



ROGER BULLIVANT

R.A.M.S

Piling Works

at

**Jacks Pill
Land off Usk Way
Newport
NP20 2DZ**

for

Wates Residential

R.A.M.S No. PR2400264605

Roger Bullivant Ltd





Contract Name: Newport UW

Address: Jacks Pill, land off Usk Way, Newport NP20 2DZ

Contract number: PR2400264605

Client: Wates Residential

Date: 14.08.26

Start Date: TBC

Revision –

**Roger Bullivant Ltd
Method Statement
Scope of Works
(For piling only)**

1. Sequence of works

Our sequence of works will be in accordance with Wates request.

2. Anticipated start and completion dates

The start date is yet to be confirmed but we envisage completing our works within 6 weeks.

3. Work Force

There will be 2 no. Roger Bullivant employees to install the piles and 1 no tester to carry out dynamic tests. There will also be 1 no. Contracts Manager attending site on a regular basis. The rig operator is SSSTS trained and both operatives have up to date training certificates and all relevant cards to be able to carry out the works. All operatives are fit for work and have certification for this to be shown at induction. RB's Health and Safety advisor will attend site to carry out a safety report during RB's visit.

- Contracts Manager – Nick Jonathan (SMSTS)
- Rig Operator – TBC (SSSTS) & Emergency First Aid Trained
- 2nd Man – TBC

4. PPE

RB's PPE will consist of Safety Boots, Safety Helmet, Hi Viz, Gloves and Safety Glasses.

These will be worn at all times when on site. **Whilst piling works are in progress, ear protection will be worn at all times.**

Hot weather – If hot weather occurs during RB's visit, operatives will be encouraged to wear sun protection and a toolbox talk will be given on this.

5. Communication

RB's Contracts Manager will attend site on the day the rig and operatives arrive. He will undertake toolbox talks and will go through the RAMS. The operatives will sign the relevant

sheet attached to the RAMS and a copy of this can be retained by Wates Site Manager. All site rules etc will be covered in the site induction by Wates Site Manager.

6. Monitoring and Review

All works will be carried out strictly in accordance with RB's RAMS. Should any amendments be required as works progress, the rig foreman will contact RB's Contracts Manager prior to continuing any further works. RB's Contracts Manager will visit site and make any necessary amendments, confirm them with Wates Site Manager and continue works.

7. Access, Egress and Exclusion Zones

Access and egress for all deliveries will be off Usk Way and into Wates site entrance. Access to all plots is available to RB as the site is a large open space. RB will not be required to be segregated off as there will be no other trades working near our area.

Nobody can enter a 10m exclusion zone around our piling rig without getting clear and concise authorisation from the Foreman.

8. Deliveries and Unloading operation

RB's forklift (Telescopic) will be used to offload the pile sections etc from the delivery lorries. These will be stacked/stored on a firm level area provided to us by Wates. Piles will then be delivered to the piling rig using the telehandler. Delivery of pile sections will be spread over the duration of our works. **Nobody is climb onto the back of pile delivery vehicles.**

9. Plant Certification

All RB's plant will have up to date certification which will be presented to Wates site Management during the site induction. This will include certificates for plant, chains, slings and wire ropes used.

Note: A lifting plan is not required for any of our works.

10. Temporary Works

Wates will be required to design, install and maintain a working platform suitable to safely support our piling rig.

11. Plant and Equipment Checking plan

RB Operatives have forms detailing all checks required to be carried out daily on the rig and forklift to comply with RB's company procedures. Wates Site Manager may take a copy of these forms if required.

12. Permits To Work and Setting Out

RB will Cat scan our working areas, but this is a secondary check. The responsibility of all existing services lies with Wates who will need to carry out the preliminary scan. RB will work to our permit to dig and this is the only permit RB have. RB's rig foreman will also complete Wates permit to dig. All setting out (pile positions) is the responsibility of Wates.

13. Emergency response plan

In the event that an accident/incident should occur, RBLs operatives will inform Wates Site Management immediately and follow procedures set out by Wates. Hospital location and an evacuation plan including the procedures carried out in the event of a fire will be covered in the site induction.

14. Inspection and Testing Plan

The piles will be visually inspected at the end of each working day. There will be 21 no. dynamic tests carried out over several separate visits by the Tester.

15. Environmental

RB will have a 900 litre, double skinned bowser with an internal drip tray. This will be stored in an area requested by Wates. If any hydraulic oil/fuel spills should occur, they will be instantly contained and every attempt will be made to clean using RB's spill kit. The RB rig foreman will then inform Wates Site Management and then RB SHEQ department.

16. Health and Safety

Regular health and safety – Nick Jonathan 07815 889851

SHEQ Manager – Paul Smith 01332 977300 (Based in Swadlincote)

Name: **Nick
Jonathan**

Position: **Contracts
Manager**

Sign:



Date: **14.08.26**

I have read and understood this Scope Method Statement that applies to this Project:

Signed: _____ Print: _____ Date: _____
RBL Piling Foreman

Signed: _____ Print: _____ Date: _____
RBL Second Man/Operative

Signed: _____ Print: _____ Date: _____
RBL Third Man/Operative

Contract Number	PR2400264605	SITE RAMS BRIEFING FORM 
Contract Name	Newport UW	

Stage 1 As the nature of the work undertaken by the company is repetitive in nature and uses standard products the company has produced a range of standard generic risk assessments. The assessments fall into 3 categories;
GENERAL - All Techniques, **TECHNIQUE/ACTIVITY SPECIFIC & SPECIALISED** - All Techniques.
 The RBL Project Manager has indicated below which are applicable to this contract.

Stage 2 Before the start of the contract a site visit is to be conducted during which an inspection must be made to detect any particular hazards pertaining to the site. Consideration shall be given to all activities conducted during the execution the company's works which may endanger RBL personnel or any other persons in the vicinity e.g. Attendant Excavator Operative. Once identified the relevant statements shall be ticked and any identified hazards recorded along with required control measures as appropriate. The person conducting the risk assessment shall sign the form.

Stage 3 On receipt of the site risk assessments all operatives shall read and acknowledge as understanding the hazards and controls required to carry out the task safely by completing the signature block. Queries shall be directed to the preparer of the documents for example matters arising from Pre-shift daily briefing &/or SAR's raised.

1 Risk Assessment Category	Risk Assessment Serial Number	Applicable (Tick)
GENERAL - All Techniques	SAF-RAS 1001	☒
TECHNIQUE		
PILING - Bored (Minipiling as required)	SAF-RAS 1008	☒
PILING - Driven (Minipiling as required)	SAF-RAS 1007	☒
GROUND IMPROVEMENT - Vibro Stone Columns	SAF-RAS 1005	☐
FOUNDATION SYSTEMS	SAF-RAS 1006	☐
UNDERPINNING, MINIPILING, RESTRICTED ACCESS PILING	SAF-RAS 1009	☐
SPECIALISED - All Techniques	SAF-RAS 1002	☐

2 SITE SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT

Please tick which of the following statements apply:

- No additional hazards on this site which have not been covered in the above documentation. ☒
- Additional hazards have been identified and have been detailed within the documents above. ☐
- Additional hazards have been identified and are detailed within a site specific risk assessment. ☐

3 I have prepared, briefed and issued the Risk Assessments, Method Statements & COSHH Assessments to RBL Site Foreman

Prepared by:

Signed: N. Jackson RBL Project Lead Print: N. Jackson Date: 14/8/26

I have been briefed, read and understand the hazards that are applicable to this project and confirm that I have been issued all the Safety Documentation associated to this project. Any safety issues identified are to be raised with the RBL project team and raised as a SAR in the SHEQ Reporting system.

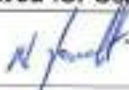
Signed: _____ Print: _____ Date: _____
RBL Site Foreman

Signed: _____ Print: _____ Date: _____
RBL Operative

Signed: _____ Print: _____ Date: _____
RBL Operative

Signed: _____ Print: _____ Date: _____
Attendant Excavator Operative (if required)

	METHOD STATEMENT	Page 1 of 3
	PILING	Rev:3.0 Approval Date 18/03/2025
	LOADING / UNLOADING RIGS	PGI-MST 1313

Contract Number PR2400264605	Contract Name Newport UW
Signed as Reviewed for Use On This Contract 	Print Name Nick Jonathan

1.0 Purpose and Scope

- 1.1 This Method Statement defines the Company Standard Implementation Procedure for the loading/unloading of all Rigs onto/off trailers.

2.0 Health and Safety Controls

- 2.1 All Loading/Unloading operation must take place within a controlled exclusion zone.
- 2.2 Where a Loading/Unloading operation cannot take place on the main site e.g. Public Highway consultation with the PC, Site Agent, RBL Regional Site Management and RBL Site Operatives must take place with hazards identified and control measures detailed/recorded within a Site Specific Risk Assessment approved by the National Piling Operations Manager and reviewed by the Health and Safety Department.
- 2.3 Loading/unloading on public highways should be avoided, however, if necessary adequate and appropriate traffic management should be employed as required under the New Roads and Street Works Act (NRWSA) 1991. This should be provided by others and not Roger Bullivant Limited.
- 2.4 SAF-RAS 1001 General Risk Assessment

3.0 Environmental Controls

- 3.1 See ENV-MST 0001 – Environmental Requirements for Onsite Operations.

4.0 Process

- 4.1 Prior to commencing loading/unloading the Site Foreperson must ensure that
- 4.1.1 The rig operator is a holder of a current Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card in a category compatible with the rig being loaded/unloaded.
- 4.1.2 The rig operator is aware that they are responsible for the safe loading/unloading of the rig, (under direction of the transport driver) and for the necessary attachment, stowage, locking of brakes and rig safety devices.

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- 4.1.3 The loading/unloading area is sufficiently large to accommodate the movement of the rig without striking obstructions or causing hazards to others.
- 4.1.4 The rig operator liaises with the transport driver to ensure that the transporter is on firm and level ground and correctly positioned with its brakes on.
- 4.1.5 Any ramps are secure and low enough to keep the ramp angle low. If required the transporter should be blocked as a precaution against tipping during the loading/unloading.
- 4.1.6 The rig transmission, steering, clutches, brakes, etc are functioning correctly, (Any unserviceable rig might require the assistance of a transporter winch).
- 4.1.7 The rig operator keeps the rig lined up with the ramps, when loading/unloading, so that the hazardous procedure of turning/slewing on the ramps does not become necessary.
- 4.1.8 The rig operator loads/unloads at the slowest possible speed, particularly at any point of balance. A suitably qualified and competent Rig Attendant shall be in attendance during loading / unloading operations.
- 4.1.9 Any movement of the rig, whilst on the transporter bed, (e.g. to centralise it) is carefully executed.
- 4.1.10 Final positioning of the rig when loaded is to the satisfaction of the transporter driver.
- 4.1.11 Any loose ancillary items, (e.g. Vibro Cones, Piling Hammers) are securely stowed.
- 4.1.12 Any company/manufacture specifications on safety, whilst in transit, are strictly adhered to.
- 4.1.13 The transporter driver is fully briefed on the rig's general specification, (e.g. Gross weight, operating length/height, overall width and transport length/height).

4.2 **Choice of Plant Transporter and Arrangement of loads – Point to note**

- 4.2.1 It is the responsibility of the company providing the transporter and trailer, to ensure that there is sufficient load restraint on each load.
- 4.2.2 It is the transporter driver's responsibility/duty to check and ensure that the load is adequately secured at all times, not just at the start of the journey.

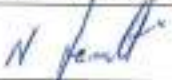
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- 4.2.3 It is a legal requirement that the maximum permitted axle and gross weight limits are not exceeded.

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	METHOD STATEMENT	Page 1 of 2
	PILING	Rev:3.0 Approval Date 22/01/2025
	ERECTING AND DE-ERECTING THE MASTS ON 5500 SERIES RIGS	PGI-MST 1329

Contract Number PR2400264605	Contract Name Newport UW
Signed as Reviewed for Use On This Contract 	Print Name Nick Jonathan

1.0 Purpose and Scope

- 1.1 This Method Statement defines the Company Standard Procedure for the setting up and taking down of the mast on a 5500 Series Rig.

2.0 Health and Safety Controls

- 2.1 See all relevant Risk Assessments in particular SAF-RAS 1007 – Driven Piling.
- 2.2 Ensure exclusion zone is implemented and enforced of 6 – 11m (dependant on Rig model)

3.0 Environmental Controls

- 3.1 See ENV-MST 0001 – Environmental controls for onsite operations.

4.0 Process

4.1 Erect the Machine

- 4.1.1 Refer to Operator's handbook for rig control.
- 4.1.2 Position the rig on firm, level ground, ensuring clear access to and from rig.
- 4.1.3 Ensure area is clear from overhead obstructions.
- 4.2 An exclusion zone shall be set out around the working area in accordance with SAF-WID 1047 – Restricted Zones
- 4.2.1 Disengage mechanical slew lock.
- 4.2.2 Start the rig engine and energise the hydraulics as described in the operator's manual.
- 4.2.3 Leave the engine speed at it's pre-set operating speed.
- 4.2.4 On the main control box, turn the Erect Cylinder rotary switch counter clockwise to the EXTEND position.
- 4.2.5 Adopt a position to observe rig, mast, steel wire ropes and hydraulic hoses.

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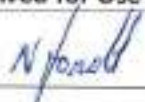
- 4.2.6 Depress and hold down handset button "7" until the erect cylinders are fully extended. If the mast veers to one side, use "Rake" function to correct position.
- 4.2.7 On the main control box turn the Erect Cylinder rotary switch back to the off position.
- 4.2.8 Operate left and right "Rake" controls to move mast into the vertical position.

4.3 De-Rig the Machine

- 4.3.1 Refer to Operator's handbook for rig control.
- 4.3.2 Position the rig on firm, level ground, ensuring clear access to and from rig.
- 4.3.3 Ensure area is clear from overhead obstructions.
- 4.3.4 Start the rig engine and energise the hydraulics as described in the operator's manual
- 4.3.5 Leave the engine speed at its pre-set operating speed.
- 4.3.6 Operate "Main Winch Lower" to lower hammer assembly until lower slide pack engages with mast physical stops.
- 4.3.7 Move hammer stop bars to "Transport" position.
- 4.3.8 Ensure the mast foot is fully raised.
- 4.3.9 Operate left and right "Rake Retract" controls and fully retract the rake cylinders.
- 4.3.10 On the Main Control box, turn the Erect Cylinder rotary switch to the RETRACT position.
- 4.3.11 Depress and hold handset button "7", until erect cylinders are retracted.
- 4.3.12 Observe mast and operate "Rake" functions if required to ensure that mast lands on the mast rest.
- 4.3.13 On the Main Control box, turn the Erect Cylinder rotary switch to the off position.
- 4.3.14 Engage mechanical slew lock.

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	PILING	Rev:4.0 Approval Date 28/01/2026
	UNLOADING/MOVING PILING MATERIALS	PGI-MST 1316

Contract Number PR2400264605	Contract Name Newport UW
Signed as Reviewed for Use On This Contract 	Print Name Nick Jonathan

1.0 Purpose and Scope

- 1.1 The purpose of the Method Statement is to describe the procedure to be used when unloading and movement of piling materials and ancillary equipment.

2.0 Health and Safety Controls and References

- 2.1 All Loading/Unloading operation **must** take place within a controlled exclusion zone and a walk-round conducted to visually assess the load to ensure that there are no problems with the load prior to commencing the unloading operation e.g. Miss-loaded, load shifting during transport, uniformity of load etc.
- 2.2 Where a Loading/Unloading operation cannot take place on the main site e.g. Public Highway consultation with the PC, Site Agent, RBL Regional Site Management and RBL Site Operatives **must** take place with hazards identified and control measures detailed/recorded within a Site Specific Risk Assessment approved by the National Piling Operations Manager and reviewed by the H&S Department.
- 2.3 Loading/unloading on public highways should be avoided, however, if necessary adequate and appropriate traffic management should be employed as required under the New Roads and Street Works Act (NRSWA) 1991. This should be provided by others and not Roger Bullivant Ltd.
- 2.4 [SAF-RAS 1001.docx](#) General Risk Assessment.
- 2.5 [SAF-RAS 1095.docx](#) Telescopic Handler Risk Assessment

3.0 Environmental Controls

- 3.1 Operational working hours are stated on the Prestart Site Inspection Form.
- 3.2 Fuel and Oil spill must be cleared as soon as possible. All spills must be reported.
- 3.3 Vehicle engines must be turned off when not in use.

4.0 Process

4.1 Unloading Pre-Cast Piles

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- 4.1.1 Establish an exclusion zone and ensure that the risk assessment reflects the conditions relevant to the site
- 4.1.2 Agree area with the Site Agent for the unloading and stacking of piles which should be adjacent to the area of piling operations. Area should have suitable access from the highway for 40' articulated Lorries and be of sufficient size and bearing to allow for the unloading from both sides and storage of piles.
- 4.1.3 Position vehicle to be unloaded on firm level ground.
- 4.1.4 Decide on format that piles are to be stacked, where possible access should be made available to both sides of stacked piles.
- 4.1.5 Check weights of load to be lifted and lift one layer of piles at a time off the lorry depending on weight, size and make of forklift truck.
Note: Only personnel carrying a CPCS card that is valid to drive a Forklift/Telehandler is able to do so
- 4.1.6 Drive towards trailer, positioned central of stack of piles to be unloaded, raise forks into position, as to enter space between pile layers. Proceed forward until fork ends are beyond furthest pile in layer, then lift the sections using vertical lever until clear of remaining stack, then use tilt lever to tilt layer slightly backwards.
- 4.1.7 After checking for pedestrians and vehicles, if neither are obstructing route away from vehicle. Proceed backward until clear of vehicle then lower layer of piles to suitable travel height.
- 4.1.8 Proceed to stacking area, keeping to site speed limit. Using timber chocks provided with the load, lay timber chocks between pile layers and stack to a safe height, depending on ground conditions and surrounding area and size of pile to be stacked, but stacks are not to exceed 6 piles high in any conditions.
- 4.1.9 Repeat this operation until vehicle is totally unloaded.
- 4.1.10 Sign relevant paperwork.

4.2 Unloading Steel Cages

- 4.2.1 Establish an exclusion zone and ensure that the risk assessment reflects the conditions relevant to the site
- 4.2.2 Agree area with the Site Agent for the unloading and stacking of cages which should be adjacent to the area for Piling Operations. Area should have suitable access from the highway for 40' articulated Lorries and be of sufficient size and bearing to allow for the unloading from both sides and storage of piles.

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- 4.2.3 Position vehicle to be unloaded on firm level ground.
- 4.2.4 Decide on format where cages are to be stacked, where possible access should be made available to both sides of unloaded cages.
- 4.2.5 Check weights of loads to be lifted and lift one stillage at a time.
Note: Only personnel carrying a CPCS card that is valid to drive a Forklift/Telehandler is able to do so.
- 4.2.6 If cages are loosely stacked on trailer and exceed 8 metres in length then a mechanical aid should be used to unload these singularly. If cages are loosely stacked on lorry and do not exceed 8 metres in length then a Forklift/Telehandler should be used by placing forks in between rings on cages if possible and then by carefully lifting a safe amount together.
- 4.2.7 Drive towards trailer positioned central of stillage. Raise forks into position as to lift stillage proceed forward until fork ends are beyond back of stillage then lift the stillage using vertical lever until clear of trailer then use tilt lever to tilt stillage slightly backwards.
- 4.2.8 After checking for pedestrians and vehicles if neither is obstructing the route away from the vehicle proceed backward until clear of vehicle then lower stillage to suitable travel height.
- 4.2.9 Proceed to storage area keeping to site speed limit. If cages are stacked in stillages, place in an orderly fashion depending on space provided. Do not stack on top of each other.
- 4.2.10 Repeat this operation until vehicle is totally unloaded.
- 4.2.11 Sign relevant paperwork.

4.3 Unloading Steel Pile Sections

- 4.3.1 Establish an exclusion zone and ensure that the risk assessment reflects the conditions relevant to the site.
- 4.3.2 Agree area with the Site Agent for the unloading and stacking of piles which should be adjacent to the area of piling operations. Area should have suitable access from the highway for 40' articulated Lorries and be of sufficient size and bearing to allow for the unloading from both sides and storage of piles.
- 4.3.3 Position vehicle to be unloaded on firm level ground.
- 4.3.4 Decide on format that piles are to be stacked, where possible access should be made available to both sides of stacked piles.

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- 4.3.5 Check weight of load to be lifted and assess state of load to be unloaded i.e. is tube loosely stacked or banded tube.
- 4.3.6 If tube is loosely stacked greater care should be taken to unload as the risk of individual tube sliding off forks is greater and if possible tube grabs should be used.
- 4.3.7 If tubes are greater in length than 8 metres then a mechanical aid should be used to unload these singularly.
Note: Only personnel carrying a CPCS card that is valid to drive a Forklift/Telehandler is able to do so.
- 4.3.8 Drive towards trailer positioned central of tack of piles to be unloaded, raise forks into position, as to enter space between pile layers. Proceed forward until fork ends are beyond furthest pile layer, then lift the sections using vertical lever until clear of remaining stack, then use tilt lever to tilt layer slightly backwards.
- 4.3.9 After checking for pedestrians and vehicles, if neither are obstructing route away from vehicle proceed backward until clear of vehicle then lower layer of piles to a suitable travel height.
- 4.3.10 Proceed to stacking or laying down area keeping to the site speed limit. Using timber chocks if available stack steel to safe height and secure to avoid stack collapsing.
- 4.3.11 Repeat until the vehicle is totally unloaded, sign relevant paperwork.

4.4 Underslung/Suspended loads

- 4.4.1 Where the requirement exists to carry out underslung/suspended load tasks, an assessment must be made in relation to the suitability of the MHE (Mechanical Handling Equipment) to be used e.g. Rough Terrain FLT or Telehandler.
- 4.4.2 All underslung/suspended loads **must** be assessed to confirm weight centre of gravity and dimensions of the load along with ground conditions and route of travel.
- 4.4.3 Operator **must** complete daily checks, review the Forklift/Telehandler Load charts and inspect any attachments and lifting accessories.
- 4.4.4 **Ensure** a suitable exclusion zone is established using barriers and signage and a trained slinger banksman is appointed, and a method of clear communication established.

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- 4.4.5 Slinger **must** attach the load using the correct lifting accessories ensuring slings are correctly positioned and balanced before lifting and any tag lines added where required.
- 4.4.6 The load must be lifted smoothly and steadily to the necessary height with the banksman always maintaining visual contact.
- 4.4.7 **Travel with the load as low as practicable possible and boom fully retracted in avoiding sudden breaking or turning, do not travel on slopes and uneven ground.**
- 4.4.8 Lower the load slowly into its final position ensuring the area is clear and there is clear communication from the operator to the slinger/banksman before detaching the slings from the load.
- 4.4.9 Remove exclusions zone and store lifting accessories correctly and report and defect or issues if required.
- 4.4.10 The task **must be stopped** immediately in the event of any equipment failures or unsafe conditions and reported to the contract manager/supervisor.

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	METHOD STATEMENT	Page 1 of 13
	PILING	Rev:4.0 Approval Date 11/12/2025
	DRIVEN PILING (INCLUDES ALL JOINTS TYPES)	PGI-MST 1300

Contract Number	Contract Name
PR2400264605	Newport UW
Signed as Reviewed for Use On This Contract	Print Name
	Nick Jonathan

1.0 Purpose and Scope

- 1.1 This method statement defines the company standard implementation procedure for the installation of driven precast concrete piles with all joint types.

2.0 Health and Safety & Environmental Controls

- 2.1 Prior to commencement the site foreperson **must** ensure that all the safety requirements for the piling operator are in place and in accordance with the company health and safety procedures and risk assessments.
- 2.2 All works **must** be planned and managed to ensure works are carried out in a safe and healthy environment in accordance with (SAF-WID 1045 - Generic Set-up and Planning).
- 2.3 Prior to any work commencing a visual inspection of the chains/slides and all lifting equipment must be completed to check it's serviceability, if there is any damage/wear visible or the lifting certificate is either out of date or not on site no work is to start, this **must** be reported immediately.
- 2.4 For the environmental controls see (ENV-MST 0001 Environmental Controls During Onsite Operations).
- 2.5 SAF-RAS 1001 General Risk Assessment.
- 2.6 SAF-RAS 1007 Piling- Driven Piling.
- 2.7 SAF-WID 1047 –Restricted Zones.
- 2.8 FPS Plant Restricted Zones Handbook.
- 2.9 For combination and steel piles – PGI-MST 1318 Movement of Steels Piles.

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3.0 Procedure

Prior to Commencing Installation

- 3.1 A restricted zone **must** be set up around the working area in accordance with SAF-WID 1047 – Restricted Zones and the FPS Plant Restricted Zones Handbook.
- 3.2 The piling foreperson **must** ensure that all safety requirements for the piling operations are in place and in accordance with the company procedures including non-Roger Bullivant Limited (RBL) personnel that may be affected by the works.
- 3.3 Before starting work the piling foreperson **must** plan a sequence of work that will allow the safe delivery of piles to his rig, including the hoisting of piles into position to avoid previously installed piles.
- 3.4 All operatives must be competent to do the task in hand. For operating mechanical plant, slinging & signalling and using abrasive wheels this will include formal training for which proof must be available on site (eg. CITB card, CSCS card, CPCS card or certificates of courses attended on any other scheme).

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- 3.5 All operatives must be familiar with site rules (via induction) and Risk & COSHH Assessments relevant to the task in hand. Appropriate PPE should be worn as specified in the Risk and COSHH assessments, and in line with RBL company policy.

4.0 Piling Procedure – Rig set up

- 4.1 The piling rig is to be precisely located at the position where the pile is to be driven, these positions are set out by engineers and marked using a setting pin and safety cap. The rebar safety cap is to be removed from the setting out pin by hand as late as possible ahead of the rig getting to the pin but before the rig is actually positioned above the pin.
- 4.2 The piling rig mast is to be adjusted to the vertical position checked in two places at 90° to each other.
- 4.3 Dependant on pile size place the catch plate within the notch on the front of foot.
- 4.4 The first pile section is to be presented horizontally to the piling rig by a (FLT) forklift truck in a position as close to 180° as possible to the centreline of the body of the piling rig, see (Figure 1). Careful consideration **must** be given to ensuring that the pile section can be safely pulled into the rig, without being obstructed by pre-installed piles etc.
- 4.5 It is good practice to keep the FLT outside of the fall radius of the length of pile section being installed under the hammer, if this cannot be achieved then the forklift truck must **not** be occupied whilst the section is being hoisted in or the hammer is operating, the rig attendant must retreat to a safe place when they are not required in the area.

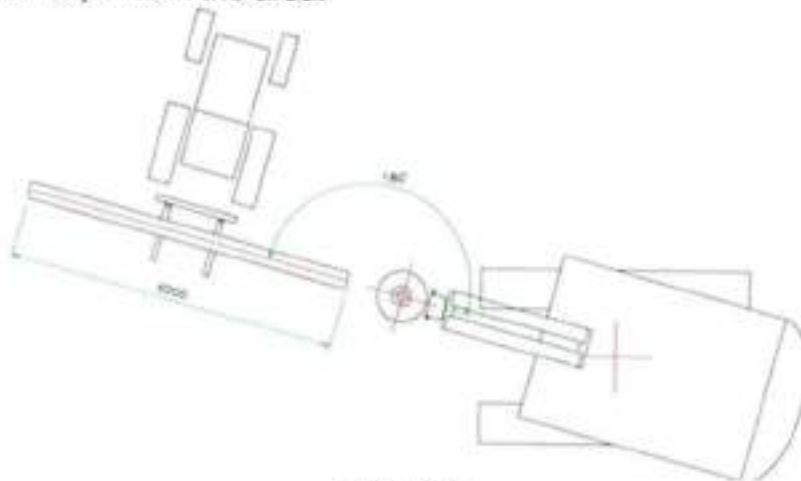


Figure 1

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Lead Section Preparation

- 4.6 **Spigot Ended Pile** – When installing spigot ended piles onto rock there may be a requirement to cut off the spigot on the lead section, in order to minimise pile breakages. Time spent using vibrating tools **must** be recorded using the section provided on the plant sheets.
- 4.7 **Combination Piles** – Where an obstruction(s) is encountered, a combination pile consisting of a tubular steel starter section of thick wall steel tube of sufficient length and diameter to penetrate through the obstruction(s) is used as the lead section. The joint consisting of a flat plate with a central hole welded to the top of the steel tube section and incorporating the standard collect joint, is used to join the precast concrete follower sections onto the steel lead section, further precast concrete sections may then be added to achieve the required depth/pile design.
- 4.8 **Emeca Piles** - The first section **must** be prepared by installing the driving pad onto the head of the pile and secured using a pin. see (Figure 2). Best practice when introducing the lead pile section into the driving helmet is to position the Emeca joint pin holes at right angles to the rig; this will ensure the pin is driven from the side (rather than front to back) when orientated in relation to the rig.



Figure 2

Installation

- 4.9 When attaching the chain/sling to the pile section, a visual inspection of the chain/sling and all lifting equipment **must** be carried out, if there is any damage/wear or the lifting certificate is out of date this must be replaced. The chain/sling shall be positioned between 800mm to 1200mm (Dependant on the pile length) from the head of the pile.

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- 4.10 Whilst hoisting a pile section into the rig all personnel **must** retreat a minimum distance of 2.0m away from the toe of the pile and ensure that they do not enter the zone between the rig and the pile section.
- 4.11 Using the pile hoist rope, the pile is to be lifted into a near vertical position and the pile head located into the piling helmet. When lifting pile sections longer than 4.0m the pile section **must not** be allowed to enter the driving helmet until the toe of the pile is within 2.0m of the foot of the rig, see (Figure 3).

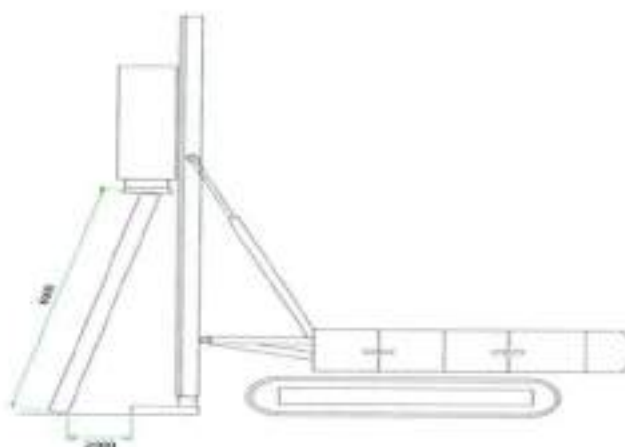


Figure 3

- 4.12 The piling foreperson is to ensure the steady unhindered progress of the hoist through careful observation and control. During the hoist, the rig attendant may enter the restricted zone but **must** be at least 2.0m away from the toe of the pile section until the pile section is at the point of entering the helmet. At this stage, if required the rig attendant may assist in manoeuvring the pile section into the helmet. With clear communication from the rig operator once the pile is in position the rig attendant is to retreat to a safe position.

NOTE - Under no circumstances are hands be placed on the lifting chain whilst hoisting piles. If any person enters the restricted zone, or the rig attendant is closer than 2.0m or the pile is likely to collide with any obstruction, the foreperson is to immediately **stop** the auxiliary hoist. Where an obstruction such as a pre-installed pile prevents the pile section from being safely hoisted into the rig, the pile section is to be safely lowered to the ground, the chain disconnected, and a (FLT) forklift truck used to reposition the pile so that it can be safely hoisted into the rig. Alternatively, where access for a (FLT) is not available the pile section is to be lowered onto a chock on the ground and pinch bared into a position where it could be safely hoisted into the rig.

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- 4.13 Once the pile section is located within the piling helmet the pile section is lifted using the main hoist to appoint just higher than the catch plate and with the aid of the rig attendant pushed forward and manually guided and lowered into footplate. To prevent a trapping accident, extreme care **must** be taken to ensure that the pile does not kick backwards during this procedure.
- 4.14 The operator must ensure that the head of the pile is correctly located into the piling helmet before the hammer is primed, and installation of the pile commences.
- 4.15 The pile is to be checked for verticality on achieving a penetration of 1.0m; adjustment shall be made for verticality if required.
- 4.16 To prevent any damage to the pile, great care **must** be taken to ensure the hammer blow is always axial to the pile, and the pile therefore struck square to its axis.
- 4.17 When removing the hoist rope hook from the vertical pile section, the hammer **must be stopped**. There is to be sufficient slack in the winch rope prior to unhooking to determine that the pile is not slipping under its own weight. Once unhooked the rig attendant is to remove the chain/sling and the catch plate and retreat to a safe position, (FPS Plant Restricted Zones Handbook) the operator **must** also retreat to a safe distance of ideally 3m away from the hammer before pile driving re-commences.
- 4.18 The pile driving cycle is continued to a point that driving criteria is met or to a point where the operator is sure that additional sections are required. When an additional section is required, top of driven pile must be left at a convenient height above the (PPL) piling platform level, to allow aligning of the joint, this is usually approximately 1 metre or 700mm for steel tube. If additional sections are not required go to **(section 6.0 The Pile Set)** if they are required, please continue.
- 4.19 The pile driving cycle is then continued at the same location by the addition of further pile sections.

5.0 Jointing

5.1 For Collet joint follow 5.2 to 5.6

- 5.2 The collet joint consists of spigot rebar on the bottom end of the upper pile section and a collet socket on the top of the lower pile section.

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- 5.3 After the first pile section has been installed, to approximately 1 metre above the ground the hammer is lifted, the next section is to be hoisted into the helmet and winched into position as shown in (Figure 3) leaving the toe of the pile on the ground. at this point operatives **must** ensure that all joining faces and components are clear and free of debris. A driving gasket is then placed onto the pile head the pile section is then lifted using the main hoist. To align the spigot to the collet joint the pitched section will require to be pushed forward by the rig attendant when given the thumbs up from the rig operator the spigot is then lowered into the collet socket. Point of contact with pile section being pitched is to be a minimum of 250mm above bottom of section to prevent trapping when bringing joints together.
- 5.4 The rig attendant **must** then retreat to a safe place and pile cycle is restarted. This process is continued until the geotechnical driving criteria is met.
- 5.5 **Note this process is also to be used when adding to steel combi sections.**
- 5.6 Where a pile joint is less than or equal to 1m below piling platform level (PPL) the regional office must be informed without delay, a record **must** be made and this **must** be highlighted to the client to ensure the pile is supported whilst cropping/cutting activities take place, especially where excavation is required.
- 5.7 **For Emeca joint follow 5.8 to 5.12**
- 5.8 The EMECA joint consists of two halves; each end will have both male and female components and will align correctly if oriented/pitched the same way.
- 5.9 After the first pile section has been installed, to approximately 1 metre above the ground the hammer is lifted, the next section is to be hoisted into the helmet and winched into position as shown in (Figure 3) leaving the toe of the pile on the ground at this point operatives **must** ensure that all joining faces and components are clear and free of debris. (no gasket required on tis pile type) To align the 2 ends the pitched section will require to be pushed forward by the rig attendant when given the thumbs up from the rig operator the end is lowered onto the previously installed pile section. Point of contact with pile section being pitched is to be a minimum of 250mm above bottom of section to prevent trapping when bringing joints together.
- 5.10 The Emeca joint pins must then be driven into place using a suitable hammer, as shown in (Figure 4). Eye protection must be worn during this process.

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Figure 4

- 5.11 These pins are only properly located once the pins are driven so as not to remain proud of the axial faces of the pile as shown in (Figure 5).



Figure 5

- 5.12 The rig attendant **must** then retreat to a safe place and pile cycle is restarted. This process is continued until the geotechnical driving criteria is met.
- 5.13 **For SBT pile (Single Bar Tensile) follow 5.14 to 5.18**
- 5.14 The SBT joint consists of 2 halves: the male section is located on the bottom of the upper pile and the female section is located on the top of the lower pile section.
- 5.15 After the first pile section has been installed, to approximately 1 metre above the ground the hammer is lifted, the next section is to be hoisted into the helmet and winched into position as shown in (Figure 3) leaving the toe of the pile on the ground at this point operatives **must** ensure that all joining faces and components are clear and free of debris. A driving gasket is then placed

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onto the pile head the pile section is then lifted using the main hoist. To align the 2 ends the pitched section will require to be pushed forward by the rig attendant when given the thumbs up from the rig operator the end is lowered onto the previously installed pile section as shown in (figure 6) Point of contact with pile section being pitched is to be a minimum of 250mm above bottom of section to prevent trapping when bringing joints together.



Figure 6

- 5.16 The SBT joint pin must then be driven into place using a suitable hammer. Eye protection must be worn during this process
- 5.17 These pins are only properly located once the pin is driven so as not to remain proud of the axial faces of the pile as shown in (Figure 7).



Figure 7

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- 5.18 The rig attendant **must** then retreat to a safe place and pile cycle is restarted. This process is continued until the geotechnical driving criteria is met.
- 5.19 **For Steel tube follow 5.20 to 5.24**
- 5.20 Pile sections will be jointed using one of four joint types, collar and thread, a spider/spud joint, a machined joint or a splayed joint. joints to be selected from the range offered by the Company to be specified on the driven briefing sheet.
- 5.21 If machined joints are to be used for the jointing of tubes, the following **must** be followed. The operatives **must** offer the joint up to the ends of the tubes to be jointed to determine the wall thickness of the tubes. If there is any doubt over the wall thickness, then different tube section must be selected.
- 5.22 After the first pile section has been installed, to approximately 700mm above the ground the hammer is lifted, the next section is to be hoisted into the helmet and winched into position as shown in (Figure 3) leaving the toe of the pile on the ground. The pile section is then lifted using the main hoist. To align the 2 ends the pitched section will require to be pushed forward by the rig attendant when given the thumbs up from the rig operator the end is lowered onto the previously installed pile section. Point of contact with pile section being pitched is to be a minimum of 250mm above bottom of section to prevent trapping when bringing joints together.
- 5.23 The joint is then placed into the previously driven section and the hammer must be lowered onto the joint, and the joint is to be hammered into the middle ring or into each other depending on joint type selected. The hammer is then raised and the next section winched into place and then lowered onto the secure joint and then continue with driving of the pile.
- 5.24 Where a pile is installed with a spider/spud joint and is less than or equal to 1m below piling platform level (PPL), the regional office must be informed without delay, a record **must** be made and this **must** be highlighted to the client to ensure the pile is supported whilst cropping/cutting activities take place, especially where excavation is required.

6.0 **The Pile Set**

- 6.1 In simple terms the final set is a measure of physical performance compared with a calculated requirement, where the depth of pile penetration is measured over a given number of blows (10) by a known force (hammer weight x distance dropped).

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6.2 The required sets and anticipated pile design lengths is to be given to the piling foreperson in writing prior to the commencement of piling installation.

6.3 Set measurement on site is achieved by following the steps below:

6.3.1 Where instrumentation is available on the rig, this is to be used to measure sets, although a daily manual check is good practice to ensure that the Jean Lutz unit is measuring correctly. If the unit is not then it must be reported using the Plant Hotline.

6.3.2 If a steel dolly is required to take a final set, this **must** be handled by mechanical means i.e (FLT) forklift truck or rig auxiliary line in safe controlled manner. **The dolly must not be moved manually.**

6.3.3 Where instrumentation is not available, a manual set is to be taken.

6.4 Measuring a Manual Set.

- a) Stop the Hammer.
- b) The competent piling operative is to mark the pile face at an accessible point by whatever means, from a firm surface, such as the rig foot.
- c) The competent piling operative is to then retreat to a safe position before re- striking the pile.
- d) Undertake the designated number of blows, (usually 10), at a given hammer drop height.
- e) Cease operation.
- f) The competent piling operative is to return to the pile position, mark the pile in an exact manner and physically measure the depth of penetration.
- g) Repeat the operation until desired set is achieved. Recorded the set on the drawing.
- h) On rigs fitted with instrumentation the set can be recorded directly off the screen, although a calibration check must be carried out daily.

Note Where the pile set is achieved at a pile length which varies by more than 1m from the anticipated pile design length the Piling Foreperson **must** notify the area Operations Supervisor / Engineer, record the event on the piling records and await instruction regarding the acceptability of the pile as driven. The Operations

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Supervisor / Engineer will treat such events as a site design change in accordance with (DES-WID 0401).

- 6.5 Once pile set has been taken the hammer is to be lifted at least 500mm above the top of the pile section. Then lift the foot. Before tracking backwards off the pile, the foreperson with the aid of the attendant (if required) must ensure that there are no persons within that area.
- 6.6 When tracking the piling rig to a new pile location, the piling foreperson, assisted by their rig attendant is to physically check and evaluate the risks and decide whether existing precautions are adequate or whether more are to be added. Where the rig movement is by radio/remote control the operator is to be situated at such a distance from the machine to enable constant visibility/awareness around the rig in its direction of travel. The rig attendant is to assist in achieving the safe movement of the rig and guaranteeing segregation of pedestrians and other traffic when required. Additionally, close monitoring of the piling mat and its integrity is to be maintained whilst the rig moves to the next pile position.

7.0 The Pile Re-Strike

- 7.1 A retaking of a pile set undertaken as long as possible after the piles installation, and at least 24hrs after, to ensure that the dynamic resistance of the pile has not decreased over a period of time.
- 7.2 An overnight re-strike is not acceptable on contracts of longer duration.
- 7.3 A minimum of 5 re-strikes per day will be carried out. On larger contracts a minimum of 5% of the total number of piles will be re-struck.
- 7.4 Unless the piles are founded on Rock (including chalk) or Dense Gravel, re-strikes will be taken over 10 blows, on randomly selected piles unless otherwise specified. The re-strike set is to be equal to, or less than the set at end of drive. Only where the piles are founded on Rock (including chalk) or Dense Gravel can the number of blows be reduced to a minimum of 3. This **must** be confirmed by area office before restriking takes place.
- 7.5 In the event that a pile re-strike produces a set which is greater (slacker) than the pile set at end of drive the piling foreperson **must** notify the area Operations Supervisor / Engineer, record the event on the piling records and await instruction from the Operations Supervisor. The Operations Supervisor / Engineer is to treat such events as a site design change in accordance with (DES-WID 0401).

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8.0 Pile Testing

- 8.1 Dynamic Testing - Refer TES-MST 1302 – Dynamic Load Test.
- 8.2 No work by any person is to be carried out on or adjacent to the piles until such times as the Piling Protection Certificate for the Sub-Contract works has been issued by Roger Bullivant Limited.

9.0 Visual Inspection

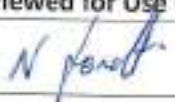
- 9.1 Where the rig is to leave site without an as built survey of the pile positions, the piling foreperson **must** conduct a visual check along the line of piles and call the Area Office if it appears that a pile may require checking.

10.0 Pile Records

- 10.1 The Company shall retain copies of all piling records.
- 10.2 Where possible the piling foreperson is to obtain a daily signature from the client or their representative on the record sheets as an agreement to the accuracy of the recorded data each day. If a signature cannot be obtained the foreperson **must** notify the area office before leaving site. A copy of that days pile installation logs **must** be sent to the contract engineer daily.
- 10.3 Penetration records are to be taken of the first pile on every contract. Subsequently, 3% of the total number of contract piles will be recorded in the same manner, with a minimum of 3, but preferably 5.
- 10.4 In addition, should any variation in the length occur, further penetration records **must** be taken as appropriate.

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	DYNAMIC LOAD TEST	TES-MST 1302

Contract Number PR2400264605	Contract Name Newport UW
Signed as Reviewed for Use On This Contract 	Print Name Nick Jonathan

1.0 Purpose and Scope

- 1.1 The Purpose of this Method Statement is to ensure that Dynamic Load Testing is carried out in the correct manner.

2.0 Health and Safety Controls

- 2.1 SAF-RAS 1016 – Dynamic Load Testing Risk Assessment refers.

3.0 Environmental Controls

- 3.1 See ENV-MST 0001 – Environmental Controls for Site Operations

4.0 Method and/or Process

4.1 Procedure

- 4.1.1 All operatives must have a site induction before commencing work and sign to confirm having read the risk assessments and COSHH assessments relevant to the task in hand.
- 4.1.2 Establish which piles are to be tested. The test piles must be chosen by the site agent or one of his representatives, if unclear contact the Area Office. Test piles must not be selected by site personnel unless specifically instructed by the Area Office. Note on the site record who has selected the test piles and how this had been communicated.
- 4.1.3 Before approaching the Piling Rig contact the Piling foreman and do not enter the working area until advised by the foreman it is safe to do so.
- 4.1.4 Ensure pile to be tested has adequate safe working space all around the testing area, as well as suitable rig access.

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- 4.1.5 Using the appropriate safety equipment, drill holes and place anchors at two diameters down from pile head. Spacing and orientation to be in accordance with drawings in TES-SFD 0481, below.
- 4.1.6 Ensure mounting points are symmetrical, on opposing smooth faces and parallel to pile axis.
- 4.1.7 Attach one strain gauge and one accelerometer to each face of the pile, and then correctly attach the gauges to the test equipment.
- 4.1.8 Appropriate data records must be taken prior to test commencement and entered both on the test record sheet and into the test equipment.
- 4.1.9 Position piling rig over the test pile ensuring the hammer is positioned to strike evenly and in line with the pile axis. Place the analyser a safe distance away from the hammer and retreat prior to hammer striking the pile.
- 4.1.10 If it proves necessary a pile dolly can be used to facilitate testing, provided it is composed of the same material as the pile itself.
- 4.1.11 Having completed input of data, ensure calibration figures for each of the gauges are correct.
- 4.1.12 Set the test equipment to receive data and strike the pile using the piling rig.
- 4.1.13 Record results on the Dynamic Load Test sheet.
- 4.1.14 In the case of an anomaly in the test result the Testing Supervisor is to be informed. In the event the results obtained are below those expected the Area Office Engineer is also to be informed before leaving site. The nature of the anomaly, the person(s) informed and any further actions taken are to be recorded on the site record sheet.
- 4.1.15 Remove test equipment and gauges from the test pile and position on the next pile if required.
- 4.1.16 When testing has been completed do not linger in the working area at the front of the piling rig, retreat to a safe area to complete any paperwork. The white sheet will be left on site with the client representative, and a copy emailed to the Area office.

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- 4.1.17 When testing has been completed do not linger in the working area at the front of the piling rig, retreat to a safe area to complete any paperwork. The white sheet will be left on site with the client representative, and a copy emailed to the Area office.

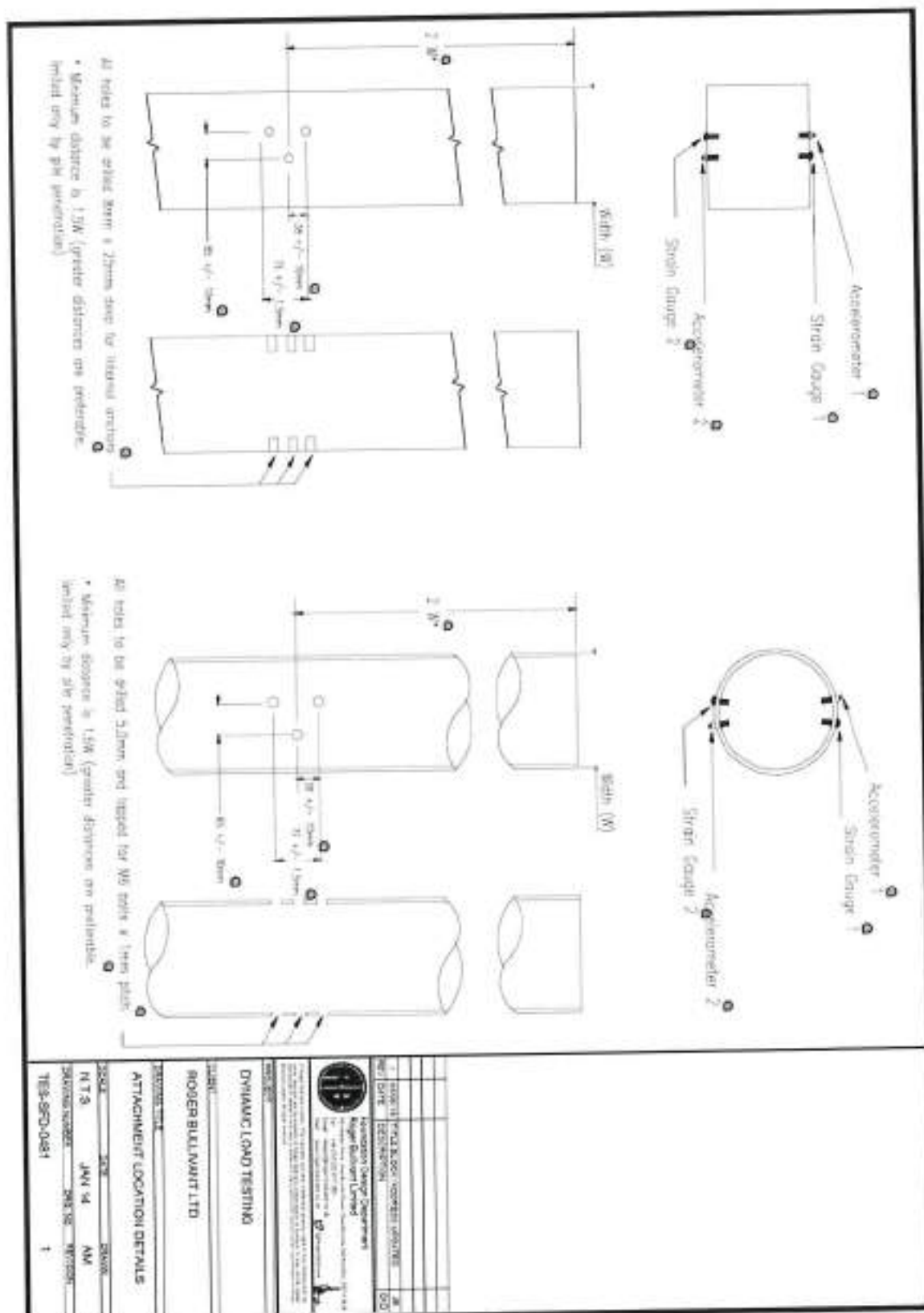
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Rev:3.0 Approval
Date 10/03/2025

DYNAMIC LOAD TEST

TES-MST 1302



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	HEALTH AND SAFETY	Rev:3.3 Approval Date {Approval Date}
	RESTRICTED ZONES	SAF-WID 1047

1.0 Purpose and Scope

- 1.1 This Work Instruction Document defines the Restricted Zone distances to be applied when site operations are in progress.
- 1.2 It is applicable to **all operations** across the Company and should be used in conjunction with appropriate Risk Assessments and Method Statements applicable to the process/task/activity being carried out.

2.0 References

- 2.1 RBL Plant and Equipment control zones (Aid memoire)
- 2.2 MRA-WID 1348 Authorisation & Operation of Mini piling Auger Rigs Without Guards
- 2.3 MRA-SFD 1348 Authorisation Permit to Operate Piling Auger Rigs Without Guards

3.0 Terms and Definitions

- 3.1 **Restricted Zone** - A restricted zone is an area where only authorised persons can enter or stand during normal operations to undertake specific activities.
- 3.2 **Exclusion Zone** – An exclusion zone is an area where no personnel are to enter under any circumstances when a particular activity is being undertaken e.g., Working without guards, loading and unloading – product &/or plant.
- 3.3 **Safe Access Zone** - The optimum area in which you should stand to gain a line of sight with the Operator.

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Pre-Contract Information, Co-operation & Co-ordination

- 4.1.1 At the planning stage and during pre-contract meetings the RBL Contracts Manager/Engineer must discuss and agree with the Principal Contractor/Client the arrangements for the establishment of restricted/exclusion zones.

4.2 Establishing Restricted/Exclusion Zone

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	RESTRICTED ZONES	SAF-WID 1047

- 4.2.1 Physical demarcation of the restricted/exclusion zones must be established to ensure that it is apparent to all other site workers where dangers exist and to assist operational crews in preventing any unauthorised person from entering the zones.

4.3 Physical Demarcation & Communication

- 4.3.1 Site traffic and pedestrian routes, including working areas will have been determined by the Principal Contractor/Site Agent and physical demarcation of these areas should be clearly defined on site by either barriers or other existing features of the site, with suitable signage in place to warn of any pending risks.
- 4.3.2 In addition to the general demarcation of our general working area, as detailed in 4.3.1, an additional restricted zone is to be created around our rig/plant, generally in line with the RBL plant and equipment control zones (Aid Memoire) , which is only to be entered following '**Thumbs Up**' approval by the rig/plant operator (fig 4.3.3). The demarcation of this area is to be created by the placing of barriers/signage as shown in figure 4.3.2 at both the front and rear of the rig, at distances no less than that detailed in Table 4.4.1.
- 4.3.3 The exact arrangements must be agreed with the Principal Contractor/Site Agent on a site-specific basis and communicated to site personnel during inductions and site briefings, it must be emphasised that only members of the RBL operational team are allowed within the Restricted Zone whilst the rig/plant is operating.
- 4.3.4 A green barrier must be used and placed at the front of the piling rig to establish and demark the start of the safe zone.



Figure 4.3.2



Figure 4.3.3

- 4.3.5 Plant used by RBL will display the '**Thumbs Up**' logo (Fig 4.3.3) and the '**Thumbs Up**' protocol will be applied, and the rig/plant operator must give the '**Thumbs up**' to the person requiring access into the zone and receive a '**Thumbs up**' response before they enter.

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4.4 Restricted Zones

4.4.1 Table 4.4.1 below shows the Restricted Zones that **must** be applied to all non-authorised personnel when RBL operations are in progress.

TYPE of RIG	Work Restricted Zone
Comacchio COM1-5, Klemm 3 & 7, 901-5, D500 & D1000, 1503	4m to the front, 2m to offside and rear
All Piling Rigs	10m
MEWP (boom and scissor lift)	5m
Excavator 100°	3m sides and front Determined by boom length and slew radius
Excavator 360°	Determined by boom length and slew radius
Lorry Mounted Crane (HIAB)	Crane radius + 2m
Telehandler	5m rear – 3m side – reach of machine +3m
Rough Terrain/Industrial Forklift Truck, Loading Shovel & Dumper	3m side - 5m rear - 8m front
Overhead Travelling Crane (OHTC)	5m rearward/forward of load travel – side load width +1m
Static Testing	10m

Table 4.4.1

4.4.2 Should any unauthorised person enter the restricted zone then **all** operations **must stop** immediately and escort the person back to a position outside the zone, persistent breaches should be reported to the Principal Contractor/Site Agent and recorded on the site daily work inspection record sheet and follow up action by raising a SAR Report.

4.4.3 If the full extent of the specified work restricted zone cannot be achieved, the reduced zone must have a documented site-specific risk assessment

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reviewed by the relevant Operational Manager with guidance available from the Health and Safety Department.

- 4.4.4 In situations where task/pile positions are close to the site perimeter, the risk to those outside the site boundary should be considered. A site-specific risk assessment in conjunction with the Client/Principal Contractor must be carried out to protect non-workers including members of the public.

4.5 Exclusion Zones - Unguarded Rigs

- 4.5.1 This operation **must** only be completed in line with **MRA-WID 1348 Authorisation & Operation of Mini Piling Auger Rigs Without Guards** and when **MRA-SFD 1348 Authorisation Permit to Operate Piling Auger Rigs Without Guards** has been completed.

4.6 Pile Testing

- 4.6.1 When pile testing is being carried out rig drivers & plant operators are to be aware of the area being tested and ensure that the pile tester is always in view and at a minimum distance of 10 metres from any point of the rig/plant.

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	EMERGENCY PLAN	Page 1 of 1
	HEALTH AND SAFETY	Rev:0.1 Approval Date {Approval Date}
	OIL & FUEL SPILL - SITES	SAF-EPL 0011

OIL & FUEL SPILL

EMERGENCY	Any fuel, oil, hazardous liquid or powder spills from bulk storage tank, vehicle, connecting hoses/pipes, IBCs or drums.
Minor Spill	Easily contained and HAS NOT entered a water course, drain or manhole
Major Spill	Cannot be contained or has the potential to enter a water course, drain or manhole

Instructions

1. Stop the source of the spillage, if possible and it is safe to do so.
2. Contain the spillage and prevent it reaching any watercourse, drains or manholes by using emergency spill equipment, such as drain covers, socks, cushions, pads, granules, etc or if not available the use of sand/soil to soak upon the spill.
3. Report the spill immediately to your Line Manager
4. If the spill has entered a watercourse, drain or manhole the personnel shown below must be informed immediately, these are they only contacts who can call out the Emergency Response Contractor.
5. Clean up the spill, all contaminated materials are to be disposed of via a licensed waste carrier.
6. Restock all used Emergency Spillage Equipment as soon as possible.
7. Material Safety Data Sheets are to be kept in all vans.
8. Report the spill using the SHEQ App.

CONTACT THE AREA OFFICE RUNNING THE CONTRACT

Business Improvement Manager – Chris Hibbert	07815 889735
Compliance Advisor - Tim Crampton	07966 397034
Health and Safety Manager – Paul Smith	07976 850579
Adler & Allen – Oil Response Contractor	0800 5922827
Environmental Agency Hotline	0800 80 70 60

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	WORK INSTRUCTION DOCUMENT	Page 1 of 2
	ENVIRONMENTAL	Rev:4.4 Approval Date {Approval Date}
	SPILLAGE ACTIONS	ENV-WID 1043

1.0 Purpose and Scope

- 1.1 This Work Instruction Document describes the actions needed to be taken in the event of a spillage occurring or being discovered.

2.0 References

- 2.1 Environmental Protection Act 1990
 2.2 Control of Pollution (Oil Storage)(England) Regulations 2001
 2.3 Water Environmental (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2016
 2.4 Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Oil Storage) (Wales) 2016
 2.5 Water Resources Act 1991
 2.6 ENV-SFD 1087 – Spillage Report

3.0 Terms and Definitions

- 3.1 Nil

4.0 Procedure

4.1 Actions

- 4.1.1 Raise the alarm, alert other personnel to the spill.
- 4.1.2 Try to identify the spilt material, look for any warning or caution labels, markers or signs on the container that could give information about the spilt material.
- 4.1.3 Where practicable and only if the correct PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) is worn if required, try to stop the source of the flow, turning off valves and taps, or repositioning containers, so that the split/hole is uppermost.
- 4.1.4 Help any injured personnel to safety, away from the hazardous area, and if required contact the emergency services and your line manager.
- 4.1.5 Try to contain the spill using any spillage kit available, drain mats, spillage booms, loose fibres or absorbent materials. Do not let the spilt material enter any drains, water courses or man hole covers.

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	ENVIRONMENTAL	Rev:4.4 Approval Date (Approval Date)
	SPILLAGE ACTIONS	ENV-WID 1043

4.1.6 Notify the site manager, site agents and Business Improvement Dept. at Walton Park.

4.1.7 Clean up the spill, recovering the spilt material and any soil that has been contaminated. The correct PPE must be worn at all times during this process.

4.1.8 Replace any spillages kit that has been used.

4.2 Environmental Controls

4.2.1 All used spillage equipment, contaminated clothing and waste articles used in the clean up, must be securely bagged and disposed of correctly via an approved hazardous waste company.

4.2.2 All contaminated soil must also be disposed of via a hazardous waste contractor.

4.3 Documentation

4.3.1 All spillages are to be reported as soon as possible either via,

- ENV-SFD 1087 – Spillage Report

or

- On the SHEQ Alert System as an environmental incident.

ALL SPILLAGES MUST BE REPORTED

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	RISK ASSESSMENT		Page 1 of 12
	HEALTH AND SAFETY		Rev:5.0 Approval Date 03/11/2025
	GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT - FOR ALL TECHNIQUES		SAF-RAS 1001

Assessed by	Nick Jonathan	Signature		Date	14.08.26
In Consultation With	N/A				

Risk Assessment Matrix						
Severity	Likelihood					
	1	2	3	4	5	
	1	1	2	3	4	5
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	4	4	8	12	16	20
	5	5	10	15	20	25

Score	Likelihood
1	Unlikely
2	May Happen
3	Likely
4	Very Likely
5	Certain

Score	Severity
1	Minor Injury (First Aid)
2	Minor Injury (Hospital Treatment)
3	Seven Day Injury (Time Lost)
4	Major Injuries/Long Term Health Effects
5	Death

PPE: 'Standard PPE' – Operatives must wear the following PPE unless stated in this risk assessment.
 Helmet, Hearing Protection, Safety Glasses, Hi-Visibility Clothing, Overalls, Protective Gloves, Safety Boots

- When reviewing this risk assessment refer to SAF-WID 1010 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.
- Ensure that when adding any risks or hazards that the score is correct and coloured as per the matrix above.

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Risk Number	Associated Hazard	Person(s) Affected	Consequence	Risk Assessment Score			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
				L	S	R/R		L	S	R/R
1	Loading/Unloading machines & mobile plant	Site Personnel General Public	Crushing Impact Injuries Damage to property Death	4	5	20	- Only trained, competent, authorised personnel inc banksmen used. - Trailer and ramps to be clean/dry free from oil/slippery substances. - Use of trailer stabilisers and pads to be deployed - On public highway, create an exclusion zone to allow public safe passage. - Wait for quiet periods of traffic flow before loading. - Use of warning signs and cones. - Avoid loading/off-loading plant adjacent to parked vehicles. - Follow specific RAMS associated with unloading/loading plant and equipment	1	5	5
2	Slips and Trips	All personnel Operators	Lacerations Fractures Long lasting/debilitating injury	4	4	16	- Working areas to be always maintained. - Debris/ Waste to be removed immediately. - Working platforms to be maintained (housekeeping) - SARS to be reported via SHEQ app. - Report poor housekeeping by other trades to site Management. - Suitable footwear and in a serviceable condition must be worn	1	4	4
3	Falls	Operators	Impact Injuries Fractures Lacerations Long lasting/debilitating injury Fatal Injury	3	5	15	- Working At Height procedures must be followed where WAH cannot be avoided - Working areas to be always maintained. - platforms to be maintained and kept clear. - Harnesses to be used when working at height where the task specific RAMS dictates their use.	1	5	5

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4	Overhead services	Operators All Personnel in vicinity	Electrocution - Fatal	3	5	15	- Crash bags/mats are to supplement fall prevention controls and not act as the definitive control measure - Only trained ops may work at height subject to risk assessment being completed for specific task - Permit to work in operation - Compliance with GS6 - 'Avoidance of danger from overhead electric power lines' - Prevent machines going too close to overhead Services. - Use of demarcation methods e.g. Goal posts - Compliance with SAF-WID 1001. - Toolbox Talks and training	1	5	5
5	Underground services	Operators All Personnel in vicinity	Electrocution Explosion Death	3	5	15	- Permit to dig system in operation. - Working area CAT scanned by trained, competent and authorized person - Service plans examined. - Safe digging practices employed. - Compliance with HSG 47 'avoiding danger from underground services. - Compliance with SAF-WID 1001 - Toolbox Talks and training	1	5	5
6	Overturning mobile plant	All personnel in vicinity	Impact Crushing	3	4	12	- Installation of a designed piling platform in accordance with CDM regs for tracked plant - Localised soft spots and excavation to be back filled in a controlled manner - FPS WPC must be completed at all times - Working area should be inspected to check suitability for plant and maintenance log completed at least weekly STOP - if operator deems the conditions are unsafe	1	4	4

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

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GENERAL RISK ASSESSMENT - FOR ALL TECHNIQUES

SAF-RAS 1001

Head Injury	Site Personnel	Head Injuries	2	4	8	Head protection to be worn on all RBL sites minimum EN397 specification unless specific RAMS indicate otherwise and authorise removal or bump caps • Only trained machine operators to be used • PPE training as required	1	4	4
7									
Manual Handling	Site Personnel	Sprains Strains Cuts Crushing Musculoskeletal Disorders Trapping Repetitive Strain Injuries	3	3	9	• Use of mechanical handling equipment – FLT • Use of handling aids – Trolleys • Job rotation or varying working patterns • Specific training to be given to all employees in manual handling • Regular toolbox talks • Manual Handling Risk Assessment	1	3	3
8									
Hand/finger Injuries	Site Personnel	Impact Crushing Abrasions	3	2	6	• Suitable protective gloves worn on all sites. Minimum cut protection C on construction sites and specific task risk assessment • Training & Toolbox Talks to reinforce PPE. • Activities carried out in accordance with current. • Method Statements	1	2	2
9									
Foot/ Leg Injuries	Site Personnel	Impact/ Cuts Crushing Biological/ Chemical hazards Entrapment	3	4	12	• Suitable protective footwear to be worn at all times on all RBL sites. • Full length trousers to be worn at all times. • Training and toolbox talk to reinforce PPE.	1	4	4
10									
Noise	Site Personnel General Public	Hearing Impairment (long & short term) Workplace stress	3	2	6	• RBL provide information and training and make hearing protection available (LEAV 80 dB). • RBL take reasonably practicable measures to reduce noise exposure (UEAV 85 dB). • Personnel not exposed to ELY 87 Db or 137 Db peak. • All personnel must use hearing protection provided.	1	2	2
11									

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SAF-RAS 1001

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15	Unloading by use of slinging	Slinger signaller All personnel in vicinity	Multiple injuries Serious injuries Death	4	3	12	- Only trained and competent Slingers used. - Correct slinging techniques & equipment used Equipment and accessories checks to be carried out in accordance with LOLER regs.	1	4	4
16	Moving material into position & local storage	Pedestrians All personnel in vicinity	Crushing Impact Multiple Injuries Death	3	5	15	- Trained, competent, authorised personnel to operate forklift/excavator - Exclusion Zone must be in place during unloading and positioning process - Monitoring of ground conditions to check for collapse of stored materials especially in inclement weather - Stacked material at safe & vertical height utilising wooded dunnage/chocks - The FLT tines are to be as low to the ground as practicable for the ground conditions - Ground must be suitable to withstand the weight of materials to be stored	1	5	5
17	Use of Vibrating Hand Held Tools	Site personnel	HAVS disruption of blood flow to fingers Damage to nerve endings Numbness Whitening Loss of dexterity VWF (Vibration White Finger)	3	4	12	- Select and use handheld tools with low vibration levels. - Record daily exposure and rotate employee's work schedule to reduce exposure time. - Compliance with Control of Vibration at Work Regs 2005 including maintenance of tools. - Vibration limits checked and operating hours set in accordance with specific equipment. - Refer to specific HAVS Exposure Time Sheet and SAF-WID 1027 - Prevention of HAVS - Use specific to Exposure action value (EAV) and exposure limit value (ELV) - Occupational Health Surveillance is carried out for all HVT operators	1	4	4

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18	Abrasive Wheels	Operator All personnel in vicinity	Lacerations Respiratory Problems Dermatitis Eye Injury Noise Induced Hearing Loss	3	4	12	- Trained, competent, authorised personnel to use Equipment - Working guards fitted to equipment - Suitable and serviceable PPE to be used - Safety Goggles BS EN 166 with suitable impact rating for task - Suitable Gloves - Face Fit Mask - Use of water suppression as required - Good ventilation and vacuum - Correct discs suitable for the task & spindle speed - Correct storage of wheels & inspect before use - Working area clean and free from debris - Vibration limits to be checked and set in accordance with equipment use specific to Exposure Action Value (EAV) and Exposure Limit Value (ELV) - Blades must be removed after daily works and for transportation	1	4	4
19	Manual Hand Held Tools	All personnel using hand tools	Contact Injury Eye Injury Cuts & Abrasions	3	3	9	- Instruction given in use of tool. - Suitable and serviceable PPE to be used. - Appropriate tool selection in a serviceable condition - Toolbox Talks and training. - Compliance with Toolbox Talk 0203	1	3	3
20	Vehicle Access & Egress	Site personnel Visitors Trespassers	Multiple Injuries Crushing Musculoskeletal Disorders Death Damage to Vehicles and Structures	3	5	15	- Traffic management plan to be put in place in accordance with CDM Regs - Maintain haul roads. - Stick to site speed limits. - Trained and competent operators/drivers - Maintain site security. - Vehicles & pedestrian segregation must be in place	1	5	5

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21	Wet Concrete Works	Site Personnel	Dermatitis Concrete Burns Eye Injury	3	3	9	• Toolbox Talks and training • Suitable welfare facilities for washing • Suitable, serviceable & clean PPE to be used - Glasses & Overalls • Regular skin checks for dermatitis • Regular machinery maintenance • Tyre pressure checks • Seat adjustment in accordance with manufacturers guidelines • Good maintenance of traffic routes • Instruction, Training, and supervision • Vibration limits to be checked and set in accordance with equipment use specific to Exposure Action Value (EAV) and Exposure Limit Value (ELV)	1	3	3
22	Operation of ride on Mobile Plant	All mobile plant	Back Pain Whole Body Vibration Crushing & impact	4	2	8	• Used in conjunction with SAF-MST 1003 – Control Measures for General excavations and HFD-MST 1323 – Installing Concrete Ground Beams • Permit to dig system in operation inc Gas Monitoring if red. • Plant & materials to be kept away from side of excavations to prevent undue pressure or ingress of exhaust fumes. • Shoring & edge protection measures to be put in place. • Barrier off excavations to ensure unauthorized or accidental fall into the excavation area. • Possible temporary works design for deep excavations • Suitable access/ egress arrangements must be available (ladders/ ramps) • Where a risk of water ingress is present suitable methods of prevention should be put in place (water pumps) • Inspections should be carried out prior to each shift or change in weather conditions	1	2	2
23	General & Open Excavations inc Trenches	Site personnel All personnel in vicinity	Multiple Injuries Crushing Suffocation/Asphyxiation Fire Explosion Electrocution Drowning Death	4	5	20		1	5	5

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24	Removal of Manhole Covers For Inspection of Drains and Ducts	Site personnel	Back Strain Musculoskeletal Disorders Finger Trapping Human Infections - Leptospirosis Asphyxiation Poisoning	3	4	12	- Examination carried out without entering manhole - Use suitable equipment & tools for heavy lifting of covers - Suitable and serviceable PPE to be used - Gloves - Overalls - Maintain good hygiene to prevent contamination - No eating, drinking or smoking - Gas monitoring where required - Compliance with SAF-MTS 1001 & Toolbox Talk 0049	1	4	4
25	Exclusion Zones for Piling Operations - reversing or manoeuvring rigs	All personnel in vicinity	Multiple injuries Crushing Death	2	5	10	- Rig Operators are trained to CPCS standards. - Operators constantly vigilant and ware of other site workers - Exclusion zone of 6-11metres (dependent upon Rig model) surrounding all RBL Piling Rigs is to be enforced. - Operator to cease operation immediately if exclusion zone is breached. - Main contractor requested to provide a clearly marked barrier zone for rig operations. - Site briefing and inductions carried out to reinforce. - Compliance with SAF-WID 1047 - Rig Exclusion Zones - In addition to the 6-11m exclusion zone there will also be a 5m exclusion zone around the right-hand auger gate area at all times when concrete is being pumped.	1	5	5
26	Collision with other contractors Plant and Personnel	All personnel in vicinity Site personnel Operatives	Impact Crushing Multiple injuries Death	3	5	15	- Exclude non-essential staff from the work area. - All operators to be CPCS certified. - Traffic routes should be established and adhered to - constant vigilance by operators during operations	1	5	5

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	Cutting/Heating with Bottled Gases	All personnel in vicinity Operatives	Eye Injuries Burns Heat Stress Property Damage Back Strain (manual handling) Death	3	5	15	- Remove flammable material from area before commencement of operation. - Only Qualified Operatives can use the equipment - Suitable and serviceable PPE to be used - Welders Gloves - Leather Apron plus FR/ARC clothing - Welders Goggles/Mask BS EN 166 B - LEV if in confined space - Use correct lifting techniques when handling cylinders - Use correct storage and security of cylinders	1	5	5
27										
	Cutting/Grinding Materials (portable Appliances) Associated Hazard - Burst wheel - Contact with Disc - Entanglement - Flying fragments - Dust - Noise - HAVS	Operatives All personnel in vicinity General Public	Lacerations Respiratory Problems Dermatitis Eye Injury Noise Induced Hearing Loss Death	3	5	15	- Trained, competent, authorised personnel to use equipment. - Correct wheels/discs suitable for the task & spindle speed - Working guards fitted to equipment. - Good ventilation and vacuum - Suitable and serviceable PPE to be used. - Safety Glasses BS EN 166 with suitable impact rating for task - Gloves - Face Fit Mask - FR/ARC clothing &/or overalls - Correct storage of wheels & inspect before use. - Vibration limits to be checked and set in accordance with equipment use specific to Exposure Action Value (EAV) and Exposure Limit Value (ELV)	1	5	5
28										
	Portable Electric Tools	Operatives Site personnel	Electrocution Fire Burns Death	3	5	15	- Use air operated hand tools where possible. - Equipment fitted with industrial plugs to BS4343 with flexible leads - Power source should be 110v and centre tapped earth when used on construction sites and industrial areas	1	5	5
29										

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							• Use of insulated tool • Surge protection (RCD) for 240v equipment • Maintained in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and legislative regulations • SAF-RAS 1021 and SAF-WID 1056 – Electrical Testing			
30	Asbestos	Site Personnel All Personnel in the vicinity	Asbestosis Pleural disease Lung Cancer Mesothelioma	2	5	10	• Operatives to be face fit trained in case of emergencies • Operatives to be UKATA CAT A Asbestos awareness trained. • Refer to SAF-WID 1050 Asbestos Management • Air Monitoring • Refer to Asbestos Plan • Pre work assessment • Suitable & Sufficient PPE/RPE	1	5	5
31	Driving Activities	All drivers Site Users Other Road Users	Death Multiple Injuries Serious Injuries	2	5	10	• Driver Licensed for Category of Vehicle • Periodic Driver Training Given • Periodic License Checks • Driver to Notify any Medical Conditions or Endorsements • Vehicle is in a Roadworthy Condition • Drivers' handbook Issued. • Topical Advice Issued Regularly • Management of driving & duty hours	1	5	5
32	Human Factors: Fatigue	All Personnel	Physical Performance Physical Ill Health Sleep Loss Poor mental wellbeing	2	3	6	• Appropriate working hours • Adequate breaks between work shifts • High Risk activities are carried out during the day where possible. • Ensure appropriate staffing levels. • Appropriate areas for breaks in comfort • Understanding signs of fatigue and reporting process	1	3	3
33	Extreme Weather	All personnel	Severe Illness Heat Exhaustion	2	3	6	- Heat: Summer Working Guidance • Cover up policy to avoid skin exposure.	1	2	2

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	PILING - DRIVEN PILING		SAF-RAS 1007
Assessed By Nick Jonathan		Signature <i>N Jonathan</i>	Date 14.08.26
N/A		In Consultation With	

Risk Assessment Matrix						
Severity	Likelihood					
	1	2	3	4	5	
	1	1	2	3	4	5
	2	2	4	6	8	10
	3	3	6	9	12	15
	4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	5	10	15	20	25

Score	Likelihood
1	Unlikely
2	May Happen
3	Likely
4	Very Likely
5	Certain

Score	Severity
1	Minor Injury (First Aid)
2	Minor Injury (Hospital Treatment)
3	Seven Day Injury (Time Lost)
4	Major Injuries/Long Term Health Effects
5	Death

PPE: 'Standard PPE' – Operatives must wear the following PPE unless stated in this risk assessment.
 Helmet, Hearing Protection, Safety Glasses, Hi-Visibility Clothing, Overalls, Protective Gloves, Safety Boots

- When reviewing this risk assessment refer to SAF-WID 1010 Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment.
- Ensure that when adding any risks or hazards that the score is correct and coloured as per the matrix above.

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PILING - DRIVEN PILING

Risk Number	Associated Hazard	Person(s) Affected	Consequence	Risk Assessment Score			Control Measures	Residual Risk		
				L	S	R/R		L	S	R/R
1	Precast Concrete Piling - shattering of concrete pile	All Personnel in the vicinity	Impact Injuries Eye Injuries	2	4	8	- Visual inspection of the pile prior to driving. - Suitable and serviceable PPE to be used - Safety Glasses BS EN 166 with 8 impact rating - Helmet - Gloves - Ear Protection - Fire resistant overalls - Constant monitoring of the integrity of the pile during driving should be observed. - Restricted access to area during process	1	4	4
2	pile kicking due to obstruction	Operatives	Crushing Impact Injuries	3	4	12	- Adequate Soil Investigation must be obtained, and possible legacy of obstructions considered at the design stage - Foreseeable obstructions to be removed prior to commencement of Piling Operations. - Operators keep away from immediate areas around pile	1	4	4
3	Hammer Falling (Free Fall)	Operatives	Crushing Impact Injuries Death	2	5	10	- Regular Inspection of Hoist Mechanism - Operatives trained and competent - Rope Changes carried out at frequent intervals - Current up to date Annual Thorough Inspection Certificate and 6 Monthly Lifting Ancillaries Chain, Shackles etc must be in place. - Piling Crew to be clear of immediate vicinity under working hammer	1	5	5
4	Movement of Precast Concrete piles with Telescopic Handler - Danger of lateral and longitudinal instability due to insufficient all-round operator visibility	Operatives All Personnel in the vicinity	Crushing Impact Injuries Puncture Injuries	2	4	8	- Select forklift truck with improved all round visibility - Use competent Banksman - Rear view camera, convex mirrors and telescopic handler with low boom profile do not replace the need to maintain good all-round awareness. - The FLT tines are to be in a lowered position when moving around site, this includes moving materials - Raising the boom to 20/30 degrees to improve operator visibility on offside of forklift is prohibited	1	4	4

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5	Manually Guiding piles into position for driving.	Operatives	Entrapment Impact Injuries Crushing Injuries Crushing Fingers Chain whip Injuries	2	4	8	- Operatives trained and competent - Operatives to not enter exclusion zone until the head of the pile section is in the piling helmet, and the toe is lowered to just clear the catch plate on the piling rig. - Extreme care should be taken to ensure the pile does not kick backwards during this procedure. - When manually guiding the pile section hands are to be kept a safe distance above the toe of the pile to prevent trapping when bringing pile joints together. - At no point during the operation should hands be placed on the lifting chain. - Once the pile section is unhooked the operative must retreat to a safe position before pile driving commences.	1	4	4
5	Taking Set - (Including the use of Dollies) restriking pile - pile shattering	Operatives	Crushing Impact Injuries Eye Injuries Manual Handling Injuries	2	4	8	- PGI-MST 1307,1302,1305,1309,1314 &1335 must be complied with. - Regular Inspection of Hoist Mechanism - Operatives trained and competent - Rope Changes carried out at frequent Intervals - Hammer stopped prior to marking pile face for measuring set. Rig Operator to retreat a safe distance before re striking pile for required number of blows. Hammer stopped. - Hammer stopped before returning to measure depth of penetration. - Operatives must be Manual Handling trained. - Dollies must be moved using mechanical means i.e. auxiliary winch or FLT. - To Prevent Accidental Operation of the Hammer, a safety switch is in place to ensure both hands are required to initiate operation of the hammer - Current up to date Annual Thorough Inspection Certificate and 6 Monthly Lifting Ancillaries - Chain, Shackles etc must be in place	1	4	4

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7	Concrete / Steel Piles hitting Site Operatives when being hoisted into the pile Hammer using the pile Winch	Operatives	Crushing Impact Injuries Entrapment Death Chain whip injuries	2	5	10	- Method Statement relevant to the Piling operation or when lifting the Pile into the helmet - Before starting work the Piling Foreman should plan a sequence of work that will allow safe delivery of piles to the rig. - Pile sections should be presented horizontally to the rig by a fork truck in a position as close to 180° as possible to the centerline of the body of the rig. - Whilst attaching the chain sling to the pile section and during the hoisting operation the piling hammer must be stopped. Hands should never be placed on the lifting chain whilst hoisting piles. - Whilst hoisting a pile section into the rig a minimum exclusion zone of 1m away from the toe of the pile should be in operation. The pile section shall be hoisted into a near vertical position and the pile head located into the piling helmet. - Should any obstructions such as pre-installed piles prevent the safe hoisting of the pile section into the rig the pile section should be safely lowered to the ground, chains removed and re-positioned using the forklift. - During the hoisting operation if the Pile contacts an obstruction or when lifting the Pile into the helmet causes the pile to overload the chain, the operative/Foreman must visually check the chain for signs of damage/stretching - Equipment and accessories checks to be carried out in accordance with LOLER	1	5	5
8	Exclusion Zones for Piling operations	Operatives and all personnel in the vicinity	Death Multiple Injuries Crushing	2	5	10	- Exclusion zone of 6-11m (dependent upon rig model surrounding all RBL piling rigs is to be enforced. - Operator to cease operation immediately if exclusion zone is breached. - Main Contractor requested to provide a clear marked barrier zone for rig operations - Site briefing and inductions carried out to reinforce Compliance with SAF-WID 1047 Rig Exclusion zones.	1	5	5

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RISK ASSESSMENT

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HEALTH AND SAFETY

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PILING - DRIVEN PILING

	Use Of Jointing Resin For Spigot Piles	Operatives	Burns Irritation, skin and eye Sickness Toxic to aquatic life	2	3	6	- Method Statement PGI-MST 1007 Precast Concrete Piles - Collet & Spigot Joints in place. - Safety Glasses and Chemical Protective Gloves are to be worn when handling the resin and resin pots. - Protective clothing must be worn to protect arms. - All waste from the use of resin is classed as classed as hazardous and must be disposed of correctly. - All waste resin pots must be double bagged and returned for disposal via a licenced waste disposal company. - Refer to COSHH Assessment prior to use.	1	3	3
9	Erecting and De-Erecting rig masts	Operatives	Crushing Impact Injuries Death	3	5	15	- Process only to be carried out by trained personnel - Exclusion zone of 6-11m (dependent upon rig model surrounding all RBL piling rigs is to be enforced. - Process must be carried out on firm level ground. - Must be checked for any overhead cables before the process starts - The method statements for this process must be followed. - This process is also set out in the rig operators manual.	1	5	5
11	Trainee Rig Operators	Operatives	All the above	2	5	10	- Trainee must be supervised at all times by a qualified and competent rig operator. - Rig Familiarisation must be completed. - Site environment and ground conditions must be suitable for training.	1	5	5

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