

Safety Statement Site Operations

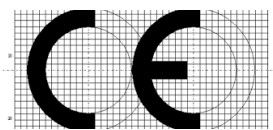


CONWAY PILING LTD



**“Thomastown”,
Kilcullen,
Co. Kildare.**

Phone: 045 485225



CE registered Company

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Section 1.0

Foreword

This document is Conway Piling Ltd programme, in writing, for safeguarding Safety, Health and Welfare on site.

It represents Conway Piling Ltd commitment to Safety, Health and Welfare and specifies the manner, the organisation and the resources necessary for maintaining and reviewing safety, health and welfare standards.

The company will comply with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, Safety Health and Welfare at Work (General Applications) Regulations 2007/2016, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 and any other relevant legislation and to ensure so far as reasonably practicable the safety, health and welfare of all employees whilst at work.

This Statement has been prepared in compliance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005.

It shall be based on an identification of the hazards and an assessment of the risks to safety and health at the place of work to which it relates to.

It shall be brought to the attention of persons employed by this company and to other persons at the place of work who may be affected by the safety statement.

It will also emphasise that staff employed by Conway Piling Ltd bear responsibility for their own Safety, Health and Welfare and that of the general public.

This Safety Statement will be periodically reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the 2005 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act.

Section 2.0

Scope

This Safety Statement has been prepared specifically for Conway Piling Ltd and includes the following:

An identification of hazards particular to Piling and drilling of grounds on client's sites.

An assessment of the risks arising from these hazards and in particular any risks which puts staff or the general public at unusual risk.

Deciding on control measures to eliminate or reduce the risk from these hazards.

Details of the arrangements made and resources provided for securing safety health and welfare.

Details of the co-operation required from staff in safety and health matters.

The names of persons responsible for safeguarding safety and health at the workplace.

The arrangements made for consultation with staff on safety and health matters.

Section 3.0

Statement of Safety Policy

The Safety Policy of Conway Piling Ltd is:

That standards of Safety, Health and Welfare must be maintained at the highest level.

The company recognises the paramount importance of safeguarding the Health and Safety of staff and the general public and that legislative compliance is the minimum standard acceptable and the aim must be to exceed this.

It will identify hazards, assess the risks and implement control measures to minimise any such risks.

Will ensure that staff have received sufficient training in the safety, health and welfare aspects of their work and in compliance with legislation.

It is a legal requirement of Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005 that all staff co-operate together and with their employer to prevent injury to themselves or others.

The company will obtain, where necessary, the services of a competent person for the purpose of ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare of staff and all who may be effected by its activities.

This policy will be implemented through co-operation between management and staff.

To review the contents of this Safety Statement as changes occur in this operation and periodically (Annually), evaluated to ensure this document is relevant.

This Statement is distributed to all necessary personnel and shall be available for inspection by staff and all who may be affected by its activities at locations where this company carries on business.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

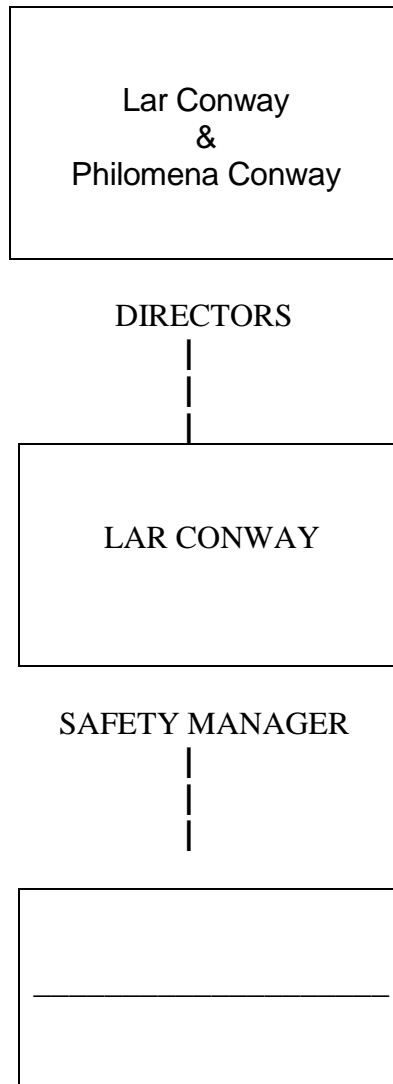
Section 4.0

Organisation

4.1 Organisation

The organisation is as follows

CONWAY PILING LTD



Section 5.0

Responsibilities

5.1 Directors, Mr. Lar Conway & Philomena Conway

Show through their personal behaviour that only the highest standards of safety are acceptable and be fully familiar with the Safety Statement.

To ensure so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare at work of all its employees and anyone who may be affected by its activities.

To provide and maintain a safe place of work for its employees, safe means of access and egress to their place of work and ensure safe plant, equipment and machinery are provided and properly maintained.

Ensure and provide safe systems of work and that all tasks being carried out under their control are completed safely and without risk to health. Maintain safe working conditions and practices by being alert to and immediately correcting unsafe conditions.

To provide appropriate information, training and supervision as is necessary to the employees to ensure the safety, health and welfare of the employees whilst at work. To ensure that all personnel recruited or assigned to each site is suitable for and competent to carry out the work on site.

To supply and supervise the correct use of suitable protective clothing and equipment where it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate hazards in the place of work.

Conway Piling Ltd or their employees are responsible for contacting the emergency services in the case of an emergency. Have in place adequate plans to be followed in the event of any emergency.

To ensure safety and the prevention of risk to health at work in connection with the use of any article or substance.

To provide and maintain in consultation with the main contractor the welfare facilities for its employees.

Obtain where necessary the services of a competent person for the purpose of ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable the safety and health at work of their employees.

Ensure that the Safety Statement is communicated to the employees and anyone who may be affected by its activities.

Ensure that all accidents, dangerous occurrences are reported and investigated in a timely manner and corrective actions put in place to prevent recurrence. Ensure that the accident book is kept up to date.

5.2 Foreman/ Site Manager

Be familiar with the Safety and Health Regulations and company policy applicable to the work on which you are engaged and insist that the prescribed standards be observed.

Ensure so far as reasonably practicable that safe systems of work are in place.

Maintain a tidy workplace. Arrange for regular clean-up periods. Appoint person responsible. Insist that all employees wear safety helmets, high-vis clothing and safety footwear, gloves and safety glasses. Do not allow anyone to work without the necessary P.P.E.

Provide safety equipment/clothing and ensure its proper use by all personnel on site.

Ensure that all equipment including power and hand tools are maintained in good condition.

Report defects in plant and equipment.

Ensure that adequate fire fighting equipment is available and replace used or defective equipment.

Ensure the safe handling and storage of all tools, equipment and materials.

Ensure that First Aid boxes are maintained properly.

Ensure that all power and hand tools required on site are 110 volts.

Maintain all safety records on site, i.e. general register (accident record book).

Record and investigate all accidents with a view to preventing recurrence.

Show a personal example by wearing the safety equipment provided.

5.3 Employees

Take all precautions necessary to safeguard their own Safety and Health and that of their fellow staff, customers and the general public.

Familiarise themselves and comply with all safety policies and procedures;

To co-operate with their employer and any other person to such extent as will enable the employer or the other person to comply with any of the relevant statutory provisions.

To use correctly any safety equipment, personal protective clothing provided by the employer.

Make the manager/foreman aware of any situations, which they feel is dangerous, and to report any defects in equipment.

No person shall intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse any appliance, protective clothing, convenience or other items provided for securing safety, health and welfare at work.

To report any accidents to their manager/foreman.

Use the correct tools and equipment for the job, ensuring that all safety devices are operational.

Ensure that they do not carry out tasks, which they feel they are not competent, or which involves unreasonably high risks.

Make suggestions or raise concerns with regard to safety, health and welfare to their manager/foreman.

To observe all warning notices and instructions received and be aware of possible hazards.

Know the location of the First Aid Kit.

Report all injuries to management or their foreman immediately.

Section 6.0 Consultation

Conway Piling Ltd will consult the employees on matters of Health and Safety.

This consultation will be in the form of informal discussions on Health and Safety.

Conway Piling Ltd will act upon recommendations arising from these discussions.

Conway Piling Ltd will ensure that the Safety Statement and the Health and Safety Policy has been communicated to all staff.

Disciplinary procedures will be taken against staff that deliberately disregard Health and Safety Procedures.

6.1 Safety Representative

Section 13 of the Act places a duty on the employer to:

1. (a) Consult with their employees to facilitate effective co-operation and communication on health and safety matters between employer and employees.
(b) As far as is reasonably practicable, to take account of any representation made by their employees.
2. Employees shall have that right to make representation to and consult their employer on matter of safety, health and welfare in their place of work.
3. Facilitate the selection of a Safety Representative, as appropriate, from employees in the workforce to represent them in consultation pursuant to this section with their employer.
4. Ensure reasonable facilities are provided for Safety Representatives to make representation to the employer on workplace health and safety matter and to carry out other representative functions in a competent manner such a communicating with colleagues on health and safety issues.
5. A Safety Representative shall have the right to such information from their employer as is necessary and to supply such information to the workforce to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety and health of employees at their place of work.
6. Allow the Safety Representative to carry out workplace inspections, to investigate potential hazards and investigate accidents and complaints.
7. Allow for the set up of periodic meetings between employer and Safety Representative.

8. It shall be the duty of every employer to inform a safety representative when an inspector enters a place of work for the purpose of making a tour of inspection. On a request being made in that behalf by them, accompany an inspector on any tour of inspection other than a tour of inspection made by the inspector for the purpose of investigating an accident.
9. An employer shall consider and, if necessary, act upon any representations made to them by a safety representative on any matter affecting the safety, health and welfare at work of any employee whom they represent.
10. An employer shall afford a safety representative such time off from their duties as may be reasonable having regard to all the circumstances without loss of remuneration, to enable them to-
 - (1) acquire the knowledge necessary to discharge their functions as a safety representative.
 - (2) Discharge their functions as a safety representative.
11. Arising from the discharge of their functions under this section, a safety representative shall not be placed at any disadvantage in relation to their employment.

Section 7.0 Health and Safety Resources

Conway Piling Ltd is committed to provide at all times the resources necessary to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the Safety, Health and Welfare of employees.

7.1 Safety Consultancy

Conway Piling Ltd will when necessary engage the services of a Safety Consultancy firm to advice on Safety and Health matters.

7.2 Safety Review

Conway Piling Ltd will review Health and Safety Issues on an ongoing basis and seek advice from competent persons as required.

7.3 Welfare Facilities

Conway Piling Ltd will consult with the main contractor regarding the provision the proper welfare facilities required for the safeguarding of Safety, Health and Welfare.

7.4 First Aid

Conway Piling Ltd will consult with the main contractor regarding the provisions of First Aid Facilities, the location of First Aid equipment and familiarise themselves with the First Aider on site. This company will have a sufficient supply i.e. First Aid Box in the company vehicle.

7.5 Financial Resources

Conway Piling Ltd is committed to provide, as far as is reasonably practicable, the financial resources necessary for safeguarding the health and safety of staff.

Where finance is required for the elimination or control of hazards this will be provided.

Financial resources will be provided for Health and Safety Consultation as required.

7.6 Training

The employees of this company will attend a safety induction course outlining the risks and hazards specific to general construction site health and safety.

All employees will be advised to complete manual handling training.

All attendees fill out a standard record form upon completion of any training course. These records will be held on file.

As and from 1st May 2002 all members of this company are required to have obtained FAS Safe Pass training.

As and from 1st July 2002, all plant operative drivers are required to have obtained CSCS/CITB Certification.

Section 8.0 Hazard Identification

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 specifies that:

“the Safety Statement shall be based on an identification of the hazards and an assessment of the risks to safety and health at the place of work to which the safety statement relates.”

8.1. Safe Access/Egress

With discussions with the main contractor everyone will be able to reach their place of work safely, i.e. good roads, passageways.

All walkways will be stable and free from obstruction such as stored material and waste.

Adequate barriers or other edge protection to prevent falls from openings will be provided etc.

Hole and openings will be securely fenced off or securely fixed covers will be provided.

Adequate artificial lighting will be provided when work is carried on after dark. The work areas will be kept tidy, and materials stored safely.

Proper arrangements will be provided for collecting and disposing of scrap.

Nails in timber will be hammered down or removed.

8.2 Safe Use Of Tools/Equipment On Site

Work Equipment is all equipment provided for use at work, some of which will be governed by regulatory inspection requirements.

Identify the work equipment that requires regular inspection and identify the main hazards associated with the equipment.

No person should attempt to use tools/equipment for which they have not received training in the safe use of that tool.

All tools/equipment should be visually inspected daily to check for obvious damage or defects.

Ensure safe system of work is in place to regularly inspect tools and equipment and provide the necessary maintenance or system of exchange when required. Records of the scheme shall be maintained by the company.

Typical Safety Hazards:

- Electrical tools with damaged cables.
- Wrong power supply used with the tool or equipment.
- Guards broken and not in place.
- Excessive worn or damaged parts.
- Using the wrong tool or equipment for the task.
- Incorrect storage of tools or equipment.
- Temporary repairs carried out.
- Failure of the safety system i.e. brakes.
- Spanners with splayed jaws.
- Files without handles or with split handles.

8.3 Electricity

All portable electric tools, lighting and motorised equipment will be less than 2-horse power, operated at a voltage of 110.

Where transformers are used they will be placed at the power source.

Any signs of damage to or interference with equipment, wires and cables will be checked.

Only qualified electricians will be permitted to carry out any electrical work.

Screened cables and E.L.C.B. protection will be provided where necessary.

Proper plugs will make all connections to power points.

Connections to plugs will be properly made so that the cable grip holds the cable firmly and prevents the earth from being pulled out.

8.4 Basic Safety Precautions When Operating Plant/Equipment

Ensure all machines are well maintained.

Ensure adequate lighting at working area.

On no account should guards be adjusted/removed from equipment when they are in motion.

Wear suitable clothing, which will not catch in moving parts. Loose clothing and jewellery should not be worn. Long hair should be tied up/back.

Safe operating procedures must be agreed and used for each machine.

Only authorized persons who have been properly trained should operate or work at plant equipment.

Ear defenders and any other necessary P.P.E. should be worn when required.

Machines must be switched OFF when not in use and isolated before any major adjustment, setting, cleaning or maintenance is done.

The machinist's attention must not be distracted while work is in progress.

(This also applies when staff who are using hand and portable power tools).

8.5 Site Tidiness

Most of the accidents that keep men away from work involve falls or collisions, of men, materials and vehicles. It is therefore vital that access from place to place be made safe.

Clear up waste materials as work proceeds and dispose of correctly.

Keep materials and items in their correct location until required and, if relevant, return them when finished. Keep access clear at all times.

Clean up spillages immediately and dispose of waste correctly.

Do not leave loose materials or stack materials on platforms or working areas unless safely contained, or restrained.

Keep welfare facilities clean and do not use them for storage.

Keep areas around plant and machinery clean and tidy.

Ensure electrical leads are routed so as to avoid tripping hazards and they are protected from physical damage.

8.6 Fire Safety

8.6.1 General

Sites and or equipment will have the right number and type of fire extinguishers, and must be positioned in correct places.

There will be adequate escape routes.

Workers will be instructed on emergency procedures.

8.6.2 Flammable Liquids

There will be a proper store area.

The amount of flammable liquid on site will be kept to a minimum for the day's work.

Smoking will be prohibited and other ignition sources kept away from flammable liquids.

Properly constructed safety containers will be used, have proper labels and locked in secure storage area.

8.6.3 Following procedures to be adopted in the event of a fire:

- Raise alarm.
- Call the Fire Brigade.
- Designate persons to check the area is completely evacuated.
- Deploy fire extinguishers at strategic points throughout.
- Fire party attack fire, without personal risk to fire party.
- Evacuate area without delaying to collect personal belongings.
- Never return to area for any reason.
- Proceed quickly and safely to the designated assembly point.
- Conduct roll call as soon as possible.
- Ensure clear access for the Fire Brigade.
- Advise the Fire Officer of the situation on his arrival.

8.7 Noise

High noise level is defined as:

- (a) A continuous, steady sound level of 80dB(A) or more is the first action level. At this level information must be provided, training and instruction given and hearing protection made available for use.
- (b) A continuous, steady sound level exceeding 85dB(A) is the second action level. At this level hearing protection is mandatory, and reduce the risk wherever and when ever possible.
- (b) Peak Action Level of 87dB(A) or more. At this level hearing protection is mandatory, and reduce the risk or exposure time to as low as possible.

Employees will wear ear protection if they have to work in very noisy surroundings.

8.8 Dust

Any excess dust/vapour/mist can be harmful, ranging from skin irritation to respiratory problems with possible long-term health problems.

Factors:

- Nature of hazard.
- Measured concentrations
- Period of exposure
- Vision
- Communications
- Personal suitability

8.8.1 Respiratory Protective Equipment

Training in the use of equipment must be given.

Stored in a clean, well ventilated place.

Disposable facemask appropriate to the type of hazard etc.

8.9 Signs and Barriers

Signs and barriers are erected to prevent unintentional or accidental access into a restricted area. To identify areas and the correct and safe use of safety Signs, Fixed Barriers and Temporary Barrier Tape.

8.9.1 Typical Safety Hazards:

Personnel entering a restricted area, Fixed Barriers being temporarily removed, then not replaced. Tape barriers used where fixed barriers are required. Temporary barriers remaining for long periods. Barriers fitted with no signs.

Ensure that all their employees and others that may be affected by their work are adequately informed about the hazards and risks associated with the work, systems shall be in place to ensure that Signs and Barriers that are erected or posted are adhered to.

Section 9.0 Manual Handling

If manual handling operations can not be avoided or minimised, either by automation (teleporter, pallet trucks etc) or re-designing, then the following steps should be followed:

1. Identify, prior to commencing operations work that will involve either heavy lifting or awkward loads or repetitive lifting operations.
2. Identify hazard, e.g. awkward load, physical ability/condition of employee, unsuitable floor area or ground conditions and need for PPE. Would it create a hazard to those who may be reasonably considered to have a health problem.

9.9.1 Correct procedures include:

1. Size up load, check weight, remove possible hazards e.g. sharp edges.
2. Watch for traps against other objects. (Pinch points).
3. A load must never be stacked above chest height.
4. One person must be in charge of team lifting to observe the full operation.
5. Relax and bend knees, take up a broad base.
6. Take up a correct grip, firm and with both hands.
7. Raise head keep chin in.
8. Keep back straight.
9. Keep arms and elbows close to body.
10. Stand-up keeping back straight, with load close to body.
11. If load is awkward get help lifting it.
12. If two people are lifting a load, make sure the load is lifted together.
13. These provisions apply for setting down a load as well.
14. Appropriate instructions and safe systems of work will be devised for specific tasks of moving items, putting down items and loading as demand requires.

9.9.2 Harassment & Bullying

Stress & Harassment at Work:

Conway Piling Ltd is committed to providing all of its employees with an environment free from harassment and stress. All employees will be expected to comply with this policy and management will take appropriate measures to ensure that harassment does not occur. Appropriate disciplinary action, including dismissal for serious offences, will be taken against any employee who violates this policy. The policy applies to employees both in the workplace and at work associated events such as meetings and works parties, whether on the premises or off site. The policy applies to harassment not only by fellow employees but also by a client, customer or other business contact to which an employee might reasonably expect to come into contact with in the course of their employment.

9.9.3 Site Security

At the end of each work period, all plant will be immobilised.

Flammable or dangerous substances will be locked away in secure storage places.

Appropriate warning signs will be displayed at works area when necessary.

Section 10.0 Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences

10.1 Accident Reporting

Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences must be reported immediately to Conway Piling Ltd

Details of the Accident will be recorded in the Accident Book.

If injury occurred as a result of the accident that necessitated the injured party to be absent from work for more than three days then it is the duty of Conway Piling Ltd to inform the Health and Safety Authority (HSA) by filling in and returning the IR 1 form.

Definitions:

1. **Accident** – Unplanned unwanted event.
2. **First Aid Injury** – A minor injury that requires treatment by a first aid trained person.
3. **Medical Treatment Injury** – An injury that requires treatment by a medically trained person (nurse or doctor).
4. **One Day Lost Time Injury** – An injury that results in the person being absent for the one day (but does not include the day of the accident).
5. **Three Day Lost Time Injury** – An injury that results in the person being absent from work for more than 3 days following the accident (but does not include the day of the accident).
6. **Incident** – An accident that results in damage to equipment or property but does not result in injury to personnel.
7. **Near Miss** – An accident that results in an event (such as a falling object) but no damage to equipment, property or injury occurs.
8. **Dangerous Occurrence** – An incident that is so serious that one or more personnel could have been seriously injured and is prescribed by legislation.
9. **HSA** – Health and Safety Authority (Ireland).

10.2 Accident Investigation

As soon as possible after the Accident/Incident an investigation will be carried out by Conway Piling Ltd and a competent person.

The purpose of the investigation will be to:

1. Determine the cause of the accident.
2. Identify any other contributory factors.
3. Determine the steps to be taken to prevent reoccurrence.

Section 11.0 Safety Statement Revision

The Annual Report shall contain a review of the Company's Safety Policy for the preceding year which will comply with the Safety, health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and will also include in the Report any recommendations for reviewing and upgrading the Safety Statement and Programme with provision in the company budget for same.

The following was attended to during the year:

This review will address the possible need for changes in policy, objectives, inclusion of new hazards or other elements of the Safety Statement in the light of the previous year's experiences.

Changes made to this document:

Date:

Signed: _____
Owner/Manager

Section 12 Hazard & Risk Assessment

A hazard and Risk Assessment is carried out and forms the bases on which this Safety Statement was written. The Hazard & Risk Assessment report is intended as a guide, which the company may use for the purposes of attempting to reduce the possibility of accidents or ill health occurring.

Taking into account the constraints of time and resources, every effort has been made to identify the existing hazards and recommend possible solutions. It is not reasonably practicable to expect to state all hazards or that all other hazards are under control at the time of preparing this safety statement & risk assessment.

This Hazard & Risk Assessment is a non-exhaustive list of hazards is to be advisory and the final decisions must be made by the manager of the company.

The Risk Assessment is based on the combination of the SEVERITY and LIKELIHOOD associated with each hazard.

Hazard: Is taken to mean “**anything that can cause harm**”.
RISK: Is “**the chance, great or small, that someone will be harmed by the hazard**”.
SEVERITY: Is the possible outcome of an accident/incident, e.g. broken leg, explosion.
LIKELIHOOD: Is the possibility of the accident/incident occurring.

In the Risk Assessment SEVERITY and LIKELIHOOD have been graded as follows:-

	SEVERITY		LIKELIHOOD
Major	3		High
Serious	2		Medium
Slight	1		Low

The **Risk Factor** is the multiple of **Severity** and **Likelihood**.

RISK is then graded as follows:-

GRADE OF RISK	VALUE	RISK	CHARACTERISTIC
High Risk	7 – 9	H	Possibility of a single fatality or serious injury or of minor injury to a number of people. Possibility of significant material loss.
Medium Risk	4 -- 6	M	Possibility of minor injury to a small number of people. Risk of some material loss. The possibility of fatality or serious injury or significant material loss is unlikely although conceivable.
Low Risk	1 – 3	L	The possibility of injury or material loss is unlikely, although conceivable.

Control measures stated on the attached sheets are intended to reduce the assessed risk to an acceptable level. Where it is felt that the existing controls are not adequate, additional measures are recommended to rectify this. The Hazard/Risk Assessment should be reviewed at least every year and with the introduction of any new systems.

12.1 Loading/Unloading Piling/Drilling Rigs on Site.

Hazards:

- Impacting employees, other operatives or members of the public.
- Coming into contact with overhead cables.
- Slipping into excavations.
- Slips, trips and falls.
- Impacting other vehicles.

Injury Type:

Physical

Risk: Low

Control Measures:

- Ensure rigs are unloaded and loaded in a safe area with proper supervision in place at all times.
- Flashing beacons must be in operation at all times.
- Flag men will be used where danger exist when the rigs have to be loaded or unloaded on public roads.
- The ground should be checked prior to unloading the equipment so as to ensure its suitability.
- The Piling or Drilling Rigs must not be loaded or unloaded near open excavations.
- All slings or chains must be removed from the ground once they are untied so as to prevent slips, trips or falls from occurring.

The transporting of the Piling or Drilling rigs is the responsibility of the haulier once the machines are loaded.

12.2 Unloading the Piles on Site.

Lifting Operations

The main hazards associated with Lifting Operations are: -

- Unsuitable or inadequate base for piling rig.
- Overloading of lifting appliance.
- Overloading or incorrect use of lifting gear.
- Incorrect positioning of lifting appliance.
- Insecure attachment of load.
- Contact with overhead electricity lines
- Improper methods of use of equipment.
- Failure of equipment due to lack of maintenance.
- Incorrect signals.
- Person falling from trailer.

Injury Type:

Physical

Risk: Medium

The control measures to reduce/eliminate the risks of lifting operations are:-

- The Piling rig operators must ensure that any lifting appliance and lifting gear provided or delivered for use on site has been tested, thoroughly examined and inspected in accordance with the required standards and that copies of certificates, register entries etc. are available on site.
- Piling Rigs that are to be set up to carry out lifting operations are levelled and consolidated.
- Conway Piling must ensure that all lifting appliances are inspected weekly and a record of the inspection made on Form CR.4B
- Where adverse weather conditions could affect the safety of lifting operations, the Piling rig operative must stop operations until conditions improve.
- Only authorised Operatives will be permitted to operate lifting appliances, to sling loads or give signals.
- Any defect noted in any lifting appliance machine, gear or tackle must be reported immediately and the equipment taken out of use if the defect could affect its safe use.

- All personnel working with or near lifting appliances must wear safety helmets.
- Loose items must be secured or fully covered when being handled by a lifting appliance.
- Do not use lifting equipment in high winds.
- Ensure that the safe load indicator is in working order.
- Ensure that the SWL is marked on the lifting appliance and the weight of the load is known before the lift.
- Be sure that the location of overhead cables/obstructions are taken into account before lifting starts.
- Piles with damaged lifting eyes should not be used for piling.

12.3 Juttan PM15/PM20 Piling Rigs, Driven Piles.

Planning

At the planning stage the Contracts Manager, in association with the Project Supervisor for construction, shall identify the areas where driven piles may be required.

Where the piling operations are to be carried out adjacent to other building/properties the Contracts Manager shall seek advice from the Health & Safety Manager on the possible implications for the project.

The Contracts Manager shall be responsible for liaisons with third parties on the Health and Safety implications of the piling operations.

Hazards:

- Lacerations from wire rope
- Noise (loss of Hearing) from hammer striking pile.
- Impact from pile when trying to align in pile guide.
- Electrocutation.
- Snap Back of wire rope.

Injury Type:

Physical

Risk: Medium

Supervision

The Piling Rig operator shall ensure that all the required certificates for lifting appliances and lifting gear are available before work commences on site.

Prior to any work commencing on site the Site Agent shall ensure that all planned arrangements are available on site. All personnel on a site where piling operations are being carried out must wear safety helmets. Plant operators and operatives involved in piling operations must also wear hearing defenders when pile driving is taking place.

Piling areas must be left in a safe condition at the end of each working shift, taking into account the safety of children.

Control Measures:

- Only authorised and trained personnel are permitted to carry out this type of work.
- Ensure that there is safe access to the working area.
- Do not use piles if the shackle hole is damaged
- Wear Safety Helmets, Safety Boots, Gloves and Ear Defenders at all times
- Ensure that all hammers, swivels, anchors, pile helmets, guides etc., have been inspected daily.
- Before starting work ensure that all services on site have been identified.
- Ensure that the piling rig has been set up on a firm and level base and under carriage is at correct spanning.
- Ensure that piles are stacked safely where they are not liable to topple over.
- Use hand lines when guiding piles during lifting / positioning operations
- Ensure that the area is clear of overhead electrical cables.
- Refer to all site maps before commencing piling.
- All hydraulic fitting to be inspected regularly.
- The banks man or signaler must not stand in front or directly behind the piling rig when it is operating as the lead rope could break (snap back) during pile driving.
- Piling works should be carried out in an exclusion zone at all times.

12.4 Mini Piling Rig.

This technique employs a small hydraulic rig with a separate diesel powered unit. A thin wall of steel tube, closed ended, is driven in lengths of 2m using an internal hammer on a dry concrete plug. The tubes are joined by a full fillet of weld as installation proceeds.

Hazards:

- Noise from piling operations
- Burns from welding steel extensions to piles
- Cuts or lacerations.
- Dermatitis.
- Eye injuries
- Electrocution.
- Slips, trips and falls.

Injury Type:

Physical

Risk: Medium

Control Measures:

- Ear protection must be worn when driving piles.
- Suitable gloves must also be worn to prevent cuts, burns or dermatitis from occurring due to close contact with hot works from welding, cement and the diesel exposure when refuelling.
- A suitable welding mask or goggles must be used when welding.
- Cease welding if weather is wet or large pools of water accumulate on site near welding operations so as to prevent the possibility of electrocution from occurring.
- Ensure all reinforced steel products are stored correctly and electrical leads are positioned safely so as to prevent slip, trips or falls.
- All electrical power on site must not exceed 110 Volts.
- Hammers should be inspected at regular intervals.
- All wire ropes should be tested and a CR 5 certificate issued.

12.5 JCB 360-Mini Piling Adaptor.

The JCB Excavator is fitted with a mini piling adaptor which inserts steel hollowed piling into ground which are then infilled with concrete. once the piled has set the pile cropper/crusher is fitted to the excavator where the pile is cropped to the required measurement as instructed by the site engineer.

Hazards:

- Noise.
- Collapse of excavations
- Buried and overhead services
- Oil pressure

Injury Type:

Physical, induced hearing loss

Risk: Low

Control Measures:

- Only trained operatives will be authorised to work this machine.
- Ear protection must be worn always.
- All hydraulic couplings and fitting should be checked and maintained regularly, both on hydraulics and the air pressure system used to discharge the grout.
- Any doubt in ground stability the operator of the machine must consult with the site engineer.
- Proper techniques should be demonstrated when lifting as per manual handling training received.
- Suitable gloves should be worn at all times during this operation.
- Check with site engineer prior to work commencing to ensure underground services or overhead services are clearly identified.
- Safe working zone must be determined prior to commencing piling and ensure a safe distance is maintained always from excavations.
- Ensure excavator is maintained periodically and GA1 certificate of thorough examination carried out annually.
- GA 2 certificate to be full out weekly examining lifting equipment on excavator.

12.6 Weather Conditions

Weather can expose operatives to variable hazards whether it is too cold, too hot, strong winds, lightning or extreme wet conditions.

Hazards:

- Sun burnt/Skin cancers
- Hypothermia.
- Arthritis
- Electrocution
- Bodily impacts

Injury Type:

Physical

Risk: Medium to high

Control Measures:

- Operatives working with piling rigs must ensure they wear a suitable sun block cream to prevent sun burn.
- In cold conditions operatives must wear adequate clothing, footwear and gloves to prevent hypothermia from occurring.
- Operatives should not expose themselves to frequent wettings as they can give rise to the development of Arthritis.
- Cease operations if lightning is present on site and switch off the drilling or piling rig. Rig operators must remove themselves from the cab of the machine.
- Large amounts of surface water can pose a great threat to operatives where electrical cables are on site or weather deems it unsafe so piling operations must stop to safe guard the operatives.
- Cautious decisions need to be made with project supervisor or Health and Safety manager so as to determine whether it is safe to continue working in strong winds. This applies for all types weather that may endanger operatives.

12.7 Hand Tools

Hazard:

Although hand tools do not immediately appear to be dangerous, they must be used properly at all times. Risks include injuries to the hands primarily, but also to other parts of the body, generally caused by an attitude that they are simple devices that can be picked up and used by anyone. Accidents may occur during the use and carrying of the tools.

Injury Type:

Physical

Risk: Low

Control Measures:

1. Pointed tools must never be carried point up in any pocket or point down in any front pocket, but carried with the sharp edge away from the body in a pouch or purpose made belt. Tools must not be carried if they interfere with the use of both hands whilst climbing a ladder or structure.
2. Tools must not be dropped or thrown from one worker to another.
3. Tools must not be abused or misused as minor defects may have serious consequences.
4. Always select the correct type, size and weight of tool for the job and pay particular attention to the manufacturer's instructions.
5. Defective or unsuitable tools cause accidents and therefore proper maintenance is crucial. Grease and dirt should be regularly cleaned off.
6. Cutting edges of tools should be kept sharp and protected when not in use. Handles of equipment should be smooth finished and maintained in good condition.
7. Any employee before starting to use any hand tool must ensure that he/she is in a safe position. Any other workers who may be affected must stand clear of the area and wear the required personal protective equipment.
8. When hand tool work is completed the tool should be stored in the appropriated toolbox or other designated storage area so as not to present a tripping hazard.
9. Defective tools should not be used. The defective tool should be returned to the foreman and the defect reported to the foreman who will arrange to have it repaired prior to reissue.

12.8 Health Hazards

Weil's Disease



or

Leptospirosis

Risk: Low to High

(Depends on the environment where works have to be carried out consult with health and safety manager on site).

- **HOW CAN I CATCH IT?**

- ✓ Contact with Rats urine normally in water – streams etc.
- ✓ Cuts/scratches/mouth/eyes

- **SYMPTOMS**

- ✓ Flu Like
- ✓ Severe headaches.

In severe cases – Fatal
Tell the doctor

- **HOW CAN I PREVENT IT?**

- ✓ Wear gloves when working in wet areas
- ✓ Cover cuts
- ✓ Wash hands before eating/drinking/smoking.
- ✓ Vermin control is very important

IMPORTANT NOTE:

In the event of influenza symptoms inform your GP of the possible exposure to Weil's disease.

12.9 Volvo FM- haulage Operations

The persons assigned to haulage must never doubt the hazards and risk associated to transporting heavy or awkward loads. There are many factors such as driver error due to fatigue, weather conditions, unsafe loads or other variables such as third parties using the road.

Hazards:

- Poor road conditions/weather
- Electrocution
- Poor slings or strapping for securing loads.
- Falls from trailer.
- Maintenance of truck and trailer
- Other road users
- Lack of support or assistance whilst transporting awkward loads

Injury Type:

Physical

Risk: Medium to High

Control Measures:

- Only authorised drivers with full license to operate tractor unit and trailers are permitted to do so.
- Truck operators to have CPC courses completed.
- All trailers and Volvo FM must be fit for purpose at all times, and hold current/relevant certification of road worthiness.
- Tackle for tying and securing loads must be certified and stored in dry conditions.
- All awkward loads such as piling rigs must be convoyed where applicable to ensure the safe transporting.
- Flashing beacons must be on all vehicles used in convoy transport system.
- Any defects on trailers or trucks to be reported to the responsible person without delay.
- All drivers are expected to adhere to the rules of the road and take rest breaks as required by law.
- Any accident or incidents regarding public thoroughfares must be reported to the office immediately.
- Where points men are needed to direct loads onto/off of public thoroughfares high visibility clothing must be worn at all times.
- Prior to manoeuvring/traversing piling rigs or machinery under electrical lines assess cautiously.

