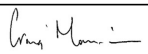
Risk Assessment and Method Statement

Print Date: 26/02/2024

Soils Limited RAMS_R25_Rev:3.4 Date of last revision February 2024

Document Information

Site Address:	Hampton Wick Infants & Nursery School, Normansfield Avenue, TW11 9RP				
What3Word:	///talked.origin.hugs				
Client Name:	Richmond and Wandsworth Council				
Job Number:	21324			**RAMS Rev:**	1.0
Prepared by:	Rob Gardner	**Contact Number:**	07387416511	**Signature:**	
Approved by:	**Craig Morrison** Bsc (Hons), FGS, MIEnvSc.			**Signature:**	

Site Specific Information

Start Date:	29/02/2024			**Site Owner/Manager Name:**	Rene.Labuschagne@RichmondandWandswo
Completion Date:	29/02/2024			**Contact Number:**	07944 635919
Site working hours:	08:30 - 16:00			**Gate Code:**	
Site Access Description:	Access off lower teddington Road please bring DBS certificate				
Vehicle Access and Parking:	on site				

CDM regulations role:	Contractor				
Contractor:	Soils Limited are assuming the Role of "Contractor" under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015				
H&S Coordinator:	Craig Morrison	**Contact Number**	07977 439 169		
External H&S Consultants:	Croner	**Contact Number**	01455 897000		

General Working Protocol:

All site works must be undertaken between the site operational hours as defined by the client. The anticipated times have been provided above.

All site operatives hold CSCS and CPCS cards or other appropriate qualifications and shall wear the appropriate PPE as dictated below. All site operatives are trained in manual handling to include cores, rods and sample bags (Certification available upon request)

Equipment is only to be operated by suitably qualified and trained staff (CAT training and other qualifications will be available to view on request)

No equipment and plant is to be left operating if unattended and all working areas should be kept tidy and safe;

Eating, drinking and smoking are only permitted in designated areas on site. Prior to eating, drinking, smoking etc., field staff must wash their hands using the on-site washing facilities;

All excavations will be backfilled with arisings (unless otherwise instructed) backfilled such that they are left in a tidy condition with excess arisings being stored onsite for disposal by the client;

Operatives will intercept third parties before they enter the operating zone, A temporary physical barrier (road pins and barrier tape) will be erected around the working area to demarcate the area and provide a barrier to access where appropriate;

Soils Limited will undertake a scan of the trial hole area prior to commencement for the health & safety of their operatives only; All intrusive operations must be undertaken with due care and attention. If there is any doubt or uncertainty with regard to the presence of underground services, the client will be consulted prior to excavation;
Soils Limited will comply with any “Permit to Dig” system put in place by the client.

No of Soils staff present	1	**No of Subcontractors**		0	
Staff Member Name	Simon Wood	**Contact Number**	07467862599	**Job Role:**	Driller & Site Tech

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Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Potential demolition-based fill?	Medium

PPE Required and Available

☑ Or ☐ ☑ ☑ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

High visibility vest/jacket (EN471 Class 3 and EN343 3,1 or EN471 Class 2 **Colour:** Yellow or Orange

Hard hat (EN 397)

Work boots (EN ISO 20345: Category S3: toecap, midsole, lace up, anti-static and water repellent upper)

PPE Must be worn, if Asbestos risk may be present after onsite assessment:

Additional Site Specific PPE requirement

Equipment and Materials Required	
Breaker needed?:	no
Well installation materials:	no
Environmental sampling equipment:	YES
UXO Clearance Required?:	no
Keys Needed?:	no
Bowser/ Standpipe needed?:	no
Highways England Signage/ lights?:	no
Torches (Nightworks):	no
Drilling Supplies (UT, U100, UT Shoes) etc…	no
Fencing?:	Barrier tape & road pins/ Heras Fencing/Plastic Barrier Fencing (Site Security)
List of Materials:	Windowless sampler drilling rig and consumables (plastic liners, sacrificial cones, rods) Manual excavation tools (Spade, shovel, post hole excavators) Tool box (Spanners, screwdrivers, WD40, tape) Pea Shingle (Reinstatement) Plastic bags & glass jars for soil sampling Spill kit Fire Extinguisher First aid kit CHAPTER 8 Barrier
Other:	Chapter 8 barrier TARMAC/CONCRETE for reinstatement

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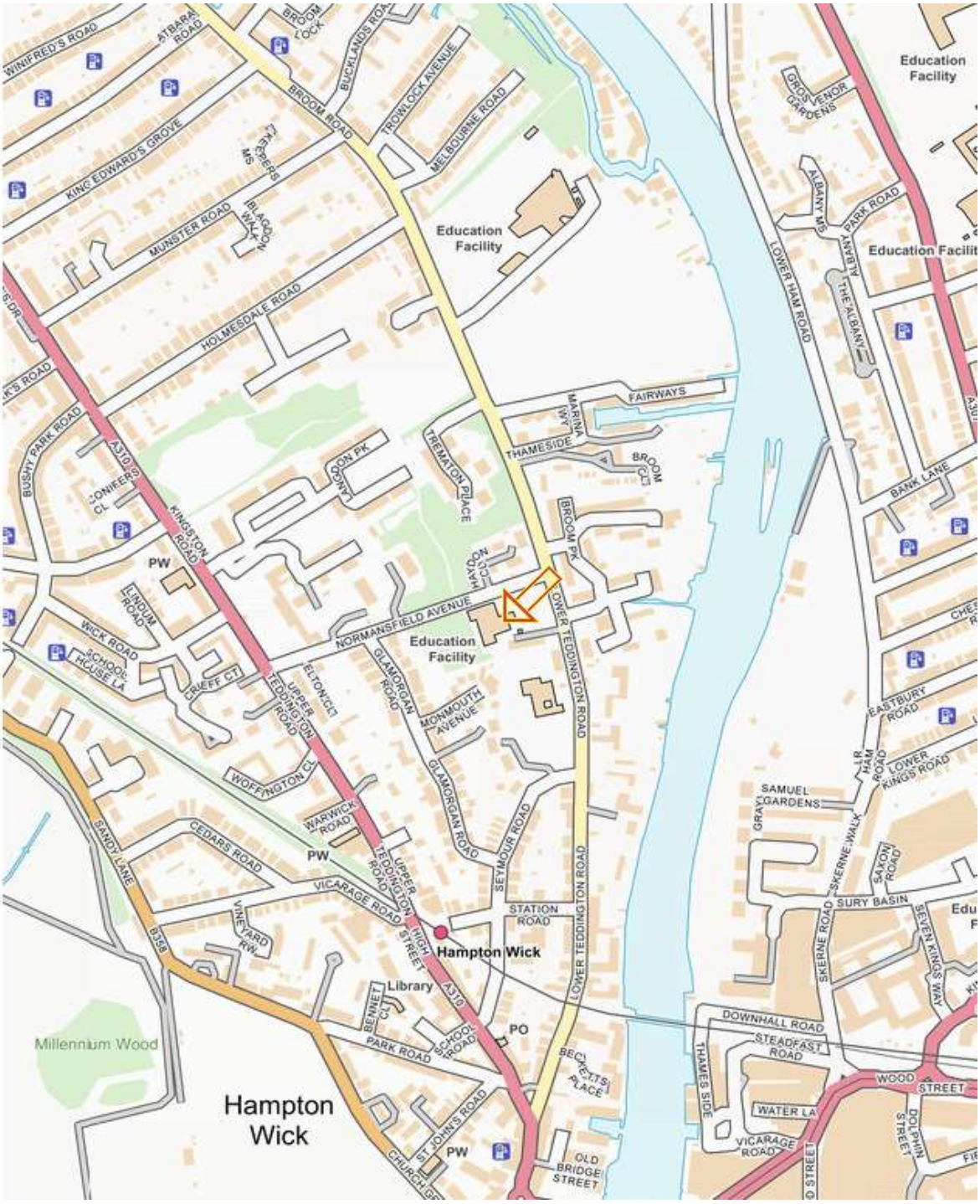
Site Location Plan (1)



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Works Specification												
WS	☑	**CP**	☐	**CBR**	☐	**Coring**	☐	**Utility Survey**	☐	**RC**	☐
DP	☐	**FE**	☐	**HDTP**	☐	**CPT**	☐	**Topo. Survey**	☐	**UXO**	☐
DCP	☐	**TP/SK**	☐	**HHWS**	☐	**BH/SK**	☐	**S.Walkover**	☐		
TP	☐	**TP/PC**	☐	**FH**	☐	**Service Clearance**	☐	**Other(see notes)**	☐		

Notes: WS- Windowless Sample, DP- Dynamic Probe, DCP- TRL probe, TP- Trial Pit, CP- Cable Percussive, FE- Foundation Exposure, TP/SK- Trial Pit Soak, TP/PC Trial Pit Percolation, CBR- Insitu CBR, HDTP- Hand Dug Trial Pit, HHWS- Handheld Window Sample, FH- Falling Head Test, CPT- Cone Penetration Test, BH/SK- Borehole Soak, RC- Rotary Core, UXO - UXO Specialist onsite

Trial Hole Specification (See trial hole location plan below)

Number of trial Holes	8			
Trial Hole Number	**Depth (m bgl)**	**Installation (Depth)**	**Sampling**	**Notes**
WS1	2.00		ES only	for enviro sampling
WS2	2.00		ES only	
WS3	2.00		ES only	
WS4	2.00		ES only	
WS5	2.00		ES only	
WS6	2.00		ES only	
WS7	2.00		ES only	
WS8	2.00		ES only	

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Trial Hole Location Plan (1)

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Soils Limited Standard Sampling Regimes	
General Sampling Notes	- Samples must never be taken at the same depth as a strata boundary, but can be taken either above or below that depth. - We should recover a sample of every strata (with the exception of Concrete and Tarmacadam surfaces unless specifically requested). - If in doubt take an extra sample. - There will be instances where the sampling regime will differ, but the below forms the default sampling regime. - It is down the Engineer to highlight any deviations from this sampling regime.
	General Environmental (ENV) Sampling Regime - ES (environmental "soil") samples must comprise both a jar and a tub taken at the same depth. - At least three ES samples should be taken in the top 1m including a minimum of one ES sample per strata. - After the top 1m continue taking ES samples at 0.50m intervals until you have taken an ES sample from natural material. - If asked to take a WAC sample it should comprise one jar and two tubs of the same strata. **General Geotechnical (GEO) Sampling Regime** - A tub (D) sample should be taken from every strata and at 1.00m intervals throughout. - Where granular materials or intact chalk are present a bulk bag (B) should replace the tub (D) sample. **WAC - 2 tubs and 1 jar**
~~**Cable Percussive Boreholes:**~~	~~Alternate SPT/U4 every 1.00m for the first 5.00m bgl then every 1.50m thereafter. Disturbed at 0.25m, bulk at 0.50m and disturbed every 0.50m. At least three environmental samples and disturbed samples in the top 1.00m bgl. Then 0.50m intervals thereafter in any Made Ground.~~ ~~Environmental samples= 1 Full Tub (500ml or larger) and 1 250ml Jar~~ ~~If Specified WAC SAMPLING= 2 Full 1 Litre Tubs and 1 250ml Jar~~ ~~If Specified Water Sampling= 1 litre glass, plus 2 x 60ml vial. No air/headspace in any container.~~
Anticipated Geology:	MG KEMPTON PARK GRAVEL MEMBER - SAND AND GRAVEL LONDON CLAY
Site Specific Sampling Regime:	ES only

Welfare Facilities	
Minimum welfare facilities :	Soils Limited Staff and subcontractors will provide their own drinking water, and washing facilities in the form of handwipes and hand sanitiser. They will make use of any available toilets and rest areas on site unless explicitly told they may not use them in which case they will use the nearest publicly available facilities. The nearest publicly available facilities will be used if welfare facilities are not available on site.
Nearest Publicly Available Facilities:	Hampton Wick Library, Bennet Cl, Hampton Wick, Kingston upon Thames KT1 4AT

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Activities to Be Undertaken on Site

If the activity is to be undertaken on site then they will be marked as Yes, The relevant method statements have been presented below and/or on the subsequent pages.

Windowless Sampling	Yes	**Standard Penetration Test**	No
Dynamic Probing	No	**Cone Penetration Test**	No
Hand Held Dynamic Probing (Geotool)	No	**Plate Load Test**	No
Hand Held window Sampling	No	**Machine Excavated Trial Pits/ Infiltration Testing**	No
Hand Excavated Trial Pitting	No	**Dynamic Cone Penetrometer**	No
Cable Percussive Boreholes	No	**Rotary Drilling (General)**	No
Refuelling	No	**Low flow Groundwater Sampling**	No
Utility Survey/ Service Clearance	Yes	**Road Coring**	No

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Method Statements

Windowless Sampling:

On arrival, site operatives are to park in the designated parking area as provided by the Client.

Please make sure your walkway from vehicle to trial pit is clear off obstacle and stick to the same way at all time and check your shoes laces are tight to avoid slip, trip and fall.

A rig checklist is included in Appendix B which should be completed prior to works commencing and signed by the site operative and site supervisor (if applicable).Where applicable, site operatives are to report immediately to the Site Manager to sign in and complete an induction.

Where in place, operatives must comply with all Safe Systems of Work and Safe Assessment Principals. Risk Assessments must be completed and available upon request for all site operatives.

Operative training certification is to be available at all times – to include CSCS, Drilling Training, Asbestos Awareness, Manual Handling and CAT & GENNY scanning. The windowless sampler drilling rig (WS/DP) will be unloaded from the van via ramps fitted at the rear.

Once unloaded the rig will be tracked to the first location, as agreed by Soils Limited and the Client. A temporary physical barrier (road pins and barrier tape) will be erected around the working area containing all operations.

Each borehole location will take between 1 and 2 hours to complete. Upon completion the trial hole will be backfilled and reinstated to present site covering, where possible. The same procedure will be adhered to during the drilling of each windowless sampler borehole location.

On completion of site works the rig will be tracked to the van and loaded. Prior to sign off Soils Limited will conduct a final walkover to ensure all locations have been reinstated to a safe standard. Operatives will intercept third parties before they enter the working zone. In the event of a breach, all operations will cease immediately. Soils Limited will politely ask the individual(s) to leave the working area. Any difficulties will be reported to the Site Manager immediately.

Core Samples

Samples are taken in plastic thick-walled sample tubes of variable diameters (20mm to 105mm) with a length of 1.00m within steel sampler tube and machined cutting shoe. Window sampling typically provides category C, Class 5 samples, as outlined in EN ISO 22475-1:2008, Table 3. The sample tubes are capped to minimise moisture content changes, prior to testing in the laboratory.

Disturbed Sampling

Representative samples are taken within any starter pits, being placed in bags and/or jars with tight-fitting lids at typical depths of 0.25m, 0.50m and 1.00m bgl.

Bulk Samples

Typically, a single bulk sample is taken at 0.50m bgl within any starter pits, the amount being dependent on the soil. The samples are placed in stout plastic bags to prevent loss of any fine fraction.

Reinstatement

As the trial hole locations are not definite until a site walkover is conducted on the day it will be unknown what the site covering would be at each location. If the site covering is hard standing (i.e. tarmac, concrete, etc…) each location will be backfilled with arisings and concreted over to a safe standard to allow continued use of the site.
If the trial hole is located within soft landscaping each trial hole will be backfilled with arisings and reinstated to as was.

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Utility Survey/ Service Clearance: Method Statement

General

All non-metallic objects should be located by logical interpretation of surface furniture/features, road scarring, and any available local knowledge. Also, to precisely locate non-metallic and metallic objects, Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) must be adopted in order to identify any additional services. The main methods of locating buried services (from the TSA Utility Survey Guide) are outlined in the following sections.

Each exploratory hole needs to be scanned using one or more geophysical methods.
An electromagnetic scan will be performed using Radiodetection RD8100 and transmitter TX10 or alternatively - CAT and Genny.
A GPR scan will be performed using Leica DS2000, excluding the areas that are densely overgrown, areas that are very bumpy or very steep, areas without access big enough to bring and use GPR or areas that are too small to scan.

Exploratory holes are to be marked using either paint spray or a marker flag to indicate the cleared location.
This should include the name of the location and the area of safe excavation.

Where possible, surveyors are to mark a larger area clear from services, allowing adjustment of the exploratory hole location within the marked area.

Please make sure your walkway from vehicle to trial pit is clear off obstacle and stick to the same way at all time and check your shoes laces are tight to avoid slip, trip and fall.

Starter pits should always be dug unless the location can be considered as cleared when a distance of at least 1m is preserved from all detected services in the vicinity of the exploratory hole
If this is not possible an alternate location should be discussed with the Engineer by the service clearance team and the hole relocated.

If you need to relocate any location please refer to the procedures in the following sections.

Electromagnetic Locator

Electromagnetic Locator (EML) works in two modes active and passive. These modes, if used in a logical order, will generally provide a reliable picture of the utility network within a search area, with the exception of plastic pipes. The reliability can be greatly affected in densely populated utility network situations, due to interference from other sources such as high voltage substations, reinforced concrete, and difficult ground conditions.

Direct Connection

The direct connection method involves a transmitter being directly attached to the service itself. The transmitter is earthed via another connection to a metallic object that is partially buried. To complete the circuit, signals are drawn along the service to the earth point. This effectively “lights up” the pipe in question and a receiver unit can then be used to “follow” and mark the pipe along the ground surface. Greater the distance (and preferably at a right angle) the main signal connection point is located to the earth the greater the traceable distance of the utility.

Tracer Cable

This method of application is virtually the same as described for direct connection; however, instead of connecting to a pipe, the transmitter is connected to the end of a conductive cable. Prior to this connection being made, the conductive cable is threaded along an accessible duct or drainage pipe to the required distance. The transmitter is then connected, and the tracer cable is effectively “lit up” as described previously. The receiver system is then used to trace and mark its position on the surface of the ground. This methodology allows the accurate tracking of accessible non-metallic utilities down to an approximate depth of around 2m. It must be stressed that detection depths are affected by the interference caused by other nearby services and adverse ground conditions.

Sonde

The sonde is an actual transmitter which is attached to the end of a flexible cable and then threaded along a pipe. Periodically the sonde is left stationary, within the pipe or duct, and its position located and marked on the ground surface using a receiver. The sonde is then pushed further along the pipe and again, located and marked from the surface. The result is a series of marks on the ground that can be joined to represent the position of the pipe being traced. Sondes are available in many different sizes; however, they are especially useful in providing positional information on deeper drainage pipes; some sondes are rated to 10m plus with regards to depth range. Allowance must be made when tracing large diameter pipes for the ability of the sonde to move sideways across the pipe.

Clamping

Clamping is a technique used where a visible cable is present. Essentially a clamp is placed around a visible cable and connected into the transmitter unit. The clamp allows the transmitter to “induce” a signal into the cable (through its protective outer casing) and results in the receiver being able to actively trace the cables position from the surface of the ground. Where electricity cables – particularly high voltage cables – are being clamped extra care is needed as well as obtaining the necessary permission.

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Induction

This method of application consists the transmitter being placed at strategic locations around the site, whilst emitting signals directly down into the ground. These signals will travel along the nearest conductors, which will normally be metallic pipes or cables. The receiver is then used to "circle" the transmitter (at a suitable distance to prevent airborne feedback) to locate any metallic utilities that pass through the area. This method is also handy when a direct connection trace has failed due to a break or weakness in the conductor such as a joint.

The transmitter can be placed directly on the end of the trace positions, allowing the utility in question to be traced long distances by repeating this method. Inductive searches (also known as parallel sweeps) are a good technique for locating unknown lines. Induction methodology should be employed following the Direct Connection, Tracer Cable, Sonde and Clamp methods so that the utilities already detected can be discounted from the search.

Passive Detection Method

The passive detection method is usually the last to be employed within a site based utility survey. It has two effective modes - 'Power' and 'Radio'. In power mode, the receiver can detect the presence of active electric cables by detecting the electromagnetic field surrounding them.

The deployment is relatively simple with the receiver being used in a grid format to traverse the search area looking for signs of features that have been missed using the previous locating methods. Once a signal is detected, the utility concerned can be followed through the area. It should be noted that metallic water pipes can often be mistaken for active power cables and at some location sources will appear to be the same. Obviously, a misidentification could have serious consequences.

One such way of avoiding this situation is to have previously traced all the water pipes by the direct connection method, thus allowing them to be discounted from the passive search results. It should also be noted most live power cables will tend to be indicated, whilst the passive methodology will locate the position of the highest energy emitter. In other words, you may end up tracing a single line that represents the "left-hand side" of a 20-way bank of power cable ducts.

A well balanced high voltage cable will generate only a small electromagnetic field so caution is needed when working with such power distribution systems. Similarly, live pot-ended cables are not detectable in power mode. The radio mode allows the receiver to pick up very low-frequency radio signals that are re-radiated from conductors within the ground, namely metallic pipes or cables.

Using the same system of work described previously, buried metallic utilities can be located, traced and marked in the same way. The length of buried conductor needs to be at least 10m long in order for this technique to work.

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is a geophysical method that uses radar pulses to image the subsurface. This non-destructive method uses electromagnetic radiation in the microwave band (UHF/VHF frequencies) of the radio spectrum and detects the reflected signals from subsurface structures.

GPR can have applications in a variety of media, including rock, soil, ice, fresh water, pavements, and structures. In the right conditions, practitioners can use GPR to detect subsurface objects, changes in material properties, voids and cracks and underground services. There are two kinds of antennas: Low frequency to detect large objects and large depths; High-frequency to detect small objects and small depths.

The principal disadvantage of GPR is due to less than ideal environmental conditions. Fine-grained sediments (clays and silts) are often problematic because their high electrical conductivity causes loss of signal strength; rocky or heterogeneous sediments scatter the GPR signal, weakening the useful signal while increasing extraneous noise.

Marking up of Services

The method of marking up on-site must be agreed prior to arrival. If the method of marking up is not agreed before arriving the surveyors must assess the site and use an appropriate method.

It is possible to indicate the location of utilities on the ground using any of the following:
- Highways Authority approved biodegradable surveyors paint;
- Non-approved surveyor's paint;
- Surveyor's chalk;
- Pegs, where possible to drive into soft ground;
- Mag survey nails

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Lifting manhole covers

All service covers in the survey area, and locally beyond the survey boundary, must be lifted to prepare the manhole inspection details sheet.

There are four main manhole cover types: Heavy Duty, Medium Duty, Light Duty and Hinged.

Before lifting anything, the working area must be surrounded by a protective fence. This is to help prevent pedestrians and vehicles from falling into the opening.

Manhole lifting keyholes must be the cleared, and appropriate sized lifting gear chosen to prevent any damage.

Where keyholes are inadequate for any keys to be used, the cover is freed and lifted using a sledge hammer, screwdriver and manual handling. The surveyors will be working with caution to avoid any finger or hand trapping. Appropriate PPE must be worn.

All heavy and medium duty manhole covers must be lifted using appropriate lifting equipment such as manhole keys, hydraulic or magnetic manhole lifter. Before lifting the cover must be loosened from the holding frame, using a crowbar or sledge hammer.

Light duty covers are predominantly made of plastic or light metal and can be lifted with a small crowbar, screwdriver or club hammer.

Once the manhole cover has been lifted a manhole inspection sheet will be undertaken, which will include: Photographing inside and outside of the manhole, Checking invert level, Noting cover type, Measuring dimensions (internal, thickness of concrete slab, chamber, etc).

After completion of the manhole inspection sheet, the covers must be laid back in the same place. The holding frame must be cleared of any debris such as sand and gravel etc. Covers must be flattened and stable.

If during lifting the cover has been damaged the site supervisor must be informed immediately and the cover replaced.

Electricity Cables

The easiest way to locate electricity cables is to open the manhole covers (if there is one) and use a detection clamp attached to the transmitter to generate magnetic field around the services. A passive detection receiver, such as a cable avoidance tool (CAT), can be used to identify the position in good ground condition, neither cables may be disconnected during the survey as this would prevent finding the correct signal. Also, other services may have influence and disturb our magnetic field.

In a residential area, it is usual to supply the lighting column from the low voltage feeder, which supply the properties and other columns. Using a direct connection with the column will help indicate the route of the supply power cable.

Once all visible cables and lighting columns are located surveyors will use the ''power'' mode on the CAT scanner and sweep the whole survey area to identify all electricity cables in use, at the time of the scan. An indication of any metallic object may be obtained by using ''Radio'' mode and re-sweeping the whole survey area. Scans recorded at a defined distance of 1m orthogonal grids unless requested otherwise by the client.

Visual signs such as road scars are potential indicators of underground services, and will be investigated. Any local knowledge of the site will be used to aid in locating any utilities.

Lighting Electricity Cables

Surveyors will open street lighting covers and visually inspect incoming and outgoing ducting. Then using a clamp and transmitter trace the cables.

If there are no inspection covers a direct connection to the lighting post will be used to send a signal through the cable. The surveyor tracing the service must clearly mark the position with depth and make sure that there are no more services other than the one located.

Telecommunications

All cables may be found in the BT, CCTV and CATV inspection chambers. The technique used to locate all these kind of services is similar to that of electricity cables by using clamp or radio signal on the receiver. However, you may not get a signal from fibre optic cables and some BT. In this case you may use Cobra (flexi trace) connected to a direct lead and pushed inside the duct as far as its possible. The frequency used will depend on the site, ground conditions and service

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Water Mains/ Gas Mains

For mains water pipes known or assumed to be metallic, a direct connection from the transmitted to the pipe will be used (found in fire hydrant covers, stop valves, water valves or pipes exposed from the ground). All routes will be traced within the survey boundary, unless specified differently by the client.

Once all direct connection points have been checked and traced the transmitted will be placed over the suspected metallic pipes and the induction method use.

An end-to-end sweep in one direction followed by a second end-to-end sweep with the transmitter at right angles to the original direction, will be undertaken, in order to induce a signal that may reveal further metallic services. Finally, a whole area parallel sweep using the CAT in power and radio may reveal further services.

Sewers / Drains and Rising Mains

During tracing all foul or storm drainage, all works must follow the risk assessment and work with to HSE methods. No one may enter a manhole covers without authorisation by a senior member of staff or without appropriate PPE, training and ventilation or breathing equipment.

To trace such services a cobra with wireless or suitable sonde on the end, depending on the depth of the services, may be used. The sonde should be inserted into the drain or duct access and located while it is still just in view from the drain or duct entrance. The locator must then be held vertical and directly over the sonde with the antenna in line with the sonde. The locator sensitivity is then adjusted so the bar graph reads between 60% and 80%.

The sonde radiates a peak field from the centre of its axis with a ghost signal at each end of the peak. The locator should then be moved a little way behind and then in front of the axis of the sonde to detect the ghost signals. Finding the two ghost signals positively confirms the location of the sonde. The locator sensitivity is then reduced to lose the ghost signals but still indicate a clear peak response directly over the sonde.

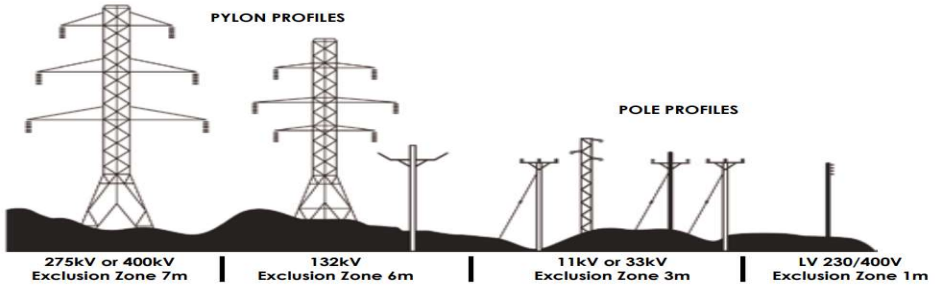
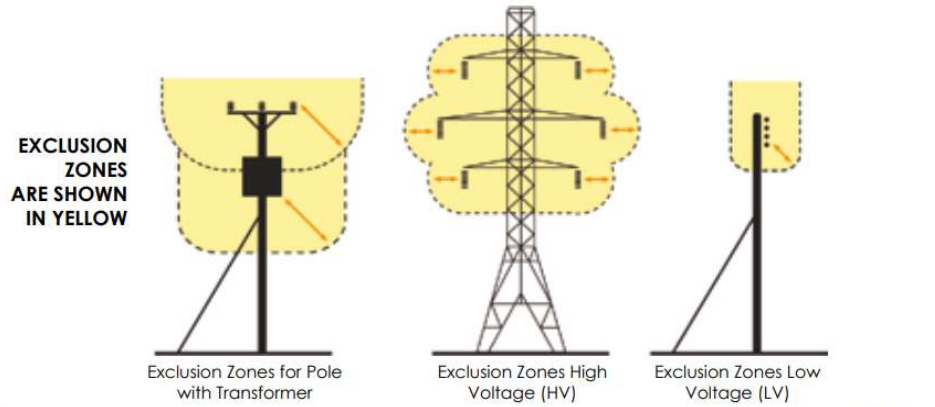
Locator sensitivity is now set for tracing the duct or drain unless the distance between sonde and locator changes. Propel the sonde approximately three paces along the drain or duct and stop. Place the locator over the supposed position of the sonde. Tracing using a cobra trace measurements will be taken every 2m recording depth, for as far as the trace goes within the site boundary. However this can be amended depending on clients requirements.

Survey the Utility Marks

If a Utility survey is being undertaken. When all the above (or relevant) activities have been completed on site the total station is setup and with triangulation locate the required number of survey station on site. This will enable the instrument to located underground service on-site with high accuracy.

If you need to relocate any location, please follow the procedure below.

Exploratory holes should not be moved to another location without consulting with the surveyors.
If the location has to be relocated outside of the pre-marked cleared area, or the area has become unclear the procedure should notify the Engineer responsible for the job
Then the Engineer/Technician should contact the Surveyor who undertook the service clearance/ utility mapping to see if it is possible to relocate
If they are not contactable the location should not be relocated.
It may not be possible to move the location without additional service clearance being undertaken.

Services			
Overhead Cables	Soils Limited operatives will look up and assess for overhead power and telecom wires before starting works, and ensure that a safe working distance is maintained in excess of the exclusion zones. Below is some diagrammatical information to help with assessing overheads on site. Should plant need to travel underneath overheads then GS6- Avoidance of Danger from overhead lines should be consulted: https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/gs6.pdf The exerts below are from look out look up which can be consulted at: https://www.cla.org.uk/sites/default/files/LookoutLookup_070918.pdf		
Pylon profile identification: (Exert from Lookout Look up)	 • Please note that these are absolute minimum distances that should under no circumstances be infringed. ***If you do - it could prove fatal.***		
Overhead Exclusion Zone: (Exert from Lookout Look up)	 • You must not allow any part of your plant to enter the **EXCLUSION ZONE.**		
Is the project in London?	Yes	**Are we passing underneath overhead lines**	No
TFL Asset Map (London)	no assest within 100m of site		
Are we undertaking service clearance and or Utility Survey?	Yes	**Have service drawings been provided by the client?**	No

Underground/Above Ground Services

The trial hole locations were selected by Soils Limited and confirmed with the client prior to arrival on site.

Soils Limited are to undertake service tracing and clearance at each proposed location prior to drilling/excavation using a cable avoidance tool (RD8000) to trace low and high voltage electricity cables, BT, security cabling and metal pipes.

To detect non-metallic services such as fibre optic, clay drainage, plastic gas, and water services, Soils Limited will use Ground Penetration Radar (Leica DS2000). A full method statement for detection methods has been given on the previous pages.

Hand excavated starter pits will not be undertaken on the windowless sampler borehole, which are to be undertaken from surface. Soils Limited will undertake a CAT and GENNY Scan of each location prior to excavation. Hand excavated starter pits may be undertaken if the exact location of underground services could not be determined.

If a live service be struck it should be reported to the client immediately for instruction. Soils Limited will inform (Soils Limited) at the earliest convenience. The client are to take full responsibility of ensuring locations are clear of services prior to excavations by Soils Limited.

Service Drawings

Service drawings had not been provided by the client. The client is to ensure all trial hole locations are over 1.0m from the extent of services. Prior notification to be given to Soils Limited should locations fall within 1.0m to ensure appropriate PPE and insulated tools can be provided, or the proposed location moved to a safer area.

Policy Statement for Peripatetic (Lone/Transient) Workers

The Health & Safety at Work Act 1974, and the Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 apply to our employees who visit other premises in the course of their work (peripatetic workers). We recognise that such work is often carried out in places which are not under our direct control. We will provide additional measures such as a safe system of work, information, instruction and training, to ensure our employees safety on the premises of others.

Where any of our employees are on other premises for anything other than short periods, we will ensure that those in control of the premises are aware of the proposed activities of our employees.

Where a work permit is required by site regulations it will be obtained from the person responsible for our work on site.

None of our peripatetic workers will be expected to work on the premises of others without being advised of the hazards they may face and how to deal with them.

We will require all clients to provide our employees with written information on site emergency procedures wherever practical.

All peripatetic workers will be provided with a travelling first aid box, whether the site has first aid facilities or not.

Workers on clients' sites must abide by all their arrangements for fire, security and liaison. This includes signing the visitors / contractors book, observing no smoking areas and reporting to the site contact on arrival and departure. Such procedures differ from site to site and our employees should determine and follow any site specific requirements to ensure compliance with our customer's requirements.

Service Clearance/Utility Survey Equipment

If the following equipment is to be used on site it will be marked as yes

Ground Penetrating Radar	No	**Radiodetection RD8100 Cable Avoidance Tool and Signal Generator**	Yes
Global Positioning Satellite	No	**LRP Drone**	No
Total Station	No		

Radio detection RD8100 Cable Avoidance Tool and TX10 Signal Generator

Soils Limited will be using Radio detections TX-10 signal generator. The Signal Generator can be used in combination with an earthing rod or clips for tracing accessible cables.

Figure 2.1: RD8000 Marker Locator

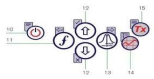


Figure 2.2: Locator keypad

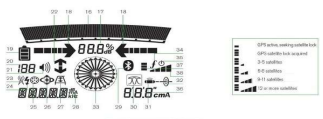


Figure 2.3: Locator LCD display

Linesearch Report I

The line search report attached from the following pages

Environmental Considerations	
Environmental Issues during Site Investigations:	Site Investigation activities, like any disruptive works, can affect environmental receptors. These fall into several basic categories of receptor and can also affect Health and Safety.
Water:	Water must be protected and not contaminated by our activities. To contaminate waters may be a criminal offence. All works must be designed and operated to ensure this and no waste waters (from purging etc.) or materials should be placed into ground or surface waters without permission.
Land:	Land must not be contaminated by our actions. Do not leave wastes on site but take them with you when you leave. This does not mean Soils Limited are to clean up the site, we will note where such activities have already taken place i.e. fly tipping.
Air:	Unlikely to be significantly affected by our works, but at all times try to reduce dust creation or release of gases and vapours during works – i.e. if working on landfills. If there is a potential for asbestos release this will be specifically noted in the RAMS and appropriately mitigated, manged or administered.
Site Specific Mitigation Measures:	
Ecological Considerations (Vegetation and Wildlife)	
Protected Species:	Protected species must not be disturbed or removed, these include many mammals, snakes, reptiles and amphibians as well as plants. You should be briefed on any such known risks by the engineer or Client/Landowner and in specific cases like Newts or on a SSSI, special training and assessment will be undertaken prior to any works and noted in the main body of the RAMS.
Invasive Species:	Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, etc.) can be found on all derelict and active sites and information is available through the engineers as to identifying them on site. It is a criminal offence to spread them and special arrangements may be required for testing and disposal of soil and samples containing such material.
Tree Preservation Orders:	Tree Preservation Orders: Certain trees can be protected by law. The Client/Landowner should make us aware of any on site, but in general avoid any damage to any trees.
Wastes, Animals and Plants:	Be aware of H&S issues as some wastes, animals and plants can present a distinct H&S risk. If such a risk is identified on site, make sure the responsible engineer is made aware of any such issues as soon as possible.
Details of any known protected or invasive species or animals on site:	
Asbestos	**Potential demolition-based fill?** **Medium**
Asbestos	If the presence of asbestos is suspected during the site works, appropriate PPE must be worn by the pitting crew and supervising engineer to included: A disposable FFP3 mask (dust and fibres)/ face-fitted respirator, disposable gloves and coveralls. In addition, dust suppression measures should be utilised as excavation proceeds. Dust suppression will comprise a water mist spray which can be applied to the work area to mitigate any airborne dust or fibres. Should any form of asbestos be observed during excavation, work should stop and advice should sought from a specialist. Mitigation measures may mean the hole has to be terminated and backfilled.

Confined Spaces		
The HSE considers a confined space to be: any space of an enclosed nature where there is a risk of death or serious injury from hazardous substances or dangerous conditions (e.g. lack of oxygen). Some confined spaces are fairly easy to identify, e.g. enclosures with limited openings: ■ storage tanks; ■ silos; ■ reaction vessels; ■ enclosed drains; ■ sewers. Others may be less obvious, but can be equally dangerous, for example: ■ open-topped chambers; ■ vats; ■ combustion chambers in furnaces etc; ■ ductwork; ■ unventilated or poorly ventilated rooms.		
Considering the above are we working within any confined spaces? (for example poorly ventilated, below ground level, or confined i.e.: a courtyard)	**No**	

Rig Specifications				
If the drilling/sampling rigs below are to be used on site then they will be marked as Yes, The relevant specifications have been presented on the subsequent pages.				
Rig Type/ Name	**In attendance?**	**Rig Type/ Name**	**In attendance?**	
Premier Compact 110 Series	Yes	**Cable Percussive Dando 2000 and 3000**	No	
Dando Terrier Rig	No	**Cable Percussive Dando 4000**	No	
Archway	No	**Rotary (Generic)**	No	
Pagani	No	**Cut down rig (Generic)**	No	
Dando 1500	No	**Hand Held Window Sampler**	No	
JCB 3CX	No	**Road Tanker**	No	
JCB 360 Tracked Excavator	No	**Geotool Dynamic Probe**	No	
JCB 2T Mini Digger	No	**Tractor**	No	

Premier Compact 110 Series			
Drop weight Carriage	The carriage is constructed from steel box section which doubles up as the hammer guide and machine guarding, Capable of DPSH, DPH and SPT Testing		
Trip Hammer Rate	0 to 40 bpm		
Trip Hammer Height	500 to 750mm		
Trip hammer weight	63.5kg		
Mast Assembly			
Height	2150mm		
Pull Back Force	7000kg/m2		
Stroke	1300mm		
Vertical Slide Stroke	300mm		
Power Pack			
Engine	Standard: Honda 13hp GX390 petrol electric start Optional: Yanmar 10HP LA100 diesel electric start		
Hydraulic output	2No gear pumps. 15L/Min @180Bar		
Hydraulic Clamps			
Diameter Range	30-155mm		
Clamp force	18kN		
Crawlers			
Speed	3km/hr		
Max Gradient	30 degrees		
Ground Pressure	0.25kg/cm2		
Track width	180mm		
Track length	1240		
Minimum Travelling Dimensions and Weights			
Width (mm)	750		
Height (mm)	1350*	2200#	
Length (mm)	2000*	2100#	
*	(Mast tilted down, side basket and upper rod guide removed)		
#	(Mast set vertical, side basket and upper rod guide removed)		
Weight	850Kg		
Minimum Working Height	Absolute minimum working height is 3.15m		

Risk Assessed Activities to be Undertaken on Site

If the site activities below are taking place on site then they will be marked as Yes, The relevant risk assessments have been presented on the subsequent pages

Site Activities	Yes/No	Initialled	Site Activities	Yes/No	Initialled
Utility Surveying and Mapping	No		Breaker, Drills and Wacker Plate	Yes	
Manual Handling	Yes		Compound Movements	No	
Sharps	Yes		CBR Vehicle Mounted	No	
Trailer Based Rig (Unload & Set up)	Yes		Plate Load Testing	No	
Windowless Sampling/ Dynamic Probing/ SPT testing/Well Installation	Yes		Site Walkover	No	
Cable Percussive Movement and Set up	No		Site Walkover, Gas Reading and Water Sampling	No	
Cable Percussive Drilling	No		Forklift Use	No	
Trial Pitting	No		Office and Sample Storage	No	
Trial Pitting/Infiltration Testing	No		Pagani TG63 150 Penetrometer	No	
Working in or near water-Including lone working	No		Pallet Pump Truck	No	
Air Pick	No		Protection and Segregation of Public	No	
Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP)	No		Subcontractor RAMS Appended	No	
Hand Held Window Sampler	No			No	

Operative Risk Assessment Sign Off

Operative	I, the operative, can confirm that I have read and understood all the risk assessments provided below, where no initials are provided above, my signature below represents signing and accepting all of the risk assessments marked as yes above and present below. Where Initials have been placed against only certain risk assessments marked as yes above my signature represents me signing and accepting the initialled risk assessments only as these risk assessments are the ones relevant to my works on site.
Name and Date:	
Signature:	

Risk Rating Matrices:

Severity \ Likelihood	I	II	III	IV	V
A	1	2	3	4	5
B	2	4	6	8	10
C	3	6	9	12	15
D	4	8	12	16	20
E	5	10	15	20	25

Likelihood	Severity	Risk Rating	
I Very Low	**A** No injury	1-5	Very Low
II Low	**B** Minor injury	6-10	Low
III Moderate	**C** Injury or illness causing short term disability	11-15	Moderate
IV High	**D** Loss of limb. Permanent disability	16-20	High
V Very Likely	**E** Fatality	21-25	Very High

Manual Handling

Done	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating L	S	R	Action to Reduce Risk Rating at Design Stage	Residual Risk Rating L	S	R	Preventative/ Protective measures to control risk
	Physical Injury	3	C	9	Appropriate PPE to be worn for the task. Use mechanical lifting aids where possible. All staff to undergo Manual Handling training	2	B	4	If the load to be lifted is too heavy or awkward for one person to lift, then ask another colleague to help. If the load is too heavy for two people then alternative lifting methods should be considered.
	Muscular Pulls and Strains	3	C	9	All staff to undergo Manual Handling training: Assess load before attempting to lift, Keep back straight, Keep load close to body, Assess route before lifting, Use mechanical lifting aid where possible and for awkward loads seek assistance.	1	C	3	If the load to be lifted is too heavy or awkward for one person to lift, then ask another colleague to help. If the load is too heavy for two people then alternative lifting methods should be considered.
	Injury to Fingers or Hands	4	C	12	Gloves to be worn for rough and/or sharp objects	4	B	8	If the load to be lifted is too heavy or awkward for one person to lift, then ask another colleague to help. Never put finger openings hinges or holes. If the load is too heavy for two people then alternative lifting methods should be considered.
	Injury to Feet	4	C	12	Safety Boots or Shoes to be worn	4	B	8	If the load to be lifted is too heavy or awkward for one person to lift, then ask another colleague to help. Dry any wet objects before lifting. If load is too heavy for two people then alternative lifting methods should be considered.
	Injury to Head from falling objects	3	E	15	Hard Hat to be worn where there is any danger from falling objects or where site rules dictate	3	C	9	Assess risk of falling objects prior to attempting task
	Sharps, needles	2	C	6	Assess Desktop Study to assess site specific risk If available. Consult site plans and Client information to assess site specific risk. Conduct a visual search of the area prior to works. Demarcate and report all sharps finds to Site Supervisor for safe removal	1	B	2	Include site clearance by a competent sub-contractor if required. Wear suitable cut grade gloves for works where sharps may pose a risk.
	In contact with any contaminated soils/sewage - Biological (Weil's disease, Polio, Hepatitis A, Tetanus, toxic-cyano bacteria. Lyme's disease)	2	C	6	•Assess Desktop Study to assess site-specific risk if available. Undertake a site walkover prior to work. •Ensure that employees and line management understand the risks through proper instruction, training, and supervision – read thoroughly HSE Working with sewage guide for employees/employer - Remind employees of all precautions they need to take to reduce the risk of infection •Make effective arrangements for monitoring the health of staff (Project Engineer is always contactable and responsive). •Provide suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Provide adequate welfare facilities, including clean water, soap, nail-brushes, disposable paper towels, and where heavy contamination is foreseeable, showers. For remote locations portable welfare facilities should be provided. •Areas for storage of clean and contaminated equipment should be segregated and separate from eating facilities. •Provide adequate first-aid equipment, including clean water or sterile wipes for cleansing wounds, and a supply of sterile, waterproof, adhesive dressings.	1	B	2	•If identified source onsite, site workers must stop working and report unexpected situations immediately to the project engineer for instructions. •Only proceed with working if the situation after the further assessment is acceptable (with suitable PPE and adequate welfare facilities) •Wear suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, and eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Maintain a high level of personal and site hygiene such as do not touch your face or smoking, eating or drinking, unless you have washed your hands and face thoroughly with soap and water. •Cleanse all exposed wounds, however small, and cover with a sterile waterproof dressing •Change out of contaminated clothing before eating, drinking or smoking. •Seek help from medical advice if a skin problem occurs •Clean contaminated equipment on site. •Dispose used PPE
	Additional Hazard/Risk/Controls not already identified								

Persons in Danger	Rig Operatives Construction Workers Technicians
Harm	Personal Injury/ disability/ death
Relevant Legislation	The Health and Safety at Work (etc) Act 1974 The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (as amended) The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulation 1992 (as amended) CDM Regulations 2015
Last Reviewed: Oct 2023	

Sharps

Done	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating L	S	R	Action to Reduce Risk Rating at Design Stage	Residual Risk Rating L	S	R	Preventative/ Protective measures to control risk
	Sharps, needles	2	C	6	Assess Desktop Study to assess site specific risk If available. Consult site plans and Client information to assess site specific risk. Conduct a visual search of the area prior to works. Demarcate and report all sharps finds to Site Supervisor for safe removal	1	B	2	Include site clearance by a competent sub-contractor if required. Wear suitable cut grade gloves for works where sharps may pose a risk
	In contact with any contaminated soils/sewage - Biological (Weil's disease, Polio, Hepatitis A, Tetanus, toxic-cyano bacteria. Lyme's disease)	2	C	6	•Assess Desktop Study to assess site-specific risk if available. Undertake a site walkover prior to work. •Ensure that employees and line management understand the risks through proper instruction, training, and supervision – read thoroughly HSE Working with sewage guide for employees/employer - Remind employees of all precautions they need to take to reduce the risk of infection •Make effective arrangements for monitoring the health of staff (Project Engineer is always contactable and responsive). •Provide suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Provide adequate welfare facilities, including clean water, soap, nail-brushes, disposable paper towels, and where heavy contamination is foreseeable, showers. For remote locations portable welfare facilities should be provided. •Areas for storage of clean and contaminated equipment should be segregated and separate from eating facilities. •Provide adequate first-aid equipment, including clean water or sterile wipes for cleansing wounds, and a supply of sterile, waterproof, adhesive dressings.	1	B	2	•If identified source onsite, site workers must stop working and report unexpected situations immediately to the project engineer for instructions. •Only proceed with working if the situation after the further assessment is acceptable (with suitable PPE and adequate welfare facilities) •Wear suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, and eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Maintain a high level of personal and site hygiene such as do not touch your face or smoking, eating or drinking, unless you have washed your hands and face thoroughly with soap and water. •Cleanse all exposed wounds, however small, and cover with a sterile waterproof dressing •Change out of contaminated clothing before eating, drinking or smoking. •Seek help from medical advice if a skin problem occurs •Clean contaminated equipment on site. •Dispose used PPE
	Additional Hazard/Risk/Controls not already identified								

Persons in Danger	Construction Workers Visitors Persons passing the site location, e.g. members of the public, traffic immediately outside of site.
Harm	Biological Disease, Sharps Injury
Relevant Legislation	The Health and Safety at Work (etc) Act 1974 The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (as amended) The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulation 1992 (as amended) CDM Regulations 2015
Last Reviewed: Oct 2023	

Trailer Based Rig (Unload & Set up)

Done	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating L	S	R	Action to Reduce Risk Rating at Design Stage	Residual Risk Rating L	S	R	Preventative/ Protective measures to control risk
	Vehicle / trailer instability and movement	3	D	12	Use only approved access routes Ensure ground is firm and level	2	B	4	Banksman to supervise trailer reversing / towed rig movements if required
	Erection of rig – striking overhead services	2	E	10	Principal Contractor to indicate location of overhead services Check proposed borehole location for overhead services	1	E	5	Locate borehole at least 6m from overhead services.
	Erection of rig - instability	2	E	10	Ensure ground is firm and level Ensure rig is level Careful observation of erection	1	E	5	Use load spreading or levelling blocks where necessary
	Rig unloading/loading from trailer	3	C	9	Use suitable well maintained trailer plated to carry load of the rig	1	C	3	Ensure trailer is flat and level. Ensure trailer is hitched to tow vehicle or chocked with brake on. Ensure are onto which rig will be unloaded is firm, level and stable.
	In contact with any contaminated soils/sewage - Biological (Weil's disease, Polio, Hepatitis A, Tetanus, toxic-cyano bacteria. Lyme's disease)	2	C	6	•Assess Desktop Study to assess site-specific risk if available. Undertake a site walkover prior to work. •Ensure that employees and line management understand the risks through proper instruction, training, and supervision – read thoroughly HSE Working with sewage guide for employees/employer - Remind employees of all precautions they need to take to reduce the risk of infection •Make effective arrangements for monitoring the health of staff (Project Engineer is always contactable and responsive). •Provide suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Provide adequate welfare facilities, including clean water, soap, nail-brushes, disposable paper towels, and where heavy contamination is foreseeable, showers. For remote locations portable welfare facilities should be provided. •Areas for storage of clean and contaminated equipment should be segregated and separate from eating facilities. •Provide adequate first-aid equipment, including clean water or sterile wipes for cleansing wounds, and a supply of sterile, waterproof, adhesive dressings.	1	B	2	•If identified source is onsite, site workers must stop working and report unexpected situations immediately to the project engineer for instructions. •Only proceed with working if the situation after the further assessment is acceptable (with suitable PPE and adequate welfare facilities) •Wear suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, and eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Maintain a high level of personal and site hygiene such as do not touch your face or smoking, eating or drinking, unless you have washed your hands and face thoroughly with soap and water. •Cleanse all exposed wounds, however small, and cover them with a sterile waterproof dressing •Change out of contaminated clothing before eating, drinking or smoking. •Seek help from medical advice if a skin problem occurs •Clean contaminated equipment on site. •Dispose of used PPE
Additional Hazard/Risk/Controls not already identified									
	Poor weather conditions e.g. thunderstorms, lightning and restricted visibility; Risk of trips slips,falls, and strikes by lightning	3	C	9	No work should commence during thunderstorms and any lightning conditions. All workers must wear high visibility clothing in accordance with the type of site (highways, public roads, schools etc). During night work proper lighting must be used on site to prevent injury from trips and slips.	2	C	6	Stop working if there is a thunderstorm and lightning and report to your project engineer. Assess the site and wear the appropriate PPE, ensure that lights are available before starting any work that is to run outside of daylight hours.
Persons in Danger		Rig Operatives, Construction Workers, Visitors, Persons passing the site location, e.g. members of the public, traffic immediately outside site							
Harm		Electrocution/Explosion from striking services, strike by plant							

Relevant Legislation	The Health and Safety at Work (etc) Act 1974 The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (as amended) The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulation 1992 (as amended) CDM Regulations 2015
Last Reviewed: Oct 2023	

Windowless Sampling/ Dynamic Probing/ SPT testing/ Well Installation

Done	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating			Action to Reduce Risk Rating at Design Stage	Residual Risk Rating			Preventative/ Protective measures to control risk
		L	S	R		L	S	R	
	Underground Services	3	E	15	Obtain service diagrams where possible. Review above-ground service indicators i.e. gas meter, and electricity meter. Use CAT. Retain Professional service tracing where reasonably practicable.	1	E	5	Locate Trial hole in location to avoid know or possible service locations. Hand dug starter pits excavated to a depth of 1.2m where required.
	Above ground services	2	E	10	Review on site	1	E	5	Locate Trial Hole at least 6m from overhear services.
	Contaminated soil or groundwater encountered during investigation, including asbestos substance, chemical elements for compounds and micro- biological diseases Fly-tipping	4	C	12	Previous reports (i.e. Desk study and/or Ground Investigations) to be consulted prior to commencement of walkover if available. Segregate the working areas from public and visitors to site. Demarcate known hazardous areas with suitable secure fencing.	1	C	3	Appropriate PPE to be worn at all times. Cuts and scratches to be covered. Maintain high level of personal and site hygiene. Ensure safe distance of public from working areas. Prevent unauthorised access of all members of the public. If contaminants are known on site it will be classified under the BDA drilling classification and the appropriate facilities will be available on site and appropriate working practices emplaced. If asbestos is suspected but not confirmed then full tyrex or similar suit, face-fitted mask and gloves must be worn during the drilling works and samples containing suspect materials must be double bagged, tape sealed and marked as potentially containing asbestos. If confirmed the works will be re-appraised and assessed and specialist advisers consulted before works resume.
	Window sampling	4	D	16	Only operated by competent person. Appropriate barriers erected to prevent unauthorised access to work area	2	D	8	Ensure no loose clothing that may be caught in machinery
	Well Installation	2	C	6	Only operated by competent person. Appropriate barriers erected to prevent unauthorised access to work area. Ensure machinery is secured prior to well installation	1	B	2	Ensure no loose clothing that may be caught in machinery. Appropriate PPE to be worn at all times to prevent slipping of well install kit. Ensure Manual Handling techniques are implemented at all times
	Dynamic Probe Operation	4	D	16	Only operated by competent person. Appropriate barriers erected to prevent unauthorised access to work area. Extension rods must only be added when the machine is cut off and drop hammer is secured	2	D	8	Ensure no loose clothing that may be caught in machinery
	SPT Trip Hammer	4	D	16	Only operated by competent person. Appropriate barriers erected to prevent unauthorised access to work area. Extension rods must only be added when the machine is cut off and drop hammer is secured	2	D	8	Ensure no loose clothing that may be caught in machinery
	Weakening of adjacent structures	3	E	15	Review proposed location of trial holes in relation to known buildings.	1	E	5	If foundation exposures are required do not undermine foundation base.
	Exposure to excessive noise	4	C	12	Ensure plant is intrinsically quiet by design. Ensure good working practices to reduce the risk of noise to workforce and supervisory staff	1	C	3	Use of ear defenders. Operation of equipment by qualified and competent personnel
	Manual Handling	-	-	-	See separate Manual Handling Risk Assessment	-	-	-	Assess task in hand and seek assistance where appropriate
	Fuel / Refuelling	4	E	20	Refuelling to only take place in designated areas, where applicable. Ensure that plant is turned off, battery isolated and engine cool. Use a funnel to reduce the risk of spillage. Keep spillage kit and fire extinguisher within reach. Clean any spillages up prior to starting the engine. No smoking during the refuelling process. Carefully seal any remaining fuel within an appropriate fuel container.	2	E	10	Ensure that the fire extinguisher is close to hand.

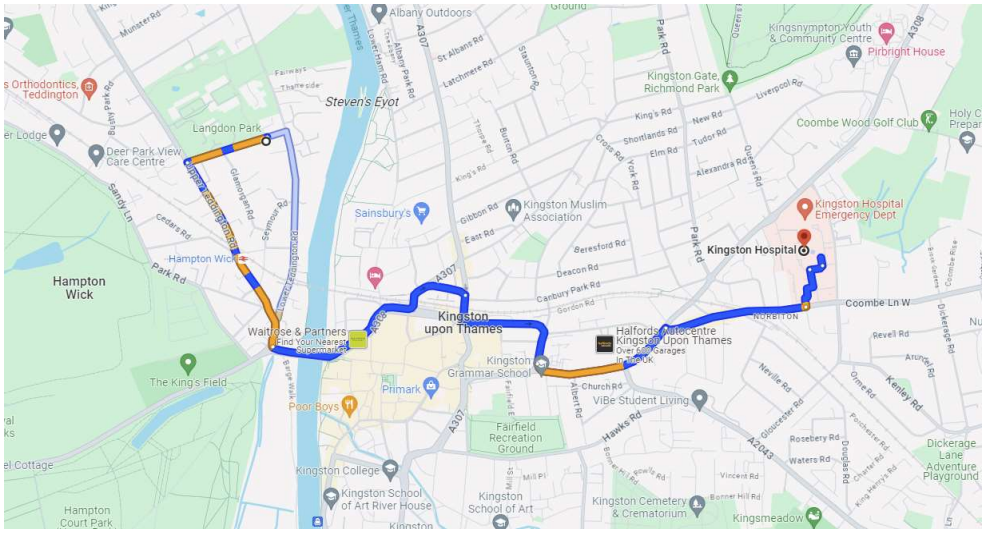
	Risk of rig toppling/sliding	3	E	15	Ensure working area, including tracking area is level and stable where possible. Do not remove baskets and toolboxes which may destabilise the rig. Review proposed location of trial holes and locate on level ground where possible. Ensure safe working distance from rig, using remote control manoeuvring, to reduce risk to operative. Where proposed locations cannot be relocated, ensure tracking route and access to location is planned in advance.	1	E	5	Assess task in hand and seek assistance where appropriate. Ensure safe working practice is undertaken at all times. No lone working on slopes/topple risk sites.
	Sharps, needles	2	C	6	Assess Desktop Study to assess site specific risk If available. Consult site plans and Client information to assess site specific risk. Conduct a visual search of the area prior to works. Demarcate and report all sharps finds to Site Supervisor for safe removal	1	B	2	Include site clearance by a competent sub-contractor if required. Wear suitable cut grade gloves for works where sharps may pose a risk
	In contact with any contaminated soils/sewage - Biological (Weil's disease, Polio, Hepatitis A, Tetanus, toxic-cyano bacteria. Lyme's disease)	2	C	6	•Assess Desktop Study to assess site-specific risk if available. Undertake a site walkover prior to work. •Ensure that employees and line management understand the risks through proper instruction, training, and supervision – read thoroughly HSE Working with sewage guide for employees/employer - Remind employees of all precautions they need to take to reduce the risk of infection •Make effective arrangements for monitoring the health of staff (Project Engineer is always contactable and responsive). •Provide suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Provide adequate welfare facilities, including clean water, soap, nail-brushes, disposable paper towels, and where heavy contamination is foreseeable, showers. For remote locations portable welfare facilities should be provided. •Areas for storage of clean and contaminated equipment should be segregated and separate from eating facilities. •Provide adequate first-aid equipment, including clean water or sterile wipes for cleansing wounds, and a supply of sterile, waterproof, adhesive dressings.	1	B	2	•If identified source onsite, site workers must stop working and report unexpected situations immediately to the project engineer for instructions. •Only proceed with working if the situation after the further assessment is acceptable (with suitable PPE and adequate welfare facilities) •Wear suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, and eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Maintain a high level of personal and site hygiene such as do not touch your face or smoking, eating or drinking, unless you have washed your hands and face thoroughly with soap and water. •Cleanse all exposed wounds, however small, and cover with a sterile waterproof dressing •Change out of contaminated clothing before eating, drinking or smoking. •Seek help from medical advice if a skin problem occurs •Clean contaminated equipment on site. •Dispose used PPE
Additional Hazard/Risk/Controls not already identified									
	Poor weather conditions e.g. thunderstorm, lightning and restricted visibility; Risk of trips slips, and falls, and strike by ligtning	3	C	9	No work should commence during thunderstorms and any lightning conditions. All workers must wear high visibility clothing in accordance with the type of site (highways, public roads, schools etc). During night work proper lighting must be used on site to prevent injury from trips and slips.	2	C	6	Stop working if there is a thunderstorm and lightning and report to your project engineer. Assess the site and wear the appropriate PPE, ensure that lights are available before starting any work that is to run outside of daylight hours.
Persons in Danger		Rig Operatives, Construction Workers, Visitors, Persons passing the site location, e.g. members of the public, traffic immediately outside site							
Harm		Electrocution/ Explosion from striking services Fall into an excavation Strike by plant							
Relevant Legislation		The Health and Safety at Work (etc) Act 1974 The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (as amended) The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulation 1992 (as amended) CDM Regulations 2015							
Last Reviewed: Oct 2023									

Breaker, Drills and Wacker Plate

Done	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating L	S	R	Action to Reduce Risk Rating at Design Stage	Residual Risk Rating L	S	R	Preventative/ Protective measures to control risk
	Underground Services	3	E	15	Obtain service diagrams where possible. Review above ground service indicators i.e. gas meter, electricity meter. Use CAT. Retain Professional service tracing where reasonably practicable	1	E	5	Locate Trial hole in location to avoid known or possible service locations. Hand dug starter pits excavated to a depth of 1.2m where required.
	In contact with any contaminated soils/sewage - Biological (Weil's disease, Polio, Hepatitis A, Tetanus, toxic-cyano bacteria. Lyme's disease)	2	C	6	•Assess Desktop Study to assess site-specific risk if available. Undertake a site walkover prior to work. •Ensure that employees and line management understand the risks through proper instruction, training, and supervision – read thoroughly HSE Working with sewage guide for employees/employer - Remind employees of all precautions they need to take to reduce the risk of infection •Make effective arrangements for monitoring the health of staff (Project Engineer is always contactable and responsive). •Provide suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Provide adequate welfare facilities, including clean water, soap, nail-brushes, disposable paper towels, and where heavy contamination is foreseeable, showers. For remote locations portable welfare facilities should be provided. •Areas for storage of clean and contaminated equipment should be segregated and separate from eating facilities. •Provide adequate first-aid equipment, including clean water or sterile wipes for cleansing wounds, and a supply of sterile, waterproof, adhesive dressings.	1	B	2	•If identified source onsite, site workers must stop working and report unexpected situations immediately to the project engineer for instructions. •Only proceed with working if the situation after the further assessment is acceptable (with suitable PPE and adequate welfare facilities) •Wear suitable personal protective equipment, that may include waterproof/abrasion-resistant gloves, footwear, and eye and respiratory protection. Face visors are particularly effective against splashes. •Maintain a high level of personal and site hygiene such as do not touch your face or smoking, eating or drinking, unless you have washed your hands and face thoroughly with soap and water. •Cleanse all exposed wounds, however small, and cover with a sterile waterproof dressing •Change out of contaminated clothing before eating, drinking or smoking. •Seek help from medical advice if a skin problem occurs •Clean contaminated equipment on site. •Dispose used PPE
	Exposure to excessive noise	4	C	12	Ensure plant is intrinsically quiet by design. Ensure good working practices to reduce the risk of noise to workforce and supervisory staff	1	C	3	Use of ear defenders at all times. Operation of equipment by qualified and competent personnel
	Hand Arm Vibration (HAV) and Whole Body Vibration (WBV)	4	C	12	Restricted to limited trigger times – dependant on the machine used (use HAVI monitor). Ensure good working practices to reduce the risk of vibration trigger times to workforce and supervisory staff. Personnel to keep warm and dry to reduce HAV/WBV risks.	1	C	3	Maintain equipment to reduce vibration risks – ensure breaker point is sharp. Operation of equipment by qualified and competent personnel. Use of HAVI monitor to identify Exposure Action Value (EAV) and Exposure Limit Value (ELV) and take breaks/stop as described in Method Statement. Regular breaks. Operate rota to limit exposure to single personnel
	Manual Handling	-	-	-	See separate Manual Handling Risk Assessment	-	-	-	Assess task in hand and seek assistance where appropriate
	Weakening of adjacent structures	3	E	15	Review proposed location of trial holes in relation to known buildings.	1	E	5	If foundation exposures are required do not undermine foundation base.

	High levels of dust e.g. respirable crystalline silica (RCS) breathing in may cause serious lung diseases e.g. silicosis, contact causes dermatitis	4	E	20	Design/plan to limit the number of holes needed; Allow access to authorised and appropriately trained people only; Limit the number of people near the work	2	E	10	Wet the floor if dry and dusty prior to digging Provide RPE (APF of at least 20) e.g. FFP3 and fitting test Provide training to fit RPE properly, and educate staff how to use it Examine and test non-disposable RPE thoroughly at least once every month Tell staff to check RPE each time before use Provide coveralls that do not retain dust Provide storage for PPE to prevent damage or contamination when not in use Provide Health Surveillance annually Provide warm water, mild skin cleansers, and soft paper or fabric towels for drying.
	Poor weather conditions e.g. thunderstorm, lightning and restricted visibility; Risk of trips slips, and falls, and strike by ligtning	3	C	9	No work should commence during thunderstorms and any lightning conditions. All workers must wear high visibility clothing in accordance with the type of site (highways, public roads, schools etc). During night work proper lighting must be used on site to prevent injury from trips and slips.	2	C	6	Stop working if there is a thunderstorm and lightning and report to your project engineer. Assess the site and wear the appropriate PPE, ensure that lights are available before starting any work that is to run outside of daylight hours.
Persons in Danger		Construction Workers Visitors Persons passing the site location, e.g. members of the public, traffic immediately outside site							
Harm		Electrocution/ Explosion from striking services Fall into an excavation Strike by plant							
Relevant Legislation		The Health and Safety at Work (etc) Act 1974 The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (as amended) The Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) Regulation 1992 (as amended) CDM Regulations 2015							
Last Reviewed: Oct 2023									

Coronavirus Covid-19 Statement
In response to the COVID-19, all site personnel are <u>advised</u> to following the procedures, to include; • take lateral flow test if feeling unwell, and report to supervisor if positive, and self-isolate immediately • face coverings are not required but consider wearing one in crowded, enclosed spaces •wash your hands with soap and water often – do this for at least 20 seconds •use hand sanitiser gel if soap and water are not available •wash your hands as soon as you get back home •cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or your sleeve (not your hands) when you cough or sneeze •put used tissues in the bin immediately and wash your hands afterwards •Don't touch your eyes, nose or mouth if your hands are not clean.

Nearest Accident and Emergency Hospital	
Address	Kingston Hospital, Galsworthy Road, Kingston Upon Thames, Surrey, KT2 7QB
Telephone Number	020 8546 7711
Distance from site (miles)	2.4 miles
Distance from site (Driving time/route)	

Emergency Contact Numbers			
National Grid	0800 111999	**Environment Agency**	0800 80 70 60
Coal Authority	01623 637429	**Natural Resources Wales**	0300 065 3000
Heath & Safety Executive	0845 300 9923	**Scottish Environment Protection Agency**	03000 99 66 99
Line watch	999 and 01488 662 750	**Electricity Power Queries**	105

Accident Procedures

Emergency Procedure for major injuries to the persons on site (to be available to all site personnel):
Do not disturb the seen of the accident, unless necessary to avoid further accidents or remove injured personnel
Before rescue attempts are made consider safety of rescuers
Call appropriate emergency services giving details of accident and site location, using mobile telephones held by all personnel
Inform site supervisor
Segregate area to prevent further incident
Stop all construction activity until told to re-commence by Site Supervisor
Conduct a roll call where appropriate

Fire Procedures

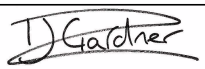
In the event of fire, the alarm should be sounded by the most appropriate means (fire alarms if available, shouting, telephone), the fire service contacted (call 999) and the area should be excavated. All personnel should move to the fire assembly point (location to be confirmed at the initial site briefing).

All Soils Limited vehicles are fitted with fire extinguisher.

Certification of Operatives

All operatives must be appropriately trained in the use of the equipment that they are using and hold valid CSCS cards.

Relevant training certificates will be available for inspection on site; First Aid Training, Manual Handling, Asbestos Awareness, CSCS, CAT & GENNY training, Drilling experience.

RAMS Sign Off					
Site Name:	Hampton Wick Infants & Nursery School, Normansfield Avenue, TW11 9RP				
Job Number:	21324				
Project Supervisor	I, the project supervisor, can confirm that all the information has been explained to the operative and has been completely understood.				
Name:	Rob Gardner	**Date:**	26/02/2024	**Signature:**	
Operative Sign Off					
Operative	I, the operative, can confirm that I have read and understood all the information provided to me in this document and will adhere to the policies detailed within.				
Name:					
Date:					
Signature:					

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH)								
If the substances below are to be used on site then they will be marked as Yes, The relevant risk assessments have been presented on the subsequent pages.								
COSHH Assessment	**Yes/No**	**Signed?**	**COSHH Assessment**	**Yes/No**	**Signed?**	**COSHH**	**Yes/No**	**Signed?**
Petrol	Yes		**Postcrete**	No		**Spray Paint**	No	
Diesel	No		**ORC Advanced**	No				
WD-40	Yes		**Instarmac Permenant Pothole Repairs**	Yes				
Respirable Silica	Yes		**Engine Oil**	No				
Bentonite	Yes		**GT85**	Yes				

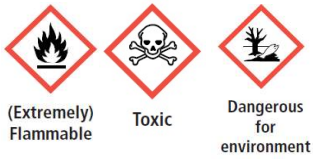
Operative Risk COSHH Sign Off	
Operative	I, the operative, can confirm that I have read and understood all the COSHH assessments provided below, where no initials are provided above, my signature below represents signing and accepting all of the COSHH assessments marked as yes above and present below. Where Initials have been placed against only certain COSHH assessments marked as yes above my signature represents me signing and accepting the initialled COSHH assessments only as these COSHH assessments are the ones relevant to my works on site.
Name and Date:	
Signature:	

Petrol COSHH Assessment

This assessment **only addresses the risk of harm to health** from the substances listed. Additional risk assessments may be required to control the risk from other hazards associated with this work/the procedures used.

Assessor	M. Lo	Employer/Supervisor	Soils Limited	
First Assessment Date	24/08/2018	Date Last Reviewed	13/06/2023	

Hazards Identified

Substance	Hazardous Properties	Quantity
Benzene (CAS- 71-43-2)	 (Extremely) Flammable; Toxic; Dangerous for environment	Varies- Fuel tank capacity

Additional Information: Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL)

Substance Name	Form	WEL		Note	Source	Year
Benzene		TWA	1ppm	Skin	UK EH40	2005
Toluene		TWA	50ppm	Skin		
		STEL	150ppm	Skin		

Risk Phrases

R12	Extremely flammable
R45	May cause cancer
R46	May cause heritable genetic damage
R63	Possible risk of harm to the unborn child
R65	Also Harmful: may cause damage if swallowed
R38	Irritating to skin
R67	Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness
R51/53	Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment

Safety Phrases

S2	Keep out of the reach of children
S16	Keep away from sources of ignition- No smoking
S23	Do Not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray
S24	Avoid contact with skin
S29	Do not empty into drains
S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible)
S61	Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/safety data sheet.
S62	If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label

Emergency Procedures

Eye contact:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Get medical attention if irritation occurs.
Inhalation:	Remove from further exposure. For those providing assistance, avoid exposure to yourself or others. Use adequate respiratory protection. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Skin Contact:	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing. This is necessary to avoid the risk of sparks from static electricity that could ignite contaminated clothing. Contaminated clothing is a fire hazard. Contaminated leather, particularly footwear, must be discarded. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse. Get medical attention.
Ingestion:	Get medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage.

Spill Procedures

Personal Precautions:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach the release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilt product. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

Environmental Precautions:	Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.
Large Spill:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor
Small Spill:	Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
What will the chemical be used for?	Fuelling engines - Vehicles and generators for optional use
Who may be exposed?	Operational staff and passers- by

METHODS OF PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF EXPOSURE
(select all that apply by circling/ticking/highlighting the appropriate statement)

1. Engineering controls required	2. Access Control
Ensure good ventilation	Restricted to competent personnel
Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower is proximal to the workstation location. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled.	Stored in Chemical Cabinet labelled fuel containers only within Fuel cabinet outside office building. Large quantities not to be stored within vehicles/buildings – restricted to single petrol cans.
PPE: Respirator only use under adequate ventilation AS/NZS 1715/1716. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil. Wear face shield. Wear gloves that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil. Safety glasses with side shields.	
Engine off during refuelling	
Strictly no sources of ignition, no smoking near/during use of petrol	
3. Special procedures	**4. Approved PPE (Note: PPE is to be used as the 'last resort'**
Safe Operating Procedures - SOP001 – Fuelling Vehicles	All handling should only take place in well-ventilated areas.
	Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.
	Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.
	Wear face shield.
	Wear gloves (EN 374 compliant) e.g.: Black Mamba Disposable Nitrile Gloves With Torque Grip Bx-Bmgt
	Eye protection Safety glasses with side shields.

Disposal Procedures (Give details of waste disposal procedure to be used)

Are chemicals with risk phrases R50-R59 or hazard statements H400 – H413 (environmental hazards) involved?	Yes

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Significant quantities of waste product residues should not be disposed of via the foul sewer but processed in a suitable effluent treatment plant. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Handling and storage requirements

Handling

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not swallow. Aspiration hazard Can enter lungs and cause damage. Never siphon by mouth. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Do not reuse container. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous.

Storage

Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers. Do not enter storage tanks without breathing apparatus unless the tank has been well ventilated and the tank atmosphere has been shown to contain hydrocarbon vapour concentrations of less than 1% of the lower flammability limit and an oxygen concentration of at least 20% volume. Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of tanks. These can cause flammability/explosion hazards even at temperatures below the normal flash point (note: flash point must not be regarded as a reliable indicator of the potential flammability of vapour in tank headspaces). Tank headspaces should always be regarded as potentially flammable and care should be taken to avoid static electrical discharge and all ignition sources during filling, ullaging and sampling from storage tanks.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK USING CONTROLS DETAILED ABOVE					
Authorisation by	Employer/Supervisor				
I confirm that I have considered and understand the chemical to be used and the associated hazards. I am satisfied that all of the hazards have been identified and that the control measures to be followed will reduce the risks to as low a level as reasonably practicable.					
Print Name:	Rob Gardner	Signed		Date:	26/02/2024
Declaration By	Employer/Supervisor				
I confirm that I have read this COSHH Assessment and that I understand the hazards and risks involved and will follow all of the safety procedures stated.					

INSTARMAC Permanent Pothole repair COSHH Assessment

This assessment **only addresses the risk of harm to health** from the substances listed. Additional risk assessments may be required to control the risk from other hazards associated with this work/the procedures used.

Assessor	M. Lo	Employer/Supervisor	Soils Limited
First Assessment Date	13/06/2018	Date Last Reviewed	13/06/2023

Hazards Identified

Substance	Hazardous Properties	Quantity
Skim Coated Stone	Not Classified	Approx. 25g per person per day
Paving Grade Bitumen (CAS-8052-42-4)	Not Classified	

Additional Information: Workplace Exposure Limits

Substance Name	Form	WEL		Substance Name	Form	WEL	
Skim Coated Stone		TWA	5mg/m3	Xylene		TWA	220mg/m3
		STEL	10mg/m3			STEL	441mg/m3
Paving Grade Bitumen		TWA	5mg/m3	Cumene		TWA	125mg/m3
		STEL	10mg/m3			STEL	250mg/m3
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		TWA	125mg/m3	Ethylbenzene		TWA	441mg/m3
						STEL	552mg/m3

Emergency Procedures

Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air; get immediate medical attention after significant exposure or if feeling ill
Ingestion:	Do not induce vomiting, wash out mouth with water and drink plenty of clean water If feeling unwell consult your doctor immediately
Eye contact:	Remove contacts if wearing, irrigate with water until irritation subsides (at least 15mins)
Skin Contact:	Wash with soap/cleanser and rinse with water Remove contaminated clothing If irritation persists then consult a doctor Do not try to remove any adhering bitumen.

Spill Procedures

Ventilate area. Wear heavy duty impervious gloves. Wear eye protection if contact likely. Wear respiratory protection for large spills in poorly ventilated areas. Wear protective overalls & chemical proof footwear. Scoop or scrape up and place in suitable container. Dispose or recycle of spillages in a controlled manner.

Fire Procedures

Small Fire	Extinguishers: Water Fog, Carbon Dioxide, Powder, Foam - Inert Material
Large Fire	Evacuate area, call fire brigade or follow site procedure
What will the chemical be used for?	Reinstatement of drilling location excavations. Placed into road defect and tamped to consolidate. No curing time needed - instantly trafficable.
Who may be exposed?	Operational staff and passers- by

METHODS OF PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF EXPOSURE
(select all that apply by circling/ticking/highlighting the appropriate statement)

1. Control measures	2. Access Control
Well Ventilated Area	Restricted to competent personnel
Respiratory equipment if ventilation is inadequate	
Wash hands before breaks and at end of work	
3. Special procedures	**4. Approved PPE (Note: PPE is to be used as the 'last resort'**
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) required	Gloves (nitrile)
	Eye protection (Goggles/glasses) with side shield
	Face Mask FP3
	Overalls

Disposal Procedures (Give details of waste disposal procedure to be used)

Are chemicals with risk phrases R50-R59 or hazard statements H400 – H413 (environmental hazards) involved?		No

Waste should be treated as controlled waste. Disposal of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. Disposal of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

Training Requirements

SOP in use by Operations Manager

Handling and storage requirements

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid eating, drinking and smoking when using the product. Good personal hygiene is necessary. Wash hands and contaminated areas with water and soap before leaving the work site. Store in a cool and well-ventilated place. Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use. Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK USING CONTROLS DETAILED ABOVE
(Are the hazards/risks suitably controlled, using the control measures detailed above?

Authorisation by	Employer/Supervisor				
I confirm that I have considered and understand the chemical to be used and the associated hazards. I am satisfied that all of the hazards have been identified and that the control measures to be followed will reduce the risks to as low a level as reasonably practicable.					
Print Name:	Rob Gardner	Signed		Date:	26/02/2024
Declaration By	Employer/Supervisor				
I confirm that I have read this COSHH Assessment and that I understand the hazards and risks involved and will follow all of the safety procedures stated.					

Respirable Silica COSHH Assessment				
This assessment **only addresses the risk of harm to health** from the substances listed. Additional risk assessments may be required to control the risk from other hazards associated with this work/the procedures used.				
Assessor	M. Lo	Employer/Supervisor	Soils Limited	
First Assessment Date	09/12/2019	Date Last Reviewed	13/06/2023	

Hazards Identified		
Substance	Hazardous Properties	Quantity
Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) (CAS-14808-60-7)	H373: May cause damage to lung through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation 	Present in sand Sandstone and granite

Additional Information:

Activity	Persons at risk	Hazards	Exposure pathways
Diamond core drilling through r/c slab (wet operation)	Employees (including trainees) Contractors Public	Respirable Dust Runoff Paste	Inhalation Absorption
Workplace Exposure Limits	TWA 8Hr: 0.1mg/m3		

Risks to Health	
Silicosis	Silicosis makes breathing more difficult and increases the risk of lung infections. Silicosis usually follows exposure to RCS over many years, but extremely high exposures can lead rapidly to ill health.
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)	COPD is a group of lung diseases, including bronchitis and emphysema, resulting in severe breathlessness, prolonged coughing and chronic disability. It may be caused by breathing in any fine dusts, including RCS. It can be very disabling and is a leading cause of death. Cigarette smoking can make it worse.
Lung Cancer	Heavy and prolonged exposure to RCS can cause lung cancer. When someone already has silicosis, there is an increased risk of lung cancer.
Skin	Dermatitis and skin irritation. Persons with a history of skin sensitisation problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being used

Emergency Procedures	
Eye contact:	Rinse with water. Ensure to remove contact lens before rinsing
Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air
Skin Contact:	Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water

METHODS OF PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF EXPOSURE
(select all that apply by circling/ticking/highlighting the appropriate statement)

1. Control measures	2. Access Control
Provide ventilation, dust collector or water suppression to keep dust below the occupational exposure limits.	Restricted to competent personnel in well ventilated areas
Ensure that eyewash station is proximal to the workstation location.	
Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.	
If using dust extractor then ensure it is working and the air speed is between 10 and 20 m/s into a dust extractor	
Use an air blower to get fresh air into restricted working places.	
Fit an indicator or alarm to show if filters have blocked or failed.	
Check that there is adequate water for dust suppression and confirm that dust extraction/water suppression is working before starting work.	
Make sure that workers check their RPE works properly every time they put it on.	
Plan regular maintenance of all equipment being used.	

Hoover any residual dust after cutting	
Facilities for washing and changing should be available on site and	
Workers also need coveralls, eye and face protection, hearing protection, a hard hat (worn correctly), and protective gloves and footwear.	
Provide coveralls that do not retain dust. Use synthetic fabrics - not cotton or knitted. Never allow use of compressed air for removing dust from clothing.	
Carry put periodic health surveillance.	
3. Special procedures	4. Approved PPE (Note: PPE is to be used as the 'last resort'
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) required	Use only with adequate ventilation.
	Wear Respiratory Protective Equipment
	Wear Hearing Protection (Unrelated to COSSH)
	Wear gloves
	Eye protection Safety glasses with side shields.

Disposal Procedures (Give details of waste disposal procedure to be used)

Do not dry sweep. Wet sweeping methods to be used. Wear FFP3 facemask. Use hoover to clear up debris. Use vacuum with particle filter.

Handling and storage requirements

Handling and storage

Slop material should be agitated during storage to prevent settling. Spillage should be prevented during transfer operations and precautions taken to prevent splashing to body and eyes. When handling all materials observe good standards of industrial hygiene. Avoid swallowing, inhaling dust and eye skin contact through the use of personal protective equipment.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK USING CONTROLS DETAILED ABOVE
(Are the hazards/risks suitably controlled, using the control measures detailed above?

Authorisation by	Employer/Supervisor				
I confirm that I have considered and understand the chemical to be used and the associated hazards. I am satisfied that all of the hazards have been identified and that the control measures to be followed will reduce the risks to as low a level as reasonably practicable.					
Print Name:	Rob Gardner	Signed		Date:	26/02/2024
Declaration By	Employer/Supervisor				
I confirm that I have read this COSHH Assessment and that I understand the hazards and risks involved and will follow all of the safety procedures stated.					

WD-40 COSHH Assessment

This assessment **only addresses the risk of harm to health** from the substances listed. Additional risk assessments may be required to control the risk from other hazards associated with this work/the procedures used.

Assessor	M. Lo	Employer/Supervisor	Soils Limited
First Assessment Date	06/05/2015	Date Last Reviewed	13/06/2023

Hazards Identified

Substance	Hazardous Properties	Quantity
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, Isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane, Carbon dioxide		Varies on can size typically 200ml

Additional Information: Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL)

Substance Name	Form	WEL Limit (EH40)		CAS No
Hydrocarbons, C6-C7, n-alkanes, Isoalkanes, cyclics, <5% n-hexane	Aerosol	8 Hour: 800mg/m3	-	-
Carbon Dioxide	Aerosol	9150mg/m3	27400 mg/m3	124-38-9

Hazard Statements

H315	Causes skin irritation
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated

Precautionary Statements

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
P102	Keep out of reach of children
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use
P273	Avoid release to the environment
P280	Wear protective gloves
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: get medical advice/attention
P410+P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C
P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

Emergency Procedures

Eye contact:	Remove contact lenses. Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.
Inhalation:	Supply person with fresh air. Remove person from danger area. Respiratory arrest - artificial respiration apparatus necessary.
Skin Contact:	Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.
Ingestion:	Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water. Consult doctor immediately - Keep Data Sheet Available. Do not induce vomiting. Danger of aspiration.

Spill Procedures

Personal Precautions:	In case of spillage or accidental release, wear personal protective equipment e.g. tight fitting protective googles with side protection, protective nitrile gloves (EN ISO 374) and protective working garments including safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective clothing) to prevent contamination. Ensure sufficient ventilation, remove sources of ignition. Avoid dust formation with solid or powder products, Leave the danger zone if possible, use existing emergency plans if necessary. Remove possible causes of ignition - do not smoke. Ensure sufficient supply of air. Avoid inhalation, and contact with eyes or skin. Do not carry cleaning cloths soaked in product in trouser pockets.

Environmental Precautions:	If leakage occurs, dam up. Resolve leaks if this possible without risk. Prevent from entering drainage system. Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.
Small Spill:	If spray or gas escapes, ensure ample fresh air available. Active substance: soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent, sand, diatomaceous earth) and dispose to authorised waste facility with waste code of 16 05 04.

What will the chemical be used for?	Lubrication of threads and equipment
Who may be exposed?	Operational staff and passers- by

METHODS OF PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF EXPOSURE
(select all that apply by circling/ticking/highlighting the appropriate statement)

1. Exposure Controls	2. Access Control
Ensure good ventilation	Restricted to competent personnel
Ensure that eyewash station and safety shower is proximal to the workstation location. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled.	Stored in Chemical Cabinet labelled as flammable in warehouse. Large quantities not to be stored within vehicles/buildings – restricted to single WD-40 cans.
General hygiene measures: wash hands before breaks and at end of work; Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Remove contaminated clothing and PPE before entering areas in which food is consumed.	
Eye/face protection: Tight fitting protective googles with side protection (EN166); Skin protection - Hand protection: Nitrile gloves (EN ISO 374); - Others: Protective working garments (safety shoes (EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working clothes)	
Strictly no sources of ignition near/during use of WD-40. No Smoking.	

3. Special Procedures	4. Approved PPE (Note: PPE is to be used as the 'last resort' when controlling exposure)
Safe System of Work (SSOW) Handbook stated COSHH rules CP-030 - Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Policy stated COSHH arrangement, flowchart and SSOW	Use only with adequate ventilation.
	Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.
	Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.
	Wear face shield.
	Wear gloves (EN 374 compliant) e.g.: Black Mamba Disposable Nitrile Gloves With Torque Grip Bx-Bmgt
	Eye protection Safety glasses with side shields.

Disposal Procedures (Give details of waste disposal procedure to be used)

Are chemicals with hazard statements H400 – H413 (environmental hazards) involved?		Yes

H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Recycle empty containers. Disposal of product, solid waste and packaging should always comply with local, national or EU regulations and be undertaken by a licensed contractor with waste code of 16 05 04. Empty containers will always contain some residue.

Handling and Storage Requirements

Handling

Ensure good ventilation. Keep away from sources of ignition - do not smoke. Do not use on hot surfaces
Observe directions on label and instructions for use. Wash hands before breaks and at end of work. Keep away from drink, food and animal feeding stuffs.
Remove contaminated clothing and PPE before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Storage

Keep out of access to unauthorised individuals - Chemcial Cabinet. Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells. Observe special regulations for aerosols.
Keep in a dry place. Store cool. Store in a well-ventilated place.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK USING CONTROLS DETAILED ABOVE
(Are the hazards/risks suitably controlled, using the control measures detailed above?
If not, state the further actions required, e.g. Requirement for a standard operating procedure (SOP), etc).

Authorisation by	Employer/Supervisor	

I confirm that I have considered and understand the chemical to be used and the associated hazards. I am satisfied that all of the hazards have been identified and that the control measures to be followed will reduce the risks to as low a level as reasonably practicable.

Print Name:	Rob Gardner	Signed		Date:	26/02/2024
Declaration By	Employer/Supervisor				

I confirm that I have read this COSHH Assessment and that I understand the hazards and risks involved and will follow all of the safety procedures stated.

Bentonite COSHH Assessment				
This assessment **only addresses the risk of harm to health** from the substances listed. Additional risk assessments may be required to control the risk from other hazards associated with this work/the procedures used.				
Assessor	M. Lo	Employer/Supervisor	Soils Limited	
First Assessment Date	06/05/2015	Date Last Reviewed	13/06/2023	

Hazards Identified			
Substance	Hazardous Properties	Quantity	
Magnesium/Aluminium Silicate & Phyllosilicate	The components of the products are not listed for classification under the CHIP2 Regulations 1994, and in the forms supplied test products can considered non-hazardous	25Kg bags	

Additional Information: Chemical Make up

Substance	Percentage
SiO2	62%
Al2O3	19%
Fe2O3	4%
Other	15%

Emergency Procedures	
Eye contact:	In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
Inhalation:	Remove from further exposure. If breathing has stopped, assist ventilation with a mechanical device or use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.
Skin Contact:	No adverse effects, wash hands.
Ingestion:	Get medical attention immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an

Spill Procedures	
Environmental	Avoid dispersal of spilt material unlikely to be harmful to the environment even if released in large quantities.
What will the chemical be used for?	Installations and backfill of boreholes
Who may be exposed?	Operational staff and passers- by

METHODS OF PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF EXPOSURE
(select all that apply by circling/ticking/highlighting the appropriate statement)

1. Engineering controls required	2. Access Control
Ensure that eyewash station is proximal to the workstation location. All activities involving chemicals should be assessed for their risks to health, to ensure exposures are adequately controlled.	Restricted to competent personnel
Personal protective equipment should only be considered after other forms of control measures (e.g. engineering controls) have been suitably evaluated. Personal protective equipment should conform to appropriate standards, be suitable for use, be kept in good condition and properly maintained.	
3. Special procedures	4. Approved PPE (Note: PPE is to be used as the 'last resort'
Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) required	Wear gloves (EN 374 compliant) e.g.: Black Mamba Disposable Nitrile Gloves With Torque Grip Bx-Bmgt
	Eye protection Safety glasses with side shields.

Disposal Procedures (Give details of waste disposal procedure to be used)			
Are chemicals with risk phrases R50-R59 or hazard statements H400 – H413 (environmental hazards) involved?			No
Recycle empty containers. Disposal of product, solid waste and packaging should always comply with local, national or EU			

Handling and storage requirements
Handling
Put on appropriate personal protective equipment. Do not get in eyes. Do not swallow. Avoid contact of spilt material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material.
Storage
Store in cool dry well ventilated place away from direct heat sources. Store in suitable containers with lids tightly closed. Store containers in approved storage area.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK USING CONTROLS DETAILED ABOVE
(Are the hazards/risks suitably controlled, using the control measures detailed above?
If not, state the further actions required, e.g. Requirement for a standard operating procedure (SOP), etc).

Authorisation by	Employer/Supervisor	
I confirm that I have considered and understand the chemical to be used and the associated hazards. I am satisfied that all of the hazards have been identified and that the control measures to be followed will reduce the risks to as low a level as reasonably practicable.		

Print Name:	Rob Gardner	Signed		Date:	26/02/2024
Declaration By	Employer/Supervisor				

I confirm that I have read this COSHH Assessment and that I understand the hazards and risks involved and will follow all of the safety procedures stated.

GT85 COSHH Assessment				
This assessment **only addresses the risk of harm to health** from the substances listed. Additional risk assessments may be required to control the risk from other hazards associated with this work/the procedures used.				
Assessor	M. Lo	Employer/Supervisor	Soils Limited	
First Assessment Date	06/05/2015	Date Last Reviewed	13/06/2023	

Hazards Identified		
Substance	Hazardous Properties	Quantity
Butane, Butanone, Isobutane, Propan-2-ol, Propane, Xylene	 (Extremely) Flammable  Harmful	Varies on can size typically 200ml

Additional Information: Workplace Exposure Limits (WEL)

Substance Name	Form	WEL Limit (EH40)		CAS No
Pale Spindle Oil	Aerosol	TWA	5mg/m3	64742-52-5
		STEL	10mg/m3	
Butane		TWA	1450mg/m3	106-97-8
		STEL	1810mg/m3	

Hazard Statements	
H315	Causes skin irritation
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol
H229	Pressurised container: may burst if heated

Precautionary Statements	
P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand
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Emergency Procedures	
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Spill Procedures	
Personal Precautions:	In case of spillage or accidental release, wear personal protective equipment e.g. tight fitting protective googles with side protection, protective nitrile gloves (EN ISO 374) and protective working garments including safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective clothing) to prevent contamination. Ensure sufficient ventilation, remove sources of ignition. Avoid dust formation with solid or powder products, Leave the danger zone if possible, use existing emergency plans if necessary. Remove possible causes of ignition - do not smoke. Ensure sufficient supply of air. Avoid inhalation, and contact with eyes or skin. Do not carry cleaning cloths soaked in product in trouser pockets.
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Small Spill:	If spray or gas escapes, ensure ample fresh air available. Active substance: soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent, sand, diatomaceous earth) and dispose to authorised waste facility with waste code of 16 05 04.
What will the chemical be used for?	Lubrication of threads and equipment
Who may be exposed?	Operational staff and passers- by

METHODS OF PREVENTION OR CONTROL OF EXPOSURE
(select all that apply by circling/ticking/highlighting the appropriate statement)

1. Exposure Controls	2. Access Control
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	Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure level.
	Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil.
	Wear face shield.
	Wear gloves (EN 374 compliant) e.g.: Black Mamba Disposable Nitrile Gloves With Torque Grip Bx-Bmgt
	Eye protection Safety glasses with side shields.

Disposal Procedures (Give details of waste disposal procedure to be used)

Are chemicals with hazard statements H400 – H413 (environmental hazards) involved?		No

NB.The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of regional or national

Handling and Storage Requirements

Handling

Ensure good ventilation. Keep away from sources of ignition - do not smoke. Do not use on hot surfaces
Observe directions on label and instructions for use. Wash hands before breaks and at end of work. Keep away from drink, food and animal feeding stuffs.
Remove contaminated clothing and PPE before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Storage

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If not, state the further actions required, e.g. Requirement for a standard operating procedure (SOP), etc).

Authorisation by	Employer/Supervisor				
I confirm that I have considered and understand the chemical to be used and the associated hazards. I am satisfied that all of the hazards have been identified and that the control measures to be followed will reduce the risks to as low a level as reasonably practicable.					
Print Name:	Rob Gardner	Signed		Date:	26/02/2024
Declaration By	Employer/Supervisor				
I confirm that I have read this COSHH Assessment and that I understand the hazards and risks involved and will follow all of the safety procedures stated.					

Appendix A- Rig Inspection Sheet

Rig Inspection Sheet

Rig Pre-Site Works Checklist

Rig Operator:	
Rig Type:	
Date:	
Site:	Hampton Wick Infants & Nursery School, Normansfield Avenue, TW11 9RP
Job Number:	21324
Client:	Richmond and Wandsworth Council

Checklist

Check	Yes/No	Action
Are all guard intact and in place?		
Are all hoses connected and show no signs of leakage, holes or splits?		
Check engine oil level and assess for leaks?		
Check fuel level and assess for leaks?		
Are tracks/wheels split or lose?		
Check for bends and fractures in rods?		
Additional Rig Condition Notes		

Appendix B- Site Walkover Sheet

Details	**Date & Time**	
	Assessor Name	
On-Site	**Use of Site** (Farmyard, Petrol Station, Garage,	
	Structures (Two Storey House/	
	Site Topography (Slope dipping down to the north, valley side etc…)	
	Site Covering (Concrete/Tarmac/Grass etc…)	
	Vegetation (Mature trees/Knot weed etc…)	
	Contamination Sources (Tanks, silos, chemicals, fuel spills, Asbestos roofing, contaminative oddities etc…)	
Off-Site	**Use of Surrounding Land** (Residential/Commercial)	N E S W
	Area Topography (Undulating/dipping north etc…)	
	Vegetation (Forest to the east, mature trees	
	Contamination Sources (Substation, fuel stations, warehouse, factory's etc...)	
	Additional notes (About off site or on site)	

Appendix D- Site Safety Induction Summary Form

Site Safety Induction Summary

Issued: 1.00 | Last Reviewed: 04/11/2022

Site supervisor to give a site safety check/induction following the steps below:

Step	Instruction	✓/✗
1	Report to site office and sign in, undergo site specific induction where required. Steps ➢ Senior management commitment to health and safety ➢ Outline of the project - operating hours, site location, plan, schedules, and procedures ➢ Management of the project – H&S policy, site housekeeping, toxic products, food and beverages, welfare facilities, PPE ➢ Emergency procedures/First-aid arrangements ➢ Accident and incident reporting arrangements ➢ Individual worker's responsibility for health and safety	
2	Complete appropriate Risk Assessment, sign and date. If unexpected hazards are present then undertake additional risk assessment and mitigation measures.	
3	Use appropriate PPE.	
4	Undertake visual assessment of tools, and ensure they are suitable for use (only use tools you are competent to use).	
5	Ensure sufficient warning/barriers are positioned to prevent unauthorised access to work area where appropriate.	
6	Consult service drawings/use CAT/LOOK UP! (to ensure no overhead cables).	
7	Undertake site work DO NOT ENTER EXCAVATIONS or UNAUTHORISED areas	
8	Do not leave tools/excavations unguarded.	
9	Backfill trial holes as agreed.	
10	Sign out from site.	

If you are unsure about a process check with the site supervisor or project engineer.

If you witness unsafe or conduct that contravenes Soils Limited Health and Safety Policy or Site Guidance then inform the site site supervisor or project engineer.

Name of staff received induction	Signature	Date	Name of staff received induction	Signature	Date

Hampton Wick Infants & Nursery School, Normansfield Avenue, TW11 9RP
Job Number: 21324

Soils Limited
Geotechnical & Environmental Consultants

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