(INSERT YOUR COMPANY NAME HERE) Health and safety pack.

For: (INSERT NAME OF CLIENT, PROJECT OR CONTRACT NUMBER)

On: (INSERT TODAYS DATE)

Review date: (INSERT DATE 6 MONTHS AFTER TODAY)

Document author:	Signed:	Date:

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Potential hazards	People at risk and how?	Actions already in place	Further action required	Action by	Action target date	Done
Falling from height (hop ups)	Both minor and major injuries can occur if a worker falls from a hop up	• Hop ups inspected prior to use, fit for purpose, with a maximum working height of 500mm • Ensure hop up legs are securely locked in place prior to use • Ensure the ground base for the hop ups is firm and level • Avoid over reaching when working and storing tools or materials on hop up • Painted hop ups are not to be used	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			
Falling from height (into excavation)	Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height into an excavation	• Physical barriers to be erected around excavation • Appropriate ladders, correctly secured and extended one metre above floor level, should be used to enter and exit the excavation • Adequate shoring or battering of the sides to a suitable angle to prevent collapse. • Area around the excavation should have good housekeeping with trip hazards removed • Vehicles to be kept away from excavations where possible	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			

Falling from height (ladders)	Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height	• Non access ladders should be used in conjunction with ladder stays, a securing device or a person footing the ladder • Access ladders should be extended one metre above platform • Ladders in good condition, placed on a firm surface, and have a pre use check prior to use and a thorough visual check every six months • Ladder is used at correct angle of 1 in 4, or 75° • Avoid over reaching and ensure that belt buckle remains between the ladder stiles at all times with both feet on the same rung	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			
Slips, trips and falls	Sprains, fractures and tissue damage could be suffered by operatives or public from slipping, tripping or falling over tools, materials, waste or areas of bad ground	• Housekeeping to be carried out at regular intervals throughout the working day with surplus materials and waste to be removed as work progresses • Safety boots to be worn by all operatives and site visitors • Work area to be cordoned off where practicable and site caution signs to be used • Avoid trailing cables, and ensure materials and tools are not obstructing designated walkways • Use signage for uneven, or wet floor surfaces as well as for change in levels				

Objects falling from height	Minor or serious injury could occur to a person if objects fall from height	• Where possible only store light loads above head height • Maintain clear access to storage areas • Only use suitable storage systems • Ensure that items stored above head height are placed in a safe a suitable manner • Ensure adequate lighting is available in overhead storage systems				
Exposure to wood dust	Workers risk respiratory diseases, such as asthma, from inhaling wood dust. Hardwood dust can cause cancer, particularly of the nose	• Wood dust cleared up using a suitable vacuum cleaner, fitted with an appropriate filter • Suitable respiratory protective equipment used when sanding timber or creating wood dust where no mechanical extractors are possible • Appropriate Local exhaust ventilation (LEV) equipment fitted to machinery where practicable with staff trained how to use it				
Hazard to hands from general construction work	Operatives can suffer skin disease and damage including dermatitis by prolonged contact with a range of materials	• A minimum of palm coated gripper gloves to be worn • Waterproof gauntlets to be used for prolonged contact with wet works • Avoid direct contact with skin where possible and rinse off with clean water if contact occurs • Use of barrier cream encouraged	Use of gloves to be monitored by supervisor			

Hazards to hands (manual tools, strike and puncture wounds)	Operatives could suffer strike or puncture injuries from materials and sharp objects they are working with	• Palm coated gripper gloves to be worn at all times • Hammers and percussive hand tools to be in good condition with relevant handguards in place. Visually inspect prior to use • Cold chisels that have mushroomed should be re dressed, and blunt or damaged tools should be repaired or discarded • Follow correct sequence of works so that no debris can land from above	Use of gloves to be monitored by supervisor			
Hazard to hands from cement based products	Operatives can suffer severe burns and skin damage by prolonged contact with cement based products	• It is recommended that operatives use a barrier cream • PVC gloves to be used to avoid direct contact with product • Prolonged contact with cement based products may cause serious chemical burns and dermatitis so hands need to be rinsed off with water after contact				
Puncture wounds in feet (from waste material)	Puncture wounds could be suffered by operatives and public from stepping on sharp objects or timbers that have not been de-nailed	• Site footwear to have steel mid-soles •Timbers and other waste products de-nailed or made safe • Safety signage to be used to warn people of hazards and work area to be cordoned off if practicable • Ensure walkways are kept free from waste materials	Supervisor to brief operatives to ensure that all timbers are de-nailed and made safe			

		• Ensure there is adequate lighting				
Knee damage (from kneeling)	Musculoskeletal problems to knees may occur if body weight is predominantly on knees	• Provision of suitable PPE for knee protection, either in the form of work wear with integral knee protection (recommended), or independent knee pads • Raise work up off the floor when possible to eliminate kneeling or squatting • Avoid remaining in one posture for long lengths of time • Sit on toolbox as oppose to kneeling or squatting where possible				
Knee damage (from cement)	Severe skin burns and damage may occur if cement based products can soak through clothing to knees	• Provision of suitable PPE to prevent skin contact with product, either in the form of work wear with integral knee protection (recommended), independent knee pads, or waterproof membrane • Check PPE once an hour for good working condition • Avoid favouring putting majority of body weight on one knee				
Manual handling	Operatives may receive back and other injuries if correct practices are not adhered to	• Manual handling should be avoided where at all possible, but when required: Raising, lowering, and carrying loads is to be carried out using correct posture and techniques and following the health and safety guidelines for lifting at work. This includes the consideration of how heigh an object is to be lifted and the distance from the torso.	All operatives and staff to have manual handling training every three years			

		• The recommended maximum safe lifting limits when raising a compact object to waist level and close to the torso is 16kg for women and 25kg for men. However, these are only guidelines, and due to individuals having different capabilities, these figures are largely down to an individual's choice, provided they have had manual handling training and are competent. • If the load is to be moved check the route is free from obstacles before starting and use mechanical aids such as stack trucks where possible if applicable. • A load is classified as double handling if it is of irregular shape, obstructs vision, must be manhandled around staircases or other obstructions or if a person doesn't feel confident lifting it.				
Fire / explosion	All operatives in the vicinity could suffer smoke inhalation or burns	• Suitable fire extinguishers/sand buckets to be kept in welfare room and at various points around site if required • No hot works to be carried out without a permit and sign off • Fire risk assessment carried out prior to works commencing • Escape routes, traffic management plan, muster point and importance of signing in book	Supervisor to brief all operatives on first day on emergency arrangements agreed with principal contractor			

		explained at induction and good housekeeping maintained • Use of gas horns to act as fire alarm demonstrated at induction				
Welfare / first aid	Glasses cleaning stations, washing facilities and first aid facilities provide a safer working environment and allow minor cuts and grazes to be dealt with in a hygienic and proper manner	• Principal contractor to provide on-site facilities including • Flushing toilet • Canteen with kettle, microwave and washing facilities • First-aid equipment	Supervisor to brief operatives on facilities and the maintaining of a clean welfare area			
Noise	Operatives and others in the vicinity may suffer temporary or permanent hearing loss from exposure to noise	• Consideration of tools noise output when selecting tools and low-noise tools used where possible • Adequate PPE for noise suppression supplied and used • Operatives tool box talked on noise exposure at induction				
RSIs (Repetitive strain injuries)	Any individual who carries out repetitive tasks may experience pain in various joints and muscle groups.	• Avoid forceful or repetitive tasks where possible • Ensure work area is set up correctly • Avoid arching back or squatting for long periods • Avoid stretching and over reaching				

Electric power	Risk of electric shocks and fire risks including smoke inhalation and burns to people in the vicinity	• Only 110v or cordless power tools allowed on site • 110 power can be received from a generator or a transformer providing an RCD is used • 110v battery chargers are preferred, however mains supply may be used providing an RCD is employed • All chargers, generator and tools to have an in date PAT test • Leads, tools, plugs and sockets to be visually inspected prior to use				
Generator	People may suffer injuries from C0² inhalation, fire or electrocution	• Generator to be used in a safe outdoor position sited on a drip tray and cordoned off from public • Awareness of exhaust fumes from generator not falling into excavations, buildings or confined spaces when siting generator • Signage used stating that there are electrical and fire hazards and that no smoking or naked flames are allowed • Refuelling on site is strictly prohibited and should be carried out off site • Generator to be serviced annually, visually inspected prior to use and have valid PAT certification				

Hand arm vibration	Exposure to vibration can lead to the development of “vibration white finger” (VWF) and other symptoms	• No tools to be used where exposure levels are at or above the ELV (Exposure Limit Value of 400 points or 5 ms²) • A minimum of palm coated gripper gloves to be worn (EN 388) and work exposure levels in line with tool to be followed • Minimise the length of time vibratory tools and equipment are used in one go by dividing workloads into ten minute slots • All operatives to be given hand arm vibration toolbox talk on induction • Consideration given to minimising vibration levels when selecting new equipment	Supervisors to attend hand arm vibration awareness training every 3 years			
Breaker	Operatives may suffer short term and permanent hearing damage as well as minor and major strike injuries and HAV injuries	• Only trained operatives who are aware of possible harmful effects from jackhammer use such as damage to hearing, HAV injuries, and injury from flying particles of dust or debris to use tool • Use anti-vibration gloves and ensure anti-vibration device is fitted to tool • Tool to be visually inspected prior to use and have current PAT certification • Adequate PPE for noise suppression supplied and used. • Avoid continued use of tool due to vibration and possible HAV injuries				

Angle grinder	Strike injuries and eye damage from flying particles are the main hazard from using an angle grinder	• Tool and cutter to be visually inspected prior to use have correct cutter for the job and have current PAT certification • Correct guard and PPE to be used to prevent strike damage from moving particles and hearing damage • Only trained operatives who are aware of tool kickback, correct blade usage and injury from flying particles to use tool • Consideration of clothing, hair, cable position and jewellery should be made to ensure that nothing can get caught in moving parts • Ensure the workpiece is in a secure position or clamped in place				
SDS percussion drill/chiseller	Wrist sprains, eye and ear damage can occur if correct precautions are not observed	• Tool and drill or chisel buts to be visually inspected prior to use be fit for purpose and have current PAT certification • Consideration of clothing, hair, cable position and jewellery should be made to ensure that nothing can get caught in moving parts • Safety glasses to be worn to protect eyes from impact damage off moving particles and continued use of tool to be avoided due to vibration and possible HAV injuries • Drill to be removed from cutting surface every 30mm of depth when drilling concrete or masonry to prevent particle blow back				

		• Torque settings to be used to prevent muscular sprains is drill bit stalls				
Power tools	A range of minor, major and possibly fatal injuries can be sustained from moving parts of tools and the substances they are working with	• Tools to be visually inspected prior to use and have current PAT certification • Correct drill bits, saw blades, grinder discs etc… to be used for the job and to be in good condition • No working tool to be forced. i.e. if excessive pressure has to be applied to get a tool to work, the situation has to be reassessed • Correct guards and PPE to be use to prevent impact or cut damage to eyes, face and body. • Consideration of clothing, hair and jewel should be made to ensure that nothing can get caught in moving parts				
Concrete pump	Serious or fatal crushing or strike injuries could occur to site operatives or others in close proximity	• All pumps undergo an annual certified examination and inspected as part of the regular servicing & MOT schedule at approximately 8 week intervals • all hydraulic rams are fitted with lock valves to limit movement should failure occur • Pump operator to ensure outriggers are extended to the correct position with sole plates used below outrigger feet and adequate space available for the PUMI, and for the full deployment of its outriggers (min. 4m width across back of cab)				

		• Pump and boom to be operated using RCU where visibility is good with site area to be free from foot and vehicle traffic when unfolding/ folding, and positioning of the boom • Ensure air is not sucked into the concrete hopper and compressed by keeping hopper levels maintained at the correct level and that air is not sucked into pipe joints and compressed by keeping pipe seals clean and in good order				
Risk of excavation collapse	Serious or fatal injury could occur if excavation collapses in on worker	• Appropriate ladders, correctly secured and extended one metre above floor level, should be used to enter and exit the excavation • Adequate shoring or battering of the sides to a suitable angle to prevent collapse • An exclusion zone around excavation of 5 metres for vehicles and plant while someone is working in excavation • Use of temporary side support for excavations over 600mm • Surface water to be channelled away from excavation				
Plant contacting with other plant, vehicles or people	Serious or fatal injury could occur should the working space or tail swing be misjudged	• Ensure good all round visibility from operator's position. All mirrors, CCTV, etc should be fitted, adjusted and maintained to provide a clear and optimum field of view	• Confirm communication signals prior to work commencing			

		• Operator must be trained in the use of the particular machine and hold a recognised certificate of training • Use a banks man / spotter / slinger when in constricted areas or when view is limited • Consider ground conditions and machines limitations • Do not exceed machines load capacities when lifting or moving materials	• Ensure there is adequate clearance for the machine to slew (at least 600mm)			
Hazard from falling or dislodged loads off plant machinery	Crushing injuries could occur from materials that become dislodged and fall from machine	• Do not exceed the load capacities when lifting or moving materials • People working in vicinity of machine must wear hard hat and high vis clothing • Stay outside the operating area and from under suspended loads • Do not approach the machine unless the operator has acknowledged that it is safe to continue • Ensure un balanced loads and lifts are mechanically secured to machine				
Hazard off buried services	Electrocution could occur from a buried services strike	• Ensure principal contractor has surveyed for buried services • Use locators to trace any services. Mark the ground accordingly				

		• Works not to commence until principal contractor gives the green light • Look around for obvious signs of underground services, eg valve covers or patching of the road surface • Be aware that blinding sand, or fines is an indicator of buried services				
Stihl Saw	Strike injuries and eye damage from flying particles are the main hazard from using a Stihl Saw	• Tool and cutter to be visually inspected prior to use have correct cutter for the job and have current test certification • Correct guard and PPE to be used to prevent strike damage from moving particles and hearing damage • Only trained operatives who are aware of tool kickback, correct blade usage and injury from flying particles to use tool • Consideration of clothing, hair and jewellery should be made to ensure that nothing can get caught in moving parts				
Struck by ejected object or substance when using washer	Operatives and others in close proximity may suffer strike wounds from objects or substances	• No hot works to be carried out without the correct permit been issued and signed off at end of day • Don't point jet flow towards yourself or others • Only trained operatives who are aware of tool kickback and pressure may use machinery				

		• Machine, cables, hoses, wands and connectors to be inspected prior to use				
Substance Risks						
Brick&Patio Cleaner Acid	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin and may cause irritation and chemical burns at the site of contact	• Goggles or face masks to be used as well as arm and leg protection and wellington boots • Any contaminated areas to be washed immediately with copious amounts of fresh water • Do not use in unventilated confined spaces	Supervisor to ensure all employees have read relevant COSHH Assessment and signed register prior to works commencing			
Brick&Patio Cleaner ECO	Mildly irritating to eyes and skin	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment • Any contaminated areas to be rinsed off with water	Supervisor to ensure all employees have read relevant COSHH Assessment and signed register prior to works commencing			
Cement	Irritating to respiratory system and skin and may cause chemical burns, risk of serious damage to eyes, may cause sensitisation by skin contact	• Avoid respirable dust by using a mask and goggles and loading cement mixers etc.. By standing up-wind of product • Any contaminated areas to be washed immediately with copious amounts of fresh water				

		• The use of barrier cream and latex gloves underneath gripper gloves to be encouraged				
Cement Dye	May cause eye and chest irritation	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment • When adding to mix, do so carefully to avoid release of respirable dust				
Dust from Cutting Cement and Bricks	Irritating to respiratory system and skin with risk of impact damage to eyes, risk of vibration diseases due to using power tools	• Water suppression system to be used, the correct respiratory and eye PPE for the task and gripper gloves or anti-vibration gloves to reduce vibration damage, time spent working with tool as per manufacturers guidelines				
Hydraulic Lime	Irritating to respiratory system and skin, risk of serious damage and chemical burns to eyes, may cause chemical burns by skin contact	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment • Avoid direct contact with skin and wash affected areas with fresh water • Avoid raising dust when mixing				
Mortar Plasticiser	May cause drying of skin, chemical burns, irritation to skin and respiratory system and skin sensitisation	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment • Avoid direct contact with skin and wash affected areas with fresh water				
Mortar Waterproofer	May cause eye, skin and respiratory irritation as well as skin sensitisation	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment • Avoid direct contact with skin and wash affected areas with fresh water				
Oil	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				

	Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.					
Petrol	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed, irritating to eyes and respiratory system, may cause lung damage if swallowed, vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
PVA	May cause dermatitis, conjunctiva irritation and mild corneal opacity and respiratory irritation	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
Sewage	Operatives may suffer from gastroenteritis, and potentially could be infected with hepatitis and leptospirosis (Weil's disease)	• Waterproof and abrasion-resistant gloves to be worn at all times • Steel toe capped wellington boots to be used • Face visors to be used against splashes • No smoking, eating, drinking or hand to face contact allowed on site or before removal of gloves and thoroughly washing hands				

Silicone sealant	May cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment .				
Tarmac	May cause sensitisation by skin contact	• Waterproof and abrasion-resistant gloves to be worn at all times				

02) Risk assessment for 180° and 360°excavators

Potential hazards	People at risk and how?	Actions already in place	Further action required	Action by	Action target date	Done
Falling from height (into excavation)	Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height into an excavation	• Physical barriers to be erected around excavation • Appropriate ladders, correctly secured and extended one metre above floor level, should be used to enter and exit the excavation • Adequate shoring or battering of the sides to a suitable angle to prevent collapse. • Area around the excavation should have good housekeeping with trip hazards removed • Vehicles to be kept away from excavations where possible	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			
Objects falling from height	Minor or serious injury could occur to a person if objects fall from height	• Where possible only store light loads above head height • Maintain clear access to storage areas				

		• Only use suitable storage systems • Ensure that items stored above head height are placed in a safe a suitable manner • Ensure adequate lighting is available in overhead storage systems				
Fire / explosion	All operatives in the vicinity could suffer smoke inhalation or burns	• Suitable fire extinguishers/sand buckets to be kept in welfare room and at various points around site if required • No hot works to be carried out without a permit and sign off • Fire risk assessment carried out prior to works commencing • Escape routes, traffic management plan, muster point and importance of signing in book explained at induction and good housekeeping maintained	Supervisor to brief all operatives on first day on emergency arrangements agreed with principal contractor			

		• Use of gas horns to act as fire alarm demonstrated at induction				
Welfare / first aid	Glasses cleaning stations, washing facilities and first aid facilities provide a safer working environment and allow minor cuts and grazes to be dealt with in a hygienic and proper manner	• Principal contractor to provide on-site facilities including • Flushing toilet • Canteen with kettle, microwave and washing facilities • First-aid equipment	Supervisor to brief operatives on facilities and the maintaining of a clean welfare area			
Noise	Operatives and others in the vicinity may suffer temporary or permanent hearing loss from exposure to noise	• Consideration of tools noise output when selecting tools and low-noise tools used where possible • Adequate PPE for noise suppression supplied and used • Operatives tool box talked on noise exposure at induction				
RSIs (Repetitive strain injuries)	Any individual who carries out repetitive tasks may experience pain in various joints and muscle groups.	• Avoid forceful or repetitive tasks where possible • Ensure work area is set up correctly • Avoid arching back or squatting for long periods				

		• Avoid stretching and over reaching				
Hand arm vibration	Exposure to vibration can lead to the development of “vibration white finger” (VWF) and other symptoms	• No tools to be used where exposure levels are at or above the ELV (Exposure Limit Value of 400 points or 5 ms²) • A minimum of palm coated gripper gloves to be worn (EN 388) and work exposure levels in line with tool to be followed • Minimise the length of time vibratory tools and equipment are used in one go by dividing workloads into ten minute slots • All operatives to be given hand arm vibration toolbox talk on induction • Consideration given to minimising vibration levels when selecting new equipment	Supervisors to attend hand arm vibration awareness training every 3 years			
Risk of excavation collapse	Serious or fatal injury could occur if excavation collapses in on worker	• Appropriate ladders, correctly secured and extended one metre above floor level, should be used to enter and exit the excavation				

		• Adequate shoring or battering of the sides to a suitable angle to prevent collapse • An exclusion zone around excavation of 5 metres for vehicles and plant while someone is working in excavation • Use of temporary side support for excavations over 600mm • Surface water to be channelled away from excavation				
Plant contacting with other plant, vehicles or people	Serious or fatal injury could occur should the working space or tail swing be misjudged	• Ensure good all round visibility from operator's position. All mirrors, CCTV, etc should be fitted, adjusted and maintained to provide a clear and optimum field of view • Operator must be trained in the use of the particular machine and hold a recognised certificate of training	• Confirm communication signals prior to work commencing • Ensure there is adequate clearance for the machine to slew (at least 600mm)			

		• Use a banks man / spotter / slinger when in constricted areas or when view is limited • Consider ground conditions and machines limitations • Do not exceed machines load capacities when lifting or moving materials				
Hazard from falling or dislodged loads off plant machinery	Crushing injuries could occur from materials that become dislodged and fall from machine	• Do not exceed the load capacities when lifting or moving materials • People working in vicinity of machine must wear hard hat and high vis clothing • Stay outside the operating area and from under suspended loads • Do not approach the machine unless the operator has acknowledged that it is safe to continue • Ensure un balanced loads and lifts are mechanically secured to machine				
Hazard off buried services	Electrocution could occur from a buried services strike	• Ensure principal contractor has surveyed for buried services				

		• Use locators to trace any services. Mark the ground accordingly • Works not to commence until principal contractor gives the green light • Look around for obvious signs of underground services, eg valve covers or patching of the road surface • Be aware that blinding sand, or fines is an indicator of buried services				
Substance Risks						
Diesel	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
Dust	Irritating to respiratory system and skin with risk of impact damage to eye	• Avoid vigorous brushing and the correct respiratory and eye PPE for the task to be worn				
Oil	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				

	swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.					

3) Risk awareness for areas where asbestos could potentially be discovered

Please note that this Risk Assessment is designed to make you aware of areas where asbestos could potentially be within your work environment.

It is not an exhaustive list, but is designed as a guide to help you remember which products may contain asbestos in your work environment, and consequently which products shouldn't be disturbed.

Any industrial or residential building, built or refurbished before the year 2000 may contain asbestos, and, if you suspect that you've discovered asbestos, stop work immediately and inform a supervisor or manager.

In this document AIB is the acronym for Asbestos Insulation Board

Potential hazards	**Where this may be found**
Asbestos cement downpipes and gutters	Found on roof lines and between roof and gutter If unpainted it is usually easy to spot by its colour If painted, it looks like a cast iron product
Asbestos cement soil and vent pipes. Residential	Usually on exterior of building but may be internal especially on maisonettes, flats and Town Houses. If unpainted it is usually easy to spot by its colour If painted, it looks like a cast iron product
Asbestos cement soil and vent pipes. Commercial	Usually on interior of tall buildings as no access equipment is needed to service or maintain but may be externally fitted If unpainted it is usually easy to spot by its colour

	If painted, it looks like a cast iron product
Asbestos cement flue pipes. Residential	Flue pipes usually take the shortest route from boiler to exterior either through a wall or the roof space Usually left unpainted when exiting through roof so easier to spot Often boxed in or painted internally
Asbestos cement flue pipes. Commercial	Flue pipis have to carry exhaust gas from a boiler room to the outside, and by the nature of commercial buildings, they can have complex designs Often spray coated, painted or boxed in If boxed in the material usually used is asbestos cement sheets Any boxing in may have been decorated as building has been maintained
Asbestos cement vent pipes	Mainly used in commercial buildings to transport cooled air in air conditioning systems Almost always boxed in, sometimes with asbestos cement sheets Any boxing in may have been decorated as building has been maintained
Textured decorative coatings	Artex is the main culprit and the only way to tell if it contains asbestos is to get it tested Found on both ceilings and walls
AIB ceiling tiles	Mainly found in commercial buildings and offices due to being able to hide cables above ceiling tray Rarely found in residential buildings as most has been removed due to going out of fashion
Asbestos cement water tanks	Usually found in roof spaces
Bakelite	Toilet cisterns and seats, old light fittings and switches and many other components Looks like plastic, and is usually dark brown or black and contains asbestos
Sprayed coatings	Mainly found in commercial buildings as most homes have plastered walls

	Sprayed coatings were used on walls, ceilings and beams as a fire retardant and insulator
Lagging	Used as an insulation material on pipes in both residential and commercial properties Also used on boilers, but this was mainly the larger commercial type
AIB bath panels	End and side panels for baths May have been decorated, tiled or cladded
AIB backing board	Found behind fuse boxes, consumer boards, behind and around boilers, in airing cupboards and behind fires
Loose fill insulation	Used in all property types as an insulation Can be found in loft spaces, under floor boards and in cavity walls
Vinyl floor tiles and adhesive	Predominantly a 150 x 150mm tile approximately 2mm thick Once a popular choice of flooring for kitchens and bathrooms in residential properties Used extensively in commercial properties for most floors and corridors Both the tile and adhesive may contain asbestos May be hidden under newer floor coverings
AIB in partition walls and fire doors	Used as a fire stop inside of both products
Asbestos cement roofs	Usually corrugated panelled roofs that are bolted or screwed to joists Are brittle and fragile and were popular for farm out buildings as well as garage and commercial roofs
Roofing felt	Used for most flat roof applications and sometimes under shingles Mainly used from the early 1900's to early 1980's
Soffits	Either AIB of asbestos cement board Uses as a soffit and may be ventilated or whole May be painted to match surrounding timbers

Window panels	Found in all building types both interior and exterior Where a window frame is high level to floor but there is only glass in the top half The bottom half is often painted on the outside and decorated or plastered on the inside
Textiles	Ironing board fabric, oven gloves, heat mats, fire blankets aprons. The list goes on Any old fabric that has heat resistant properties is suspect
Gaskets, seals and paper	Often used in boilers and as seals on wood burners Paper also used as liner for floorings and roof coverings may be hidden under existing floor coverings

4) Method statement for block paving

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Excavate and lay blocks
3) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
2) Sheet up and protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Excavate and lay blocks

1) Excavate ground area as required and dispose of spoil.
2) Lay out geo-membrane if stipulated on drawing.
3) Spread and compact 100mm of type 1 sub base unless otherwise stipulated.
4) Mark out perimeter, edge and kerb lines with taught string.
5) Set the retaining edges in 75mm of haunched concrete.
6) Lay and compact a 40mm deep sharp sand bed then rake loose the top 10mm.
7) Working from datum line lag whole blocks as drawing states.
8) Scribe and cut in to retaining edges as required.
9) Spread kiln dried jointing sand over the new block work with a soft broom.
10) Use a vibrating plate compactor to compact the new block work allowing 4 to 6 passes over each area with each alternative pass been 90° to the previous one.
11) Sweep off excessive jointing sand.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

5) Method statement for laying slabs

Scope of Works
This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Prepare ground
3) Laying slabs
4) Finishing

Step by step process
Start of works

1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
2) Protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Prepare ground

1) Remove all traces of top soil and dig down to a depth of 180mm below the finished slab level.
2) Cut out any tree roots that impede the works.
3) Remove nearby shrubs if required.
4) Lay 100mm of type 1 and compact.

Laying slabs

1) Set up two string lines at a height of 80mm above the type 1 sub base ensuring they are taught, parallel and the same width as the slabs.
2) Using sharp sand and cement mix a 1:6 mortar and shovel a 40mm gauge onto the sub base.
3) Drag the corner of a shovel through the laid mix to create wave effects on the surface.
4) Lay the slab flat and tap into place using a rubber mallet ensuring it is level and square.
5) Continue laying slabs as above.
6) Return the following day for any concrete haunching, or granno work.
7) Point up joints with a 1:3 mix pushed into joints with a brush finish.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

6) Method statement for brick and blockwork

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Setting out
3) Basic workmanship
4) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
2) Sheet up and protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Brick work, setting out

1) Load out bricks close to work area.
2) Transfer mortar to spot board.
3) Set out windows and doorways as per contract drawings.
4) Ensure all settings are level and plumb.

Brick work basic workmanship

1) All common, facing and engineering brickwork shall be laid to bond and course to match existing unless otherwise specified.
2) The work shall be carried up true and perpendicular and in regular stages, no part being raised more than 1m [or 12 courses] above another part whilst it is proceeding.
3) The work shall be solidly and evenly built and all joints shall be solidly bedded.
4) Broken bricks shall not be used except where legitimately required for bond.

5) All brickwork shall be level and perpends strictly true.
6) Faced work shall be kept perfectly clean and no rubbing down will be allowed.
7) The gauge of common and engineering brickwork shall be four courses and four joints to 300mm.
8) The gauge of facing brickwork shall match the gauges of the facing brickwork existing.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

7) Method statement for fencing

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Clear ground and fit fence posts
3) Fit fence panels to concrete mortice posts
4) Fit arris or cant rails
5) Fit F/E boards or pales
6) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
2) Protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Clear ground and fit fence posts

1) Clear ground by removing any debris, shrubs, long grass etc.. that is in the way of new fence position.
2) Use a string line to mark the position of the new fence along the floor.
3) Depending on the type of fence you will need to measure the panels, gravel boards, arris or cant rails to determine the positions for the new posts.
4) Mark out the positions of the new posts by hammering timber into the ground then remove the string line.
5) Remove the first marking timber and use a post shovel to dig a hole approximately 30mm in diameter and at least 600mm deep.
6) Make a 1:3 mix of OPC to sand and gravel, thoroughly mixed to a paste like consistency.
7) Place post in hole and carefully add 150mm of concrete ensuring that the concrete doesn’t come into contact with the post above ground level. Then line and level post to desired position using the post shovel to move the bottom of the post if required.

8) Completely fill the remainder of the hole with concrete to a level of 100mm below existing ground level.
9) Tamp down the concrete ensuring that the post is level and in the correct position.
10) If fitting timber posts add further concrete to the hole to a depth of 30mm above ground level, then use a trowel to smooth the concrete that is above ground into a dome like shape allowing rainwater to flow away from the post.
11) If fitting concrete posts add further concrete to finished ground level and smooth to finish with a trowel allowing the gravel boards to meet the floor.
12) If concrete gravel boards are been used, ensure the ground is level between posts and place them in position as the concrete posts are fitted.

Fit fence panels to concrete mortice posts

1) Using a 500mm hop up, two men should raise the panel above post height and slide the paned into the concrete mortices.

Fitting arris or cant rails

1) Cant rails can be slotted in between concrete mortice posts, drilled and bolted to concrete posts or drilled and screwed to timber posts.
2) Arris rails can be slotted in between concrete mortice posts, fitted as a tenon into timber posts as the fence is erected or slotted into birds mouths cut into timber posts.

Fitting F/E boards or pales to rails.

1) Use 75mm annular bright ring fencing nails and nail first board to beginning of fence ensuring that the board is level.
2) Screw a temporary board to the fence approximately two meters away from the first one using a spirit level to ensure the height of the boards are the same.
3) Fix a taught string line between the two boards to act as a datum.
4) Nail feather edge boards ensuring they are upright, set to datum and have a 25mm overlap.
5) Nail palisade fencing pales ensuring they are upright, set to datum and have equal gaps.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

8) Method statement for underground drainage

Scope of Works
This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Install underground drainage with inspection chamber
3) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
2) Protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Install underground drainage with inspection chamber (Presuming trenches are already dug)

1) Lay pea gravel in trenches to a depth of 100mm to provide an adequate support bed.
2) Site the inspection chamber so that is aligned to the correct water flow.
3) Lay the pipe runs on the pea gravel in their approximate positions to decide which fittings are required and their positions.
4) Mark and cut pipes then chamfer an approximate 45° angle with a cordless angle grinder.
5) Use a spray or gel lubricant on the seals then push the fittings into place.
6) Continue connecting fittings and pipe runs including bottle gullies or other drains.
7) Connect clay to plastic using band seals, ensuring that joints are as small as possible.
8) Add risers to the inspection chamber as required.
9) Backfill with pea gravel to cover the pipe then with soil to finished ground level.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift

Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

9) Method statement for hedge cutting, strimming and lawn works

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Hedge cutting
3) Strimming
4) Lawn mowing
5) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
2) Sheet up and protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Cutting hedge

1) Remove any obstacles and trip hazards within the work area.
2) Check blades for correct lubrication prior to work commencing.
3) Using a hedge trimmer, start at the bottom and work upwards in smooth, continuous swatches ensuring that the blade is parallel to the hedge allowing the cut foliage to fall away.
4) Clear the work area as you progress and before access equipment is used if required.
5) Trim the top of the hedge last and brush/rake cuttings onto floor.
6) Ensure that power and/or fuel stop taps are switched off after use.
7) Use a leaf blower, brush or grass rake to collect hedge trimmings.

Strimming

1) Remove any obstacles and trip hazards within the work area checking for stones, wire and other debris.
2) If the strimmer has an integral harness, ensure that it is fitted correctly and is tight but comfortable.
3) Start petrol strimmers on the ground and once running attach to harness if required.
4) If applicable ensure that the fuel tank is kept in an upright position.
5) When using the strimmer work with a sweeping sideways motion ensuring not to excessively twist the back.
6) If strimmer becomes clogged or unbalanced with debris, stop work immediately, isolate power and remove debris.
7) If the strimmers cutter requires replacing, stop work immediately, isolate power and replace cutter.
8) Ensure that power and/or fuel stop taps are switched off after use.
9) Use a leaf blower, brush or grass rake to collect trimmings if required.

Lawn mowing

1) Remove any obstacles and trip hazards within the work area checking for stones, wire and other debris.
2) Disengage relevant drive clutched and blades prior to starting the mower.
3) Ensure that mower is situated on level ground prior to starting.
4) Ensure that the minimum finished grass height after cutting is at least 20mm.
5) Grass to normally be cut in parallel straight lines.
6) Grass to be cut with a minimum of overlap allowing the creation of light and dark green lawn stripes.
7) Grass not to be cut by pulling mower towards you.
8) If a machine is to be used without a grass collection box, ensure the cuttings are not thrown on to an area of grass that still requires cutting.
9) In wet conditions, mowers cannot be used on a gradient greater than 2:1.
10) On completion, all hard standing areas, public footpaths, road and rights or way to be left clear and free from debris.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

10) Method statement for underpinning

Scope of Works
This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Underpinning
3) Finishing

Step by step process

Start of works

1) Read relevant risk and COSHH assessment, and follow guidelines for the correct PPE.
2) Protect work area and surrounding, including signage and barriers as required.
3) Visually inspect work area and only begin works if it is a safe working environment.
4) Cordon off work area if required to do so.
5) Ensure the area to be worked and exit points are clear of obstruction and that safe access and egress is maintained.
6) Check any electrical or hand tools for damage or faults, faulty or damaged tools must be removed from service immediately.
7) Do not leave tools and equipment unattended at any time.

Underpinning

1) Mark out the first work sections that building control will inspect using line paint or timber stakes from information on engineers drawing.
2) Fit acro props and strong boys in positions specified on engineers drawing.
3) Break out concrete flooring and remove slabs, tarmac etc… to a distance of 1500mm away from work area.
4) Begin removing soil in layers of 200mm from 1500mm away from work area to existing wall.
5) As work progresses keep the trench sides upright and square and form soil steps with a 300mm going and rise.
6) Cut and place scaffolding boards onto soil step treads as they are formed.
7) Continue using this process until the trench is the correct size and depth.
8) Form and fit shuttering works.
9) Contact supervisor to arrange a building control inspection.
10) Once inspected and passed, pump in specified mix of concrete to correct depth.

Finishing

1) All tools and equipment will be cleared to secure storage at the end of each shift
2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

11) COSHH assessment for brick and patio cleaner (Acid)

COSHH Assessment for brick and patio cleaner (Acid)

Substance / material	Brick/Patio Cleaner (Acid based)																	
Suppliers address and phone number	Seal It Services Ltd, T/A Bond It, Unit G16 Riverbank Way, Lowfields Business Park, Elland, Wesy Yorkshire. HX5 9DN. 01422 315300																	
Contents / ingredients of product	Hydrochloric acid 10-20%									**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☐	No	☒	**Duration**			
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☐	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐										
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☒	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐						
Product hazard levels	High	☒	Medium	☐	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐					

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
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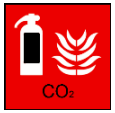
Health risks:
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin and may cause irritation and chemical burns at the site of contact.
Skin contact: Causes irritation and chemical burns at the site of contact.
Eye contact: There may be irritation, chemical burns and redness. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. Nausea and stomach pain may occur. There may be vomiting.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat, coughing and a feeling of tightness in the chest and irritation of the respiratory system.

First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Seek medical attention.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Remove any contaminated clothing and Immediately wash contaminated area.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.
Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐

Fire details:
Although the liquid is non-flammable heat sources close by produces irritating, toxic and obnoxious fumes.
Wear suitable respiratory equipment when necessary.

12) COSHH assessment for brick and patio cleaner (Eco)

COSHH Assessment for brick and patio cleaner (Eco)

Substance / material	Brick/Patio Cleaner (ECO)																		
Suppliers address and phone number	Geocel Limited, Western Wood Way, Langage Science Park, Plympton, Plymouth. PL7 5BG 01752 202060																		
Contents / ingredients of product	Citric Acid Monohydrate 10-30%, Aluminium Chloride, Anhydrous 1-10%									**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs			
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐											
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☒	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐							
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐						

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

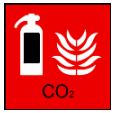
Health risks:
Irritating to eyes and skin.
Skin contact: There may be mild irritation at the site of contact.
Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: There may be irritation of the mouth and throat. There may be vomiting.
Inhalation: No symptoms.

First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Seek medical attention.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Remove any contaminated clothing and wash contaminated area.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Seek medical attention.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.
Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Fire details:
This product is not flammable. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

13) COSHH assessment for cutting cement and bricks

COSHH Assessment for cutting cement and bricks

Substance / material	Cutting Cement and Bricks										
Suppliers address and phone number	N/A										
Contents / ingredients of product	Calcium silicates contained within bricks and concrete as well as sands, other aggregates and other substances contained in cement and mortar products.				**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☒	Confined space	☒			
How the products used	Cutting into concrete or brickwork using angle grinders or petrol cutters.										
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☒	Liquid	☐	Gas	☐

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒

Inside well ventilated	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Inside poorly ventilated	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒
Confined space	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Health risks:
Irritating to respiratory system and skin so water suppression system must be used. Risk of impact damage to eyes. Risk of vibration diseases due to using power tools so anti vibration gloves must be worn.
Skin contact: Risk of dust, fragments and particles hitting skin at high impact velocity and causing damage and lacerations.
Eye contact: There may be eye damage to membrane or total blindness. The eyes may get irritated and water from fine particles and suffer severe damage from larger fragments.
Ingestion: May cause irritation.
Inhalation: Chronic exposure to dust in excess of occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, shortness of breath and may cause chronic obstructive lung disease.
Inhaling dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or medical conditions such as emphysema or asthma.
Hearing: May cause temporary or permanent damage to hearing, the risks of which could greatly increase depending on acoustics of environment.

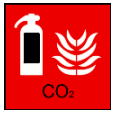
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms do not subside.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 45 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Dust off and wash affected area.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink.
After hearing damage: Move person to safe place and allow time for hearing to start the recovery process. Seek medical attention on long term hearing loss/damage.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Dust and particles created from cutting are not volatile but might become airborne during handling operations.
Accidental release: Sweep up and dispose of dust created according to the local legislation.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Fire details:
Wastes from cutting brick and concrete are not flammable. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

14) COSHH assessment for cement

COSHH Assessment for cement

Substance / material	Cement																
Suppliers address and phone number	Lafarge Cement United Kingdom, Portland House, Bickenhill Lane, Birmingham B37 7BQ 0845 812 6232																
Contents / ingredients of product	Calcium silicates, aluminates, ferro-aluminates and sulphates. Small amounts of alkalis, lime, magnesia and chlorides are also present together with trace amounts of chromium compounds.							**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs			
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐									
How the products used	Mixing	☒	Pouring	☐	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☒	Loading out	☒					
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☒	Liquid	☐	Gas	☐				

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Health risks: Irritating to respiratory system and skin and may cause chemical burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes. May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
Inhalation: Chronic exposure to respirable dust in excess of occupational exposure limits may cause coughing, shortness of breath and may cause chronic obstructive lung disease.
Contact dermatitis/Sensitising effects: Some individuals may exhibit eczema upon exposure to wet cement, caused either by the high pH which induces irritant contact dermatitis, or by an immunological reaction to soluble Cr (VI) which elicits allergic contact dermatitis
Medical conditions aggravated by exposure: Inhaling cement dust may aggravate existing respiratory system disease(s) and/or medical conditions such as emphysema or asthma and/or existing skin and/or eye conditions.

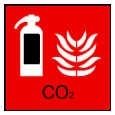
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms do not subside.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 45 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: For dry cement, remove and rinse abundantly with water. For wet cement, wash skin with water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-using them. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.
After significant accidental ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If person is conscious, wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Get immediate medical attention or contact anti poison centre.

Spillage and environmental:
The product is not expected to be hazardous to the environment (LC50 aquatic toxicity not determined). The addition of large amounts of cement to water may, however, cause a rise in pH and may therefore be toxic to aquatic life under certain circumstances.
Mobility: Dry cement is not volatile but might become airborne during handling operations.
Accidental release: Pick up dry. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water.
After addition of water, hardened: Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system. Dispose of the hardened product as concrete waste. Due to the inertisation, concrete waste is not a dangerous waste.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐

Fire details:
Cement is non-flammable, however it is manufactured in flammable plastic or paper packaging.

15) COSHH assessment for concrete hardener and sealer

COSHH Assessment for concrete hardener and sealer

Substance / material	Concrete Hardener and Sealer																		
Suppliers address and phone number	Bostik Limited, Common Road, Stafford, Staffordshire. ST16 3EH. +44 1785 272625																		
Contents / ingredients of product	No significant hazard.										**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☐	No	☒	**Duration**			
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☒	Confined space	☒											
How the products used	Mixing	☒	Pouring	☐	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☒	Loading out	☐							
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☐	Low	☒	**Product state**	Solid	☒	Liquid	☐	Gas	☐						

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☐	Swallowed	☐	In contact with skin	☐	In contact with eyes	☒ Other. Please specify

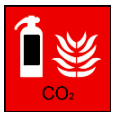
Health risks: May cause irritation to respiratory system and eyes.
Skin contact: No known effects.
Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water.
Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat with a feeling of tightness in the chest.

First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation: Non applicable.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable. Seek medical advice if skin becomes red, swollen or painful.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water.

Spillage and environmental:
Not regarded as dangerous to the environment.
Mobility: Store in an upright position and ensure container is tightly closed.
Accidental release: Mop up and dilute residue with water.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐

Fire details:

This product is not flammable. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials.

16) COSHH assessment for glyphosate weed killer

COSHH Assessment for glyphosate weed killer

Substance / material	Gallup360 Glyphosate Weed Killer																		
Suppliers address and phone number	Barclay Chemicals Manufacturing Ltd, ,Damastown Way, Damastown Industrial Estate, Mulhuddart, Dublin. + 353 1 811 29 00																		
Contents / ingredients of product	Glyphosate Isopropylamine 30 – 60% Tallow alkylamine ethoxylate 10 – 30%									**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☐	No	☒	**Duration**				
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☐	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐											
How the products used	Mixing	☒	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☒	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐							
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐						

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☐	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Health risks: One of the more severe and fast acting risks is serious damage to eyes.
Skin contact: May cause sensitisation if left in contact with skin for periods of time and skin irritation.
Eye contact: Serious risk of eye damage and chemical burns to the eyes.
Ingestion: When ingested may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory system.

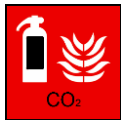
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation: Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. Provide fresh air, warmth and rest, preferably in a comfortable upright sitting position. Get medical attention.
After contact with eyes: Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Immediately flush with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyes
wide apart. Call an ambulance and continue flushing during transportation to hospital.
After skin contact: Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists after washing.

After significant accidental ingestion: Get medical attention immediately! Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Provide fresh air, warmth and rest, preferably in comfortable upright sitting position. Immediately rinse mouth and drink plenty of water or milk. Keep person under observation. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low. Transport immediately to hospital

Spillage and environmental:
Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.
Mobility: Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Protect from freezing and direct sunlight. Protect against physical damage and/or friction. Store in tightly closed original container in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store in closed original container at temperatures between 0°C and 30°C.
Accidental release: Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be IMMEDIATELY alerted to the Environmental Agency or other appropriate regulatory body. Do not discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Clean-up personnel should use respiratory and/or liquid contact protection. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Absorb spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material. Remove small spills with vacuum cleaner. Collect spillage in containers, seal securely and deliver for disposal according to local regulations. Inform Authorities if large amounts are involved.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☒	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐

Fire details:
Only use water fog and not a water jet.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures
Avoid breathing fire vapours. Keep up-wind to avoid fumes. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water courses. Dike for water control. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
Protective Measures: Self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

17) COSHH assessment for hydrated lime

COSHH Assessment for hydrated lime

Substance / material	Hydrated Lime										
Suppliers address and phone number	Lafarge Cement United Kingdom, Portland House, Bickenhill Lane, Birmingham B37 7BQ 0845 812 6232										
Contents / ingredients of product	Calcium dihydroxide – $Ca(OH)_2$			**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs	
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☒	Confined space	☐			
How the products used	Mixing	☒	Pouring	☐	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☒	Loading out ☐
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid ☒	Liquid	☐	Gas ☐

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
Confined space	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Health risks: Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Risk of serious damage and chemical burns to eyes. May cause chemical burns by skin contact.
Skin contact: May cause chemical burns if left in contact with skin for periods of time and skin irritation.
Eye contact: Serious risk of eye damage and chemical burns to the eyes.
Ingestion: Hydraulic lime is not acutely when ingested but may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory system.

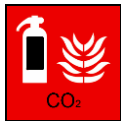
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

First aid details:
No known delayed effects. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.
After significant accidental inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms do not subside.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 45 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

After skin contact: For dry hydraulic lime, remove and rinse abundantly with water. For wet hydraulic lime, wash skin with water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-using them. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: The substance should be stored under dry conditions. Any contact with air and moisture should be avoided. Bulk storage should be in purpose–designed silos. Keep away from acids, significant quantities of paper, straw, and nitro compounds. Do not use aluminium for transport or storage if there is a risk of contact with water.
Accidental release: Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH increase). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body. Pick up dry. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water.
After addition of water, hardened: Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐

Fire details:
The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Do not use water.

18) COSHH assessment for hydraulic lime

COSHH Assessment for hydraulic lime

Substance / material	Hydraulic Lime																		
Suppliers address and phone number	Tarmac Buxton Lime and Cement, Tunstead Quarry, Buxton, Derbyshire. SK17 8TG. +44 (0)1298 768555																		
Contents / ingredients of product	calcium dihydroxide 30-65%, di-calcium silicate 15 – 40%, Calcium carbonate 0-10%								**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs				
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☒	Confined space	☒											
How the products used	Mixing	☒	Pouring	☐	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☒	Loading out	☒							
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☒	Liquid	☐	Gas	☐						

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
Confined space	☒	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Health risks: Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Risk of serious damage and chemical burns to eyes. May cause chemical burns by skin contact.
Skin contact: May cause chemical burns if left in contact with skin for periods of time and skin irritation.
Eye contact: Serious risk of eye damage and chemical burns to the eyes.
Ingestion: Hydraulic lime is not acutely when ingested but may cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory system.

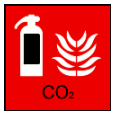
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

First aid details:
No known delayed effects. Consult a physician for all exposures except for minor instances.
After significant accidental inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Dust in throat and nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician if irritation persists or later develops or if discomfort, coughing or other symptoms do not subside.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 45 minutes to remove all particles. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.

After skin contact: For dry hydraulic lime, remove and rinse abundantly with water. For wet hydraulic lime, wash skin with water. Remove contaminated clothing, footwear, watches, etc, and clean thoroughly before re-using them. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation or burns.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water and give plenty of water to drink. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: The substance should be stored under dry conditions. Any contact with air and moisture should be avoided. Bulk storage should be in purpose–designed silos. Keep away from acids, significant quantities of paper, straw, and nitro compounds. Do not use aluminium for transport or storage if there is a risk of contact with water.
Accidental release: Contain the spillage. Keep the material dry if possible. Cover area if possible to avoid unnecessary dust hazard. Avoid uncontrolled spills to watercourses and drains (pH increase). Any large spillage into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other regulatory body. Pick up dry. Mark the containers. Possibly reuse depending upon shelf life considerations and the requirement to avoid dust exposure. In case of disposal, harden with water.
After addition of water, hardened: Dispose of according to the local legislation. Avoid entry into the sewage water system.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐

Fire details:
The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder, foam or CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Do not use water.

19) COSHH assessment for line marking paint

COSHH Assessment for line marking paint

Substance / material	Line Marking Paint														
Suppliers address and phone number	Plasti-Kote Ltd, PO Box 867, Pampisford, Cambridge. CB22 3XP. 44 (0) 1223 836400														
Contents / ingredients of product	n-Butyl Acetate 10-30%, Acetone 10-20%, Dimethyl Ether 10-30%, Butane 5-10%, Solvent Naphtha, Light Aromatic (<0.1% Benzene) 1-5%, 1-Methoxy-2-Propanol 1-5%, Propylbenzene <1%, Mesitylene <1%, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene <1%						**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs	
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐							
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☐	Spraying	☒	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐			
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☐	Low	☒	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐		

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											

Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify

Health risks: Has a narcotizing effect and vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
Skin contact: Generally the product does not irritate the skin. However, there may be irritation and redness at the site of contact for people with sensitive skin.
Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. Nausea and stomach pain may occur.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat with a feeling of tightness in the chest, drowsiness and dizziness.

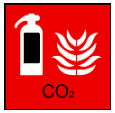
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

First aid details:

After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Keep casualty in a safe environment where there is fresh air until narcotizing effect has worn off.
After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 20 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Wipe off with tissue and wash contaminated area.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Immediately consult a physician.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in an upright position and ensure container is tightly closed.
Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐

Fire details:
Extinguish with foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog.
Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours.
Aerosol cans may explode in a fire. The product is extremely flammable, and explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed even at normal room temperatures.
Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground to sources of ignition.
Pressurised container: Must not be exposed to temperatures above 50°C.
Cool aerosol containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove container, if no risk is involved. Use water spray to reduce vapours.
Wear full protective clothing. Use air-supplied respirator during fire fighting.

20) COSHH assessment for mortar plasticiser

COSHH Assessment for mortar plasticiser

Substance / material	Mortar Plasticiser																	
Suppliers address and phone number	Bostik Limited, Common Road, Stafford, Staffordshire. ST16 3EH. +44 1785 272625																	
Contents / ingredients of product	Fatty Alcohol Ether sulphate (Sodium Salt) 5-10%, Rosin 10-30%, Sodium Hydroxide 1-5%,								**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☐	No	☒	**Duration**				
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐										
How the products used	Mixing	☒	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☒	Loading out	☐						
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☐	Low	☒	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐					

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											

Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☐	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify

Health risks: May cause drying of skin, chemical burns, irritation to skin and respiratory system and skin sensitisation.
Skin contact: May cause drying of skin, chemical burns, irritation and sensitisation.
Eye contact: May cause severe burns and eye damage.
Ingestion: May cause irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
Inhalation: May cause irritation to respiratory system.

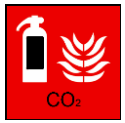
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. Keep casualty in a safe environment where there is fresh air until effect has worn off. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Wash copiously with soap and water - remove contaminated clothing, including shoes and launder before re-use. If skin irritation develops seek immediate medical attention.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting and obtain medical attention urgently.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in an upright position and ensure container is tightly closed.
Accidental release: : Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☒	☒	☒	☒	☐	☐

Fire details:
The product is not combustible. Use a dry powder,water, foam or CO2 fire extinguisher to extinguish the surrounding fire.
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

21) COSHH assessment for petrol

COSHH Assessment for petrol

Substance / material	Petrol																	
Suppliers address and phone number	BP Oil UK Limited, Witan Gate House, 500-600 Witan Gate, Central Milton Keynes. MK9 1ES. +44 (0) 1908 853000																	
Contents / ingredients of product	Gasoline 80-100%, Benzene 0.1-1%, Toluene 5-30%, Tert-Butyl Methyl Ether 0-15%								**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs			
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐										
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐						
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐					

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
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Health risks: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin contact: There may be irritation and redness at the site of contact.
Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. Nausea and stomach pain may occur. There may be vomiting. If swallowed accidentally, the product may enter the lungs due to its low viscosity and lead to the rapid development of very serious pulmonary lesions.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat with a feeling of tightness in the chest. In high concentrations, vapours are anaesthetic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and central nervous system effects.

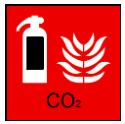
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☐

First aid details:
After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If unconscious place in the recovery position. Consult a physician if casualty does not rapidly improve.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable. Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin. In extreme situations of saturation with this product, drench with water, remove clothing as soon as possible and wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical advice if skin becomes red, swollen or painful.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical help.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in an upright position and ensure container is tightly closed. Store in a segregated and approved area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Store and use only in equipment/containers designed for use with this product. Do not remove warning labels from containers. Ensure lighting and electrical equipment are not a source of ignition.
Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method. Do not use equipment in clean-up procedure which may produce sparks.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Fire details:
In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. Do not use water jet.
These products are carbon oxides (CO, CO2).
Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. Vapour may cause flash fire. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas, travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
DO NOT FIGHT FIRE WHEN IT REACHES MATERIAL. Withdraw from fire and let it burn. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. First move people out of line-of-sight of the scene and away from windows.
Fire-fighters should wear self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear.

22) COSHH assessment for two stroke oil

COSHH Assessment for two stroke oil

Substance / material	Two Stroke Oil																		
Suppliers address and phone number	Morris Lubricants, Castle Foregate, Shrewsbury. SY1 2EL. (+44)(0)1743 232200																		
Contents / ingredients of product	2-Ethyl-1-Hexanamine <1%, Highly refined mineral oil (C15 - C50) 60-100%, Solvent Naphtha (Petroleum) Heavy <1%								**Is there a work exposure limit**	Yes	☒	No	☐	**Duration**	8 Hrs				
Where the product's used	Outside	☒	Inside well ventilated	☒	Inside poorly ventilated	☐	Confined space	☐											
How the products used	Mixing	☐	Pouring	☒	Spraying	☐	Brushing	☐	Applying by hand / hand tools	☐	Loading out	☐							
Product hazard levels	High	☐	Medium	☒	Low	☐	**Product state**	Solid	☐	Liquid	☒	Gas	☐						

Flammable	Oxidising	Gas under pressure	Explosive	Very toxic	Corrosive	Serious health hazard	Health hazard/irritant	Danger to environment
								
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

PPE	Gloves	Glasses	Goggles	Face shield	Footwear	PPE Clothes	Dust mask	FFP2 mask	FFP3 mask	Respirator	Noise
											
Outside	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Inside well ventilated	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inside poorly ventilated	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Confined space	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Is the substance hazardous to health when:

Breathed in	☒	Swallowed	☒	In contact with skin	☒	In contact with eyes	☒	Other. Please specify
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Health risks: Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. Irritating to eyes and respiratory system. May cause lung damage if swallowed. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
Skin contact: There may be irritation and redness at the site of contact.
Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. Nausea and stomach pain may occur. There may be vomiting.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat with a feeling of tightness in the chest. In high concentrations, vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and central nervous system effects.

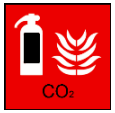
First aid and emergency measures:

						
Emergency servics	First aider	First aid box	Shower	Eye wash	Wash affected area	Boot wash
☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☒	☒

First aid details:
Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
After significant accidental inhalation: Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If unconscious place in the recovery position. Consult a physician if casualty does not rapidly improve.

After contact with eyes: Do not rub eyes, as additional cornea damage is possible by mechanical stress. Remove any contact lenses and open the eyelid(s) widely to flush eye(s) immediately by thoroughly rinsing with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes. If possible, use isotonic water (0.9% NaCl). Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist.
After skin contact: Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water as soon as reasonably practicable. Remove heavily contaminated clothing and wash underlying skin. In extreme situations of saturation with this product, drench with water, remove clothing as soon as possible and wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical advice if skin becomes red, swollen or painful.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical help.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in an upright position and ensure container is tightly closed.
Accidental release: Do not discharge into drains or rivers. Contain the spillage using bunding then, absorb into dry earth or sand. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an appropriate method.

					
Water	Carbon Dioxide	Dry powder	Foam	Fire blanket	Raise alarm
☐	☒	☒	☒	☒	☐

Fire details:

In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. Do not use water jet.

Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.