



ENABLING SPECIALIST

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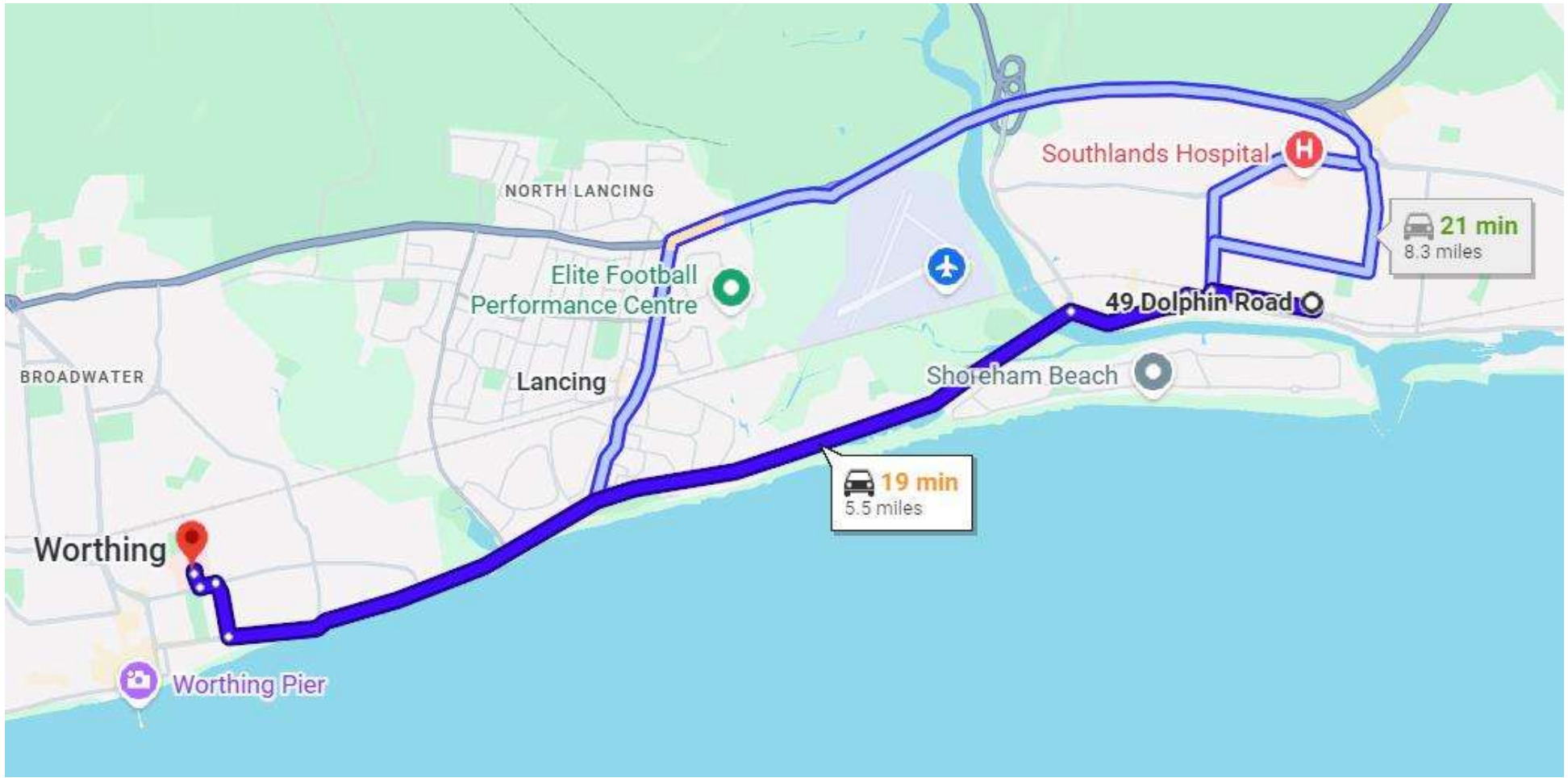
SITE SPECIFIC METHOD STATEMENT

<i>Method statement written by</i>	<i>Brett Lee Health and Safety Advisor/Linda Lawrence Director</i>
<i>Method Statement review date</i>	<i>July 2026</i>

SITE SPECIFIC DETAILS

CONTRACTOR:	VESTA CONSTRUCTION GROUP LIMITED, 1-2 PARIS GARDENS, LONDON, SE1 8ND		
SUB-CONTRACTOR:	DGD GROUP LTD, MANORWAY HOUSE, THE MANORWAY, CORRINGHAM SS17 9LA		
SITE ADDRESS:	UNIT 49 DOLPHIN ROAD, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, BN43 6BP		
DESCRIPTION:	STRIP OUT AND DEMOLITION OF EXISITING OUT BUILDING DOWN TO BASE		
DAYS ON SITE:	5 DAYS		
PERSONS ON SITE:	3 PERSONS		
START DATE:	TO BE CONFIRMED	HOURS OF WORK:	7:30AM TO 4:00PM
SITE SUPERVISOR:	SAM SHIPMAN	CONTACT NUMBER:	[REDACTED]

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS:	CSCS and above, Asbestos Awareness, SSTS and Plant and Machinery Certification
PERSONNEL:	TBC
EMERGENCY:	In the event of an emergency notify the site team supervisor in accordance with the requirements of the client's rules, All operatives will be made clear of these procedures at induction. Use break glass system if available to raise the alarm in the event of a confirmed fire.
WELFARE & FIRST AID:	First Aid should be held in site office.
PPE:	All Operatives will wear full PPE at all times during works, including long sleeved garments. Face masks can be removed when not conducting works or moving between areas, as long as no dust present. Facemasks must be replaced every time works recommence or in areas of unsuppressed dust. • Safety Helmet • High Visibility Jacket/Vests/Bibs • Rigger Gloves and/or Level 5 Cut Gloves and Sleeves • Hard Hat with built in Safety Goggles/Visor • Safety Protective footwear • Rigger Gloves • Safety Goggles • Ear protection • Respirators FFP3
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:	Hand Tools, Breakers, Reciprocating Saws, 5 Tonne Digger
COMPETENCY:	Only qualified, competent operators, are to carry out work. All Operatives are Face Fit tested and harness trained.
THIRD PARTY SAFETY:	All employees must be aware of any risks their work can impose on others in the vicinity. Work will only commence on site once any necessary controls or protection measures are in place. The supervisor will liaise with all other relevant parties.
NEAREST HOSPITAL:	Worthing Hospital Emergency Room Hospital Lyndhurst Rd Worthing BN11 2DH Emergency Services for this project / areas) are:- Emergency number – 999 - Police – 999/101 (reporting) – Rescue/Ambulance – 999



Fire Procedures

FIRE EMERGENCY PROCEDURE

Will be established and conveyed to all personnel in the site induction by the Site Manager .
Risk Assessment Occupation Heath Noise COSSH
Nuisance Dust, Brick Dust, Power Tools
Manual handling, Noisy works, Noise monitoring,
Safety Equipment
All operatives must wear and use safety equipment as required by the site rules.
Additional PPE and protective clothing must be worn as required to suit the risks which evolve as work progresses
SEQUENCE OF WORK AND CONTROL
• Arrive at site
• Intro to operatives regarding method and scope of works
• Induction and signing of method statement
• Checks of all relevant certifications, training and accreditations of ALL operatives will take place. Anyone found to not have the correct paperwork will be unable to be present on site and a replacement operative will be organised.
• Tool box talk and signing of RAMS – a pre and post job discussion will take place daily as well as Safe Working at Height discussions and reminders for correct use of PPE
• Site Supervisor to ensure all isolations are complete and certificates obtained for records. Client to carry out all isolations.
<u>Scope of Works</u> <i>The works comprise the full strip-out, controlled demolition, and removal of an existing outbuilding, including all internal and external elements, fixtures, fittings, and structural components, followed by clearance of all demolition arisings from site. No service isolations are required as all services are confirmed redundant/not present.</i> Internal Works • <i>Removal of all fixtures, fittings, and loose items, including shelving, cupboards, doors, linings, and non-structural components.</i> • <i>Strip-out of all internal finishes, including wall linings, ceiling linings, insulation, and lightweight internal structures.</i> • <i>Dismantling and removal of any internal partitions, stud walls, or timber framing.</i> • <i>Manual removal of roof coverings and internal roof build-up where required to enable safe demolition sequencing.</i> • <i>Use of hand tools, reciprocating saws, and small breakers to remove internal elements and cut through fixings, joists, and lightweight structural members.</i> • <i>Segregation and removal of all waste materials generated during strip-out operations.</i> Demolition Works • <i>Establishment of exclusion zones and controlled access routes for plant and operatives.</i> • <i>Top-down, systematic demolition of the outbuilding structure using hand tools, reciprocating saws, breakers, and a 5-tonne excavator with breaker attachment.</i> • <i>Progressive removal of roof structure, walls, and supporting elements in a controlled manner to prevent uncontrolled collapse.</i> • <i>Mechanical breaking-out of structural components, including masonry, concrete upstands, and any remaining hard materials.</i> • <i>Reduction of the structure to base level, ensuring all protrusions and remaining elements are removed.</i>

- *Loading and removal of demolition arisings using mechanical plant and manual handling where required.*

External Works

- *Removal of external cladding panels, support rails, and associated fixings to the outbuilding façade.*
- *Dismantling of any external composite wall build-up, including insulation layers, sheathing boards, and secondary framing.*
- *Mechanical demolition of external walls and envelope using the 5-tonne excavator and breaker, following safe sequencing.*
- *Clearance of all external debris, rubble, and waste materials from the demolition zone.*
- *Final clearance and levelling of the area to leave the site clean, tidy, and ready for subsequent works.*

Plant and Equipment to be Used

- Hand tools (hammers, pry bars, chisels, scrapers)
- Reciprocating saws with demolition blades
- Electric/petrol breakers
- 5-tonne excavator with breaker attachment
- Access equipment (step ladders as required)
- Barriers and signage
- PPE: safety boots, gloves, hearing protection, goggles, FFP3 masks or half-mask RPE

Safety Context and Regulatory Notes

General Safety Context

- All works will be carried out in accordance with recognised UK construction safety standards and industry best practice. The demolition and strip-out activities involve hazards including falling debris, dust, noise, manual handling, sharp materials, and plant movement. A controlled, top-down demolition sequence will be followed at all times, supported by exclusion zones, banksman supervision, and appropriate PPE. Only trained and competent operatives will undertake the works, and all plant will be operated by certified personnel.
- The working area will be segregated from non-construction personnel, with clear signage and barriers in place. Daily briefings, dynamic risk assessments, and ongoing supervision will ensure that changing site conditions are managed safely.

Regulatory Notes

Health & Safety at Work etc. Act 1974

- All works will be undertaken in compliance with the general duties placed on employers, employees, and contractors to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of all persons affected by the works.
- **Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015)**
- The works fall under CDM 2015 and will be carried out in accordance with the duties placed on the Principal Contractor and contractors, including:
- Safe planning and sequencing of demolition activities
- Provision of suitable welfare facilities
- Competence and training of operatives
- Maintenance of a Construction Phase Plan and RAMS

Work at Height Regulations 2005

- Where any work at height is required (e.g., removal of roof coverings), it will be planned, supervised, and carried out using appropriate access equipment, fall-prevention measures, and safe working platforms.

Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER)

All tools and equipment — including reciprocating saws, breakers, and hand tools — will be:

- Suitable for the task
- Maintained in safe working condition
- Used only by trained operatives

Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (LOLER)

- Where applicable (e.g., lifting attachments or lifting operations with the excavator), lifting equipment will be inspected, certified, and used in accordance with LOLER requirements.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002

Dust, debris, and any hazardous materials encountered during demolition will be controlled through:

- Dust suppression
- Respiratory protection
- Safe handling and disposal procedures

Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005

Noise-generating equipment (breakers, saws, plant) will be managed through:

- Hearing protection
- Task rotation
- Monitoring of exposure levels

Waste Regulations & Duty of Care

All demolition arisings will be:

- Segregated where possible
- Removed by licensed waste carriers
- Disposed of at authorised facilities
- Recorded via waste transfer notes

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Measures will be taken to prevent:

- Dust migration
- Noise nuisance
- Uncontrolled waste
- Ground contamination

Plant & Machinery Compliance

The 5-tonne excavator and breaker attachment will comply with:

- CE/UKCA marking
- Regular inspection and maintenance

- Operation by CPCS/NPORS-certified personnel
- Banksman control during all movements

Operations

1. Establish Site Controls & Prepare Work Area

- Ensures the work zone is safe, segregated, and compliant before physical works begin.
- Install **barriers, Heras fencing, and warning signage** around the outbuilding.
- Confirm **services isolation** (electric, water, gas) and obtain written confirmation.
- Establish a **waste management area** and designate routes for debris removal.
- Conduct a **pre-start briefing** covering manual handling, tool use, and demolition sequencing.
- Ensure all operatives wear **PPE**: gloves, eye protection, dust masks/respirators, safety boots, and hard hats.

2. Strip Out Fixtures, Fittings & Loose Items - Controlled Removal

- Removes all non-structural elements to create a safe environment for demolition.
- Remove **loose items**, stored materials, and debris by hand.
- Dismantle **shelving, cupboards, doors, trims, and lightweight partitions** using hand tools.
- Disconnect and remove any **remaining electrical fittings** (only by a competent person).
- Use **reciprocating saws** to cut through timber fixings where required.
- Segregate waste streams (timber, metal, general waste) for compliant disposal.

3. Soft Strip of Remaining Internal Elements

- Ensures all internal components are removed before structural demolition begins.
- Remove **internal linings**, plasterboard, insulation, and non-load-bearing elements.
- Use hand tools and small breakers to remove **adhesive-fixed items**.
- Bag lightweight waste to maintain housekeeping.
- Inspect exposed structure to confirm safe demolition sequencing.

4. Prepare Structure for Mechanical Demolition

- Creates safe access and ensures the building is ready for controlled dismantling.
- Identify structural joints, roof fixings, and connection points.
- Use reciprocating saws to **cut roof timbers**, rafters, or lightweight steel sections.
- Remove roof coverings manually where safe to do so.
- Establish a **safe exclusion zone** for mechanical plant operations.

5. Systematic Demolition Using Hand Tools & 5-Tonne Digger - High-Risk Activity

- Demolishes the structure in a controlled, top-down sequence using appropriate tools and plant.
- Begin demolition **from the highest point**, working downwards.

- Use the **5-tonne excavator with breaker** to break down walls and structural elements.
- Use hand tools and breakers for **tight areas or delicate sections**.
- Maintain constant communication between banksman and plant operator.
- Avoid over-reaching or pulling materials toward operatives.
- Keep all personnel outside the exclusion zone except the plant operator.

6. Reduce Structure to Base Level

- Ensures all above-ground elements are removed safely and fully.
- Continue mechanical and manual demolition until only the **slab/base** remains.
- Break out any remaining upstands or protrusions using the breaker.
- Inspect for hidden voids, services, or unexpected materials.

7. Clear Rubble & Load Waste for Removal

- Removes all demolition arisings and leaves the area clean and safe.
- Use the excavator to **gather, load, and remove rubble** into skips or muck-away vehicles.
- Hand-pick remaining debris to ensure a clean finish.
- Segregate recyclable materials (metal, timber, hardcore) where possible.
- Maintain tidy site conditions throughout.

Dust and Debris Management

- Install dust sheets and protective sheeting to isolate work zones
- Dampen down any areas of possible uncontrolled dust
- Bag loose debris and remove from site daily
- Sweep and vacuum floors thoroughly after each phase
- Dispose of waste in accordance with site environmental and recycling procedures

Waste Handling and Disposal

- **Waste segregation:** Maintain separate streams for general waste, concrete/brick, metal, electrical, hazardous materials, and recyclables.
- **Skip management:** Use DGD Group skips as primary containers; ensure skips are correctly labelled and sited on suitable ground with wheel chocks and signage.
- **Documentation:** Complete and retain waste transfer notes for each load; ensure hazardous waste consignment notes are used where required.
- **Licensed carriers:** Only use licensed waste carriers and authorised disposal facilities.

Risk Controls

- Operatives to wear full PPE including: FFP3 mask and ear protection, as well as Rigger Gloves and/or Level 5 Cut Gloves and Sleeves, Hard Hat with built in Safety Goggles/Visor
- Dust and noise managed via extraction and scheduling
- Manual handling protocols followed for lifting cut sections
- Emergency stop procedures briefed
- First aid kit and trained personnel on site
- Safe use of tools monitored by supervisor

<u>Final Area Clean-Down & Handover</u> • Completes the works and prepares the site for the next phase. • Sweep and clear the area of all remaining debris. • Remove temporary fencing if no longer required. • Conduct a final inspection with supervisor/client. • Sign off waste transfer notes and update site records.
<u>Training and Competency</u> • All operatives must be competent in manual handling and safe use of relevant power tools. • Operatives to be inducted to site RAMS, emergency procedures and specific control measures. • Only competent, trained persons to operate diggers; records of competency retained. Copies of plant and machinery cards will be provided as hard copies with the site supervisor and are available for inspection at any time. • Supervisor to carry out daily briefings and monitor adherence; intervene and record any unsafe acts.
<u>Waste Streams and Segregation Rules</u> • Plasterboard / Gypsum — segregated separately (dry, unsoiled); bagged or placed in dedicated skip/compartment. • Timber — clean timber (no heavy contamination) to timber skip/pallet; treated/contaminated timber to separate bin labelled “treatment” or general waste as directed. • Metals — steel, aluminium and fixings to metal skip/IBC; keep separate from general waste. • Plastics / Vinyl / Carpet — collect in heavy-duty rubble sacks or designated soft-waste skip. • Inert (concrete, brick, tile, screed) — load into inert skip; separate from mixed demolition waste. • Hazardous / Contaminated (paint, solvents, asbestos suspect, oily rags) — stop work and segregate in labelled hazardous containers; arrange licensed removal and disposal; do not mix with general skips. • Electrical and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) — remove to secure WEEE container for specialist recycling. • General mixed waste — last resort; use general waste skip with minimised content through segregation drives.
Please Note: Housekeeping implemented regularly to ensure safety at all times
SAFE SITE ACCESS AND EXIT
Site access times will be established if required
GENERAL POINTS
• Assurance that all services are dead and safe before work commences
• At all times the protection of third parties is paramount
• Warning signs of work ahead
• Action prior to commencement of works:
• Isolate services/disconnection if necessary by <i>Client</i>
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS
• Every effort must be made to keep noise, dust and waste levels to a minimum and ensure that no hazard or nuisance is created for others. Working areas will be tidied up regularly and any loose waste material will be placed in skips or bins that will have been provided by the client.

Noise: Should noise levels read 80db (A) operatives will be informed of the risk to their hearing and supplied (if requested) with either appropriately attenuated ear defenders or earplugs. Should noise levels read 85db (A) operatives will be informed of the risk to their hearing and supplied with appropriately attenuated ear defenders or earplugs and instructed to wear them during noisy operations.
Vibration: To ensure that operatives are aware of the effects of hand/arm vibration they will be provided with adequate information of the hazard and controls and given information in order to reduce the risk.
Air Quality and Dust
All areas of the workplace will be monitored with a view to control the <i>general airborne</i> dust. Where possible the areas creating the dust will be damped down as a means of suppression using water supply. This is discussed further in DGD Group LTD's Risk Assessment CONSTRUCTION DUST
Incidents and Injuries on site:
All injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences must be written in the Accident and Injury Book the same day.

Risk and COSHH Assessment – Specific Risk and COSHH Assessments attached to this Method Statement

Hazard Identification:

- Manual Handling
- General Demolition of Outbuilding
- Use of 5-tonne Excavator and Breaker Attachment
- Demolition and Strip-Out Works
- Slips, Trips and Falls
- Use of powered equipment
- Falls from Height
- Dust
- Saw cutting of concrete, masonry, roofing or flooring materials
- Structural Collapse from Removal of Supports
- Manual Handling – Positioning and Cutting of Metal Stud Wall Components During Installation or Removal.
- Hot Works / Fire Risk
- Falling Objects During Removal Works
- Use of Tools Generating Noise and Vibration

Who might be harmed?

	Yes	No		Yes	No
Own Personnel	x		Office Staff or Visitors		x
Other Contractors	x		Members of the Public		x
Potential severity of injury/illness	First Aid	Reportable	Major	Disablement	Fatal
	x	x	x	x	x
Number of workers exposed to hazard	1	2 - 5	6 - 20	21 – 100	100+
		x			
Probability of injury or illness	Happens Rarely	Happens Each Year	Happens on Most Jobs	Happens Regularly	Certain To Happen
	x				

Overall Assessment of Risk Prior To The Implementation of Control Measures

Low	Moderate	Substantial	High
		x	

RISK ASSESSMENTS

Date of Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element:			
Manual Handling			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives		Injuries to operative's backs, upper and lower bodies by lifting a single item incorrectly or repetitively lifting	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Manual Handling is to be eliminated wherever possible by use of mechanical lifting devices wherever possible. Where manual handling cannot be eliminated, trolleys or wheelbarrows are to be used to reduce operatives manual handling 1. Loads are to be broken down into manageable sections 2. Review the area you must travel prior carrying any equipment or materials and sure they are unobstructed and free from any trip hazards. 3. No operative is to lift any items over 25kg at any point. If an item is over 25kg, then this item should be lifted by two operatives. 4. Operatives should only lift or manually handle any items that they feel comfortable with. Please seek help when required. 5. Assess the load, check if the load is central and use the correct lifting techniques 6. Feet located as close to the item as possible at a "10 to 2" position. Bending knees, a good grip on the item, back straight, chin up and then lift the item as close to the torso as possible. 7. Operative's who are required to be continually manual handling items on this project (unloading materials and carrying them up stairs) are to have their tasks rotated to help reduce repetitive strain injury.			
Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never

Date of Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element:			
General Demolition of Outbuilding			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives, plant operators, banksmen, and other trades working nearby		Falling debris, structural instability, uncontrolled collapse, dust, noise, sharp materials, plant interface	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be Implemented			
1. A top-down demolition sequence is to be followed at all times to prevent uncontrolled collapse.			
2. A demolition exclusion zone is to be established and maintained, with barriers and signage.			
3. A banksman is to control all plant movements and ensure no unauthorised persons enter the work zone.			
4. Operatives are to maintain a safe distance from the excavator and remain in visual contact with the operator.			
5. All operatives are to wear mandatory PPE , including hard hats, safety boots, gloves, eye protection, and respiratory protection where required.			
6. Dust suppression (damping down) is to be used during demolition to reduce airborne particulates.			
7. Structural elements are to be checked for stability before removal.			
8. No operative is to work beneath partially demolished structures.			
9. All works are to stop immediately if unexpected structural movement is observed.			
10. A daily pre-start briefing and dynamic risk assessment are to be completed.			
Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never

Date of Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element:			
Use of 5-tonne Excavator and Breaker Attachment			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives, plant operators, banksmen, and other trades working nearby		Striking/crushing injuries, machine instability, noise, vibration, flying debris, hydraulic failure	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be Implemented - Excavator to be operated only by trained and competent CPCS/NPORS personnel. - A dedicated banksmen is to control all movements and maintain a clear exclusion zone. - The excavator is to work on level, stable ground with adequate bearing capacity. - The breaker attachment is to be inspected before use, ensuring all pins, hoses, and couplings are secure. - Operatives must remain outside the machine's slew radius at all times. Hearing protection is to be worn due to high noise levels. Eye protection is to be worn to protect against flying debris. - The operator must maintain clear visibility and stop work immediately if visibility is compromised. - The machine is to be shut down during refuelling, maintenance, or when left unattended. - All works must cease if unexpected ground movement or instability is observed.			
Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never

Date of Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element:			
Demolition and Strip-Out Works			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives, other trades and visitors to site		Injuries to operative's backs, upper and lower bodies by lifting a single item incorrectly or repetitively lifting	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
11. Works to be carried out in a controlled, sequenced manner in accordance with the method statement.			
12. All operatives to receive a full RAMS briefing prior to commencing works.			
13. Structures to be inspected prior to removal to ensure stability is maintained at all times .			
14. No element is to be removed that could compromise structural integrity without prior assessment.			
15. Exclusion zones with barriers and signage to be established around demolition areas.			
16. Materials to be removed progressively — no stockpiling at height.			
17. Heavy items to be broken down into manageable sections.			
18. Adequate supervision to be in place throughout works.			
19. All waste to be removed regularly to maintain safe access routes.			
20. Suitable PPE to be worn at all times.			
Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never

Date of Risk Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element			
Slips, Trips and Falls			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives, other trades and visitors to site		Slipping, tripping and falling on same level	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
1. Operatives are to adopt a clean as you go policy. 2. Areas of works are to be segregated with suitable barriers and warning signage. The area of segregation is to be large enough to ensure that any items being removed at height fall within the segregated Area. 3. Redundant materials are to be stockpiled at a sensible height. 4. Ensure that any redundant materials that are to be disposed of are stored away from any walkways that have already been established. If this is not possible, then setup a temporary walkway around the stockpiles 5. Any leads that are required are to be routed as short as possible. Keep trailing leads to a minimum and consider spider boxes if the can. 6. Wherever possible, use cordless equipment such as screw guns. 7. A spills kit is to be available always. Bags of sand or absorbing granules are to be available to be used if there is any pooled water, a water leak, or a hydraulic fluid leak. 8. Suitable lighting levels are to be maintained at all times. This may include general background lighting and/or task specific lighting.			
<u>Residual Risk following control measures</u>			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs

Date of Risk Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element			
Use of powered work equipment			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives and other trades working near		Hand Arm Vibration, Electricity, Noise	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented:			
Electricity - All electrical items used onsite are to be 110v, 240v equipment (including chargers, chargers are to be used in the welfare or office area) are not to be used onsite unless a specific risk assessment is carried out All electrical items are to be PAT tested every 3 months. A record of PAT testing is to be maintained. PAT testing stickers are to be placed on each item Operatives are to visually inspect their work equipment prior to using the equipment. The user of the equipment is to take attention to the power lead, the body of the unit and the power switch / trigger to ensure that there is no damage. Any damaged equipment is not to be used Formal inspections are to be carried out weekly for all powered equipment Noise - All Equipment is to be in good working order to ensure the level of noise it emits is as low as possible Hearing protection will be provided when the noise levels exceed the first action level - 80 dB Use of hearing protection will be mandatory when noise levels exceed the second action level – 85dB Hand Arm Vibration - Operatives are to ensure that the equipment they are using are in good working order to help reduce HAVS exposure. All exposure to HAVS are to be recorded and operatives are not to exceed the maximum daily trigger times Operatives are to rotate tasks wherever possible to reduce exposure A vibration assessment will need to be carried out on all equipment Specific Noise and Vibration Assessments will be carried out for the types of equipment to be used. Please see relevant tool noise and vibration assessment for each tool you will be using.			
Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very Seldom or never

Date of Risk Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives working at height, other trades working adjacent and members of the public		Falls from height	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
Work at height is to be eliminated wherever possible, however where not possible, then all works at height to be correctly planned and adequately supervised. <u>ANY WORKS THAT ARE TO BE CARRIED OUT ON ROOFS ARE TO BE SPECIFICALLY RISK ASSESSED</u> • All work at height tasks is to be segregated so that no other trades or members of the public work/walk near the area. • The correct access equipment is to be always used, stepladders or ladders are to be used as the last resort to gain access. • Mobile access towers are to be considered as the first means of gaining access. <u>Safe use of mobile access towers/alloy towers/scissor lifts (MEWP)</u> • Great care must be taken when selecting the correct MEWP. • A mobile access tower/scissor lift should only be used on a flat and stable area. • The Tower/scissor lift is to be visually inspected by an operative prior to being erected for any sign of damaged components. This check will be recorded. • Towers/scissor lifts are only to be erected by a trained and competent person who holds a Plant and Machinery Certificate. • Towers/scissor lifts are to be erected correctly as per the manufacture's details. • The safe working limit displayed on the tower/scissor lift is not to be exceeded. • Controlling the risk, discussion around the dangers and safe system of work, keeping the area tidy to reduce accidents, hazards that are nearby which can be overhead or other near working machinery or cables. Fitting of handrails if necessary and inspection, maintenance and examination are paramount. • Once erected, the tower is then inspected and then a ScafTag will be filled out and placed on the tag – at no point is a tower to be left without a "Tower Incomplete Sign" being placed on the tower. • Once erected, the tower will need to be inspected prior to use and formally inspected every 7 days, a record of the inspection will be placed on the ScafTag. • Any damaged or poorly erected Towers shall be removed asap. • At no point are operatives to stand on the handrails or use any other items of access equipment to gain extra height • Where mobile access towers cannot be used, then a podium step should be considered.			

Safe use of podium steps

- Podium steps should only be used on a flat and stable area.
- The podium steps are to be visually inspected by an operative prior to being erected for any sign of damaged components.
- Podium steps are to be erected correctly as per the manufacture's details.
- The safe working limit displayed on the podium steps are not to be exceeded.
- Once erected, the podium will need to be inspected prior to use and formally inspected every 7 days, a record of the inspection will be placed on the ScaffTag.
- At no point are operatives to stand on the handrails or use any other items of access equipment to gain extra height
- Where a podium step cannot be used, then a stepladder should be considered.

Safe use of Stepladders

- Stepladders are only to be used as the last means of gaining access. All other forms of access equipment are to be considered before attempting to use stepladders.
- Only class 1 (industrial) type stepladders are to be used onsite. They are to be in good condition with no visible damage.
- Stepladders are only to be used on a flat and even surface.
- Operatives are not to use the top three rungs of the ladder.
- Operatives are to use stepladders head on and not lean or twist to the side. Stepladders are to be repositioned if this is required.
- Stepladders are to be used for short duration works only
- Stepladders are not to be used in an area that poses additional risks, for example next to a handrail that is protecting a leading edge.
- Stepladders are to be inspected formally by a supervisor weekly and an entry is to be made in the work at height equipment register
- Users are to visually inspect stepladders before use

Safe use of Work Positioning Harness

- **Used to secure the worker in place** while they perform tasks at height.
- Not intended to arrest a fall — must be used **in combination with a fall arrest system** if there's a risk of falling.

Can be used for the following works:

- Tower climbing (telecoms, wind turbines)
- Pole work (utilities, arborists)
- Rope access and façade maintenance
- Confined space entry (vertical shafts)

System Components

- **Harness with side D-rings** at the hips for positioning lanyards
- **Work positioning lanyard** (often adjustable) that connects to a secure anchor point
- **Backup fall arrest system** (e.g. retractable lifeline or shock-absorbing lanyard)

Safe Use Guidelines

- Ensure the anchor point is **at or above waist level** to maintain proper positioning.
- Always connect to an anchor point before stepping into a fall-risk zone.
- Maintain **100% tie-off** — always connected when exposed to a fall hazard.
- Use **shock-absorbing lanyards** to reduce impact forces in the event of a fall.
- Avoid working alone at height; ensure a trained spotter or supervisor is present.
- Adjust the lanyard to keep the body upright and stable — avoid leaning back or sideways.

- Never rely solely on the positioning system if there's any chance of a fall — always use a secondary fall arrest system.
- Regularly inspect all components for wear, corrosion, or damage.

Anchor Points

- Must be rated to withstand **at least 15kN** (kilonewtons).
- Fixed to structural elements (e.g. steel beams, certified anchor bolts).
- Avoid using temporary fixtures or unverified points.

Usage Guidelines

- Always connect to an anchor point before stepping into a fall-risk zone.
- Maintain **100% tie-off** — always connected when exposed to a fall hazard.
- Use **shock-absorbing lanyards** to reduce impact forces in the event of a fall.
- Avoid working alone at height; ensure a trained spotter or supervisor is present.
- Adjust the lanyard to keep the body upright and stable — avoid leaning back or sideways.
- Never rely solely on the positioning system if there's any chance of a fall — always use a secondary fall arrest system.
- Regularly inspect all components for wear, corrosion, or damage.

Important Safety Notes

- **Hands-free doesn't mean risk-free** — always assess the environment for fall hazards.
- Workers must be trained in **proper adjustment, anchoring, and emergency procedures**.
- If suspended for long periods, be aware of **suspension trauma** — use foot loops or trauma straps to relieve pressure.

Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs

Date of Assessment	03/06/2026		
Assessment carried out by	Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant		
Activity/Element: Strip out works			
Construction Dust			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives		Inhalation and skin irritation	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
There are three main types: Silica Dust – created when working on silica containing materials like concrete, mortar and sandstone (also known as respirable crystalline silica or RCS) Wood Dust – created when working on softwood, hardwood and wood-based products like MDF and plywood. Other ‘General’ Dust – created when working on other materials containing very little or no silica. The most common include gypsum (eg in plasterboard), limestone, marble and dolomite. Anyone breathing in these dusts should know the damage this can do to the lungs and in importance of using the correct PPE. <u>The control of substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH)</u> The benefits of control under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH) include: Risk Reduction: COSHH helps minimize exposure to hazardous substances, reducing the risk of health issues for employees and others. Health Protection: By implementing control measures, employers safeguard workers' health and prevent illnesses related to exposure. Compliance: Adhering to COSHH ensures compliance with legal requirements, avoiding penalties and legal consequences. Improved Safety Culture: Fostering a safety-conscious environment promotes employee well-being and productivity. Emergency Preparedness: COSHH planning prepares organizations for handling incidents involving hazardous substances. <u>Assess the risks.</u> The more energy the work involves, the bigger the risk. High-energy tools like cut-off saws, grinders and grit blasters produce a lot of dust in a very short time. • work area – the more enclosed a space, the more the dust will build up. • do not assume that dust levels will be low when working outside with high-energy tools • time – the longer the work takes the more dust there will be. • frequency – regularly doing the same workday after day increases the risks. <u>Control (the risks)</u> • Use the following measures to control the risk. • Stop or reduce the dust before work starts, look at ways of stopping or reducing the amount of dust you might make. Use different materials, less powerful tools or other work methods. • You could use: the right size of building materials so less cutting or preparation is needed. • silica-free abrasives to reduce the risks when blasting, a less powerful tool a block splitter instead of a cut-off saw.			

Control the dust Even if you stop some dust this way, you may do other work that could still produce high dust levels. In these cases, the most important action is to stop the dust getting in to the air. There are ways of doing this, as follows:

Water – water damps down dust clouds.

Extraction – such as the use of LEV – Local exhaust ventilation (Dust cube vacuum)

Do not use a general commercial vacuum.

RPE

If water or on tool extraction and other methods do not reduce exposure enough, it is then that RPE has to be provided. If this is the case face fitting is needed and the wearer needs to be clean shaven, RPE is the last line of protection.

Other controls

- limiting the number of people near the work
- rotating those doing the task
- enclosing the work to stop dust escaping
- Use sheeting or temporary screens
- general mechanical ventilation to remove dusty air from the work area (e.g. in enclosed spaces, such as indoors)
- selecting work clothes that do not keep hold of the dust. You also need to make sure workers are doing the job in the correct way and are using controls properly

Train workers

- About dust risks and how this can harm their health
- how to use the dust controls and check that they are working
- how to maintain and clean equipment
- how to use and look after RPE and other personal protective equipment (PPE)
- what to do if something goes wrong.

DGD Group Ltd will ensure the following during works:

- Careful planning of the work
- Limiting the number of people that need to be in the work area
- Screening off areas to prevent dust spreading
- Use water suppression or on-tool extraction for those tasks where it is possible and using a dust cube to remove dusty air.
- All areas of the workplace will be monitored with a view to control the **general airborne** dust from the strip out works. Consideration is given and taken into account when working around dust in its airborne state, where those working can either come into contact by skin and/or inhalation. Employees/sub-contractors of DGD Group Ltd may be exposed to such which is hazardous to health. It is paramount the measures are in place to reduce the exposure level, by meticulous use of the correct PPE, water suppression and dust cube vacuum to measure particle matter which is effective in monitoring and minimising construction dust.

Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur

L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never
Date of Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element:			
Saw cutting of concrete, masonry, roofing or flooring materials			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives		Eye injury, respiratory issues, Hearing damage, Lacerations, impact injuries, Back strain, musculoskeletal injury, Electrocution, Fire, fumes, spills, Falls due to trailing cables or slurry, Hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS), Unsafe operation	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Tasks Involved - Setting up and operating diamond saw cutting equipment - Cutting marked sections to specified depth and dimensions - Managing dust, noise, and debris - Clearing and disposing of cut material Flying debris/dust Eye injury, respiratory issues - Use dust extraction or water suppression; wear goggles and FFP3 mask or respirator Noise exposure Hearing damage - Use ear defenders; monitor noise levels; limit exposure time Blade failure or kickback Lacerations, impact injuries - Inspect blade before use; use correct blade type; maintain firm grip and stance Manual handling of equipment Back strain, musculoskeletal injury - Use mechanical aids or team lift; follow manual handling techniques Electric shock (if electric saw)			

Electrocution - PAT test equipment; use RCD protection; inspect cables for damage Fuel hazards (if petrol saw) Fire, fumes, spills - Store fuel safely; refuel in ventilated area; keep fire extinguisher nearby Slips/trips Falls due to trailing cables or slurry - Keep work area tidy; manage cables; clean slurry promptly Vibration exposure Hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS) - Monitor usage time; rotate tasks; use anti-vibration gloves Inadequate training Unsafe operation - Ensure operatives are trained and competent; provide supervision			
<u>Residual Risk following control measures</u>			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never

Date of Risk Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element			
Structural Collapse from Removal of Supports			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives and other trades working near		Instability or collapse from removing primary or secondary structural elements.	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented:			
Hazard Instability or collapse from removing primary or secondary structural elements Potential consequence Collapse, serious injury, fatality, progressive structural damage Controls before work • Structural survey and Temporary Works design approved. • Do not remove primary supports without written engineer approval. Controls during work • Install temporary supports (props/needle beams) per design. • Monitor movement with tell-tales; stop work on any sign of distress. PPE Hard hat, safety boots, high-visibility clothing. Emergency response Immediate evacuation; contact emergency services if collapse occurs. Responsible Temporary Works Engineer (design); Site Supervisor (installation/monitoring).			
Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur

M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very Seldom or never

Date of Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element:			
Manual Handling – Positioning and Cutting of Metal Stud Wall Components During Installation or Removal.			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives		Injuries - Cuts, Lacerations, Kickback, Flying Debris, Falls Due to Offcuts, Tools, or Debris on Ground, Impact Injuries, Hearing Damage, Respiratory Irritation, Eye Injury	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
<u>Sharp edges on metal studs</u> Cuts, lacerations - Wear Level 5 cut-resistant gloves; deburr edges; handle with care; use proper storage racks. Review the area you must travel prior to carrying any equipment or materials and ensure they are unobstructed and free from any trip hazards. <u>Use of cutting tools (e.g. tin snips, saws)</u> Lacerations, kickback, flying debris - Use appropriate PPE (Cut Level 5 gloves, Cut Level 5 sleeves, Hard hat with built in safety visor/goggles); ensure tools are maintained and used correctly <u>Trips and slips</u> Falls due to offcuts, tools, or debris - Keep work area tidy; remove waste promptly; manage cables and materials; ensure tools no longer required are placed in a suitable location after using and not discarded from height <u>Falling components</u> Impact injuries - Secure materials during handling; avoid stacking unstable sections <u>Noise from cutting tools</u> Hearing damage - Use ear protection; limit exposure time			

Dust and metal filings**Respiratory irritation, eye injury**

- Use dust extraction; wear safety goggles and masks

Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very Seldom or never

Date of Risk Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element			
Stripping Out Isolated Electrical Systems			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives, other trades and visitors to site		Risk of electric shock, burns, arc flash, injury from contact with live services, or hazards associated with removal of electrical containment, cabling and fittings.	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
1. All electrical systems must be fully isolated prior to works commencing by a competent person. 2. Isolation must be confirmed using a lock off and tag system, with keys retained by the responsible operative. 3. Electrical circuits must be tested and proven dead using approved voltage testing equipment before any work begins. 4. A permit to work (if required by site) must be obtained prior to commencing electrical strip-out. 5. Only trained and competent operatives are permitted to undertake electrical strip-out activities. 6. Any suspected live cables or unidentified services must be reported immediately and not interfered with. 7. Emergency systems such as fire alarms or intruder alarms must be isolated and coordinated with the client prior to removal. 8. Operatives must use insulated tools where applicable when removing electrical components. 9. All redundant cabling must be removed in a controlled manner, ensuring it is not under tension or causing trip hazards. 10. Containment systems (tray, conduit, trunking) must be dismantled carefully to prevent falling objects or sudden release. 11. Open cable ends must be secured and made safe to prevent accidental contact. 12. Work areas must be kept tidy and free from loose cables at all times. 13. Suitable PPE must be worn, including: Gloves, Eye protection, Safety footwear 14. Adequate lighting must be maintained to ensure safe working conditions.			

15. In the event of any uncertainty regarding isolation, **works must stop immediately** and be reassessed.

<u>Residual Risk following control measures</u>			
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs

Date of Risk Assessment	03/06/2026		
Assessment carried out by	Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant		
Activity/Element			
Hot Works / Fire Risk			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives, other trades and visitors to site		Risk of fire, burns and smoke inhalation from sparks or heat generated by cutting/grinding equipment.	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
- Hot works to be avoided wherever possible. - A hot works permit must be in place before any works commence. - Work area to be inspected and all combustible materials removed or protected. - Suitable fire extinguishers (CO₂ and water/foam) to be available at all times. - A fire watch to be maintained during works and for a minimum of 60 minutes after completion. - Sparks to be controlled using fire blankets and screens. - Operatives to wear appropriate PPE including gloves and eye protection. - Area to be kept tidy and free from unnecessary materials. - Works to stop immediately if unsafe conditions arise.			
Residual Risk following control measures			
Severity		Likelihood	

H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs

Date of Risk Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element			
Falling Objects During Removal Works			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives, other trades and visitors to site		Risk of injury from falling tools, materials or debris during works at height or demolition.	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
1. Establish clearly defined exclusion zones beneath work areas. 2. Use barriers and signage to prevent unauthorised access. 3. All tools and materials to be handled in a controlled manner. 4. Materials to be lowered safely — no throwing of debris. 5. Ensure all operatives are aware of overhead works. 6. Debris to be cleared regularly to prevent build-up. 7. Work areas to be supervised at all times. 8. Hard hats to be worn at all times on site.			
Residual Risk following control measures			

Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs

Date of Risk Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element			
Use of Tools Generating Noise and Vibration			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives using tools		Risk of hearing damage and hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS).	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
1. Use low vibration tools where possible. 2. Maintain equipment in good working order. 3. Limit exposure time and rotate operatives where required. 4. Operatives to wear hearing protection where necessary. 5. Monitor usage of vibration tools. 6. Provide breaks to avoid prolonged exposure. 7. Brief operatives on risks associated with HAVS.			
Residual Risk following control measures			

Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs

Date of Risk Assessment		03/06/2026	
Assessment carried out by		Brett Lee – Construction Safety Consultant	
Activity/Element			
Use of Tools Generating Noise and Vibration			
Personnel at Risk		Hazard Identity	
All operatives using tools		Risk of hearing damage and hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS).	
Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs
Control Measures to be implemented			
8. Use low vibration tools where possible. 9. Maintain equipment in good working order. 10. Limit exposure time and rotate operatives where required. 11. Operatives to wear hearing protection where necessary. 12. Monitor usage of vibration tools. 13. Provide breaks to avoid prolonged exposure. 14. Brief operatives on risks associated with HAVS.			
Residual Risk following control measures			

Severity		Likelihood	
H	Fatality, Major Injury or illness causing long term disability	H	Certain or near certain to occur
M	Injury or illness causing short term disability	M	Reasonably likely to occur
L	Other injury or illness	L	Very seldom or never occurs

Waste Management
Duty of care under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 The EP duty of Care Regulations 1991, The controlled Waste (Registration of carriers and seizures of vehicles Regulation 1991) Special Waste regulations 1996 and other associated statutory provisions.
"Controlled Waste" will be released only to a Registered Carrier. All parts of waste transfer note will be suitably completed with a copy remaining for a minimum of 2 years.
"Hazardous Waste" will be moved only by a Registered Carrier and copy of waste note will remain for a minimum of 3 years
All waste will be suitably packed to ensure the safety of others during storage and carriage and also to prevent spillage/leakage waste blowing or falling or the pilfering of contents by third parties
There will be NO BURNING OF WASTE OF ANY TYPE ON SITE
END OF DAY PROCEDURES:
All tools and equipment will be cleared up and returned to stores or the compound.
All warning signs will be checked for position and visibility

	Contractor monitoring & compliance
<i>Who is accountable for monitoring compliance with the method statement?</i>	<i>Dean Marshall/Bruce Cochrane</i>

Signature of Method Statement Author	Print Name	Date
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KLJ Constantine Company Secretary	KATY CONSTANTINE	03/06/2026
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Mobile. +44 (0) 7483 381411 (Site Manager DGD Group Ltd - Office: 0800 411 8026 E. hello@dgd-group.co.uk

Risk assessment and Method Statement

Any person working under DGD Group Ltd must sign this document.

Date	Name of operative	Please sign to confirm you have read and understood RAMS onsite.	Signature



ENABLING SPECIALIST

Registered office: The Charman Group – Chartered Accountants and Business Advisor
 6 Lords Court, Cricketers Way, Basildon, Essex, SS13 1SS
 Admin Office: Manorway House, The Manorway, Corringham SS17 9LA
 Telephone: +44 (0) 7483 381411 - Office: 0800 4118026
 Email: hello@dgd-group.co.uk – accounts@dgd-group.co.uk
 VAT NO. 299500176
 Company Registration No: 11449301

SIGNING OFF SHEET

COMPANY:
PROJECT:
INVOICE NO:
I confirm that DGD Group Ltd has completed the work at the above project:
SIGNED:
PRINT NAME:

POSITION: