(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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01) Risk assessment for 1st and 2nd fix plumbing and gas works.

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	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			

		• 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				
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°	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			

		• Avoid over reaching and ensure that belt buckle remains between the ladder stiles at all times with both feet on the same rung				
Falling from height (mobile towers)	High risk of injury or fatality to workers and members of the public if a mobile tower collapses or tips over	• Towers not to be moved or dragged with brakes on • Towers to be checked for level and that brakes are engaged after moving • Only PASMA card holders to move and reposition mobile towers and outriggers • Correct access and egress to be used • Mobile towers only to be moved or repositioned when the working platform is empty	Manager to brief all operatives on safe loading of mobile towers prior to work commencing and to conduct tool box talk on working at heights			
Falling from height (step ladder)	Serious or fatal injury could occur if a worker falls from height due to misuse of steps	• Step ladders intended for domestic use must not be used in the work place • Ensure the ground base for the step ladder is firm and level • Avoid using step ladders in positions where they may be struck. E.g. by an opening	Manager to conduct tool box talk on working at heights prior to work commencing			

		door. If a compromising position cannot be avoided ensure a second person is employed as a spotter • Avoid over reaching and ensure that belt buckle remains between the step ladders stiles at all times • Ensure a second person foots the step ladder if working more than four steps high				
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				
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 gloves to be monitored by supervisor			

		• Use of barrier cream encouraged				
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			
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				
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 explained at induction and good housekeeping maintained • Use of gas horns to act as fire alarm demonstrated at induction	Supervisor to brief all operatives on first day on emergency arrangements agreed with principal contractor			
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	Supervisor to brief operatives on facilities and the maintaining of a clean welfare area			

		• First-aid equipment				
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				
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	Supervisors to attend hand arm vibration awareness training every 3 years			

		• Consideration given to minimising vibration levels when selecting new equipment				
Gas soldering torch	All operatives in the vicinity could suffer smoke inhalation or burns	• Suitable fire extinguishers to be kept at hand with operatives • No hot works to be carried out without a permit and sign off and Heat mats to be used when carrying out soldering • Use in well ventilated areas as lead fumes are harmful and flux fumes are an irritant to eyes and respiratory system • Ensure all gas canisters are switched off after use and that empty gas canisters are returned to the supplier				
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				
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				
Psittacosis, Salmonella and other diseases carried by micro-organisms	Operatives removing or working close to bird droppings and others in vicinity of contaminated dust or water vapour	• Infested area to be sprayed down with a solution of 1 part bleach to 10 parts water • Bleach solution to be allowed to soak into infested area until no dust is present on removal • Pressure washers to be avoided when removing droppings • Correct PPE to be worn at all times				
Hot works	Operatives and others at risk from fire, explosion and fume inhalation	• Heat sources and naked flames to be kept away from combustible materials • Hot works permit system in operation • Fire retardant braising mats to be used as required • Fire extinguishers to be carried as part of tool kit				
Burns, fire and smoke inhalation from heat gun	Operatives and others in close proximity may suffer burns from heat gun or fire and smoke inhalation	• No hot works to be carried out without the correct permit been issued and signed off at end of day				

		• Don't point airflow towards yourself or allow the hot metal diffuser to touch clothing or skin • Don't use near flammable or combustible materials • Allow to cool before storage • Ensure the air intake is unobstructed by clothes or debris				
Substance Risks						
Dust from Old plaster or render	Irritating to respiratory system and skin	• The correct respiratory PPE for the to be used				
Fernox Central Heating Cleaner	May cause mild skin irritation, eye and respiratory irritation	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
Lead Solder	Eye tissue could be damaged by metal and may be fatal if swallowed or inhaled	• 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 .				
Soldering Flux Paste	May cause skin and respiratory irritation and chemical burns to eyes	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
Solvent Cement	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	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				
Solvent Cleaner	Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed, irritating to eyes and respiratory system, may cause lung damage if swallowed	• Follow manufacturer's instructions and use guidance set out in COSHH Assessment				

2) 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

3) Method statement for removing a bathroom suite

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Isolate mains
3) Removal of bath
4) Removal of WHB
5) Removal of WC
6) 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.

Isolate mains

1) Isolate incoming cold water supply at internal stop tap.
2) If internal stop tap is perished or faulty, use a stop tap key to isolate property from road.
3) Drain water out of system from the lowest point and disconnect appliances from pipework ready for removal.

Removal of bath

1) Disconnect waste pipe from trap.
2) Disconnect the taps at swivel couplers.
3) Unscrew any fixing brackets, foot screws and sole plates as required.

4) Peel of silicone sealing bath to wall.
5) Remove bath to safe location.

Removal of WHB

1) Disconnect waste pipe from trap.
2) Disconnect the taps at swivel couplers.
3) Unscrew any fixings securing pedestal to floor and basin to wall.
4) Peel off any silicone sealing WHB to pedestal and wall.
5) Remove WHB and pedestal to safe location.

Removal of WC

1) Disconnect the supply from the ball valve.
2) Remove fixings securing cistern to wall.
3) Disconnect the overflow pipe and remove the cistern to a safe location.
4) Unscrew WC from floor and remove to a safe location.
5) Seal soil pipe with sheet plastic and tape to prevent odours rising.

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

4) Method statement for fitting bathroom suite

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) 1st fix
3) Make up bath and WHB
4) Make up WC and cistern
5) 2nd fix
6) 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.

1st fix

1) Cut back and / or remove existing pipe runs and waste as required by client or sufficiently to enable new connections.
2) Mark out new pipe and waste runs on wall using drawing.
3) Install all new waste and pipe runs to suite new installation ensuring pipe clips are used every 1000mm and not further than 100mm from a corner.
4) Lag all pipework that will run behind bath now while the access is easy.

Make up bath and WHB

1) Connect the traps, taps and overflow using the correct manufacturer's seals, hats, washers and swivels.

2) Fit legs to bath frame and offer bath into position.
3) If floor is in poor condition, secure a 650 x 18 x 100mm length of exterior ply to bath legs prior to levelling.
4) Place pedestal on floor and offer WHB into position ensuring it is level and true.
5) Mark fixing holes on wall, remove WHB, drill fixing holes then replace and secure to wall.

Make up WC and cistern

1) Assemble the siphon and valve into the cistern as required.
2) Offer pan into position and mark fixing position on floor.
3) Remove pan and drill through floor if required, offer back in place fit pan connector, secure to soil pipe and fix in position.
4) Offer cistern to wall and mark fixing positions.
5) Remove cistern, drill through wall, offer back in position and fix in place ensuring it is level and true.

2nd fix

1) Connect all copper pipe runs to sanitary ware as required using service valves and swivels.
2) Connect overflows and all waste pipes to traps.
3) Turn on the mains water and check for leaks.
4) Fill bath and WHB above overflow points to check they are working correctly.
5) Silicone seal the bath and WHB to wall.

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 general plumbing works, pipe connections, transport and storage.

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Storage and transport
3) Pipe installation
4) Pipe connections
5) Gas connection
6) Fitting accessories, end user appliances and radiators
7) Fixing methods for appliances
8) 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.

Storage and transportation

1) All pipes whether on site, in vehicles or at a yard must be stored in the correct manner to avoid damage to pipe diameters or exterior coatings.
2) Ends of pipes are particularly vulnerable and must be plugged or wrapped in poly sheet.
3) A clean frost free and dust free environment with adequate and appropriate racking should be used where pipes can be segregated by type and size and smaller bore pipes are to be stored at higher levels.
4) Mobile pipe storage racks should always be braked when not in transit.
5) Pipe carrier tubes for vehicles should always be secured and the end caps should be key locked prior to transport.
6) Fittings should be should be sorted and stored by size and type.

Pipe installation

1) Pipes should be checked for damage prior to use and, marked lightly with a pencil and cut using the appropriate tool.
2) 15 and 22mm copper should be cut with a pipe slice as the preferred method.
3) Plastic water pipes with the exception of underground should be cut with a tube cutter or plastic pipe cutter.
4) Waste pipes and underground should be cut with a hand saw as the preferred method.
5) Cut ends of pipework should be prepared correctly prior to installation.
6) Pipework fitted to or in substructures, including walls and chamber joists, should be carried out in accordance with current regulations.
7) Pipe runs, particularly surface runs should take into account and have a minimum effect on the buildings use.
8) Pipe lagging, insulation, clips, saddles, supports, anti-corrosion tapes, and wall sleeves should be used and fitted as required and be of the correct specification.
9) Pipes used should be of the correct specification for their intended use.
10) Underground drainage pipe work should be sited on pea gravel and blinding sand.

Pipe connections

1) Connecting pipes or fitting to a fixture or valve shall be carried out following the manufacturer's instructions and using the appropriate fittings.
2) Compression fittings on copper tube should have the cut ends deburred and cleaned then inserted to the shoulder. Tightening to compress the olive should allow for the fitting to be watertight but not distorted.
3) Push fittings cannot be used on conjunction with chromed pipework.
4) When plastic pipe is connected to a fitting, fixture or valve, a pipe insert of the correct size must be used.
5) Pipework in push fittings must be inserted into the collar until it reaches the pipe stop.
6) Twist lock fittings are to be tightened immediately after pipe insertion.
7) Copper tube, end feed and Yorkshire fittings, are to be cleaned with wire wool prior to use. Flux and a heat mat should be used as required, and the cleaned tube end should be inserted into the fitting until it reaches the pipe stop. The finished soldered fitting should be cleaned after the joint is complete.
8) Solvent weld pipe and fittings should be deburred and cleaned then have a liberal amount of solvent weld applied before the pipe is inserted into a fitting until it reaches the pipe stop.
9) Running outlets, socket, spigots downpipe connectors should be secured in place using a stainless steel self-tapping screw as required.
10) The pipe work for underground drainage fittings should have the cut ends chamfered and cleaned prior to insertion. The pipe should be fully inserted to the pipe stop and pipe lubricant should be used. Underground works should meet current regulations and be inspected by Building Control as required.

Gas connections

1) Gas works are carried out using standard pipe fitting techniques, however before works, all internal and associated gas mains must be tested for soundness.
2) If any gas leak is detected it must be reported for repair.
3) Correct isolation, purging cross bonding and other methods as set out in the Institute of Gas Engineers & Managers technical specifications are to be used by a qualified installer.
4) Drop tests are to be carried out after completion of all works and a Gas Safety Record is issued.

Fitting accessories, end user appliances and radiators

1) For maintenance purposes, accessories and appliances shall have isolation valves fitted as required.
2) Check valves and non-return valves are to be installed as required.
3) Care shall be taken not to damage finished surfaces of accessories appliances and radiators.
4) Radiators to be fitted with the correct lock shields and radiator valves as required.
5) All radiator fixing brackets, appliances and accessories should be fixed securely using following manufacturer's instructions and using the methods set out below.

Fixing methods for appliances

1) The correct fixing type and size, such as a brass slotted screw or a stainless-steel bolt should be used for each appliance.
2) Chemical fixings such as 'No More Nails', only to be used if agreed with project management first.
3) For brick or concrete block constructed walls use plastic wall plugs and screw threaded mechanical fixings.
4) For light weight block walls use universal fixings or wall plugs and screw threaded mechanical fixings.
5) For timber stud walls, locate timber studs as a preference, and use wood screws, or if fixings need to be made where there are no studs, use plasterboard fixings including toggle bolts, and self-drills.
6) For metal stud and track partition walls use plasterboard fixings including toggle bolts, and self-drills.
7) For lathe and plaster walls, locate structural timbers as a preference, and use wood screws, or if fixings need to be made where there are no studs, use toggle bolts.

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 rainwater goods

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

1) Start of works
2) Fit rainwater goods
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.

Fit rainwater goods

1) Determine the highest point of the gutter and fit a gutter bracket near the top of the fascia board using 2 nr screws to prevent it twisting.
2) Determine the lowest point of the gutter, usually where a funning outlet will be situated, and fit a gutter bracket using 2 nr screws to prevent it twisting that allows a slight fall of 10mm in every 6 meters.
3) Attach a taught string line between the two brackets.
4) Continue fitting brackets along the length of the line at 600mm centres.
5) Remove the string line and clip gutter into place.
6) Fit stop ends and jointers as required ensuring the gutter is fully inserted into the fitting to the stop line.
7) Mark and cut the gutter where it joins the running outlet, attach the outlet to the gutter then screw the outlet to the fascia board.
8) Use socket and spigot fittings to form a swan neck if required ensuring the highest point always goes inside the lower point and not the other way round.
9) Once swan neck is formed, secure in place with 16mm stainless steel screws.
10) Check the outlet type (shoe, flush, into drain cover or rainwater adaptor), as this will determine downpipe length.
11) Cut downpipe to length and secure with down pipe brackets every 1200mm

12)Fit shoe or adaptor as required.

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 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
2) Staff will leave area clean and tidy at end of shift

8) Method statement for power flushing

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

1) Start of works
2) Power flush to boiler upgrade
3) Power flushing
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.

Power flush to boiler upgrade

1) If an existing boiler is operational yet is to be upgraded, it is recommended to carry out any new installations or repair work with the exception of the boiler upgrade. Then power flush the system before the boiler upgrade to avoid the new boiler being contaminated with magnetite.

Power flushing

1) Only use the recommended power flush cleaner for the system that is to be cleaned.
2) After completion of new installation or repair works, fill the system to normal working pressure and vent as required.
3) Isolate electricity supply to boiler, pump and any other system circulators.
4) Ensure the maximum working flow by setting zone valves to manual, opening radiator valves, removing TRV heads, and bridging or bypassing non return valves.
5) Connect the inlet, dump and overflow hoses. Connect the Flushbuddy between the flow and return valve if required.
6) Ensure that the overflow and dump hose outlets are lower than the dump valve.
7) Turn the iso valves on the flow and return, mains fill and dump to the closed position.

8) Turn on mains water and fill flushing machine to correct operational levels.
9) Open the flow and return valves and run the machine for 15 minutes reversing the flow every 60 to 90 seconds.
10) Dump the dirty water and refill the reservoir tank as required until the TDS of the dump water is within 20% of incoming mains.
11) Add the recommended power flush cleaner.
12) Close the dump valve and open the system pump and flow/return iso valves.
13) Turn on the boiler and allow to reach normal operational temperature whilst ensuring that the reservoir of the power flushing machine remains within operational limits.
14) Allow the unit to run for 1 hour and divert to indirect cylinder if required for 10 minutes, ensuring that the flow is reversed at regular intervals.
15) Starting with the radiator furthest from the flushing unit, close all other radiator valves allowing this radiator to be cleaned for 5 minutes during which time the flow is reversed at regular intervals.
16) After 5 minutes close the radiator valves and repeat the process on the next radiator.
17) Switch off the boiler and measure the total dissolved solids, TDS from the mains supply.
18) Flush the system until the water runs clean, then leaving just the last radiator valves open flush and test until TDS is within 10% of mains water reading.
19) Close the radiator valves and repeat the process on the other radiators and indirect cylinder coil if required.
20) On completion open all radiators and do a final flush and test to the 10% tolerance then add a chemical protector and recommission the system.

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

09) Method statement for maintenance and service of central heating systems

Scope of Works

This method statement describes the work process for the following

1) Start of works
2) Maintenance and service of a central heating system
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.

Maintenance and service of central heating system

1) Prior to works commencing a drop test should be carried out as well as a function test to all relevant gas appliances.
2) Rectify any leaks or repairs as necessary and confirm safe installation by carrying out a successful drop test.
3) Visually inspect the boiler and flue.
4) Check timers, controls and safety devices.
5) Check boiler casing and fittings for any decay, damage or signs of leaks.
6) Switch on system, bring to normal operating temperature and check flow and return temperatures.
7) Bleed and balance system as required.
8) Check flue position and soundness and carry out smoke test as required.
9) Check inhibitor levels and top up as required.
10) Check isolation valves and TRVs.
11) Test motorised valves.
12) Check that air flow levels are within current regs.
13) Check pump.

14)Check indirect cylinder or expansion tanks as required.
15)Recommend a power flush if system hasn't had one for 5 years or more.

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 connection or alteration to gas main

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

1) Start of works
2) Connection or alteration to gas main
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.

Connection or alteration to gas main

1) Prior to works commencing a drop test should be carried out as well as a function test to all relevant gas appliances.
2) Rectify any leaks or repairs as necessary and confirm safe installation by carrying out a successful drop test.
3) Only work on gas main if it has passed a visual inspection for defects and soundness and that it conforms to current regs.
4) Isolate and blank off the main section to be worked upon at source, and prior to alteration or connection a purge must be carried out.
5) Ensure correct signage and barriers are in place prior to purging and that the purge rig is in good working order.
6) Connect the source of the main to a purge fan or nitrogen supply and the flexi hose to the purge rig.
7) Use either the fan to purge the main with fresh air or the nitrogen gas.
8) Use a volume flow meter to ensure the correct amount of gas has been removed and then analyse until the readings only show fresh air or nitrogen.
9) Once the main has been purged connections are made using standard pipefitting techniques.
10) The disconnected section can then be reconnected to the main, purged and tested.

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 Fernox central heating cleaner

COSHH Assessment for Fernox Central Heating Cleaner

Substance / material	Fernox Central Heating Cleaner																		
Suppliers address and phone number	Cookson Electronics, Forsyth Road, Sheerwater, Woking,Surrey, England. GU21 5RZ. +44(0)1483 758400																		
Contents / ingredients of product	1h-Benzotriazole 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 mild skin irritation, eye and respiratory irritation.
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 soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. There may be stomach discomfort.
Inhalation: There may be respiratory irritation.

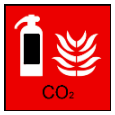
First aid and emergency measures:

						
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. Get medical attention if casualty doesn't improve rapidly.
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 the affected skin with soap and water. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation.

After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention immediately.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.
Accidental release: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Scrape up material and clean residue with hand wipes, place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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

Fire details:
Product is non-flammable and compatible with water, foam, carbon dioxide and dry powder extinguishers. Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used.

Decomposition products may include the following materials:
Carbon Oxides, Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Oxides, Phosphorus Oxides, Metal Oxide/Oxides.

In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

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

12) COSHH assessment for lead free solder

COSHH Assessment for lead free solder

Substance / material	Lead Free Solder
Suppliers address and phone number	Cookson Electronics, Forsyth Road, Sheerwater, Woking,Surrey, England. GU21 5RZ. +44(0)1483 758400
Contents / ingredients of product	Tin 80-100%, Copper 0.5-1%
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

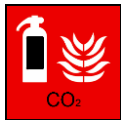
Health risks: Eye tissue could be damaged by metal and large quantities may be poisonous.
Skin contact: No hazard.
Eye contact: Eye tissue could be damaged by metal.
Ingestion: Large quantities may be poisonous.
Inhalation: Large quantities may be poisonous.

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. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been inhaled.
After contact with eyes: Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist if eye damage occurs through the metal touching the surface of the eye..
After skin contact: Wash the affected skin with soap and water.
After significant accidental ingestion: Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.
Accidental release: Pick up any released product and place back in container for reuse.

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

Fire details:
Product is non-flammable and compatible with water, foam, carbon dioxide and dry powder extinguishers. Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used.

13) COSHH assessment for lead solder

COSHH Assessment for lead solder

Substance / material	Lead Solder					
Suppliers address and phone number	Cookson Electronics, Forsyth Road, Sheerwater, Woking,Surrey, England. GU21 5RZ. +44(0)1483 758400					
Contents / ingredients of product	Lead 60-80%, Tin 20-30%,Antimony 1-5%	**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

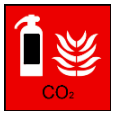
Health risks: Eye tissue could be damaged by metal and may be fatal if swallowed or inhaled.
Skin contact: No hazard.
Eye contact: Eye tissue could be damaged by metal.
Ingestion: May be fatal if swallowed.
Inhalation: May be fatal if inhaled.

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. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been inhaled.
After contact with eyes: Contact a specialist of occupational medicine or an eye specialist if eye damage occurs through the metal touching the surface of the eye..
After skin contact: Wash the affected skin with soap and water.
After significant accidental ingestion: Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.
Accidental release: Pick up any released product and place back in container for reuse.

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

Fire details:
Product is non-flammable and compatible with water, foam, carbon dioxide and dry powder extinguishers. Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used.

14) COSHH Assessment for silicone sealant

COSHH Assessment for silicone sealant

Substance / material	Silicone Sealant																		
Suppliers address and phone number	Siroflex Limited, Dodworth Business Park, Dodworth, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. S75 3SP. 01226 771 600																		
Contents / ingredients of product	Distillates (petroleum), hydtrotreated middle 10-<30%, Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light 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 Cloths	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
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

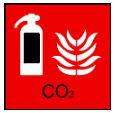
Health risks: May cause skin, eye and respiratory irritation.
Skin contact: There may be irritation and redness at the site of contact.
Eye contact: There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. Nausea and stomach pain may occur. There may be vomiting.
Inhalation: There may be irritation of the throat with a feeling of tightness in the chest.

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.
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: Wipe off with tissue and wash contaminated area.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Consult a physician if symptoms persist.

Spillage and environmental:
Non-toxic.
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:
No special measures required.

15) COSHH assessment for flux paste

COSHH Assessment for flux paste

Substance / material	Soldering Flux Paste																		
Suppliers address and phone number	Cookson Electronics, Forsyth Road, Sheerwater, Woking,Surrey, England. GU21 5RZ. +44(0)1483 758400																		
Contents / ingredients of product	Alcohols, C11-14-iso-, C13-rich, ethoxylated 20-40%									**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

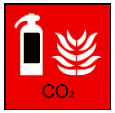
Health risks: May cause skin and respiratory irritation and chemical burns to eyes.
Skin contact: There may be mild irritation at the site of contact.
Eye contact: There may be irritation, redness and risk of chemical burns. The eyes may water profusely.
Ingestion: There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. There may be stomach discomfort.
Inhalation: There may be respiratory irritation.

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.
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 the affected skin with soap and water. Seek medical treatment in all cases of irritation.
After significant accidental ingestion: Wash out mouth with water. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention if adverse health effects persist or are severe.

Spillage and environmental:
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.
Accidental release: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Scrape up material and clean residue with hand wipes, place in a designated, labelled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

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

Fire details:
Product is non-flammable and compatible with water, foam, carbon dioxide and dry powder extinguishers. Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used.

Decomposition products may include the following materials:
Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides and halogenated compounds.
No specific fire or explosion hazard.
Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

16) COSHH assessment for solvent cement

COSHH Assessment for solvent cement

Substance / material	Solvent Cement												
Suppliers address and phone number	FloPlastLtd, Castle Road, Eurolink Business Park, Sittingbourne, Kent. ME10 3FP. 01795 431731												
Contents / ingredients of product	Methyl Ethyl Ketone 25-50%, Cycolhexanone 10-25%, Tetrahydrofuran 10-25%, N-Methyl-2-2Pyrrolidone ≤ 10-25%				**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: 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.

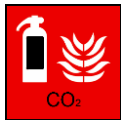
First aid and emergency measures:

						
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:
Not regarded as dangerous for the environment. However, contamination of the aquatic and terrestrial environments should be avoided.
Mobility: Store in cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from sources of ignition. Prevent the build-up of electrostatic charge in the immediate area. Ensure lighting and electrical equipment are not a source of ignition.
Accidental release: Extinguish all ignition sources. Avoid sparks, flames heat and smoking. Ventilate. Runoff or release to sewer, waterway or ground is forbidden. Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust) and place in containers. Containers must then be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol.

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

Fire details:
Highly flammable. In combustion emits toxic fumes. Forms explosive air-vapour mixture. Vapour may travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back.