



**METHOD STATEMENT FOR THE;
CARPENTRY/WOODWORK FOR
FIXING AND SECURING OF CHILD SECURITY GATES**

**THROUGHOUT THE
SUSSEX COUNTY
FOR THE
CLIENT:**

EAST & WEST SUSSEX COUNCIL

PROJECT NUMBER: SM/PM/102018

Issue 1

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This list is not exhaustive. References for site works can be made to the following:

➤	The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999
➤	The Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Amended 1989)
➤	The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Amended 2016)
➤	The Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002
➤	The Lifting Operations & Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998
➤	The Provisions and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 2002
➤	Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
➤	Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015
➤	Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005
➤	The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989.
➤	The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994.
➤	Avoiding danger from underground services HSG47
➤	Avoiding danger from overhead power lines GS6
➤	The Workplace (Health, Safety & Welfare) Regulations 1992.
➤	The Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989
➤	The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992.
➤	The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases & Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013. (RIDDOR)
➤	The Health & Safety (Safety Signs & Signals) Regulations 1996.
➤	The Confined Spaces Regulations 1997.
➤	The Health & Safety (Young Persons) Regulations 1997.
➤	The Working Time Regulations 1998. (Amended 2007)
➤	The Gas Safety (Installation & Use) Regulations 1998. (Amended 2018)
➤	The Control of Major Hazards Regulations 1999. (Amended 2015)
➤	The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002.
➤	The (Enforcing Authority) Regulations 1998
➤	The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002. (Amended in 2015)
➤	The Work at Height Regulations 2005
➤	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.
➤	The Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005.
➤	Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.
➤	The Control of Asbestos at Work 2012.
➤	Health and Safety in Construction 3 rd Edition 2006
➤	The (First Aid) Regulations 1981 (Amended 2013)

➤	Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide 2007
➤	The Building (Amendment) Regulations 2017
➤	NHBC Standards 2017
➤	The Public Contracts Regulations 2015
➤	Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977

Disclaimer: This method statement is produced as part of the *Dial A Hubby* System of Works and is intended to be used as a guide only for the Health & Safety of Company site operatives, visitors and adjacent occupiers of the site in question, so far as can be reasonably expected with the actual knowledge and information available to **Dial A Hubby** at the time of issue of this document.

As such no reliance should be placed (and *Dial A Hubby* accepts no responsibility whatsoever for the consequences of such reliance) on this Method Statement by any person in any contractual arrangement.

This does not affect the statutory rights of any party contracting with Dial A Hubby under general health and safety law

Commencement Date	Throughout the year	Period of Works	Continual
Clients Reference	NA	Method Statement	SM/PM/102018

Author	Peter Marshall	<i>Signature</i>	
Title	HS & E Consultant	Date	October 2018
Approved By	Steve Murray	<i>Signature</i>	
Title		Date	October 2018
Revision	Date	Revision details	Revised by

1.0 Introduction

Brief description of works

Works carried out within a variety of properties as requested, to fit child security gates to areas/staircases as agreed by contract.

2.0 Scope of Work

Limits of Work. Site Boundaries and Time constraints.

Works will be undertaken between: (or as arranged by the client)

Monday to Friday	08.00	17.00	Exceptions to times may be authorised by clients/clients' agents.
Saturday	08.00	13.00	As above.
Bank Holidays & Sundays	N/A	N/A	Non-Working.

Note: Consideration is to be given to the proximity of all/any adjacent occupied dwellings which is to include the footways and any existing access/egress routes, all drivers of vehicles are to be aware of any timed restrictions as above and will be mindful that children and pedestrians use the footway and highway.

Drivers when parking must ensure that they follow all highway enforcement, parking restrictions as governed by police, local enforcement authority and any highway traffic markings.

3.0 Identification of Hazards & Protective Measures

Protective Measures

ELECTRICITY AT WORK. HSG 85

This guidance is for people, including the self-employed, who carry out work on or near electrical equipment. It includes advice on safe working practices for managers and supervisors who control or influence the design, specification, selection, installation, commissioning, maintenance or operation of electrical equipment. Organisations that already have industry-specific rules or guidance for safe working practices should ensure that all aspects addressed in this guidance are adequately covered. Those that have no such internal rules should use this guidance to devise safe working practices relating to their own specific circumstances and activities.

The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 (EAW Regulations) apply to almost all places of work. The Memorandum of guidance on the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 (the Memorandum) is intended to help duty holders meet the requirements of the Regulations. This guidance supplements the Memorandum with further advice on safe working practices. Where regulation numbers are given in Figures 1–5, these refer to the EAW Regulations. There is also an Approved Code of Practice covering the use of electricity at mines that provides additional guidance relevant to mining.² Other legislation can also apply to electrical work and some of this is listed in the ‘References’ or ‘Further reading’ sections, as are all other publications referred to in this guidance.

Safety in electrical testing at work. INDG354(rev1), published 10/13

The law The main legislation relating to electrical testing activities is the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989. Regulation 4(3) requires that work on or near to an electrical system ‘shall be carried out in such a manner as not to give rise, so far as is reasonably practicable, to danger’.

Regulation 14 places a strict prohibition on working on or near exposed live conductors unless:

- it is unreasonable in all the circumstances for it to be dead; and
- it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the work to take place on or near the live conductor; and

Safety in electrical testing at work

- suitable precautions, including the provision of suitable protective equipment where necessary, have been taken to prevent injury.

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 require that a suitable and sufficient risk assessment is made (see www.hse.gov.uk/risk for more information)

Also refer to: ELECTRICAL SAFETY AND YOU – (HSE) INDG 231

Fire Safety

The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 covers general fire safety in England and Wales

General fire safety hazards

Fires need three things to start – a source of ignition (heat), a source of fuel (something that burns) and oxygen:

- sources of ignition include heaters, lighting, naked flames, electrical equipment, smokers' materials (cigarettes, matches etc), and anything else that can get very hot or cause sparks
- sources of fuel include wood, paper, plastic, rubber or foam, loose packaging materials, waste rubbish and furniture
- sources of oxygen include the air around us

To help prevent fire in the workplace, your risk assessment should identify what could cause a fire to start, i.e. sources of ignition (heat or sparks) and substances that burn, and the people who may be at risk. Portable fire extinguisher to be kept in the vehicle.

Noise

Noise at work INDG 362

Hearing damage

Noise at work can cause hearing damage that is permanent and disabling. This can be hearing loss that is gradual because of exposure to noise over time, but also damage caused by sudden, extremely loud noises. The damage is disabling as it can stop people being able to understand speech, keep up with conversations or use the telephone.

Hearing loss is not the only problem. People may develop tinnitus (ringing, whistling, buzzing or humming in the ears), a distressing condition which can lead to disturbed sleep.

4.0 Environmental Information

Hazardous Waste

Materials and containers giving rise to possible spillage or contamination of surrounding ground must be taken from site to be processed at a licensed facility. (Environmental Protection Act 1990)

Asbestos

Asbestos awareness . Control of Asbestos Regulations CAR 2012

NOTE: Asbestos can be found in any building built before the year 2000 (houses, factories, offices, schools, hospitals etc) and causes around 5000 deaths every year.

When materials that contain asbestos are disturbed or damaged, fibres are released into the air. When these fibres are inhaled they can cause serious diseases.

These diseases will not affect you immediately; they often take a long time to develop, but once diagnosed, it is often too late to do anything. This is why it is important that you protect yourself now.

5.0 Personnel, Safety & Proficiency

Proficiency

PPE

(INDG174 (rev2) published 06/13) Approved PPE will be worn at all times during the duration of the works with additional equipment as required available.

Hard Hats	Gloves	Safety Boots	Hi- Visibility Vests	Dust Mask (FFP3)	Safety Glasses
EN388	EN387	EN235	EN471	EN149	EN166

HSE	Health and Safety Executive: The Council Offices Station Road East Oxted Surrey RH8 0BT	Tel: 01883 732400 Fax: 01883 732 444
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6.0 Tools and Equipment

Operatives may use a variety of small hand tools and power tools, ranging from:

Drills/Cordless/Electrical, screwdrivers, chisels, hand hammer and a variety of fixing items such as screws to ensure a firm fix of the gate bracket. This may include other minor works to allow correct fixing of the gates

The list above is not exhaustive for tools to be used for the works, nor the items used to adhere the fixing solutions

7.0 Methodology

NOTE: Be aware if working from top of stairs that falls from heights risk assessment need to be adhered to.

The operative wearing correct PPE for the works and using a variety of hand and power tools will assess the area where the security gate is to be attached/fixed.

The operative will ensure that the working area is free from trips, slips and falls and will only commence work when satisfied it is clear to do so. Laying a protective covering using dust sheets/polythene sheet where possible and space is available to reduce waste materials from collecting on the floor/carpet/tiled area as appropriate.

The operative will measure and size the gate to the fixing area albeit bottom of stairs or top of stairs or the landing to ensure that the gate/s are suitable for the fixing stage. Dependant on the type of gate as there are a variety of models.

After assessment that the gate/s are suitable for fixing the operative will then commence the works using a variety of hand tools/power tools. All waste materials from the fixing will be cleared away and placed into a waste bag to be removed from the property and later to be placed in a designated waste bin/container.

The operative will leave the site clean and tidy. It may occur at certain addresses to the properties that extra works may be required to fixing gates/other to external areas. passageway/side alleys therefore as in COSHH be aware of possibility of rodent/ and the like of environmental pollutant such as dog faeces, etc especially if the areas are overgrown.

8.0 Briefing Arrangements**Understanding**

Prior to works commencing a briefing regarding the works to be carried out will be issued to all operatives to ensure they are aware of the duties to be carried out and equally that they understand they are aware of any restrictions and are conversant with any issues that may involve the works. All staff will acknowledge understanding of the Method Statement by signing the Method Statement attendance sheet. The supervisor will answer any questions raised during or after the briefing.

Other Information

NOTE: It should be noted that this Method Statement is to be expanded to detail individual operations undertaken on site on a daily basis, as necessary where such operations may deviate from that which has been explained.

It is the responsibility of the site supervisor/manager to devise the safest system of work available to execute their works in a safe, proper and efficient manner.

9.0 Nearest Hospital/First Aid**NEAREST HOSPITAL**

Prior to works commencing throughout the areas of work the operative/s should ensure that they know where the nearest hospital/surgery is in relation to the site where they are working.

Equally they must carry a first aid kit within the vehicle in case of an emergency/small injury like cuts etc that may occur working on site.

10.0. Acknowledgement

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF METHOD STATEMENT & RISK ASSESSMENTS

I acknowledge that I have read and understood the method statement and risk assessments associated with this particular project. I understand that methodology may be changed and or altered to suit the working conditions on site and that I shall be informed of all such alterations.

NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE

A: EXPECTED SEVERITY OF UNPLANNED INCIDENT	C: EQUALS RISK RATING					
MULTIPLE FATALITY (6)	6	12	18	24	30	36
FATALITY (5)	5	10	15	20	25	30
MAJOR INJURY (4) (AS RIDDOR)	4	8	12	16	20	24
NOTIFIABLE INJURY (3) (F2508)	3	6	9	12	15	18
MINOR INJURY (2)	2	4	6	8	10	12
NEGLIGIBLE (1) (NEAR MISS)	1	2	3	4	5	6
B : MULTIPLIED BY FREQUENCY OR LIKLIHOOD OF THAT OUTCOMEACTUALLY OCCURRING	VERY RARE (1)	REMOTE (2)	UNLIKELY (3)	REGULAR (4)	FREQUENT (5)	ALMOST CERTAIN (6)
1-8 LOW RISK	RISK CONSIDERED ADEQUATELY CONTROLLED					
10-16 MEDIUM RISK	WORK MAY PROCEED WITH CAUTION, BUT FUTURE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REVIEWS SHOULD LOOK TO REDUCING THE RISK.					
18-25 HIGH RISK	DO NOT UNDERTAKE ANY ACTIVITIES WITH THESE SCORES UNTIL APPROPRIETE CONTROLS ARE IN PLACE AND THE RISIDUAL RISKS HAVE BEEN REASSESSED.					
30-36 VERY HIGH RISK	SERIOUS AND IMMINANT DANGER EXISTS					

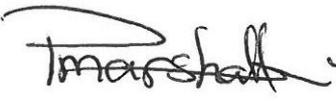
Significant details of risk assessment or reference to risk assessment: -

Hazard	Uncontrolled Risk	Control Measures to be applied	Residual Risk
Working with possible contaminated materials & non-notifiable asbestos ----- ACOP L143 Car 2012 INDG223 PPE INDG 174 (Rev 2)	4	(Inhalation, ingestion or absorption through the skin.) Operatives will wear approved PPE/RPE for the works that they are carrying out. All operatives to be aware of the dangers of rat urine/Weils diseases/pigeon dander this will be given by toolbox talks. All operatives will conform to current Dial A Hubby HSE policy/client's policy regarding PPE and issues that are relevant for the works being carried out.. If asbestos containing material is suspected on site during the works in the area shall cease, with the suspected area quarantined. An analyst will visit site to obtain a sample. If tested positive the material is to be removed by others under controlled conditions.	1

Asbestos	18	Asbestos survey or register should be available to ensure safe working if asbestos is present within the site area. However operatives should be aware of ACMs that they may be in-situ, all ACM detailed within the report shall be removed a by the appointed Asbestos removal contractor. If asbestos containing material is suspected on site during the works in the area they shall cease, with the suspected area quarantined. An analyst will visit site to obtain a sample. If tested positive the material is to be removed others by under controlled conditions.	4
Manual Handling INDG 163	9	(Postures and activities that could cause lower back problems and possible trapped appendages) Task specific manual handling assessments are to be undertaken by ADL project manager on site as required. No operatives are to lift any weight they are not completely comfortable with, in any case no repetitive lifting over 25kg will be undertaken.	5

<p>COSHH</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>COSHH assessments required for: Dusts and Weils disease, MMMF, Zinc Oxide fume. Full survey of site and registration of site for Hazardous Substances Regulations 2005.</p> <p>Ditto removal of pigeon wastes and rat infestations.</p> <p>Weil's disease to be included in site induction as significant risk.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>USING ELECTRIC TOOLS & APPLIANCES</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>Use power tools as appropriate (or cordless), regular inspection of leads/PAT testing. Supervisor to undertake daily check of plant & ensure the PAT testing is to date.</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Noise</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005.</p> <p>Noise at work can cause hearing damage that is permanent and disabling. The damage may be caused to exposure over time, but also caused by extremely loud noises.</p> <p>Operatives working around noise must wear correct PPE/RPE ear plugs/ear protection.</p>	<p>2</p>

FIRE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR WORKS

SITE: Various Properties within Sussex County	Assessment by: Peter Marshall Signature: 
Date: October 2018	Title: HS & E Consultant

Step 1. Description of project. (PM/0218/07)

Working within various properties throughout Sussex for the fixing of child security gates as required by the client

Step 2. Identify fire hazards

Source of Ignition		Source of Fuel		Sources of Oxygen	
➤	Arson	➤	Timber Frame	➤	Air / Atmosphere
➤	Smoking	➤	Other Timber	➤	Oxygen Cylinders
➤	Faulty Electrics	➤	Fuels		
➤	Neighbouring Properties	➤	Gas Bottles		
		➤	Chemicals/Glues		
		➤	Rubbish		

Step 3. People at risk

Personnel	Maximum Operatives	Notes
Operatives	TBC	
Visitors		HSE/Emergency Services/Local Authority/Client
Lone Worker/s	TBC	
Immediate Neighbours		Local vicinity properties

Step 4. Evaluate, Remove, Reduce and protect from risk

	1 Electrical Services	Electrical services on site
	2 Neighbouring Properties	Should a fire in a neighbouring property be identified during the working day, all work will cease and the site evacuated to the muster points as in the site plan. The appointed person/fire Marshal will call tally the daily sign in sheets with those present. The fire brigade will be notified of the fire in the neighbouring property.
	3 Rubbish	Rubbish within the site footprint will be cleared. All flammable materials will be moved to a separate container. There will not be a build-up of rubbish around the welfare units.

	<p style="text-align: center;">4 Cleaning Chemicals/Spirit/Paints Air/Atmosphere</p>	<p>Works involving certain chemicals if used to clean down the area may aid the spread of a fire.</p>
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Emergency Procedure on Discovery of a Fire.

- Sound the alarm.
- Call the Fire and Rescue Services by dialling 999.
- Attack the Fire - ONLY if deemed safe to do so without and YOU have been trained.
- DO NOT TAKE RISKS.

The Procedures to take when hearing the alarm are:

- Leave the building by the shortest route available
- Do not stop to collect personal belongings
- Do not run
- Do not re-enter the building until authorised

Operatives sign off

I have read and understand this document. I agree to work to the Risk Assessment and at any time if I am unsure I agree that I will stop work and ask the appropriate supervisor for information.

Name	Position	Date	Sign
Assessment Review.			
Assessment / Review	Completed By	Signature	Date

Notes:

The information in this record should assist you to develop an emergency plan; co-ordinate measures with other 'responsible persons' in the building; and to inform and train staff and inform other relevant persons.

COSHH ASSESSMENT

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH.

ASSESSMENT FORM

ASSESSMENT REF:

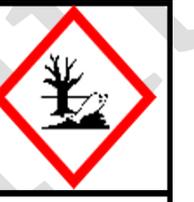
C-001

Risk Assessment	LOW	X	MEDIUM	HIGH
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SUPPLIER CONTACT NUMBER: HALLS FUELS – 01784 248659

SUBSTANCE NAME	White Spirit	Substance used in/as: Paint thinner/cleaning paint brushes/used in manufacturing of variety of materials
MAXIMUM EXPOSURE:	Flammable liquids - Category 3 – (H226) Aspiration toxiciv - Categorv 1 – (H304)	

Type of Exposure:	Eye contact	Skin contact	Inhalation	Ingestion
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 OXIDISING	 CARCINOGENIC	 FLAMMABLE	 HARMFUL	 ENVIRONMENTAL			
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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

HAZARDS:
 H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour H304 - May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways H336 - May cause drowsiness or dizziness H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

FIR P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction P260 - Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray P301 + P310 - IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician P331 - Do NOT induce vomiting P273 - Avoid release to the environment

SAFETY & SPILLAGE CONTROL:
 General advice IN CASE OF SERIOUS OR PERSISTENT CONDITIONS, CALL A DOCTOR OR EMERGENCY MEDICAL CARE.
 Eye contact Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
 Skin contact Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash off with soap and water.
 Inhalation In case of exposure to intense concentrations of vapours, fumes or spray, transport the person away from the contaminated zone, keep warm and allow to rest.

WATER	POWDER	FOAM	CO2	WET CHEMICAL
CLASS A	CLASS A-B-C	CLASS A-B	No class fire security	CLASS F

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH.

ASSESSMENT FORM

ASSESSMENT REF:

C-002

Risk Assessment	LOW	X	MEDIUM		HIGH	
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PRODUCT CONTACT NUMBER: 0800 667 827

SUBSTANCE NAME	BRICK & CONCRETE DUST	Substance used in/as: Soft strip/Demolition/ working where brick & concrete dust are part of the works. Loose powder/bags on sites.
MAXIMUM EXPOSURE: 3mg/m3 -10mg/m3		
Duration of exposure: Not Applicable		

Type of Exposure:	Eye contact	Skin contact	Inhalation	Ingestion
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 ENVIRONMENTAL	 HARMFUL			
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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

HAZARDS TO BODY:

Irritant to skin & eyes. May cause allergic & irritant contact dermatitis. Chemical burns. Harmful if swallowed.

Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk increases to dry powder on skin when water is added or dust settles on damp skin. Prolonged exposure to respirable dust, which contains quartz above the exposure limits, could lead to chronic respiratory disease, such as silicosis, bronchitis and lung cancer.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

If in eye contact flush with copious amount of water seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash the contaminated skin thoroughly with soap and water.

If dust swallowed it is not expected to be a problem. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING if uncomfortable seek medical advice.

SAFETY & SPILLAGE CONTROL:

Dangerous to environment. Wear PPE. Dispose of appropriately. Dispose of in accordance with Duty of Care (Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sect 34) Wash area of spillage down. Dry cutting wear suitable respiratory protection

WATER	POWDER	FOAM	CO2	WET CHEMICAL
CLASS A	CLASS A-B-C	CLASS A-B	No class fire security	CLASS F

NOT KNOWN TO BE A FIRE HAZARD

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH.

ASSESSMENT FORM

ASSESSMENT REF:

C-003

Risk Assessment	LOW		MEDIUM	X	HIGH	
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PIGEON CONTROL RESOURCES CENTRE: 01626 835155

SUBSTANCE NAME	BIRD FOULING	Substance used in/as: Derelict buildings/commercial building.
MAXIMUM EXPOSURE: N/A		
Duration of exposure: Not Applicable		

Type of Exposure:	Eye contact	Skin contact	Inhalation	Ingestion	
 ENVIRONMENTAL	 CARCINOGENIC	 HARMFUL			

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

HAZARDS TO BODY:

Ingestion via mouth, nose, skin during inspection or removal. Health Risks: Ornithosis, Cryptococcosis, Campylobacter, Salmonellosis, E.coli, Extrinsic Allergic Alveolitis.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

If ingested monitor and if becomes unwell seek medical advice. Eyes wash with copious amounts of water, if severe seek medical advice. Inhalation may cause flu like symptoms and long term breathing problems.

SAFETY & SPILLAGE CONTROL:

Dangerous to environment. Wear PPE. Dispose of appropriately. Dispose of in accordance with Duty of Care (Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sect 34) Wash area of spillage down with correct chemical.(Disinfectant)Seek medical advice.

WATER	POWDER	FOAM	CO2	WET CHEMICAL
CLASS A	CLASS A-B-C	CLASS A-B	No class fire security	CLASS F

NOT KNOWN TO BE A FIRE HAZARD

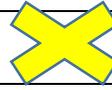
CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH.

ASSESSMENT FORM

ASSESSMENT REF:

C-004

Risk Assessment	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
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INFORMATION HELP LINE: RENTOKILL 0808 274 6943

SUBSTANCE NAME: RAT DROPPINGS/URINE

Substance used in/as:

MAXIMUM EXPOSURE: N/A
Duration of exposure: Not Applicable

Any operation involving physical contact with dirty areas. Derelict buildings/commercial food waste areas.

Type of Exposure:	Eye contact	Skin contact	Inhalation	Ingestion
 ENVIRONMENTAL	 CARCINOGENIC	 HARMFUL	 TOXIC	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

HAZARDS TO BODY:

Rats dribble urine as they walk so all surfaces may contain urine. Weils disease contact through broken skin or ingestion. Rat droppings can cause serious infections.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

Leptospirosis – Symptoms are flu like and headaches if suspect illness seek medical advice urgently. Wear correct PPE. Cover all cuts and abrasions with dressings. Wash hands open skin areas with soap/ cleaning chemical after completion of works and before eating/drinking.

SAFETY & SPILLAGE CONTROL:

Dangerous to environment. Wear PPE. Dispose of appropriately. Dispose of in accordance with Duty of Care (Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sect 34) Wash area of spillage down with correct chemical. Bleach 1 – 10parts water.

WATER	POWDER	FOAM	CO2	WET CHEMICAL
CLASS A	CLASS A-B-C	CLASS A-B	No class fire security	CLASS F

NOT KNOWN TO BE A FIRE HAZARD

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH.

ASSESSMENT FORM

ASSESSMENT REF:

C-005

Risk Assessment	LOW		MEDIUM		HIGH	
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EMERGENCY NUMBER AS LABELLED ON THE CONTAINER

SUBSTANCE NAME	Gloss Paint	Substance used in/as:
MAXIMUM EXPOSURE: None		Refurbish/touch up of woodwork.
Duration of exposure: Not Applicable		

Type of Exposure:	Eye contact	Skin contact	Inhalation	Ingestion
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PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

HAZARDS TO BODY:

Over exposure to vapours can be irritating to eyes and respiratory system. Prolonged contact with the skin may have a defatting effect which may lead to skin irritation and in some cases dermatitis.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with fresh clean water for at least 10 minutes, holding lids apart. If accidentally swallowed DO NOT INDUCE VOMITTING. Remove to fresh air. Seek medical advice.

SAFETY & SPILLAGE CONTROL:

Do not allow to enter drains or watercourses. Clean area with a detergent avoid use of solvents. Place rags and other clean up materials in a container for disposal under current regulations.

WATER	POWDER	FOAM	CO2	WET CHEMICAL
CLASS A	CLASS A-B-C	CLASS A-B	No class fire security	CLASS F

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH.

ASSESSMENT FORM

ASSESSMENT REF:

C-006

Risk Assessment	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	
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ESSO/EXXON EMERGENCY NUMBER: 01372 222000

SUBSTANCE NAME	PETROL
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Substance used in/as:

Plant/equipment. Vehicles.

MAXIMUM EXPOSURE: Minimise where possible
Duration of exposure: Minimise

Type of Exposure:	Eye contact	Skin contact	Inhalation	Ingestion
				
FLAMMABLE	OXIDISING	HARMFUL	CARCINOGENIC	ENVIRONMENTAL




PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT REQUIRED:

PAPER MASK	FILTER MASK	GLOVES	PROTECTIVE BOOTS	RUBBER GLOVES	PROTECTIVE EYE WEAR	RESPIRATOR	APRON

HAZARDS TO BODY:

In high cases of concentration may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. In low concentrations may cause narcotic effects. Prolonged and repeated skin contact can lead to defatting of the skin, drying, cracking and dermatitis.

FIRST AID MEASURES:

Remove the effected person to fresh air. If breathing has stopped administer artificial respiration. If contact with eyes flush with copious amounts of water. If irritation persist seek medical advice. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITTING. If ingestions suspected, wash out the mouth with water and send to hospital immediately

SPILLAGE CONTROL:

Dangerous to environment. Wear PPE. Dispose of appropriately. Dispose of in accordance with Duty of Care (Environmental Protection Act 1990 Sect 34) Wash area of spillage down with correct chemical. Spontaneous/explosive re-ignition may occur. Extinguish any other fires.

WATER	POWDER	FOAM	CO2	WET CHEMICAL
CLASS A	CLASS A-B-C	CLASS A-B	No class fire security	CLASS F

1. Procedure/Task Description:

2. Substance Hazard Information

Substances Handled	Summary of Health Hazards	Exposure Limit	
		8-hour	15-min

Is substance hazard data readily available for all substances? **Yes/No**

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

3. Are engineering control measures (e.g. Local Exhaust Ventilation) required to control exposure? Yes/No

If yes, indicate what type:-

Are mechanical ventilation systems maintained in accordance with COSHH requirements? **Yes/No**

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

4. Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC) & Eye Protection

Is skin exposure significant? **Yes/No**

Eye Protection: **Yes/No If yes, specify type:**

Gloves **Yes/No If yes, specify type:**

Body : **Yes/No If yes, specify type:**

Feet **Yes/No If yes, specify type:**

Other: **Yes/No If yes, specify type:**

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

5. Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

Is inhalation exposure significant? **Yes/No**

Specify Make and Type of RPE:

Are facilities provided for storage/decontamination of PPE? **Yes/No**

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

6. Are Spillage/Emergency Procedures Required? Yes/No

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

7. Is Information, Instruction & Training Required? Yes/No

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

8. Is Air Monitoring Required? Yes/No

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

9. Is Health Surveillance required? Yes/No

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

10. Conclusions

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

11. Action Summary & Responsibilities

COMMENTS/ACTIONS:

Completed By:

Date:

Dial A Hubby