required	Health Surveillance Required

Spillage Procedure
Recover the spillage in a dry state if possible. Minimise generation of airborne dust. The product can be slurried by the addition of water but will subsequently set as a hard material. Keep children away from clean-up operation.

First Aid Treatment
Eye contact: Do not rub eyes, remove any contact lenses. Wash eyes immediately with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes and seek medical advice without delay. Skin contact: Wash the affected area thoroughly with soap and water before continuing. If irritation, pain or other skin conditions occur, seek medical advice. Clothing contaminated by wet cement should be removed and washed thoroughly before use. Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth with water and give patient plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention.

Warning signs

Corrosive	Oxidising	Flammable	Irritant	Long term Health Hazards	Toxic	Harmful to environment
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

PPE requirements

Gloves	Dust Mask	Overalls	Eye Protection	Face Shield	Respirator
Type: EN420	Type: FFP3	Type: Standard	Type: BS EN 1664 4	Type: n/a	Type: n/a

Storage/Handling
Packed Cement must be stored in a safe and stable manner, in unopened bags, clear of the ground. Bulk Cement must be stored in silos that are waterproof, clean and protected from contamination To prevent burial or suffocation, do not enter a confined space, such as a silo, bin, bulk truck or other storage container or vessel that stores or contains cement without taking the proper safety measures. Cement can build up or adhere to the walls of a confined space. The cement can release, collapse or fall unexpectedly.
Waste disposal methods
Dispose of empty bags or surplus cement to a place authorised to accept builders' waste. Keep out of reach of children.
Fire/Explosion
Non flammable
Comments/Further action
In extreme cases, respirators should be worn.
Overall Assessment of Risk
Dry Cement powder may contain Silica which cause harm to health if exposure levels are great. When mixed with water, cement produces a strong alkaline which could cause irritation and burns to skin. Treat with great care. Causes serious eye damage. May cause skin and respiratory irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Risk Rating: LOW

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COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT: DIESEL FUEL & GAS OIL

Product name	Diesel Fuel/Gas Oil	Date	January 2025
Product code	n/a	Assessor name	Keith Taylor (assisted by MBHS)

Initial Risk Assessment

Classified as dangerous to the environment. Prolonged exposure can give rise to serious health risks; however, during normal use and with good ventilation the risks will be reduced.

Initial Risk Rating: MEDIUM

Task/Purpose

Derv is gas oil for use in on-road automotive vehicles. Site forklifts dumpers and generators operatives will come across this product when site plant in operation.

Form

Dust	Fumes	Vapour	Mist	Gasses	Liquid	Lead	Smoke	Slurry

Routes of entry into the body

Inhalation	Ingestion	Absorption	Direct contact

Hazards/ill health effects

Breathlessness	Dermatitis	Burns	Irritant	Asphyxiation	Other

Environmental Risks i.e., is this material harmful to the environment and/or eco-toxic?

Water (surface/ground)	Land	Air

Expected to harm aquatic organisms, may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment. May bio-accumulate. Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms. Likely to biodegrade slowly.

Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)

Short Term 0.25 hrs @ 10 milligrams per m3 Long Term 8.0 hrs @ 5 milligrams per m^3	WEL not exceeded Yes/No

Quantity involved

Small quantities for power tools and plant as required.

Persons exposed

All operatives and/or public coming into contact.

Site Specific Precautions/Control Measures

Gas Oils and derv are designed to be used in closed systems.
Avoid skin contact when refuelling vehicles or working on fuel system components.
PPE: Where exposure is likely protective clothing should be worn including impervious GLOVES and EYE Protection: Ensure good ventilation.
Respiratory protection: Unlikely to be required in normal use but ensure good ventilation
Hand and skin protection: Hand and skin protection recommended at all times. Where exposure is likely protective clothing must be worn, including nitrile gloves.

Monitoring

Air Monitoring Required	Training Required
Equipment Required	Health Surveillance Required

Spillage Procedure

Treat any spillage as a fire hazard. Spray, vapour or mist can be a potential fire or explosion hazard. May cause damage to surfaces making them slippery. Contain spillage. Do not wash spillage down drain. Absorb using absorbent clay, diatomaceous clay or other suitable absorbent.

First Aid Treatment
Ingestion: Wash mouth out with water and give water to drink. If a large amount has been swallowed get medical advice. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING BECAUSE OF THE DANGER OF ASPIRATION. Skin: Wash skin as soon as possible with soap and water. Change contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Get medical advice if irritation persists. Any injection of fuel under the skin should be considered an EMERGENCY - get medical advice URGENTLY. Eyes: Wash out thoroughly with large amounts of water. If redness and/or irritation continue get medical advice. Inhalation: If inhalation of vapour causes irritation or drowsiness remove to fresh air. Get medical advice if the symptoms continue.

Warning signs

Corrosive	Oxidising	Flammable	Irritant	Long term Health Hazards	Toxic	Harmful to environment
No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

PPE requirements

Gloves	Dust Mask	Overalls	Eye Protection	Face Shield	Respirator
Type: BS EN374	Type: n/a	Type: n/a	Type: EN 166	Type: n/a	Type: n/a

Storage/Handling
Drums should be stored on their sides on racks preferably under cover, out of direct sunlight, in well-ventilated conditions. Other types of containers should be stored under cover out of direct sunlight, in well-ventilated conditions. Care should be taken to avoid over-stacking.
Waste disposal methods
Dispose by incineration or by methods approved by Local Authority. Do not discharge into the public drainage system, or marine and inland waterways.
Fire/Explosion
Extinguish with Dry Powder, Foam or Water Fog. For small fires use CO2. Do not use water jets. Note: Flash Point 60°C. Fires in closed or confined spaces should be tackled by trained personnel who should wear breathing apparatus.
Comments/Further action
Keep out of reach to children.
Overall Assessment of Risk
Classified as dangerous for the environment. Prolonged exposure can give rise to serious health risks however during normal use, and with good ventilation, the risks will be reduced.
Risk Rating: LOW

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COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT: HYDRAULIC OIL

Product name	Hydraulic oil	Date	January 2025
Product code	22, 32, 37, 46, 68, 100, 150, 220, 320, A7C-A7L	Assessor name	Keith Taylor (assisted by MBHS)

Initial Risk Assessment

Classified as dangerous for the environment. Prolonged exposure can give rise to serious health risks; however, during normal use the risks will be reduced. NOTE: Environmental options available

Initial Risk Rating: MEDIUM

Task/Purpose

Utilised under pressure within cranes, forklifts and ground works machinery, risk of exposure to staff when repair or after a pressure leak.

Form

Dust	Fumes	Vapour	Mist	Gasses	Liquid	Lead	Smoke	Slurry

Routes of entry into the body

Inhalation	Ingestion	Absorption	Direct contact

Hazards/ill health effects

Breathlessness	Dermatitis	Burns	Irritant	Asphyxiation	Other

Environmental Risks i.e., is this material harmful to the environment and/or eco-toxic?

Water (surface/ground)	Land	Air

Expected to harm aquatic organisms, may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment. May bio-accumulate. Films formed on water may affect oxygen transfer and damage organisms. Likely to biodegrade slowly.

Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)

10mg/ 15 min. STEL	WEL not exceeded Yes/No

Quantity involved

Small quantities for power tools and plant as required.

Persons exposed

All operatives and/or public coming into contact.

Site Specific Precautions/Control Measures

Gas Oils and derv are designed to be used in closed systems.
Avoid skin contact when Servicing vehicles or working on system components.
PPE: Where exposure is likely protective clothing should be worn including impervious GLOVES and EYE Protection: Ensure good ventilation.
Respiratory protection: Unlikely to be required in normal use but ensure good ventilation
Hand and skin protection: Hand and skin protection recommended at all times. Where exposure is likely protective clothing must be worn, including nitrile gloves.

Monitoring

Air Monitoring Required	Training Required
Equipment Required	Health Surveillance Required

Spillage Procedure

Treat any spillage as a fire hazard. Spray, vapour or mist can be a potential fire or explosion hazard. May cause damage to surfaces making them slippery. Contain spillage - do not wash spillage down drain. Absorb using absorbent clay, diatomaceous clay or other suitable absorbent. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.

First Aid Treatment
Ingestion: Wash mouth out with water and give water to drink. If a large amount has been swallowed get medical advice. Skin: Wash skin as soon as possible with soap and water. Change contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Get medical advice if irritation persists. Any injection of hydraulic oil under the skin should be considered an EMERGENCY - get medical advice URGENTLY. Eyes: Wash out thoroughly with large amounts of water. If redness and/or irritation continue get medical advice.

Warning signs

Corrosive	Oxidising	Flammable	Irritant	Long term Health Hazards	Toxic	Harmful to environment
No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

PPE requirements

Gloves	Dust Mask	Overalls	Eye Protection	Face Shield	Respirator
Type: BS EN374	Type: n/a	Type: n/a	Type: EN 166	Type: n/a	Type: n/a

Storage/Handling
Drums should be stored on their sides on racks preferably under cover, out of direct sunlight, in well ventilated conditions. Other types of containers should be stored under cover out of direct sunlight, in well ventilated conditions. Care should be taken to avoid over-stacking.
Waste disposal methods
Dispose by incineration or by methods approved by Local Authority. Do not discharge into the public drainage system, or marine and inland waterways.
Fire/Explosion
Extinguish with Dry Powder, Foam or Water Fog. For small fires use CO2 Do not use water jets. Note - Flash Point 60°C. Fires in closed or confined spaces should be tackled by trained personnel who should wear breathing apparatus.
Comments/Further action
Keep out of reach to children.
Overall Assessment of Risk
Classified as dangerous for the environment. Prolonged exposure can give rise to serious health risks however during normal use, and with good ventilation, the risks will be reduced.
Risk Rating: LOW

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COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT: PRIME-A-PUMP

Product name	Prime-a-Pump	Date	January 2025
Product code	n/a	Assessor name	Keith Taylor (assisted by MBHS)

Initial Risk Assessment

Product can cause serious eye irritation, along with nausea and acute gastric discomfort.

Initial risk rating: MEDIUM (if manually handled)

Task/Purpose

Prime-a-Pump is in a powder form and consists of mainly sodium carbonate and polymer. It is transported to site in 450g bottles. It is added to the concrete lines at the start of each day to allow the concrete to flow more easily during pumping.

Form

Dust	Fumes	Vapour	Mist	Gasses	Liquid	Lead	Smoke	Slurry

Routes of entry into the body

Inhalation	Ingestion	Absorption	Direct contact

Hazards/ill health effects

Breathlessness	Dermatitis	Burns	Irritant	Asphyxiation	Other

Environmental Risks i.e., is this material harmful to the environment and/or eco-toxic?

Water (surface/ground)	Land	Air

When used and disposed of as intended, no adverse environmental effects are foreseen. Entry into water courses should be avoided.

Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)

Substance	WEL	Period	WEL not exceeded Yes/No
Total dust	5mg/m³	8 hours TWA	
Respirable dust	5mg/m³	8 hours TWA	

Quantity involved

Various depending on task but normally large quantities.

Persons exposed

Operatives using the substance.

Site Specific Precautions/Control Measures

Use only as per instruction for the use intended. Handle only in a well-ventilated area. Avoid skin and eye contact.

Monitoring

Air Monitoring Required	Training Required
Equipment Required	Health Surveillance Required

Spillage Procedure

Contain spillage and prevent dust creation. Collect and transfer to containers for recovery or disposal. Do not wash to drains.

First Aid Treatment
If inhaled, move to fresh air, obtain medical attention if symptoms persist. In case of skin contact, remove any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Seek medical attention if skin irritation persists. In the event of contact with eyes, rinse with water. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Should the product be ingested, drink water and seek medical attention if symptoms occur.
Symptoms: May cause discomfort.

Warning signs						
Corrosive	Oxidising	Flammable	Irritant	Long term Health Hazards	Toxic	Harmful to environment
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

PPE requirements					
Gloves	Dust Mask	Overalls	Eye Protection	Face Shield	Respirator
Type: EN420	No	Possibly	Type: EN166	Type: n/a	Possibly

Storage/Handling
Store in dry conditions in closed containers. Handle only in a well-ventilated area. Avoid skin and eye contact. Avoid formation of dust.
Waste disposal methods
Where possible recycling is preferred to disposal or incineration. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of in compliance with local regulations. Dispose of wastes in an approved waste disposal facility. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.
Fire/Explosion
Use media suitable for the main fire source. Do not use high-pressure water jets which may spread the fire.
Comments/Further action
(none)
Overall Assessment of Risk
Not regarded as a Health or Environmental hazard under current legislation.
Risk Rating: LOW

SOUTHERN PILING

CALL: 01273 493863
CONTACT: info@southernpiling.co.uk
VISIT: www.southernpiling.co.uk

COSHH RISK ASSESSMENT: READY MIX CONCRETE

Product name	Ready mix concrete	Date	January 2025
Product code	n/a	Assessor name	Keith Taylor (assisted by MBHS)

Initial Risk Assessment

Classified as dangerous for the environment. Prolonged exposure can give rise to serious health risks; however, during normal use the risks will be reduced. NOTE: Environmental options available.

Initial Risk Rating: Medium

Task/Purpose

Concrete is brought to site by mixer truck and is usually discharged directly into final position such as trenches or foundations. Sometimes transferred by dumper or other machines. There is some personnel contact when the concrete has to be vibrated, tamped or levelled. Dust may contain Silica.

Form

Dust	Fumes	Vapour	Mist	Gasses	Liquid	Lead	Smoke	Slurry

Routes of entry into the body

Inhalation	Ingestion	Absorption	Direct contact

Hazards/ill health effects

Breathlessness	Dermatitis	Burns	Irritant	Asphyxiation	Other

Environmental Risks i.e., is this material harmful to the environment and/or eco-toxic?

Water (surface/ground)	Land	Air

When used and disposed of as intended no adverse Environmental effects are foreseen. Entry into watercourses should be avoided.

Workplace Exposure Limit (WEL)

Substance	WEL	Period	WEL not exceeded Yes/No
Total Dust:	10 mg/m3	8-hours TWA	
Respirable Dust:	4 mg/m3	8-hours TWA	
Respirable Quartz Crystalline Silica SiO2	0.1mg/m3		

Quantity involved

Various depending on task but normally large quantities.

Persons exposed

All operatives and/or public coming into contact.

Site Specific Precautions/Control Measures

Direct skin contact with fresh concrete should be avoided and do not kneel or sit on the concrete as harmful contact can occur through saturated clothing.
Inhalation: The surface treatment and cutting of hardened concrete, which may contain high silica aggregates, can create dust. If inhaled in excessive quantities over a long period, concrete dust containing silica can constitute a long-term hazard. Respirators should be worn if harmful dust is being created.
Manual handling of the product should be minimised through the use of mechanical aids etc, wherever possible. Account should be taken of the Manual Handling Regulations and care should be taken when lifting by hand/shovel.
PPE: Protective clothing, Boots, Gloves, glasses are recommended and FFP3 respiratory face masks MAY be required.

Monitoring	
Air Monitoring Required	Training Required
Equipment Required	Health Surveillance Required

Spillage Procedure

Personal Precautions: Use Personal Protection Equipment. Wet concrete can cause serious burns if in direct contact with skin.
Environmental Precautions: Entry into watercourses should be avoided.
Methods for Cleaning: No special requirement but clean without delay before concrete hardens.

First Aid Treatment

Skin Contact: Where contact occurs, whether directly or through saturated clothing, wash immediately with soap and water.
If concrete enters boots or gloves or saturates clothing, the article should be removed immediately and washed before further use.
Eye Contact: Immediately and thoroughly irrigate with water.
Ingestion: Wash out mouth. Drink plenty of water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical advice if a large amount is swallowed.

Warning signs

Corrosive	Oxidising	Flammable	Irritant	Long term Health Hazards	Toxic	Harmful to environment
Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

PPE requirements

Gloves	Dust Mask	Overalls	Eye Protection	Face Shield	Respirator
Type: EN420	Type: FFP3	Type: Yes	Type: Yes	Type: n/a	Type: Possibly

Storage/Handling

The hardening process of wet concrete takes time. Until the concrete has hardened the precautions given in this data sheet should continue to be taken and access by unauthorised persons should be prevented.
Skin contact should be avoided. Wet concrete is abrasive and highly alkaline.

Waste disposal methods

Likely Residues / Waste Product: Alkaline slurry. Inert hardened material.
Safe Handling of Residues / Waste Product
Aggregates are inert but should be disposed of in accordance with local and national legal requirements. See the Environmental Protection Act 1990 “Duty of Care” and other current legislation.

Fire/Explosion

Non flammable

Comments/Further action

(none)

Overall Assessment of Risk

The risk to health is not significant when product handled by plant or tools handling by hand has safety issues

Risk Rating: LOW (if handling manually)

Client comments

Client sign-off		
Print	Sign	Date

Southern Piling operatives' sign-off		
I have read and understood these RAMS		
Print	Sign	Date

APPENDIX 1: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Emergency	Action	Action by:
Fire	Raise the Alarm to alert the site. If extinguishers are available and you have been trained, tackle the fire. Phone 999 for the Fire Brigade. Alert the Fire brigade to any hazards, e.g., propane or oxygen bottles, fuel bowsers. Report to the site Assembly Point.	All
Personal injury	Inform the First Aider. Inform the Foreman. If the injury is serious, dial 999 and call for an ambulance.	All
Gas main strike or damage	Stop work, switch off Plant. Notify the Foreman. Telephone the Transco Emergency number: 0800 111 999, but if using a Mobile, away from the leak. Evacuate the Area; 5m from a service pipe, 200m from a high pressure main. If the gas ignites, dial 999 for the fire brigade. Do not tackle. Advise Southern Piling management.	All
Electric cable strike	Stop all operations. If the rig is still in contact with the power source, the driver is to remain in the cab and warn others to stay well clear. Notify the Foreman and Site Agent. Switch off power if possible. If this is not possible, or there is a casualty, dial 999 and call the emergency services. If there is a casualty and the power cannot be isolated, safeguard yourself before attempting a rescue. If the voltage is 240v or less, you can stand on dry non-conducting material and push the casualty clear using a dry non-conduction object.	All
Suspected explosive device (Old shells, UXB, suspicious package)	Stop work. Shut down plant. Move away. Do not handle or investigate the item. Notify the Foreman and Site Agent. Cordon off the area.	All
Pollution of soil, drains or water courses	Stop the source of pollution at source. Attempt to divert of dam the spillage to prevent ingress into drains or watercourse. Seal off drains. Use absorbent material or spill-kit to soak up loose pollutant. For a major pollution incident, call the Environmental Agency on 0800 807 060 (24 hours).	All
Archaeological artefacts	Stop work. Advise the Site Agent and seek instructions.	All

Electricity Emergency Numbers

East Midlands - CE Electric: 0800 0568 090

Eastern Region - EDF Energy: 0800 783 8838

London - EDF Energy: 0800 365 9000

Manweb – Scottish Power: 0845 272 7999

Midlands - CE Electric: 0800 328 1111

Northern Electric - NEDL: 0800 668 877

Norweb - United Utilities: 0800 195 4141

Scottish Power – Scottish Power: 0845 272 7999

Scottish Hydro-Electric - S&SE: 0800 300 999

Seeboard - EDF Energy: 0800 783 8866

Southern Electric - S&SE: 0845 770 8090

South Wales - Western Power: 0800 052 0400

South West - Western Power: 0800 365 900

Yorkshire Electricity - YEDL: 0800 375 675