COMBINED RISK ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

Client:          PENN Contractors  Our Reference: 90734

Site Address:   Flat 1, 18, Royal Crescent, London, W11 4SL

Date on site:   11th April 2016 (to be confirmed)

This Combined Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS) issued by:

Name:          David Morton, Preservation Treatments Ltd, Tel 01276 66466 Date: 21st March 2016

Work tasks:

The installation of a chemical damp proof course to walls indicated on plan No. 90734.3, dated 11th March 2016, along with the re-plastering of walls using Safeguard Dryzone Damp-Resistant plaster to walls as indicated on the same plan.

Record of Risk Assessment and Method Statement Communication & Instruction

I/we the undersigned have been instructed in the contents of this detailed Risk Assessment & Method Statement. I/we are aware of all restrictions and agree to comply with its requirements.

Name:          
Signature:     Date:        
Name:          
Signature:     Date:        
Name:          
Signature:     Date:        
Name:          
Signature:     Date:        

Persons at risk:

Technicians, other contractors, the building occupiers and the public.

Known Hazards:

Chemicals
Work at height
Use of hand tools
RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Rating

The hazards associated with the activity must be assessed and quantified for the likelihood of injury (L) and the severity of any injury (S) received. The numeric assessments are then multiplied to achieve a risk rating (RR) for the task being undertaken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INJURY LIKELIHOOD (L)</th>
<th>INJURY SEVERITY (S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 = Little possibility</td>
<td>1 = Slight/Minor (requiring local first aid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 = Possible</td>
<td>2 = Serious (lost time or visit to A&amp;E)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 = Very Likely</td>
<td>3 = Major/Death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Injury Likelihood (L) of 2 or Risk Rating (RR) of 4 or more – corrective action must be taken immediately
Risk rating (RR) of 6 or more – work will cease immediately until adequate additional safe systems can be introduced

The assessment is based upon the assessor’s knowledge and experience.

Welfare facilities:

Full welfare facilities will be provided and maintained by the main contractor

Project Specific Notes:

The Company, its employees and contractors, together with others working in the vicinity of these works are responsible for ensuring that the relevant health & safety legislation is strictly adhered to. It is each individual's responsibility to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, their own safety and that of others who may be affected by their work. Where any individual identifies any risk that may put safety in doubt, then that individual has a responsibility to stop work immediately and report the risks. All PPE identified in task specific risk assessments including COSHH, NOISE, Manual Handling, Vibrations etc., must be worn at all times during the task.

Where the work exceeds one working day, our technicians are required to re-assess the work environment for changed hazards before resuming the work tasks on the subsequent day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Hazards</th>
<th>Hazard(s)</th>
<th>$</th>
<th>_</th>
<th>RR</th>
<th>Controls &amp; precautions to be used to control risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Manual handling activities
Electricity
Slips and Trips
Construction dusts
Noise
HAVS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residual Risk (RR)</th>
<th>LOW (L1xS1=1)</th>
<th>Residual Likelihood</th>
<th>LOW (L1xS1=1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work at height</strong></td>
<td>Fall of persons</td>
<td>Fall of equipment and materials onto persons</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Use of hand tools</strong></td>
<td>Cuts and bruises</td>
<td>Eye damage</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Electricity</strong></td>
<td>Electric shock</td>
<td>Fire/explosion</td>
<td>3 2 6</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Manual Handling</strong></td>
<td>Sprains and strains</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Only trained and competent operatives will undertake manual handling tasks, using trolleys and barrows or team lifting techniques where appropriate when moving tools and materials etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chemicals</strong></td>
<td>Inhalation, skin absorption</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Follow method statement</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Slips &amp; Trips</strong></td>
<td>Range of injuries</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Survey the work areas upon arrival.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Protection of Others</strong></td>
<td>Range of injuries</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Others briefed on the work to be carried out</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Noise</strong></td>
<td>Hearing damage</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Tools selected for low noise emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hand-Arm Vibration</strong></td>
<td>Blood circulation and nerve damage</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Tools selected for low vibrational energy transmissions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dusts</strong></td>
<td>Respiratory disease</td>
<td>2 2 4</td>
<td>Technicians trained in construction site dust issues, especially that of silica containing materials</td>
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**METHOD STATEMENT**
Preparatory works:

1. Arrive on site, and register presence with client. Attend site safety induction. Obtain permits to work from the client.
2. Wearing hard hats and safety boots, identify areas where proposed works are scheduled, and ensure the plan accurately represents the area of proposed works. Check the validity of the surveyor’s general risk assessment, and work to this. Confirm the suitability of the walls to receive treatment. Using PTL’s Confined Space entry safe system of work, check work conditions in basements, cellars and other voids.
3. Unload tools, plant and materials, ensuring no obstruction to other site users, public right of ways, public roads or emergency services. Observe PTL’s Manual Handling Policy.
4. Visually check the condition of all tools and plant, also ensuring that electrical testing is current.
5. Route power cables to the worksite, ensuring that these do not create a trip hazard, nor can become damaged by sharp surfaces or nipping actions.
6. Ensure the first aid kit is readily available/first aider assistance is available from the client.
7. Ensure adequate fire extinguisher provision is nearby.
8. Work at height will be carried out as described in the surveyor’s risk assessment.
9. Attach vacuum dust collection system to demolition drill and hack off existing wall plaster, render and paint, wearing general eye protection, half-face rubber respirator with P3 dust filters, and general duty gloves. Observe PTL’s policies with regard to Hand-Arm Vibration and Noise.
10. Waste to be bagged off and removed from local work site. To reduce manual handling risk, bags are not to be over-filled; use barrows and trolleys when possible.

Application Works:

11. Wearing rigger gloves and eye protection, remove skirtings, fixings and render/plaster to expose the line of the proposed DPC (mortar bed)
12. Wearing eye and hearing protection, and observing PTL’s policies with regard to Hand-Arm Vibration and Noise, drill 12mm injection holes into the masonry at centres no greater than 120mm, and to a depth detailed in the supplier’s technical instructions. Vertical isolation zones to be formed in the party wall abutments, chimney breast abutments, as indicated in quotation/report. Drillings to terminate below suspended timber floor elements where practicable. Drilling height adjoining solid floor to be modified to ensure damp-proof course is not bridged by solid floors. Identify high ground levels/solid floors adjoining walls scheduled for treatment and ensure drilling/injection pattern takes account of this.
13. Wearing PVC rubber gloves, chemical goggles and impervious workwear, fill the injector applicator unit with a Safeguard Dryzone cartridge.
14. Insert nozzle into drilled holes and fill to within 1cm
15. Clear up drilling space and identify inaccessible areas on worksheet drawing. Make good the injection holes excluded from treatment
16. Wearing Nitrile rubber gloves, chemical goggles (or face shield with safety glasses underneath), using a drill or mixer, add the plaster to 6 litres of clean water (per bag) and mix for 3-4 minutes. Using a trowel, apply a “rough” coat of circa 5mm thickness to act as an anchoring coat. Apply the top coat after 24 hours. Overall, the thickness should be 20mm and the top coat is mixed with 5 litres of water per bag.
17. Finishing plaster is to be applied over the Dryzone Damp-Resistant plaster after 14 days.
18. Angle beads where specified only to be fixed over top coat of the Dryzone Damp-Resistant Plaster.

Party Wall Injection

19. Operative to assess thickness of party walls, where possible. Identify areas where walls are 230mm thick or less, to allow for short drilling from one side only. Operative to identify walls in excess of 340mm thick, which will require (where practicable) drilling from both sides. Thick walls accessible from one side only to be step drilled and injected. Areas of excluded/inaccessible party walls, e.g. rear of fireplaces, to be identified and marked on sketch plans which form part of worksheet.
**Job finish:**

All wastes will be removed from the work site at the end of each day to avoid obstruction. Wastes will be removed from the client’s site at job completion using PTL’s own transport, where this has been included in our contract.

**Supervision, Competence and Training:**

David Morton and / or Senior Plasterer on site will be responsible for the work and for the monitoring of health and safety on site:

Only technicians trained in their respective trades and/or tasks, competent in health and safety terms and/or undergoing training as part of a supervised training programme, shall be permitted to work on site. All persons are to receive induction Training prior to being granted access to the work site. All operatives are holders of current CSCS Cards, and these will be presented upon request by the Works site Manager. Experienced operatives will supervise any trainees.

**Plant, equipment & tools to be used:**

**Tools**

Hand tools, power leads, 240/110v transformer, construction site lighting

**PPE**

Hard hats  
Safety boots  
General eye protection  
Chemical goggles  
Face shield  
Knee pads  
General work wear  
Impervious work wear  
PVC rubber gloves  
Nitrile rubber gloves

**Emergency Procedures :**

The Actions taken, both on discovering fire or other safety critical events, or when hearing the site emergency alarm, will be fully explained during the Site Safety Induction carried out by a representative of the Site Works Manager. In addition, information will be provided on statutory emergency action notices displayed on site by the Site Works Manager.
**PROJECT SPECIFIC COSHH ASSESSMENT**

**Flat 1, 18, Royal Crescent, London, W11 4SL**

Assessment by David Morton, Preservation Treatments Ltd, 21st March 2016

**SAFEGUARD DRYZONE Damp Proof Course Cream**

### SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS (before action)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Description</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eye and skin irritant</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Reaction</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**H318** Causes serious eye damage.

**H315** Causes skin irritation.

**H335** May cause respiratory irritation.

**H317** May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Make sure there is suitable ventilation. Keep dust levels to a minimum. People who do not wear any protective equipment must keep a safe distance. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing - wear suitable protective equipment. Avoid inhaling the powder – make sure there is suitable ventilation or wear protective masks/suitable protective equipment.

**PERSONS AT RISK**

Operatives

### ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ELIMINATE OR REDUCE THE RISK

**CONTROL HIERARCHY**

- **Can the use of this material be eliminated?** No – specified by designer
- **Can this material be substituted by another less hazardous?** No
- **Can the hazards arising from use of this material be controlled at source?** No

**Planning**

Assessment shall be made of all PPE provided to ensure that it’s suitable, and fit for purpose. Hygiene facilities shall be provided, appropriate for the work and foreseen levels of exposure.

**Physical**

Suitable PPE shall be construed as PVC rubber gloves, goggles and disposable coveralls as minimum. Suitable hygiene facilities, including a minimum of running water, soap, towels, shall be provided.

**Management/Supervisory**

Management shall monitor the use of PPE.

**Communicating requirements and training**

All operatives shall be briefed on COSHH and the precautions necessary to reduce exposure.

### RESIDUAL RISKS – the level to which the above actions reduce or eliminate risk is:

*Multiply Probability and Outcome to determine Residual Risk*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Potential Outcome</th>
<th>Residual Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Eliminated or insignificant risk</td>
<td>1 - Insignificant - No further action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Remote possibility</td>
<td>2-6 Low – Acceptable risk, monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Occasional occurrence</td>
<td>7-8 Medium – More controls needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fairly frequent occurrence</td>
<td>9 High – Change, more training, supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Frequent, regular occurrence</td>
<td>10 Very High – Eliminate hazard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Potential Outcome</th>
<th>Residual Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>No injury, or minor</td>
<td>1 - Insignificant - No further action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Non RIDDOR injury</td>
<td>2-6 Low – Acceptable risk, monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Temp incapacity (RIDDOR)</td>
<td>7-8 Medium – More controls needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Permanent disability</td>
<td>9 High – Change, more training, supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fatality or fatalities</td>
<td>10 Very High – Eliminate hazard</td>
</tr>
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PROJECT SPECIFIC COSHH ASSESSMENT

Flat 1, 18, Royal Crescent, London, W11 4SL

Assessment by David Morton, Preservation Treatments Ltd, 21st March 2016

SAFEGUARD DRYZONE Damp-Resistant Plaster

SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS (before action)

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<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Skin contact</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eye contact</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHIP SUPPLY CLASSIFICATION(S)

- Skin irritation 2, Skin sensitization, Eye damage 1
- H315 Causes skin irritation
- H317 May cause allergic skin reaction
- H318 Causes serious eye damage

EXPOSURE STDS

- WEL 8 Hr TWA (Time Weighted Average):
  - Total inhalable dust: 10 mg m-3
  - Respirable dust: 4 mg m-3

PERSONS AT RISK

- Operatives

ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO ELIMINATE OR REDUCE THE RISK

CONTROL HIERARCHY

- Can the use of this material be eliminated? No
- Can this material be substituted by another less hazardous? No
- Can the hazards arising from use of this material be controlled at source? No

Planning

Assessment shall be made of all PPE provided to ensure that its suitable, and fit for purpose. Hygiene facilities shall be provided, appropriate for the work and foreseen levels of exposure.

Physical

Suitable PPE shall be construed as PVC rubber gloves, goggles, and impervious coveralls as minimum. Suitable hygiene facilities, including a minimum of running water, soap, towels, shall be provided.

Management/Supervisory

Management shall monitor the use of PPE.

Communicating requirements and training

All operatives shall be briefed on COSHH precautions.

RESIDUAL RISKS – the level to which the above actions reduce or eliminate risk is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Probability</th>
<th>Potential Outcome</th>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Frequent, regular occurrence</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multiply Probability and Outcome to determine Residual Risk
HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazards identification
Odour: Faint characteristic odour
Appearance: cream, white
Contact with eyes: May cause irritation
Contact with skin: Not expected to present a hazard
Inhalation: Not expected to present a hazard
Ingestion: May cause gastro-intestinal disturbances

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions
Shut off all ignition sources
Wash thoroughly after dealing with spillage

Environmental Precautions
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination (S57)
Do not allow to enter public sewers and watercourses

Clean Up Actions
Absorb spillage in inert material and shovel up
Place in appropriate container

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment (R52/53)

Mobility
No information available

Persistence and Biodegradability
Not readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulation Potential
No information available

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Classification
This material and/or its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Disposal considerations
In UK, surplus product should be declared a 'Special Waste'. Refer to the 'Control of Pollution (Special Waste) Regulations 1980 - SI 1709'
Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation.
## PRODUCT SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

**Safeguard Dryzone Damp-Resistant Plaster**

### HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazards identification**
- H315 Causes skin irritation
- H317 May cause allergic skin reaction
- H318 Causes serious eye damage

### ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal Precautions**
Avoid contact with skin and eyes, keep dust levels to a minimum. Ensure adequate ventilation or suitable respiratory protective equipment is used.

**Environmental Precautions**
Contain the spillage; keep the material dry if possible. Do not wash into water courses or drainage systems as this can cause a rapid pH change harmful to the aquatic environment.

**Clean Up Actions**
- **For dry spills** avoid actions that cause dust to become airborne. Spills should be swept or scooped up mechanically and containerised for disposal or reprocessing. Vacuuming may be used to reduce dust.
- **For wet spills** (mixed material) allow the material to set if it presents no risk to watercourse or drains. Alternatively transfer to container and allow to set.

### ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Ecotoxicity**
The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment under normal conditions of use. Large amounts of product entering the aquatic environment may be toxic to aquatic life due to the significant rise in pH.

**Mobility**
Not expected to transport to groundwater in case of spill, dust may become airborne.

**Persistence and Biodegradability**
Inorganic material, after product has hardened it affords no toxic risk

**Bioaccumulation Potential**
None

### DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of waste material and empty sacks at a site authorised to accept builders waste or according to local and national regulations.
Materials that have exceeded the shelf life should not be used and should be disposed of in accordance to local and national legislation.