

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

HOULIHAN & CO. (EXCAVATIONS) LTD

Civil Engineering Contractors
Specialists in Roads Sewers & Groundworks



<u>Project</u>		Icknield Way, Tring, Herts.	
<u>Activity</u>		The works comprise 278 remedial works at Icknield Way, at junction with Sears Drive, lowering of LV at 750mm.	
<u>No:</u>	<u>Doc. Ref</u>	MS1001	Client: Cala Homes, Chiltern

1.0	Project submission information	Document Prepared by:	Agron Selita	Signature:	<i>aselita</i>	Issue Date:	18.09.2025
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3.0	Document Contents	1.0	Project submission information	Page Number:	01
		2.0	Document Control	Page Number:	01
		3.0	Document Contents	Page Number:	01
		4.0	Site Description	Page Number:	01
		5.0	Scope of Works	Page Number:	02
		6.0	Preparation	Page Number:	03
		7.0	Access & Egress	Page Number:	03
		8.0	Supervision, Responsibilities and Site Organisation	Page Number:	03
		9.0	Labour, Management Resources & Training	Page Number:	03
		10.0	Major Plant & Minor Plant/ Equipment (Typical)	Page Number:	04
		11.0	Method of Work: Plant/ Materials and vehicle preparation and delivery	Page Number:	05
		12.0	Method of Work: 278 Works- Lowering of LV to 750mm	Page Number:	05
		13.0	Method of Work: Works on / near Underground Services	Page Number:	06
		14.0	Method of Work: Lifting with excavators	Page Number:	07
		15.0	Method of Work: Working in confined spaces	Page Number:	09
		16.0	Health and Safety	Page Number:	09
		17.0	Discovery Strategy – Waste Management – Silt Management	Page Number:	10
		18.0	Applicable Thorough Risk Assessments	Page Number:	11
		19.0	Applicable COSHH	Page Number:	12
		20.0	Immediate Emergency Procedures	Page Number:	12
		21.0	Site Specific Risk Assessments	Page Number:	14
		22.0	HAV and Noise information	Page Number:	22

4.0	Site Description	The site is complete; however, some minor external works will be taking place on the highway.
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Preferred route to site once decided will be communicated for all deliveries.
At present the PCI states:
Deliveries will be received into site off Icknield Way Road and are restricted to the following timings;
Monday to Friday – 0830 to 1700
Saturday – 0830 to 1300 by appointments only
No deliveries are permitted outside working hours unless by prior agreement with site management
Vehicles arriving outside normal hours will be turned away and CALA Homes will not be responsible for any costs incurred.
All delivery drivers must report to site office prior to entering site to receive a full induction before making deliveries. Large vehicles will wait in a suitable location before arriving at site and contact site manager before arriving on to site. Vehicles will be turned away if direct access cannot be gained due to the above being breached.
The site is surrounded by residential properties and vehicles entering/leaving the site must drive with extreme caution at all times, at a reduced speed. There must be signage erected warning pedestrians and construction vehicles of potential interface.
To ensure the safety of residents and in particular children adequate arrangements must be in place to control the delivery of goods to the site with consideration to starting and finishing times of local schools. There are a number of local schools within the vicinity of site. Consideration must also be made as to not cause disruption to locals going to and from work. To ensure that the risk of accidents involving heavy goods vehicles and children travelling to and from local schools is kept as low as reasonably practicable site management should encourage all vehicles to avoid delivering/collecting materials from site during the time that children will be walking to and from school.
The risk of accidents involving heavy goods vehicles and pedestrians must be adequately controlled to avoid accidents, speed limits must be observed and warning signs displayed. The speed limits on Icknield Way is currently 40mph.
Vehicles will not be allowed to reverse out of the site access. Vehicles travelling on the roads in the surrounding area will comply with the speed limits.
Delivery routes are to be as per instructions in the separate Traffic Management Plan, which will identify the safest routes to, from and through the town including surrounding areas taking in to consideration local pinch points and school operating areas so as not to cause congestion in the area.
Parking and storage areas as discussed above will be clearly defined on the site layout plan and this information will be given to all operatives during site induction. Construction vehicles delivering plant and construction materials and collecting waste from this site must take care at all times. During site inductions, all site operatives are informed of the correct route to access site parking areas and areas set aside for storage this information will be shown on the drawing displayed in the site office.
Subcontractors calling in deliveries must pre arrange these with site management to ensure timings are compatible with site and local arrangements; RAMS are in place for receiving deliveries including methods of handling (manual and/or mechanical) and that sufficient storage areas are deemed suitable to receive quantities and COSHH is accounted for.
Access will not be as envisaged here at the start of the job.

Site hours are M-F 08.00 to 18.00, sat 08.00 to 13.00. No Sundays or public holidays

There are 2no. public rights of way which are to remain open throughout construction, with manned crossing points.



5.0	Scope of Works	<p>External Works</p> <p>5.1 Lowering of LV to 750mm</p> <p>5.2 Backfilling and reinstating</p> <p>Note: Task specific method statements & associated risk assessments will additionally be drafted at the health and safety representatives, site supervisors or site agent's discretion.</p>
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6.0	Preparation	<p>Pre-Start Each Day:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A permit to work on a public highway must be completed before anyone starts working on the highway. TM in place Operative carrying out works must be NRSWA trained Permit to dig must be completed for each day or on a weekly basis. (An agreement must be in place with Cala for the latter one). Every morning before each shift, no operative / sub-contractor must commence work without attending a daily briefing held by the site work supervisor at the site compound no later than 0730hrs, where the day's task/s and associated risk/s will be addressed, planned and possibly challenged if operatives have any concern. Toolbox talks must be undertaken after the daily briefing with the operatives about to engage in high-risk work, such as excavating on/near live services, deep excavation activities, work in the public highway, confined space work, etc. Check if there are any changes to the traffic management on site. Carry out CAT scan surveys of proposed excavation areas routinely & review existing utility plans. Ensure there are no other trades or public works along the lines of the proposed works. Check that all Drawings are current and are the latest issue. Cordon off the work area from other personnel and traffic not involved in the work. Ensure that the area of work is closed and that the public is not permitted access. Carry out Topographical Survey: Agree to levels with client. <p>The team or teams involved will carry out a task-specific briefing and sign off on it. If the work is on or near live services, the prestart procedure will be followed in addition.</p>
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7.0	Access & Egress	<p>Access to the site will be from Aylesbury Road via field gates immediately. Until the Sec. 278 is agreed the proposed site entrances can't be constructed. All Lorries and Traffic Movement will be banked through the gates and around the site to area of discharge /loading via banksman, who will also be responsible for maintaining a mud-free access road. The access via the field gate off Icknield Way is under negotiation with Herts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOTE: Egress to the south from site will be onto a carriageway with a 60mph limit which will require great care and possibly temporary stopping of traffic with Stop-Works sign. Has this been discussed with Herts Highways? TSM Chapter 8 places the responsibility for pulling out onto the Highway on the driver: " the responsibility rests with drivers of emerging vehicles to manoeuvre safely". Chapter 8 signage has been approved for the southern access and will be in place from Day1. There is an overhead line along Aylesbury Road, in the hedge line. A survey for sag and swing by the asset owner is required before we can pass under or work under. It appears to belong to Eastern Electricity. Hedgerow work has already taken place under the line.
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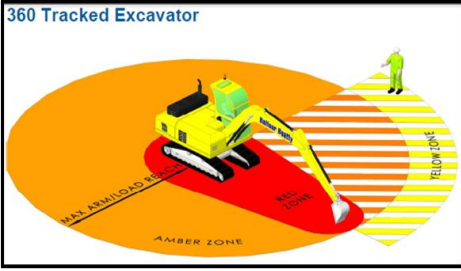
8.0	Supervision, Responsibilities and Site Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phil Margetts – Site supervisor (L3 Occupational Work Supervision; CSCS Gold Card, SMSTS).Contact no.:07917432387 Callan Conway – Site Engineer Contact no.: 07969 274317 Tom Keyes – Contracts Manager: Contact no.: 07799897835 Richard Carroll - Construction Director Contact no.: 07884 490755 Richard Knight – Managing Director Contact no.: 07775 625421 Alban Shehu – H&S Manager Contact no.: 07584 809221
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9.0	Labour, management resources & training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient time and resources will be made available to undertake the work involved. The works described will be undertaken by 1 gang of 6 - 10 operatives under the supervision of a competent Supervisor and Site Engineer. The Contracts Manager will visit the site as often as required. The Contracts Manager will report to our Construction Director, Richard Carroll. The Health and Safety Advisor, Agron Selita, will visit twice monthly to monitor compliance with the Method Statement, Risk assessments. He will also carry out inductions and a regular programme of tool box talks and investigates all site accidents and near misses. The site manager will ensure the perimeter is secure after every shift. They will inspect open excavations before work starts and record results. There is no site security. The site supervisor will carry out a weekly site inspection and arrange for checking the security of the site at the end of each shift. All our operatives have undertaken safety training within the last 2 years. Our Managers and Directors have also attended Safety Courses. All personnel have a schedule of health and safety training to undertake over the next 2 years in order to maintain our high standards. Machine operators are all certificated to CITB standards and copies of certification readily available from Head Office. Our entire workforce has presently achieved or is undergoing on-site assessment via the CITB experienced worker route. This leads to National
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Prepared by: Agron Selita	Client: Cala Homes
Page 3 of 31	Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works



		<p>Vocational Qualifications in General Construction and Plant Operations for all relevant categories of plant. Our whole workforce will then be accredited under the Construction Skills Certification Scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All plant operators will be either CPCS, NPORS accredited and hold an NVQ in the relevant Plant Operations category with lifting operations endorsement/ NVQ in lifting with an excavator. Please note that the NVQ is the senior qualification and regarded as such by the HSE. The card schemes are regarded as little more than passport schemes, though the underpinning knowledge content is increasing annually. If machines are hired in with drivers, these levels of qualification will be required of the incoming drivers. <p>Note- All plant operators regardless of qualification held must be formally authorised as competent by the Houlihan site supervisor, on the H&Co plant operator authorisation register.</p> <p>All personnel on site will have CSCS/ CPCS/ NPORS accreditation as relevant.</p> <p>A site induction will be carried out to include every operative new to the site. When we are no longer acting as PC the same induction prior to the Cala induction will be carried out to ensure requirements for working on site have been met and that certificates/ cards are carried and to hand and are legitimate.</p> <p>Our site induction will include a brief questionnaire re health problems and data which will be held off site securely- NI number and address. This will be separate to new starter employment details and is a first scan for signs of modern slavery.</p> <p>Information on and an explanation of modern slavery and how to recognise it will be on the site notice boards.</p>
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10.0	Major Plant & Minor Plant/ Equipment	<p><u>Major Plant (Typically):</u></p> <p>JCB JS 135/140/160/220 6t/9t/10t forward tipping dumper 80/120/135 Ride on roller See attached for plant already selected, then.....</p> <p><u>Refer to H&Co's site safety OHSEQ notice board for current records & registers</u></p> <p>Note: All Weekly Check Sheets for 360's are carried out by the machine operator and will always be available within the cab for inspection including the most recent through examination certificate, copies are also kept in H&Co's site office (OHSEQ board).</p> <p>Excavators will have monitoring cameras fixed in the rear of the machine for all round vision.</p> <p>Any machine that is not fixed with a camera and is not carrying out bulk earth works will be accompanied by a Banksman.</p> <p>Major Plant that does not have cameras fitted will achieve all round vision using mirrors.</p> <p>We will continue to promote the "thumbs up" campaign</p> <p>Green flashing beacons are being progressively fitted across the Company. New plant will come equipped.</p> <p>360 Tracked Excavator</p>  <p>Banksman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The banksman must be situated in a safe position and preferably outside of the operational area of the machine's fully extended boom, dipper and attachment. The banksman must face the operator when signalling and be clearly visible to them. The banksman must always maintain a clear line of sight with the excavator operator. The banksman must have direct sight of the load and lifting equipment at all times during the lifting operation and have adequate visibility of the load path. The communication between operator and banksman must be continuous throughout the duration of the lifting operation <p>Plant Operator/ 360° Machine Driver</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operator must not respond to any hand signals (or other communication) that are not clearly understood and should seek additional clarification. Hand signals and any additional voice instructions should only be given by the identified banksman – except for an emergency stop which can be given by any person, at any time, if a perilous circumstance is spotted. If other instructions are required (other than the agreed hand signals), then the operation should be stopped. Where there is any concern about the safety of, or the need to halt, the operation, all movement (and therefore, the lifting and any operation) should be stopped until the issue has been resolved to the mutual satisfaction of both the operator and the banksman. Comprehensive. <p><u>Minor Plant & Equipment (Typically):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Block Grab Concrete Skip
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excavation Support Equipment Setting out Instruments Compressor & associated pneumatic tools Heras Fence Panels / Avalon barrier Shovels Inc. insulated Hand Tools Small electrical tools Kerb lifter/ laying dolly Block barrow Pipe Lifter CAT/ transmitter/ signal clamp/ sonde/ - calibration on board Soil probe
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11.0	Plant/ Materials and vehicle preparation and delivery	<p>Unless it is reasonably practicable to do so, the following safe systems of work must be followed at all times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Low Loader Driver will sign in at the site entrance or Site Office prior to delivering plant. Plant Deliveries are not to be made outside site working hrs unless previously agreed with the Site Manager. Lone Working is not permitted and deliveries are not to be made unless a member of staff is present on site. Plant deliveries are not to be made in areas where adequate lighting is not present. The vehicle collecting the plant shall be a vehicle designed for the collection, transportation and delivery of mobile plant, be it wheeled or tracked. Low Loader. The vehicle must have a suitable means of getting the plant onto the trailer and will include designed loading ramps. The Low Loader driver must be a competent person trained in the loading/unloading of all categories of plant from the lorry and for its security during transport. All loading/unloading operations shall be supervised by a competent person. The Low Loader driver shall act as the competent person. All plant shall be loaded/unloaded onto the low loader by a competent plant operator only and directed by the lorry driver only. No other person shall undertake these instructions. The low loader driver can unload plant provided he is qualified to do so. During the plant loading/loading operations all persons other than the plant operator and lorry driver shall stand away out of the loading area. During access to the lorry platform if there is a risk of personal injury from a fall a means of preventing person falling off needs to be installed or the use of safety harness must be implemented. All such persons shall be trained in the risk of falling off lorry platform and how to control those risks. Where clients provide access platforms/podiums these must be used. Prior to moving all loaded plant, it shall be adequately secured by the appropriate means such as chains etc. by the low loaded driver only, or assisted by others working under his instructions The driver shall determine the route and final resting place of all plant to be loaded/off loaded before the activity commences. The driver shall also ensure the plant/materials loading/unloading route is clear of all hazards, obstructions, restrictions etc. if the operations commence. All suppliers have been asked to work to industry guidance re work at height on their vehicles- a solution for each load will have been determined before the load is dispatched- loads which cannot be safely unloaded will be turned away. Driver to have MS and RA in cab (supplier to have submitted this for approval by H&Co.). Loads depending on banding or shrink wrapping must be strapped to include each row and in addition strapped twice perpendicular to straps on each row. <p>Note: no individual must enter the bed of a lorry without edge protection.</p>
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12.0	Method of work Lowering of LV ducting to 750mm depth	<p><u>Keeping the workforce and the public safe during work on the Highway.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hertfordshire Council must issue a Street Works permit before any signage goes up or work starts on the highways. Residents affected by our work must be notified two weeks in advance. A permit to "Work in the Public Domain" must be completed by the team in Cala Homes in the site office. The utilities drawing will always be available to the team in the work area so they can refer to it. CAT and Genny will be used to scan the area, and any service detected will be marked with spray paint. There will be trial holes done to find out the exact location and layout of the services at least in three different locations. Traffic is expected to increase during drop-off and pick-up times, so extra precautions must be taken. Every work must take place within the traffic management area. TM will be a two-way traffic light. Two-way traffic lights are on the Icknield Way. The work area will be demarcated using Chapter 8 barriers clipped on each other or zip-tied and weighted down with a sandbag. Pedestrians will be diverted to the other side of the road, and appropriate signage will be erected to show that. Any uprisings and materials will be kept at the main site. No materials will be left overnight in the area. During this work, excavating will be done in front of the residential property entrances. The site supervisor must liaise with the property owner
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		<p>and notify them in advance of the disruption. We will cooperate with them to keep disruption to a minimum. Access to their properties will be maintained at all times. We will aim to backfill any open trench in front of any property entrance before we leave the site. Access for emergency services will be maintained at all times.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A medium-pressure gas main is shown within the footprint of the work area. • Cadent must be notified of the works that will take place near their MP gas main. Works in the vicinity of the MP gas main will not be carried out without their approval. • Electric HV, water and other services present in the vicinity of work areas. • Once tarmac has been taken off Vac-Ex, hand digging only to take place until all services are exposed. • No mechanical digging within 500mm of any known services • Excavate carefully around the existing LV ducting using hand tools within 500mm of known services. • Excavate trench to a depth that allows LV ducting to be lowered to 750mm minimum cover. • Support adjacent utilities as necessary. • Carefully release ducting from existing bedding. • Lower ducting gradually to the required depth (750mm). • Install duct spacers if multiple ducts are present. • Place sand/fine fill bedding material around ducts. • Compact gently by hand. • Lay electric warning tape • Backfill trench in layers with approved material. • Compact to highway authority requirements. • Reinstate road surface to original specification. Inspect ducting depth and alignment. • Confirm reinstatement meets standards. • Remove traffic management after site clearance.
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13.0	<p><u>Method of work</u></p> <p>Works on / near Underground Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineer, Site Supervisor and any other dig supervisor to undergo CALA breaking ground familiarisation training prior to commencing work. • Engineers before breaking ground to profile site features must CAT scan the area with a Ezicat 750i with GPS signalling data. • A permit must be requested by Engineers prior to breaking ground in any form. • Pre-tender information and Construction Phase Plan will be used and considered in light of additional information from utilities' plan drawings, section drawings from utility companies recording depth of services and commissioned ground probing radar surveys as necessary. • Any on-site service disconnections should be confirmed by Cala prior to the commencement of construction. It is not clear if the proposed disconnections to the cottages have taken place. We will assume they have not happened until we can see proof otherwise. • The assumption that live working can be avoided as the default position is set out above and a full justification of any live working must be set out before this is considered. A method statement for live working will be required as live working is not considered to be properly controlled by any permit to work system. HSG47, rev. Feb.2014, states "Where new services such as electrical or gas supplies are being installed, it may be possible to reduce risks by not installing or commissioning them until other groundworks and work on the installation have been completed. This should be considered early in the design process to allow the works to be sequenced accordingly." • A cable avoidance tool in conjunction with a transmitter will be used by a competent person, prior to the commencement and during any work, to identify all services and ducts. The intention will be to bring up to date records of existing services and to supplement these records where they are deficient. Services found will be clearly identified to avoid the risk of damage and where necessary, we will hand dig around them to expose the services prior to full excavation. Hand digging will require the use of air picks to expose services, starting immediately under the hard cover. Record drawings will be red-lined to show the most up to date information, held available on site for consultation and details
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		<p>communicated at inductions, tool box talks and in careful briefing on site prior to excavation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As each service is exposed, it will be photographed and sketched with off sets noted to inform future re-visits. Back fill will be with self-compacting granular material to a level where compaction is acceptable and then in suitable material, including selected as dug, which must be possible to excavate with the air pick in future: i.e. dense cohesive material like clay must NOT be used. If suitable backfill material as described is not available, the excavation should not proceed. Warning tape will always be placed, and if it has not been provided by the utility, we will have rolls to use. If physical protection is specified, then the backfill will not be completed until the protection is in place. A 1 tonne bag of sand will be placed at each planned service connection. Red debris netting will be placed over the sand backfill as an additional warning. Great care will be taken to establish what is meant by "terminations" or "diversions" and any assertion that there are "no" services will be treated with caution. Techniques using ground penetrating radar will be considered where information is clearly deficient, and services are congested. We will comply with the Principal Contractor's Permit to Dig system. We will additionally follow HSE advice that work on or near live services cannot be adequately controlled by a permit to work system and will provide a full method statement for the work and brief it to our competent team.
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14.0

Method of work

Lifting with excavators

All lifting operations on site should be planned to ensure that they can be carried out safely and that all foreseeable risks have been taken into account.

Poor planning is one of the major causes of accidents arising from the use of excavators for lifting operations.

LOLER requires that the siting, setting up and use of an excavator for lifting operations are carefully planned so that these activities can be carried out safely and efficiently. The responsibility for planning lifting operations lies with the employer who is undertaking the task. The employer should ensure that they identify one person with sufficient training, practical and theoretical knowledge and experience should be appointed to be responsible for planning and supervising the tasks. This person is known as the “Appointed Person” to BS 7121. – Alasdair McSween 07909905475.

To enable lifts to be planned, supervised and carried out effectively, three categories of lift are detailed below. The category into which a particular lift will fall depends on the assessment of the hazards associated with both the environment in which the lift is to be carried out and those associated with the load and lifting equipment. As can be seen from the table below, increases in either or both environmental or load complexity (the “Complexity Index”) will lead to the lift being allocated a higher category. Having identified the hazards associated with a particular lift, a hierarchy of control measures should be applied to eliminate or control those hazards.

Lift categories (Basic / Intermediate / Complex).

Environmental complexity (E)	3	Complex	Complex	Complex	Complexity variables and constants	Lift category		
						Basic	Intermediate	Complex
	2	Intermediate	Intermediate	Complex	Increasing environmental complexity	The excavator operator has clear sight of the load path and the load is to be placed on the ground.	The load is to be placed over an obstruction such that the excavator operator might not have clear sight of the landing area from the control position.	The load is to be placed in a trench behind a bund, without line of sight, and with proximity hazards, such as scaffolding or overhead power lines.
		1	Basic	Intermediate	Complex	Constant low load complexity	A load of known weight with designated top lifting points and central centre of gravity. The load does not contain fluids, is not fragile and is inherently stable when landed.	A load of known weight with designated top lifting points and central centre of gravity. The load does not contain fluids, is not fragile and is inherently stable when landed.
						Complexity Index E1:L1	Complexity Index E2:L1	Complexity Index E3:L1
					Increasing load complexity	A load of known weight with designated top lifting points and central centre of gravity. The load does not contain fluids, is not fragile and is inherently stable when landed.	A load of estimated weight with an estimated centre of gravity and without designated lifting points. The load does not contain fluids, is not fragile and is inherently stable when landed.	A load of estimated weight and centre of gravity and without designated lifting points. The load contains fluids, is fragile and is not stable when landed.
						Complexity Index E1:L1	Complexity Index E1:L2	Complexity Index E1:L3
					Constant low environmental capacity	The excavator operator has clear sight of the load path and the load is lifted to and from the ground.	The excavator operator has clear sight of the load path and the load is lifted to and from the ground.	The excavator operator has clear sight of the load path and the load is lifted to and from the ground.
						Complexity Index E1:L1	Complexity Index E1:L2	Complexity Index E1:L3

Load complexity (L)

** Only basic lifts can be undertaken in absence of a formal lift plan produced by the Company's appointed person, providing the criteria below is met.*

Planning, Supervisory and Operating Personnel

The Lifting Team

All lifting operations should be carried out by the lifting team. The team will consist of persons carrying out the following roles:

- Appointed Person
- Lift Supervisor
- Excavator operator
- Slinger/Signaller

The complexity and size of the job will determine the exact team structure but all roles must be allocated and the duties discharged.

Roles and Responsibilities

Appointed Person

- Planning the lifting operation for Intermediate & complex tasks; selection of the lifting equipment and lifting accessories, instruction and supervision, and consultation with other responsible bodies to ensure effective collaboration as is necessary for the work to be undertaken safely;
- Ensuring that the outcomes of the planning process are recorded in a lift plan;
- Ensuring that adequate pre-operational checks, intermediate inspections, maintenance and thorough examination of the equipment have been carried out;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that there is an effective procedure for reporting defects and incidents and for taking any necessary corrective action; Taking responsibility for the organisation and control of the lifting operation; Ensuring that the Lift Supervisor and other members of the lifting team are competent to carry out their roles and are fully briefed on the contents, scope and limits of the lift plan; Being familiar with the relevant parts of the project health and safety plan where the lifting operation is being carried out on a site where the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 apply; Liaising effectively with the site temporary works coordinator regarding relevant issues such as ground stability. <p>NOTE: The Appointed Person should have the required understanding and experience of planning lifting operations with excavators.</p> <p><u>Lift Supervisor</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All lifting operations should be supervised by a Lift Supervisor. For basic lifts this role may be combined with that of slinger signaller, whilst for more complex lifts a separate person will be required. <p>NOTE: The degree of supervision required will depend on the category of lift and the outcomes of the risk assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lift Supervisor should direct and supervise the lifting operation, ensuring that it is carried out in accordance with the lift plan. The Lift Supervisor should be competent and suitably trained, and should have sufficient experience to carry out all relevant duties. <p>NOTE: Competence requirements for self-supervision might differ from those for supervising others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Lift Supervisor should also have sufficient authority to stop the lifting operation if they consider it dangerous to proceed. <p>NOTE: The Appointed Person may decide to undertake the duties of the Lift Supervisor or to delegate these to another person with appropriate expertise for the lifting operation.</p> <p><u>Excavator Operator</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The excavator operator should be responsible for the correct operation of the excavator in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and within the safe system of work, as detailed in the lift plan. The excavator operator should respond only to the signals from the slinger/ signaller, who should be clearly identified. The excavator operator should: Have the necessary competence (skills, knowledge and experience) to carry out lifting operations; Be familiar with the excavator to be operated, check that it is in good condition and that it has sufficient capacity to carry out the lift safely; Ensure that they do not wear loose clothing, which could snag on the controls and lead to unintended movement; Ensure, before the lifting operation starts, that the bucket is removed from the machine if the lifting attachment (hook) is fitted to the quick hitch or dipper end; Ensure that lifting operations are only carried out with the excavator in lifting mode and the overload warning device or rated capacity indicator/limiter selected; Ensure that they have been briefed on and understand the lift plan; (for Intermediate & Complex lifts). Identify the other members of the lifting team and ensure that they are clear of the excavator's arc before operating the machine; Check that the area where the excavator is to be positioned for the lifting operation is suitable for the task, the landing area is suitable to take the load, the area is segregated from the rest of the site and that only those personnel directly involved in the lift are within the segregated area; Ensure that the pre-use checks of the lifting accessories to be used have been carried out and that the lifting accessories have been correctly attached to the excavator's lifting attachment; Ensure that the excavator's control isolator (dead man) is selected when the lifting accessories and load are being attached to avoid unintended movement; Only follow signals from the designated slinger-signaller during the lifting operation, using the pre-arranged system of signals; <p>NOTE: It is essential that the excavator operator responds immediately to an emergency stop signal from any person.</p> <p><u>Slinger-signaller</u></p> <p>The slinger-signaller should be properly trained in all aspects of slinging loads and signalling, and be authorised by the Appointed Person – for intermediate and complex tasks.</p> <p>The slinger-signaller should be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying out pre-use and post-use checks of lifting accessories; Attaching and detaching the load to and from the excavator load-lifting attachment; Using the correct lifting accessories and other equipment in accordance with the lift plan (for intermediate & complex tasks); Initiating and directing the safe movement of the excavator using a pre-arranged system of signals. If there is more than one slinger-signaller, only one of them should have this responsibility at any one time, depending on their positions relative to the excavator; Guiding movements of the excavator during pick and carry lifting operations; Ensuring that they are readily identifiable as the designated Slinger/Signaller by the excavator operator. Movement of the excavator includes pick and carry duties. All pick and carry duties will be continuously controlled by a banksman <p>NOTE: Where continuity of signalling is required and this slinger-signaller is not visible to the excavator operator, another slinger-signaller or signaller will be necessary to relay signals to the excavator operator. Alternatively, other audio or visual methods may be used. A typical examples of audio methods used are where a Slinger/Signaller using a radio continuously instructs the operator to lower a load, e.g. by saying "Lower...lower...lower...", and failure of this continuous instruction from the slinger-signaller indicates that the operator needs to halt all excavator movements.</p> <p>Lift plans will be in the excavator cabs.</p>
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<p>15.0</p>	<p>Method of work</p> <p>Work in Confined Spaces</p>	<p>We will avoid the creation of confined spaces where possible: for example, benching will be done when the first manhole ring is placed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A confined space is defined by the presence or absence of prescribed risks. It is possible but unusual for these risks to be present at excavations for foundations or drainage, or for these risks to be reasonably foreseeable. The most common confined space encountered is a manhole connected to a live sewer. All such manholes encountered on this site will be treated as confined spaces. Prior to entering any existing manhole, gas monitoring equipment (which will be kept on site at all times) will be used to determine that it is safe to enter the manhole. The gas monitor will be in use all the time operatives are inside any existing manholes or excavations where it is reasonably foreseeable that the confined space procedures may be necessary. This can be determined by site investigation reports or olfactory smell or visual contaminants or recommended as a precautionary measure by geotechnical consultants. NOTE: This will be a specific requirement to address a foreseen risk, for example the presence of PAHs. In that case, a gas monitor would have to be specifically calibrated to detect a marker for PAHs, benzo-A- pyrene. The gas monitors used on site will be calibrated to methane/ carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulphide (dual toxic)/ oxygen 19%- 23% /hydrogen sulphide and carbon dioxide. TPHs/ PAHs can be discovered by sight and smell. If there is a hostile environment in the confined space no entry will be attempted. If it is essential to enter, entry will be made by specialist contractor, using self-contained breathing apparatus or air lines. The contractor we use for specialist entry and accompaniment is ESS Safeorce. Safety harnesses and a tripod will be on site and will be used by the surface rescue trained operatives where a confined space is to be entered vertically. If the confined space involves working away from a vertical access point, a harness is not acceptable, and the operative would have to be accompanied by a specialist team or a rescue entry to bring a rescue stretcher into use would be required.. Escape B.A. good for 10 minutes will be held at the workface and operatives will be harnessed while in the confined space. Extraction will be by the topman operating the overhead winch attached to the harness. Should entry to the confined space be necessary, only the trained topman will enter using 30-minute rescue B.A. The tripod is suitable for manhole entry. The gantry will span excavations up to 5.0m. in width. Davit arms are suitable to fix on shoring apparatus. Where working away from vertically under the rescue apparatus, rescue will be by rescue stretcher which requires entry by trained rescue operative/s. If a problem should arise the emergency services are to be summoned immediately on a 999 call. If anyone has been trapped for more than 5 minutes, they will not be released until paramedics are present to deal with possible toxic shock. Under no circumstances is anyone else to enter a manhole where an incident has occurred other than the competent person/s who has been trained to use the rescue equipment and has completed his training to work in confined spaces. Any operative who engages in works within deep excavations or confined space entry works must be trained and certificated for work in Confined Spaces including rescue. A confined space entry permit will be issued confirming control measures are in place, for each day maximum or for each configuration of work. Any changes in support, rescue arrangements will require a new permit. This will be controlled by the foreman issuing, discharging and revising and ensuring the procedure applies. There will be some confined space entry required though most is avoidable.
<p>16.0</p>	<p>Health & Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All operators and personnel shall be trained and certified in the functions and role suitable to their responsibility on the site. Approved method statements are to be used together with site rules and restrictions to inform and advise the workforce of the manner in which the operations will be conducted. PPE appropriate to the scheme will be issued on commencement and the operatives and site management are to ensure the correct and continued use of such whilst on site. All items of plant, access and lifting equipment are to have been inspected prior to delivery and be accompanied by the required documentation. Site checks will be performed to the manufacturer's / supplier's recommendations. Where appropriate, Operatives will be trained for Confined Space Work. Works contained in or about live sewers are to be tested for the presence of gas and are to employ additional PPE of gauntlets, enclosure suits / overalls, breathing equipment and tripod / harness / winch. Gas monitoring equipment is to be used throughout such operations. If it is not possible to Step or batter the Excavations Earthwork support is to be used in all excavations over 1.2m deep and at any other time as is deemed necessary. Manual handling to be kept to a minimum, with nothing larger than 25 Kg without a suitable risk assessment. Banksmen are to attend all machine excavations, lifting operations, especially all pick and carry duties, and direct site traffic as required. Eye and ear protection is required when using powered tools. All users of abrasive wheels must be abrasive wheel awareness trained & face-fit tested. Site dump trucks etc. are to be fitted with ROPS, seat belts & reversing warning indicators. Existing site services are to be identified located [using scanners] and protected throughout the works and shall only be exposed by means of hand excavations to determine depths etc. Main traffic routes are to be established for bulk removal or transportation of materials. <p>Welfare Arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before our works commence, the Contracts Manager and Site Foreman will make arrangements for the use by all operatives of adequate welfare facilities (as laid down in the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015) throughout the duration of the works. Drinking water, if not supplied from the mains, must be supplied in sealed containers, traceable to a hygienic source where they have been filled under controlled conditions. Filling empty containers by site staff is unacceptable. <p>Personal Protective Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic PPE for our groundworkers has been assessed to be safety footwear with steel toe caps and insoles., hi-vis jackets, helmets at all times.



		<p>Gloves, helmet mounted ear defenders, wellington boots and eye protection are available on site depending on the task in hand. Cala have a mandatory glove policy, following a glove selection procedure, based on risk assessment. Glove selection policy attached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibration procedure attached which includes assessment nomograms for all hand held vibration emitting plant • Noise assessments attached for all noise emitting plant. • More specialised equipment for confined spaces, asbestos, contaminated land will be issued as required by risk assessments from time to time and signed for in a Construction Confederation register compliant with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015. • PPE must still be worn in hot weather: Breaks from work and drinking water are essential but where risk assessments show the need for PPE it must be worn, or work halted. • Sun block is available on all sites. Covering up is recommended even when not a requirement of the Principal Contractor. • Sunglasses will be issued on site where glare is a problem, and on all site where there is chalk. • Personal protective equipment is provided free of charge to our employees and will be replaced when required. <p>Bucket changing areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable fencing & signage will be erected in close proximity to excavator working areas where buckets will require changing. The designated areas will move to minimise transit but will remain of the same standard even for short duration work. • The smallest changing area must consist of 3 heras fencing panels and a half-height barrier along the face so all 4 sides are enclosed; the requirement for the half-height barrier is to prevent 10t & below excavators from damaging any hydraulic hoses on the underside the boom or the fencing panel. • NOTE: all our quick hitches are fully automatic. <p>Noise Monitoring The following working practices will be employed to reduce noise throughout construction activity on site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where practicable, position plant away from site boundaries, particularly on sites with neighbours within close vicinity. • Make use of stockpiles as noise shields • Arrange delivery times on site to suit the area. • Use all silencing equipment available and keep panels closed on all generators and compressors. • Switch off noisy equipment when not needed. • Arrange traffic routes for mobile plant so the amount of reversing required is minimised, reducing the use of reverse warning beepers. • If there is doubt as to noise levels or complaints we will deploy a Class 1 noise level meter for operations. Environmental noise measurement has been by a specialist. There is no Sec.60/61 in place. • Observe restrictions on working hours: No plant operating before 8:00 am • We have assessed the noise levels for all our plant- see attached. <p>Dust Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine visual monitoring will be undertaken for dust at all operational areas at the site. In the event that significant visual dust is observed at the boundaries of the operational areas, action will be taken to suppress the dust. We won't wait for the dust but will also respond if it is seen in between regular preventive road cleaning and dust suppression by water from a bowser. The most useful stipulation if we have bulk shifting of waste over haul roads is that the exhausts vent upwards and not down at the road. If haul roads were tarmacked this would massively reduce the problem. <p>This action would comprise application of water to waste stockpiles, roads, and waste treatment activities as appropriate. Inspections will be carried out by site operatives throughout the day and by the Site Manager on a daily basis.</p> <p>Refuelling Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the fuelling process a drip tray will be positioned under the connection point to ensure that any drips of diesel are caught in the tray, the same process applies to filling petrol tools/cans etc. If the hose has been contained within the secondary bund and submersed in diesel the hose itself must be located within the drip tray, take the lid of if necessary. • A fire point with 2no. CO2 extinguishers will be placed close to the refuelling area, appropriately signed. • A spill kit will be available in the refuelling area. <p>Reporting of Accidents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any accidents whatsoever arising out of or in connection with the site works on or off Site which cause personal injury, property damage shall be reported to the OHSEQ department immediately, in writing giving full details and statements of witnesses. In the event of a reportable accident the Health & Safety Executive shall be informed and an F2508 submitted. • All accidents to be recorded in the Accident Book and reported to the Client/ Principal contractor. • All near misses will be reported to the Principal contractor. • Trained First Aiders will be responsible for all safety treatment to operatives on site <p>First Aid equipment and facilities shall be available in the Houlihan & Co site office. H&Co First Aider will make entries in the Accident Book if the IP does not want to and agrees to the entry.</p>
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17.0	<p>Discovery Strategy</p> <p><u>Contamination</u></p>	<p>It remains possible that unexpected soil conditions may be encountered during the process of construction.</p> <p>Examples may include oily pockets within the soil, pockets of cement boarding or fibrous materials within the soil, black ashy materials, soils exhibiting strong odours, brightly coloured materials and former structures or brickwork. Should previously undiscovered contamination be encountered during construction, this should be reported to the Site Management immediately in order that any necessary inspection may be made. A watching brief approach is to be adopted during the various phases of the site's development such that in the event of suspicious conditions or materials being encountered, the Environmental Consultant can attend site to inspect the 'discovery'. Records should be kept and samples submitted for analysis where conditions encountered are not as anticipated. The results of any such testing should be sent to the Local Authority for consultation.</p> <p>Depending on the type, nature and extent of any such 'discovery', it may be necessary to halt works in that location until such time as the assessment has been completed. This should be reviewed on a 'discovery' specific basis and in conjunction with regulatory consultation.</p> <p>As a general guide, where such unexpected conditions are encountered the following approach is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All discoveries are to be reported to the Site Manager immediately and works at that location are to halt until further notice;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area should be cordoned off using an appropriate barrier system. We will remain observant during excavation work checking by sight and smell for any unknown contamination. The Site Manager is to report any such discoveries to the Client and the Environmental Consultant: Following notification from the Site Manager, the Environmental Consultant shall discuss the discovery with the Local Authority/ EA and if considered necessary, arrange to meet an Officer on site to view the discovery; The Environmental Consultant shall attend the site to record the location, extent and nature of the discovery and implement an appropriate sampling and analysis regime, taking due account of the type and nature of the discovery, known and probable land uses in that area of the site. Where remedial action is required, regulatory consultation and approval will be sought; <p>A record will be produced by the Environmental Consultant and held on site (with copies held by the Environmental Consultant, Client and Local Authority), detailing the discovery, assessment works undertaken, findings thereof, confirmation either of no action required or detailing the remedial action taken and validation thereof.</p> <p><u>Duty of Care</u> As the persons undertaking construction work and specifying a particular waste disposal carrier and receiver, Houlihan & Co. have a duty of care under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. We must and will take all reasonable measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent any contravention by another person of the legal requirements associated with depositing, treating or keeping of controlled waste or its transport. To prevent the escape of waste from our control or that of any other person. <p>On the transfer of waste to ensure that the transfer is only to an authorised person and that there is transferred a written description of the controlled waste which will enable other persons to understand clearly the nature of the waste and comply with the duty to prevent its escape. (An authorised person is a waste collection authority or the holder of a waste management licence.)</p> <p><u>Keeping Waste Safely</u> To comply with our duty of care, we must ensure that the waste is not affected by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrosion or wear of waste containers. Accidental spillage or leakage. Accidents or weather breaking contained waste open and allowing its escape. Waste blowing away or falling whilst stored or transported. Scavenging of waste by vandals, thieves, children, trespassers or animals. <p>The site perimeter will be secured and signed. Stockpile areas will be clearly delineated and set on an impervious membrane. Dust will be controlled by damping down or covering.</p> <p><u>Transferring Waste</u> Waste can only be transferred to an authorised person. The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 detail the transfer note arrangements. The note must be completed by a responsible person from the company producing the waste, not by the carrier. The responsible person will consider whether the waste will require a special container to prevent its escape (e.g. a closed skip for asbestos) or if the waste can be mixed safely with other waste. Part of the duty of care obligation is that checks are carried out before waste is transferred. Tip licences in particular must be carefully checked to ensure that the tip can receive the type of material being sent. Carriers' original registration certificates, not photocopies, must be carefully inspected. A Waste Transfer Note (WTN) must be completed and signed by both the person handing over the waste and the person receiving it. It must contain enough information about the waste for it to be handled safely and either recovered or disposed of legally. The WTN must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a description of the waste any processes the waste has been through how the waste is contained or packaged the quantity of the waste the place, date and time of transfer the name and address of both parties details of the permit, licence or exemption of the person receiving the waste the appropriate European Waste Catalogue (EWC) code for the waste a declaration that you have applied the waste management hierarchy has been applied the 2007 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code of the person transferring the waste the producer is most able to describe their waste accurately. It is not acceptable to use non-specific terms such as 'general waste'. separate paperwork must be completed for hazardous waste. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Supervisor is responsible for monitoring procedures – minimum every two weeks and following/ during severe weather conditions. <p>All silt prevention measures must be in accordance with Surface Water Management Plan of Cala Homes.</p>
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18.0	<p>Applicable Thorough Risk Assessments</p> <p>-</p> <p>site specific</p>	<p><u>Reference / Subject</u></p> <p><u>Further detailed operation specific Risk Assessments.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RA5. Laying blocks and bricks in foundations 1-3 RA6. Cutting concrete, kerbs, blocks and slabs with powered tools 1-3 RA7. Use of concrete pump 1-3
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	Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RA8. Working in confined spaces 1-4 RA9. Live working at sewer 1-3 RA10. Use of forward tipping dumper 1-3 RA11. Operating 360° excavators 1-4 RA12. Excavations 1-4 RA14. Hand laying and compacting tarmac surfaces 1,2 RA16. Use of laser equipment 1,2 RA17. Installation of beam and block floors 1-6 RA18. Laying kerbs 1-7 RA19. Slablaying 1-6 RA22. Steelfixing 1,2 RA23. Unloading vehicles 1-3 RA25. Work in public highway 1,2 RA26. Work near underground services 1-4 RA29. Tarmac surfacing 1-3 RA32. Work in contaminated land 1-3 RA33. Use of ride-on roller 1-3 RA35. Road sweeping 1-4 RA36. On-site maintenance 1-3 RA37. Use of lorryloader 1,2 RA38. Concrete Delivery 1-3 RA39. Work with asbestos 1-2 <p>We will provide Risk Assessments as and when required during the works.</p> <p>All our operatives are provided with the requisite personal protective clothing and equipment and have undergone the required safety training courses.</p> <p>There may be design changes after this method statement is compiled. In this case, the variation orders will be checked by our foreman and contracts manager to ensure that all Health and Safety aspects of the change are covered by a safe method of working. No work will be commenced unless the safe method has been established and communicated to the workforce after approval by the Principal Contractor.</p>
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19.0	COSHH	<p>COSHH Register: refer to OHSEQ notice board in site office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AdBlue Asphalt Materials Bituthene Primer Bituthene Adhesive Primer Butane - Calor Cement – packaged Cement colouring – Sealotone Diesel JCB Grease JCB Hydraulic Fluid Engine Oil Marking Paint – Powerline Mortar Plasticiser – Sealocrete Petrol Pipe Joint Lubricant – Hepworth/ Osma Sika block paving seal Silica Weedkiller Doff Wet Concrete White spirit
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20.0	Immediate Emergency Procedures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In case of an accident Phone 999 and ask for the Emergency Services. Shut Down all Plant and Cordon off the Area. Inform Main Contractor Site Manager. Contact Alban Shehu 07584 809221 In case of Fire, follow Signage and meet at Assembly point near front gate:
	Author:	Agron Selita

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OHSEQ Management System

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Contract: Cala, Tring				OPERATION: (Site Specific) Groundworks									
ORIGINATED BY: A. Selita				DATE: 19.09.2025			APPROVED BY: T Keyes				RE-ASSESS: At least every 3mths or following an incident or change in working equipment or processes		
Risk Rating: Severity (S) & Likelihood (L) as 1 (low) 2 or 3 (high) , multiply to give Overall Rating (R) 1 (low) to 9 (high) for priority actions													
A=Operative: B=Others on Site including clients staff: C=Public													
Hazard	People at Risk			Risk Rating			Control Measures STANDARD PPE TO BE WORN ON SITE, (HI-VIZ,SAFETY FOOTWEAR,HEAD PROTECTION) ADDITIONAL/ALTERNATIVE PPE TO BE WORN WHEN REQUIRED BY RISK ASSESSMENT	Residual Risk Rating					
	A	B	C	S 1,2,3	L 1,2,3	R 1 - 9		S 1,2,3	L 1,2,3	R 1 - 9			
All works Leptospirosis	Y	Y	N	2	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The likelihood of rats and hence leptospirosis has been made clear to all operatives at their company induction.• The main defence against the disease is personal hygiene, including not smoking on site.• The HSE information leaflet has been used in toolbox talks and is issued to operatives• Prevent / discourage rats from coming on to site.• Ensure adequate pest control provisions are in place around site and welfare facilities.• Do not leave scraps of food lying around to attract them.• Ensure cuts, grazes and open wounds are covered with a waterproof plaster.• Wear water proof gloves and clothing when working in wet conditions.• Wash your hands and arms thoroughly before eating, drinking and smoking.• Report any ill health to your Supervisor or Manager.• If you start to suffer from what seems like flu but have reason to believe that it may be leptospirosis see your doctor as a matter of urgency. Inform your GP of your occupation.• The internal/external refuse storage area is regularly cleaned and monitored.• All waste bins were kept in a clean condition and emptied on a frequent basis.• A reputable pest control contractor is employed to undertake regular monitoring of the pest activity on site.• Non-toxic monitoring bait devices are used for pest control within the food preparation and food storage areas.• Detailed records are maintained of the visual checks carried out by employees, indicating any follow-up action taken when evidence of pest activity has been found.	2	1	2			
Delivering, unloading, reloading vehicle on site Mechanical failure; road traffic incident; contact with pedestrians others.	Y	Y	N	3	3	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only trained and competent site staff to complete tasks.• <u>Staff to follow prescribed safe systems of work detailed under sub-heading “Plant and vehicle preparation and delivery” of this document.</u>• If at any point, the safe systems of work detailed in this document are deemed insufficient, work is to stop a risk assessment shall be completed and new safe systems of work developed and implemented.• All deliveries to be undertaken on-site; within a controlled offloading pre-planned area, not in the public domain.	3	1	3			
Vehicle movements Vehicles, including mobile plant, coming into contact with workers, other plant/vehicles or property resulting in potential serious injury to persons and/or damage to	Y	Y	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All site personnel will be made aware of the requirements of the Principal Contractor’s traffic management arrangements at the site induction and updated whenever necessary.• Vehicle banksman are to be suitably trained.• Suitable safety signs will be displayed on site instructing drivers not to use mobile phones, not to reverse without a banksman and to stop if they cannot see the banksman.• The use of mobile phones is not permitted within the processing area.	3	1	3			

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Client: Cala Homes

Page 14 of 31

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

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plant/property.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All persons on site, including lorry drivers outside of their cabs are to wear the PPE required by site rules including high visibility vest / coat. All vehicles must travel at a safe speed for the conditions below the site speed limit which is displayed on site – within the processing area the speed limit is 5mph. Access routes on site will be formed with a safe incline and bunds or barriers will be provided to prevent vehicles falling into excavations or off ramps. 			
Operating Plant and Equipment Contact between plant and operatives resulting in possible serious injury. Plant overturning resulting in injury to the operator or other persons Failure of lifting equipment resulting in persons being struck by falling loads/equipment	Y	Y	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish clear work area, cordon off if necessary to prevent pedestrian / unauthorised access. Site management to determine the need for fencing/barriers to ensure operatives not involved in the task do not enter the works area. Operatives must never stand under an excavator bucket or a suspended load. Only authorised competent people to operate plant. All plant operators to hold valid qualifications for the category of plant they operate. All machinery to be inspected before use and where required to have valid thorough examinations certificates. Operators are required to complete and record daily pre-use inspections. The operator must ensure that any defects / damage are reported to H&Co's Site Supervisor before operating plant. All mobile plant to have flashing beacons and 360 degree vision ability. Loading shovels to have reversing audible warning system. All mobile ride on plant will have green beacons fitted interlocked to seat belts. Seat belts are to be worn at all times. Plant to travel at a safe speed for the conditions and always within the site speed limit. Keys are to be removed from plant not in use and safely secured at the end of shift. Plant is only to be used for the purpose that it is intended and in conditions it is intended for. Plant must be banked in areas when pedestrians are present. Access routes on site will be formed with a safe incline and bunds or barriers will be provided to prevent mobile plant falling into excavations or off ramps. 	3	1	3
Lifting with site excavators Failing Loads, Trapping fingers, Load swing causing injury, Falls from height, Crushing	Y	Y	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff to follow prescribed safe systems of work detailed under sub-heading "Lifting with excavator's" of this document. Loads to be slung by competent operatives. Banksman to ensure that no lifts are taken over adjacent work area and that all loads are correctly slung. Basic task lifts only to be undertaken without the approval of the companies appointed person. Intermediate & complex tasks requires a specific lift plan. No lifting over populated areas. No lifting with bucket attached. Prior to the instruction to lift slinger signaller to stand clear of load Keep load as low as possible and use guide ropes on 2 corners where necessary All delivery vehicles to have edge protection fitted. If delivery vehicles have no edge protection - TURN THE LORRY AWAY. All excavator drivers to hold current CPCS cards. being operated Excavators to be thoroughly examined at 12 monthly intervals. All excavators to have daily inspection (F91) to be carried out and recorded by machine operator All accessories to be checked prior to use by slinger signaller. All accessories to have 6 monthly thorough inspection. Slinger signaller to ensure lifting accessories have sufficient SWL IF IN DOUBT CONSULT H&Cos APPOINTED PERSON – ALASDAIR MCSWEEN : 07909905475 	3	1	3
Quick Hitch devices on excavators Operatives being crushed by falling	Y	Y	N	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the type of quick hitch on each excavator and ensure you know if it requires pins to be fitted. Test that the bucket is correctly attached. (IE Shake, rattle and roll) 	3	1	3

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Page 15 of 31

Client: Cala Homes

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

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buckets, possible fatal or very serious injury.							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular checks to be made on the machine. Faults to be reported to the site manager immediately machines to be stood down until repaired. Where required pins must be fitted after changing the buckets, this is the driver's responsibility not the nearest operative. Operatives are <u>not</u> to stand underneath buckets at any time. 			
Work potentially generating dust-vehicle movements on site Inhalation of silica, asbestos, other respirable airborne contaminants, environmental nuisance	Y	Y	Y	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed restricted to 5mph. Lorries to be specified on hire as having upward directed exhausts. PC to control forklift movements. Hard top to roads, haul roads where practicable. Road cleaning. Drop distances from bucket into lorry or dumper skip to be minimised. Traffic marshal to explain routes on site. 	3	1	3
Work potentially generating dust-bulk movement of materials Inhalation of silica, environmental nuisance	Y	Y	Y	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scrape by blade instead of digging and dumper transfer. Avoid double handling whenever possible. Cover loads in motion & static spoils on site. Limit drop distances to minimum. Continuous micro spray as new surfaces exposed on spoil heaps in dry weather. Use larger plant to minimise number of movements. Retain vegetation until removed just in time. Road cleaning on and off site. 	3	1	3
Machine operations Maintenance work on plant- greasing, hydraulic oil leaks, pressurising tracks Oil, and fuel spills.	Y	Y	N	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-fuelling area. Environmental procedure for spills and hydraulic hose burst. Fluids under pressure, whether toxic or not, carry risk of serious harm if injected. Minor entry wound belies harm caused as fluid blocks veins or arteries. No fault should be traced without Kevlar gloves; only Houlihan issue grease guns should be used. Fitters to adjust excavator tracks unless driver has had training. Preventive maintenance of machines. Daily pre-operation inspection checks carried out & recorded weekly as a minimum. 	3	1	3
Compressor operations Oil, fuel spills.	Y	Y	N	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-fuelling area. Environmental procedure for spills and hydraulic hose burst. Preventive maintenance of machines. Daily pre-operation inspection checks carried out & recorded weekly as a minimum. Check lifting eye prior to lifting. Whip check fitting attached at hose inlet. Lifting eye to have compatible shackle. Plant "nappy" under compressor. Newest compressors are internally banded. 	2	1	2
Use of vibrating plant Hand Arm Vibration	Y	N	N	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant is selected for low vibration characteristics and a full assessment has been carried out for tasks where vibration exposure is expected. The intention is not to expose any operative to even the lower action value. Drilling and vibrating concrete works of short duration. Tools should be used for their designated purpose. 	3	1	3

Prepared by: Agron Selita	Client: Cala Homes
Page 16 of 31	Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All operations have been timed for trigger times and manufacturers' information re vibration checked to OPERC emission test results. As the trigger time is critical, this will be periodically checked by timing actual operations- monitoring sheets for site supervisor in vibration pack. HSE nomogram for each item of plant. Equipment will in addition be tested by accelerometer monitoring vibration levels and trigger time (exposure) by process: results will inform purchasing policy and decision re continuous safe use. Plant department to maintain contact with supplier to ensure that they're aware of any engineering control measures that can be installed to minimise vibration levels. Any damaged equipment must be taken out of use and reported. All work equipment must have appropriate guards in place. If guards are missing, the item may not be used. Our vibration assessments will be on site. We do not keep registers, because it involves recording trigger time and is usually not done properly. Our assessments are based on operations which have been timed- as trigger times- by observing operations and collecting the seconds of use as against the ancillary work where there is no vibration. We do not accept it is a good idea to record harm rather than avoiding it. 			
Use of plant emitting noise Noise Induced Hearing Loss	Y	Y	N	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant has been selected for low noise rating. Ear defenders and ear plugs are available to the workforce. Where the noise at the workplace reaches 80dBA ear protection will be worn as company policy. It is not expected that anyone will be exposed to noise of 90dBA or over, but where the level exceeds 85dBA ear protection must be worn and we will try to reduce the noise dose by reduction at source. All noisy areas display mandatory 'Ear Protection' signs. Site monitoring by process and site specific operations if necessary. Acoustic blankets deployed at site boundary and/ or locally to source depending on ongoing monitoring and site specific requirements. Plant department to maintain contact with supplier to ensure that they're aware of any engineering control measures that can be installed to minimise noise levels. Any damaged equipment must be taken out of use and reported. All work equipment must have appropriate guards in place. If guards are missing, the item may not be used. Wherever possible noise is combated at source by enclosures and engineering controls. Acoustic enclosures and engineering controls are regularly inspected to ensure they achieve the designed noise reduction. Access to noisy areas is restricted to only those persons having to enter the zone, thereby reducing the number of persons exposed by distance. 	3	1	3
Cutting concrete – Kerbs, slabs and other PCC items. Inhalation of respirable silica, strike by flying fragments. Vibration.	Y	Y	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kerbs cut in area excluding public, other operatives. physical screening positioned to protect other workers and passers-by. Battery operated water dust suppression unit on disc cutters <u>must</u> be used (on diamond tipped blades only). Correct blade used on disc cutters. Filter masks to P3 standard worn (personal issue, disposable, fit-tested). Stihl disc cutters selected for low vibration. Task will not require trigger time over lower action level. Nomogram for specific work equipment on site. COSHH assessment in place. Abrasive wheel training <u>must</u> be provided to all abrasive wheel users. Eye protection to BS EN166:1995 1.B will be worn 	3	1	3
Cutting Steel Strike by flying fragments, Vibration	Y	Y	N	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steel will be cut on site in a cordoned off section on site clear of any fire hazards, with the correct PPE being worn. Ensure refuelling areas containing flammable substances are at least 20.0m away. 	3	1	3

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Page 17 of 31

Client: Cala Homes

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

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OHSEQ Management System

HOULIHAN & CO. (EXCAVATIONS) LTD

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task will not require trigger time over lower action level. • Nomogram for specific work equipment on site. • Hot works permit to be in place • Fire extinguishers to be at the work face • Operatives to wear safety goggles • Operatives to wear ear defenders • Fire watchman to be present at all times when cutting 			
Placing concrete -backing kerbs, slabs, strip footings Contact with wet concrete causing chemical burns, irritant or contact dermatitis	Y	N	N	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concrete delivered ready mixed to avoid site mixing where practicable. • The chutes from RM lorries will be opened out and directed by the driver ONLY. • Mix for backing kerbs will be dry to prevent slump and this will minimise possibility of splash. • Placing by hand from dumper skip. PPE will include nitrile gloves and clothing to cover up arms and legs. • Standing in concrete to be avoided if possible. • Use of vibrating poker limited where possible and selected for low vibration. • COSHH assessment in place 	2	1	2
Lifting and placing kerbs/slabs Injury to back from manual handling of standard HB2 pre-cast concrete kerbs	Y	N	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB2 kerbs weigh 67kg: substitution of lighter kerbs only possible if permitted in specification. • Kerb lifting wheelbarrow will be used: push force only 5kg after kerb is levered off ground by pressing down on handle. • Easyliifter replaces need to use machine in constricted space and with passing traffic. • Transit carried out safely by Probst kerb Caddy. • Refer to full Houlihan & Co slab/kerb laying manual handing assessment 	3	1	3
Confined spaces in manholes Asphyxiation, Poisoning from toxic gases, Injuries from exploding or igniting gases, Infection from contaminated water, e.g. Weils disease, Drowning, Back injuries from falls or collisions with structures/ fittings in the working area.	Y	N	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever possible consider doing the work from outside the space • A Permit to Work system should be in operation. • A detailed assessment of the task has been carried out: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available ventilation • The potential for hazardous gases/atmosphere being present • Hygiene/welfare requirements. • The local rescue services have been informed of the work and where necessary, advice or inspection has been sought. (High risk operations). • Suitable detection equipment is on site and used prior to each entry and continually during the presence of people in confined spaces. • Emergency breathing apparatus and harnesses are readily available on site. • Precautions for the use of plant and equipment or heavier-than-air gases are established. • Flood potential and isolation has been checked. • Emergency procedures are fully developed and have been adequately rehearsed. • Workers must be physically fit and competent to enter and undertake work in confined spaces • Effective communication should be established between workers in the confined space and those outside the area • The atmosphere of the confined space should be monitored for the presence of and levels of gases and must always be tested before entry. • If dangerous fumes are present suitable breathing apparatus should be worn and the person entering the confined space should wear a safety rope, one of each end is held by the person keeping watch outside • Equipment which may release excess oxygen, or engines which omit carbon monoxide gas should not be used in confined spaces • Smoking, naked lights, sparking tools and ant nylon material should be prohibited • If working in contact with contaminated water, e.g. in sewers, workers must be inoculated against serious disease. Any skin cuts should be covered 	3	1	3

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Client: Cala Homes

Page 18 of 31

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

HOULIHAN & CO. (EXCAVATIONS) LTD

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							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washing facilities should be available to encourage good hygiene • Trenches deeper than 4.5m should be treated as confined spaces. • Manholes to be vented for 30 minutes before entering. • Gas monitor to be placed in manhole 30 minutes before entering. • Confined space work permit to be obtained before entering. • Operatives to be briefed on escape plan. • Operatives to be trained for confined space working. • Top man to be present at all times. • Rescue harness and tripod to be used. • Escape kit to be used where necessary. • Benching should be carried out with the cover slab removed to allow air entry. 			
Working with live sewers/Sewer diversions Gastroenteritis, Weils disease, Infection of the skin or eyes ; and/or occupational asthma, resulting in attacks of breathlessness, chest tightness and wheezing produced by the inhalation of living or dead organisms	Y	N	N	3	3	9	All the above items covered in Confined spaces in manholes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over pumping to be carried out where operatives need to enter a live sewer. • Ensure that employees and line management understand the risks through proper instruction, training and supervision • Water proof gloves and overalls to be worn at all times • Gas monitors to be in place • Good personal hygiene • Flow to be diverted where possible. • Management to ensure a good standard of welfare is kept on site prior to any live sewerage works taking place. 	3	1	3
All work in area- live services Contact with live service resulting in burns from flashover or electric shock. Toxic or flammable gases from damaged sewer pipe. Damaged or severed pipes leading to leakage of substances, resulting in potential flood, gas leak, explosion or fire Contact with severed fibre optic cables	Y	Y	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Permit to dig will be completed and authorised from client site team. • Works must be undertaken as per H&Co safe digging procedure "works on/near underground services". • Operatives to receive full TBT relating to site services provided by the services coordinator prior to starting works. • Cable and metal location equipment must be duly calibrated and in good working order, operatives appointed will be trained on how to locate services using the EziSystem & safe digging techniques as set out in the H&Co works/on near underground services procedure. (Note: Lighting columns may be dormant during the day so the generator should be used to trace cables). • Utility plans from network operators must be reviewed in conjunction with a visual survey to be carried out for any service covers nearby that may indicate buried services in trench line. • Located services will be identified, i.e. gas, electricity, etc, and indicated clearly by the survey operative using marker paint on the ground, with depth estimations if possible. • Operatives will now wear flame resistant clothing (a Nomex material by J.Ross) for all close proximity work to any exposed cable. (Note: The clothing can be used in layers to reduce the heat burden of wearing it, but as UKPN have not provided an arc flash risk assessment giving us a calorific value to inform clothing selection, we will assume worst case scenario and wear the highest level of protection). • An air-pick must accompany every excavation on/near underground services to loosen up fill material & insulated tools to remove loose material only – forced digging must be avoided if ground conditions permit. • No mechanical digging within 1m of a known service. • Safe digging practice will be practised by all workers when hand digging in the proximity of an underground service, i.e. air-pick must always be the first tool of choice used to loosen up backfill material, spades/shovels should be used, not picks or power tools, and horizontal digging should be used to locate the exact position of a cable to avoid fracturing it. • All exposed services must be supported. 	3	1	3

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Page 19 of 31

Client: Cala Homes

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

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Work near overhead lines Contact with live conductor, arcing	Y	Y	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be assumed that all services are "Live" until proved otherwise. If a service is struck cease work immediately and report to site management. The quality of backfill is important for future site users and also if a main has to be exposed for service connections- only granular material should be used, no cohesive soil, and marker tape is essential. Engineers should record sufficient data before backfill for the PAS256 recording. Control measures set out in GS6. A site visit from the DNO required establishing sag and swing and advice on safety clearance- (GS6 survey). Routes to transit under set out with goalposts at entry and exit and sideways barriers to delineate width of access. Working underneath will require notification to DNO, grant of permission, probably with conditions, and limiters/ chaining back of booms etc. or use of small plant , in either case to prevent absolutely reach of plant into space above clearance limit. 	3	1	3
Presence of contaminated ground Chemical injury, skin irritants, burns, blindness , death	Y	N	N	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground conditions must be established by a survey to identify the type of ground in which the excavation is to be carried out Contaminants will be removed by a remediation contractor and validation/clearance report must be issued to us from the client. Discovery procedure in place for reporting unusual conditions not previously discovered in surveys, e.g. unusual smells, bright coloured layers in the ground 	2	1	2
Constructing walls from foundation level using bricks or blocks & raising brickwork on manholes leading to Manual handling issues, Slip and trip hazards from an untidy working area Repeated contact with mortar, Collapse of brickwork/blockwork Contact with sharp edges Concrete mixers with faulty or missing guards, Silicosis.	Y	N	N	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small bags of cement (25kg) should be used to minimise the risk of back injuries, etc Management should arrange for the safe delivery of materials to the work area As a result of the COSSH assessment, all operatives should be informed of the hazards of dermatitis and the control measures required to avoid contact with mortar, and good personal hygiene The operative knocking-up mortar MUST wear a P3 mask and eye protection when using the mixer Washing facilities should be available on site to ensure good personal hygiene Mechanical or electrical cement mixers should be inspected for faults before use Safe working platforms should not be required for substructure blockwork, if required consult with H&S department. Foundations must always be stripped to TOC level prior to bricklayers arrival Where practicable, lifting aids are provided to reduce/remove the need for manual handling. Lightweight blocks are specified where possible. COSHH data sheets are readily available on site displayed on OHSEQ site notice board Manual handling assessments are readily available on site. Work is halted / curtailed in inclement weather. Suitable and sufficient dust control measures are provided and used. Bricklayers' foreman should ensure bricks/blocks stacked close to working area are on a level base and stacked to a safe working height where they cannot topple over – this should minimise bending, carrying, stretching and twisting activities, all of which can generate back injuries. Concrete blocks to be cut with a block splitter or hammer and bolster, to minimise the use of airborne dusts. Eye protection must be worn when cutting/breaking blocks manually. 	2	1	2
Excavations Noise / Vibration Weakening of adjacent structures Ingress of water	Y	Y	N	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permit to Excavate will be completed and authorised by the Contractors Management. Ground conditions must be established by a survey to identify the type of ground in which the excavation is to be carried out Prior to commencement of excavation, the need for and method of support should be determined Support materials will be on site before excavation starts 	3	1	3

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Page 20 of 31

Client: Cala Homes

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

HOULIHAN & CO. (EXCAVATIONS) LTD

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Falls of persons Falling materials or plant Underground services – gas, electricity or water Toxic or flammable gas Oxygen deficiency "Boiling" Collapse of excavation Presence of contaminated ground							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If there is a possibility of underground services being present, the area will be surveyed using a suitable detection instrument Inspections of excavations will be carried out prior to each shift, after any event likely to affect strength or stability, and after any accidental fall of material. A logged report must be carried out every 7 days. No heavy plant within 2m of a unsupported excavation. Excavations should be assessed by a competent individual nominally the site supervisor. Where necessary the sides of the excavation will be battered to the angle of repose or stepped making sure the step is equal to the depth of the excavation. Where an assessment establishes possible ventilation problems, a gas monitor will be utilised to monitor atmosphere before entry Plant and materials will be kept away from the side of excavations to prevent undue pressure or ingress of exhaust fumes Excavations must be suitably illuminated To keep the atmosphere healthy, ventilating equipment should be used in confined areas If the depth of the excavation is two metres or more, or if the depth is less but there is a particular risk of anybody falling, suitable guard-rails will be placed and suitable access arrangements, such as ladders or ramps, should be provided If there is a risk of water ingress, suitable methods and/or equipment should be provided to either prevent the entry of water or to remove water, e.g. water pumps If plant could fall into the excavation, timber baulks should be provided Inspections of excavations will be carried out prior to each shift, after any event likely to affect strength or stability, and after any accidental fall of material Suitable gloves must be worn at all times when working in/around excavations. All excavations must be fenced off with suitable fencing and signage, pins and bunting/barriers may be suitable for shallow trenches. Heras Fencing should be used for deep trenches. 			
Working from height with loose materials / plant Falling material, debris striking operatives / visitors	Y	Y	N	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant and materials will be kept away from the side of excavations to prevent undue pressure or ingress of exhaust fumes. If plant could fall into the excavation, timber baulks should be provided All loose material to be cleared at the end of every shift. No loose material to be left in close proximity to excavation where there could be risk of material falling. All excavations must be fenced off with suitable fencing and signage. 	2	1	2
General - Manual Handling Strained/pulled muscles, abrasions, cuts, foot injuries, back strain, Slip / trips / falls	Y	Y	N	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the task; use appropriate lifting equipment / lifting accessories for the activity. Always use mechanical lifting aids where necessary. Assess the weight of the load; avoid lifting heavy loads of more than 20kg. Break the load down into smaller lighter parts. Plan the work to avoid excessive carrying. Change the layout of the work if possible. Ensure work areas are clean and tidy, free from tripping and slipping hazards. Check individual capabilities of those carrying out manual handling operations. The weight of the load is checked before any lifting commences. The use of mechanical equipment such as fork lift trucks, pallet trucks, trolleys and sack barrows are used to reduce handling injuries of employees. Ensure a clear working area for general distribution and installation. Environmental conditions including unobstructed walkways, no trip-ping hazards, adequate lighting etc. 	3	1	3
Concrete operations. Vibration, Concrete penetration of eyes, nose or ears due to an	Y	N	N	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PPE & washing facilities should be provided. Regular tool box talk training must be provided RE PPE, burn injuries, dermatitis etc. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) should be worn 	2	1	2

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Client: Cala Homes

Page 21 of 31

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

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uncontrolled surge during cleaning operations or clearing of blockages, Exposure burns to skin							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coveralls to be worn whilst concreting – there should be no exposed skin. The accumulation of concrete spillage should be prevented. Glasses to be worn whilst concreting. Walking boards' are to be in place prior to slab/beams/ crane base pour commencing for safe passage of concrete workers. 			
Steel fixing, shuttering & general site duties Stepping on tied-steel wire, Cuts to hands from Stanley knife & various site materials, Trapping fingers, Sprained ankles,	Y	N	N	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion zones to be erected by physical barriers prior to works commencing. Banks man to enforce exclusion zones. Steel toe cap boots to have mid sole protection. NO loose correx to be left 'laying' and especially unweighted. All loose tie wire to be cleaned & collected by the site fixers as they progress to new work fronts. Automatic retractable blades only to be used for cutting materials IE correx for shuttering. Suitable gloves MUST be worn however - Gloves will not completely protect your hands, but if you do receive a cut, it may not be quite so bad. NO walking on ground beams or any other RC cages without walking boards. Glasses high impact goggles to be worn at all times whilst cutting site materials. Task specific. Minimum FFP3 dust masks to be worn whilst cutting site timber / ply. Minimum FFP3 dust masks to be worn whilst cutting any concrete objects including kerbs & slabs. Electronic water attachment to be in place on cut of saws whilst cutting concrete surfaces including kerbs & slabs. Cutting station to be fenced off and ear protection to be worn at all times. 	2	1	2
Setting out with instrument's / surveying with cobras/rods Slips / trips / falls, Service strikes, cobra/rod striking operative.	Y	Y	N	2	2	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and understand setting out and service drawings prior to set-ting out. Pins and stakes only to be installed when no services are present, site engineer must review stat plans & CAT survey the area, if services are remotely likely PinSafe setting out instruments MUST be used. Cat scanning of the area to take place prior to excavation. Line marker paint to be stored in the COSHH storage area. Empty line marker paints to be disposed of in the empty line marker paint can in general waste bin – ONLY IF EMPTY. Do not enter the swing radius of an excavator, adhere to exclusion zones. Operatives using the cobra reel / rods must wear eye protection & gloves at all times whilst undertaking the operation. Flashing safety lights on site can interfere with levels, necessitating removal of machinery or turning off rotating orange lights while plant is in vicinity. Risk migrates to plant/ pedestrian interface: engineer/ site foreman must authorise lights off, arrange work to minimise time this is necessary and arrange banking vehicles if required. 	2	1	2
COSHH Chemical injury, skin irritants, burns, blindness, death	Y	Y	N	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to COSHH Assessment for all hazardous substances to be used and briefed to all operatives prior to commencing work. COSHH data sheets provided when COSHH product issued from stores Full PPE to be worn in conjunction with COSHH assessments 	3	1	3
Work near asbestos inhalation of respirable fibres leading to mesothelioma, lung cancer	Y	Y	N	3	3	9	<p>NOTE: there is no known safe level of exposure to asbestos.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional MS from specialist licensed contractor who will be in attendance for monitoring and for emergency if bulk asbestos uncovered. Background air monitoring must have taken place to give baseline, which must be a measured figure below clearance level or undetectable. Continuous monitoring during operations with analysis continuous from on-site facility. Personal dosimeters for all personnel involved. Again with analysis in real time. Prevention of dust raised by damping down, minimising drop distances, avoiding double handling, prompt removal from site, stockpiles only if absolutely necessary and covered, on impervious membrane. Licensed contractor operative place in case of bulk asbestos found- then stop work, re-assess and treat as licensed work, with full facility for this already on site. 	3	1	3

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Client: Cala Homes

Page 22 of 31

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

HOULIHAN & CO. (EXCAVATIONS) LTD

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Hand laying tarmac Burns from contact with hot tarmac- delivered at 170°. Irritant or contact dermatitis	Y	N	N	3	2	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat resistant gauntlets to be worn. Body covered up against splash. Placing at minimal drop distance from dumper skip. Tools kept clean- Farvis tool heater used- no open fire or use of diesel. COSHH assessment in place 	3	1	3
Fire	Y	Y	Y	3	3	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All fuels must be kept in the correct type of container that is clearly identified and labelled. No refuelling to take place in the vicinity of forms of ignition. Engines must be switched off. Do not improvise for containers or funnels. Check you are using the correct fuel. No smoking/no naked flames. Signs to display. 	3	1	3
Zoonoses	Y	Y	N	3	1	3	Presence of horses on site- cleared for last 14 days from bottom field Longest surviving zoonosis outside its animal host is e-coli, which survives for 160 days. High level of safeguarding in lower fields- gloves- no tears, availability of hospital grade disinfectant before entering compound, and to clean tools and allow safe glove removal. Demonstration of safe glove removal. Watch calendar for safe date and ensure no animals revisit site	2	1	2
H&Co's Contracts Manager and Site Manager to ensure suitable first aid arrangements are available on site at all times & compliance with the above document.										

Prepared by: Agron Selita	Client: Cala Homes
Page 23 of 31	Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works





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OHSEQ Management System

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B 22.0	HAND ARM VIBRATION & DECIBEL LEVEL REFERENCE CHART					
	Equipment/Plant	m/s ²	Time to reach EAV 2.5m/s ² (Daily Exposure Action Value)	Time to reach EVL 5m/s ² (Daily Exposure Limit Value)	Sound levels	HSE Points (per 15/60 mins)
	Hilti DD130	2.2m/s ²	10hr 20mins	24hr mins	80dB(A)	2.2/10
	Hilti TE 1000	6.5m/s ²	1hr 11mins	4hr 44mins	87dB(A)	21 / 85
	Hilti TE 700 AVR	6.6m/s ²	1hr 09mins	4hr 35mins	86dB(A)	22 / 87
	Hilti AG230-S	8.7m/s ²	3hr 08mins	12hr 34mins	89dB(A)	8 / 32
	Atlas Copco 09 PE (Ver)	3.8ms ²	3hr 28mins	13hr 51mins		7 / 29
	SK12 Med Breaker	4.2m/s ²	2hr 55mins	10hr mins	108dB(A)	25/100
	Atlas Copco 230 PE	4.2m/s ²	2hr 50mins	11hr 20mins		9 / 35

Prepared by: Agron Selita	Client: Cala Homes
Page 24 of 31	Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

HOULIHAN & CO. (EXCAVATIONS) LTD

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	Tex 150PE Breaker	4.5m/s²	2hr 28mins	9hr 53mins	90dB(A)	10 / 41
	Atlas Copco LT5005	6.4m/s	1hr 13mins	4hr 53mins	106dB(A)	20 / 82
	Vibrating Poker	4m/s²	3hr 08mins	12hr 30mins	85dB(A)	8 / 32
	Wacker Plate Belle 320-574mmx320mm	2.42m/s	8hr 32 mins	>24hr	101dB(A)	3 / 12
	Wacker Plate13/40Belle 720mmx400mm	3.20m/s	4hr 53 mins	19hr 32 mins	105dB(a)	5 / 20
	Wacker Plate Belle 320-720mmx320mm	4.43m/s	2hr 33 mins	10hr 11 mins	105dB(A)	10 / 39
	MBW Plate Compactor GBX Series 3550	4.5m/s	2hr 28mins	9hr 53mins		
	Plate compactor	5.18m/s²	1hr 52mins	7hr 27mins	93dB(A)	13.4/54
	LF75 Vibration Plate	6m/s²	1hr 23mins	5hr 33mins		18/72
	Wacker Plate Bomag/1845	7.3m/s	0hr 56min	3hr 45mins	89dB(A)	27 / 107

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Page 25 of 31

Client: Cala Homes

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

Houlihan & Co. (Excavations) Limited

OHSEQ Management System

HOULIHAN & CO. (EXCAVATIONS) LTD

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	Skill saw 5903R	3.0m/s²	5hr 33mins	22hr 13mins	95dB(A)	4.5/18
	Airsaw Toku 9"	3.6m/s	3hr 51min	15hr 26 min	82Db(A)	35
	Petrol Saw Stihl/TS410	3.9m/s	3hr 17 mins	13hr 9 mins	98dB(A)	8 / 30
	Petrol Saw Stihl/TS420	3.9m/s	3hr 17 mins	13hr 9mins	98Db(A)	8 / 30
	Petrol Saw Stihl/TS800	Left/6.5 Right3.9m/ s			116dB(A)	
	Cut-off Saw Stihls	3.90m/s²	3hr 17mins	13hr 09mins	98dB(A)	7.5/30
	Husqvarnak770	2.4m/s	8hr.41mins	Over 24hr		
	Bosch Angle Grinder GWS 7-115	6.5m/s	1hr 11 mins	4hr 44 mins	91dB(A)	
	Hilti DD130	2.2m/s²	10hr 20mins	24hr mins	80dB(A)	2.2/10
	Hilti TE 800 AVR	9m/s²	3hr 0mins	12hr 0mins	87dB(A)	8/32

Prepared by: Agron Selita

Client: Cala Homes

Page 26 of 31

Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

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	Stirrer Drill / Paddle Mixer	3.5m/s²	4hr 5mins	16hr 20min	87dB(A)	6 / 25
	Ausa 3t Dumper	m/s²	hr mins	hr mins	101dB(A)	
	Thwaites 9t FTD	m/s²	hr mins	hr mins	103dB(A)	
	Takeuchi 1.5t	m/s²	hr mins	hr mins	93dB(A)	
	JCB 4.5t	m/s²	hr mins	hr mins	94dB(A)	70(dBA) cab
	JCB 13t	m/s²	hr mins	hr mins	101dB(A)	70(dBA) cab
	Doosan 14t	m/s²	hr mins	hr mins	101dB(A)	70(dBA) cab
	Doosan 22.5t	m/s²	hr mins	hr mins	105dB(A)	70(dBA) cab
	JCB 22t	m/s²	hr mins	hr mins	105dB(A)	70(dBA) cab
	Bomag 135 AD	2.5m/s	8hr	>24hr	106dB(A)	
	Rammax	Remote control	hr mins	hr mins	109dB(A)	

Prepared by: Agron Selita	Client: Cala Homes
Page 27 of 31	Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works





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	Wacker Plate Bomag/1845	7.3m/s			89dB(A)	
	Bosch Angle Grinder GWS 7-115	6.5m/s	1hr 11 mins	4hr 44 mins	91dB(A)	
	Pramac 10KVA	m/s ²	hr mins	hr mins	70dB(A)	@ 7 mts
	Soil-Mech 4 piling rig	m/s ²	hr mins	hr mins	103dB(A)	
	SP11 screed pump	m/s ²	hr mins	hr mins	79dB(A)	

Prepared by: Agron Selita	Client: Cala Homes
Page 28 of 31	Doc: MS1001 Tring 278 Works

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