

SAFETY STATEMENT

***BITMAC LIMITED.
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***THIS SAFETY STATEMENT IS A WORKING DOCUMENT AND WILL
BE REVIEWED ON A REGULAR BASIS. REVISIONS WILL BE MADE
TO IT TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF ANY CHANGES AFFECTING HEALTH
AND SAFETY***

Revision No: 6 Date: January 2015

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is policy of this company to comply with the Safety Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005, the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007, the Safety, Health & Welfare At Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 & Relevant Noise Regulations and to ensure so far as reasonably practicable the safety, health and welfare of all employees whilst at work, and to provide such information, training and supervision, needed for this purpose.

It is the policy of this company to protect, so far as is reasonably practicable, persons not employed by this company who may be affected by our activities.

All employees have the responsibility to co-operate with supervisors and managers to achieve a healthy and safe workplace and to take reasonable care of themselves and others.

It is policy of this company to consult all staff and employees on matters of safety and health and employees are hereby notified of the company policy and are encouraged to comply with their duties under the 2005 Safety, Health & Welfare at Work Act, the 2007 General Application Regulations and the 2013 Construction Regulations and to notify the company management of identified hazards in the workplace.

The allocation of duties for safety matters and particular arrangements to implement the policy are set out in the company safety statement.

The policy will be kept up to date particularly as the business changes in nature and size. To ensure this, the policy and the way in which it has operated will be reviewed as required.

This Statement is distributed to all Contracts Managers and Designated Supervisors and shall be available at locations where this company carries on business.

SIGNED: **MANAGING DIRECTOR**

DATE:

OVERALL RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Overall responsibility for safety, health and welfare in Bitmac Ltd is that of Anthony Clarke & Garry Crosby, Managing Directors.
2. Consultation on all safety, health and welfare matters in this company is the responsibility of the Managing Directors.
3. The Managing Directors shall delegate specific responsibilities to the company management personnel. As new projects emerge the names of responsible persons will be notified and the list amended accordingly.
4. The Managing Directors shall include in the company annual report, a report on health and safety in the company as required under the Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005.
5. Anthony Clarke is responsible for this policy being carried out at our work premises.
6. Garry Crosby is responsible for this policy being carried out at the company office.
7. The management and supervisory personnel shall be responsible for ensuring the policy is adhered to and implemented at all work places.
8. Gary Crosby are responsible for ensuring that this policy is carried out with regard to consultations, safety training, safety inspections, investigating accidents, monitoring and maintenance of the Safety Policy and advise management on all matters relating to safety, health and welfare.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF:

Contracts Manager

The appointed Contracts Manager for Bitmac Ltd is Gary Crosby. Mr. Crosby will ensure that:

1. adequate provision for safety, health and welfare is made in planning and pricing contracts.
2. prepare supplementary information for new projects when necessary as an addendum to the Safety Statement.
3. the provisions of this policy statement are executed from project inception to completion.
4. Supervisors under your control will implement this policy and comply with statutory requirements.
5. training is provided for supervisors to enable them to effectively carry out their responsibilities with regard to safety, health and welfare.
6. plant and machinery is in accordance with Regulations and inspected as required . Only trained personnel, over 18 years of age will be employed to operate such plant and machinery.
7. all personnel recruited are suitable for and competent to carry out the work.
8. training will be provided for those who need training to carry out tasks, in particular on plant operation and manual handling of loads.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF:

Contracts Manager (continued)

9. subcontractors and self-employed persons are aware of company policy and have confirmed that they will comply.
10. subcontractors have prepared their own safety statement and copy has been received.
11. subcontractors will comply with requirement as on page 13
12. competent persons required at any time to advise on safety, health and welfare will be brought in if not available within.
13. Such number of Occupational First-Aiders are on site as is necessary, taking account of the size and hazards of the project.
14. To provide and maintain adequate facilities and arrangements for the welfare of employees.
15. A 'Method Statement' will be prepared if appropriate to the size and complexity of the project to insure a safe system of work.
16. A 'major accident - emergency plan' is prepared, in consultation with the appropriate emergency services, if appropriate to the size and nature of the project.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF:

Supervisor:

The appointed Gang supervisors for Bitmac Ltd are Anthony Clarke, Gary Crosby, Brian McCabe. These appointed gang supervisors will:

1. Be familiar with the Safety and Health Regulations and company policy applicable to the work on which they are engaged and insist that the prescribed standards are observed.
2. Ensure so far as reasonably practicable that safe systems of work are in place.
3. Maintain a tidy workplace. Arrange for regular clean-up periods. Appoint person responsible.
4. Ensure that adequate access and egress throughout the site comply with the Regulations.
5. Provide safety equipment/clothing and ensure its proper use by all personnel on site who require it.
6. Make certain that all plant and machinery operators are over 18 years of age and only employed on equipment for which they have been properly trained.
7. Ensure that all machinery and plant including power and hand tools are maintained in good condition.
8. Report defects in plant and equipment to the Contracts Manager, Gary Crosby.
9. Ensure that adequate fire fighting equipment is available and replace used or defective equipment.
10. Ensure the safe handling and storage of all tools, plant and materials.

11. Ensure that first aid boxes are maintained properly.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF:

Supervisor (continued)

12. Ensure that all power and hand tools are 110 volts.
13. Ensure all sub-contractors comply with the site safety procedures.
14. Maintain all safety records on company premises, i.e. Accident Report Book
15. Record and investigate all accidents with a view to preventing recurrence.
16. Show a personal example by wearing the safety equipment provided.
17. Ensure that the Managing Director is provided with information in relation to any death, injury, condition or dangerous occurrence which is required to be notified to the Health and Safety Authority, under the 2013 Regulations.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF:

Safety Officer:

Ensure that a copy of the company's Safety Statement is available at the Company Premises and that all staff and employees are aware of its requirements.

The appointed safety officer for Bitmac Ltd is Sean Kavanagh.

Responsibilities:

1. Monitor all aspects of safety, health and welfare in the company.
2. Implementation of this policy and on any revisions required.
3. Carry out periodic site surveys and document findings for management.
4. Be aware of Laws, Regulations and Directives which impinge on company activities.
5. Advise on and monitor statutory tests on plant and equipment.
6. Monitor accidents/dangerous occurrences on sites and implement remedial action.
7. Provide or organise training courses to meet identified needs.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF:

Safety Officer (continued)

8. Liaise with the Safety Representative, on matters relating to health and safety.
9. Monitor compliance of staff with protective equipment/clothing policy.
10. Consult the Health and Safety Authority when required.
11. Meet the HSA Inspector on visits to the company workplace
12. Investigate any reportable accident regarding the injured party, potential claims, insurance or HSA implications.
13. Arrange for suitable first aid boxes and ensure that boxes are properly stocked.
14. Arrange for training of suitable employees on first aid.
15. Prepare quarterly and annual reports on the management of safety and health in the company and on performance in endeavouring to reduce the number of accidents and improving housekeeping and efficiency.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES

It is the responsibility of all employees of Bitmac Ltd

1. To study the sections of the Company Safety Statement relevant to your work activities and to confirm to your Employer that you have done so.
2. To take reasonable care of your own safety, health and welfare and that of any other person that may be affected by your acts or omissions while at work.
3. Co-operate with your employer and any other person to such an extent as will enable your employer or other person to comply with any of the relevant statutory provisions with regard to safety, health and welfare.
4. Use in such manner so far as to provide the protection intended any suitable appliance, protective clothing, convenience, equipment or other means or things so provided (whether for use alone or for use by you in common with others) for securing your safety, health and welfare while at work.
5. Report to your Employer without unreasonable delay any defect in the equipment, place of work or system of work which might endanger safety, health and welfare of which you become aware.
6. No person shall intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse any appliance, protective clothing, convenience, equipment, or other means or thing provided in pursuance of any of the relevant Statutory provisions or otherwise, for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons arising out of work activities.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYEES

7. Use correct equipment for the job. Do not use tools, machinery or equipment requiring special training if you have not received such training.
8. Employees are encouraged to make suggestions, or raise concerns and are hereby consulted initially on health and safety matters.
9. Develop a personal concern for safety for yourselves and for others.
10. To avoid any action which would be a source of danger to yourself and/or others.
11. Employees must not carry out any tasks which they feel they are not competent to carry out or which involves unreasonably high risks.
12. Report all accidents and dangerous occurrences to the Safety Officer.

SUB-CONTRACTORS AND SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS

1. Sub-contractors and self-employed persons must have their own Safety Statement and provide same when requested.
2. Self employed persons must conform generally with the duties and responsibilities as for employees.
3. Sub-contractors must produce evidence when requested, showing that appropriate Employers Liability and Public Liability Insurance is in place.
4. Sub-contractors and self employed persons have a duty to bring to the attention of Bitmac Ltd and anyone else who may be affected by any process or use of materials or substances which may endanger health and safety while at work.
5. Sub-contractors and self employed persons shall comply with the requirements of this Safety Statement, and co-operate with management in providing a safe place of work and a safe system of operation and must provide and use personal protective equipment and clothing, as necessary, for the safe execution of their work.
6. All sub-contractors shall have a duty to report any defect in equipment, place of work, or system of work without unreasonable delay.
7. Sub-contractors must only use competent and suitable persons.
8. Sub-contractors must get the consent of Bitmac Ltd to engage persons other than their direct employees on site.
9. With regard to Safety, Health and Welfare sub-contractors must ensure that their employees are aware of the obligations place upon them with regard to health and safety.

ACCIDENT PROCEDURES

When a serious accident occurs the procedures below must be followed.

The Managing Director must be notified immediately. The Safety Officer or other nominated persons must take charge of the proceedings as follows.

1. observe accident location and status of injured person.
2. If there is risk of further injury and the area cannot be made safe, seek appropriate advice and move injured person to safety. If there are signs of back injuries keep injured person's spinal column as straight and supported as possible to prevent damage to spinal cord.
3. call for immediate medical assistance or emergency service.
4. see that first-aid etc., is administered as required by a competent person.
5. if ambulance is called make sure exact location is given and that ambulance can access site as near as possible to the injured person.
6. establish location of hospital and appoint a suitable person to travel with injured person.
7. notify family of injured person and if required arrange for transport for them to hospital.

ACCIDENT PROCEDURES (continued)

8. Ensure Managing Director is aware of accident if not already.
9. gather all information immediately about the accident and what led up to it.
10. obtain witnesses statements, write them down as they are given.
11. Record details in Accident Report Book and if injured person is absent from work for more than three days, complete Form of Notice of Accident IR1 and check with Managing Director before sending to Health and Safety Authority as required.
12. take sketches/photographs of area where accident happened.
13. if HSA are to inspect site and location of accident, do not move anything unless further serious risks have to be avoided.
14. Safety Officer is to notify the insurance company and seek guidance on further reports, investigations and position of company.

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APPENDIX A

DATE: JANUARY 2013

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE - HEALTH AND SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>
Anthony Clarke & Gary Crosby	MANAGING DIRECTORS	Overall
Gary Crosby	CONTRACTS MANAGER	pages 5 & 6
Mechelle Clarke	OFFICE MANAGER	pages 40 - 43
Anthony Clarke , Gary Crosby , Brian McCabe	SUPERVISORS	pages 7 & 8
Sean Kavanagh	SAFETY OFFICER	pages 9 & 10
Gary Crosby Brian Mc Cabe	FIRST AIDER	Provide first Aid on company premises & sites

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Abrasive Wheels – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards:

- Injury to operator due to inadequate training
- Lack of maintenance of equipment
- Breakage of cutting disk
- Not using Personal Protective Equipment.
- Danger to others in vicinity of operations.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Maker's instructions will be followed.
- The operator will be over 18 years of age and properly trained in the selection of the correct abrasive wheel for the machine and intended work; in the correct way to mount the wheel on the machine and in the correct operation of the machine.
- The machine will be fitted with the proper guard as supplied with the machine.
- The operator will not use a machine with a damaged guard or wheel. He will report all defects to his supervisor.
- The operator will wear safety helmet, goggles and respiratory protection.
- Management will take such precautions as are necessary to ensure the safety of all personnel in the vicinity of operations.
- The machine will be maintained regularly in accordance with maker's instructions.
- Abrasive wheels will be stored in a dry area and in accordance with maker's instructions.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Access / Egress – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Tripping, falling.
- Falling objects.
- Plant and machinery at work.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- Everyone will be able to reach their place of work safely.
- Overhead protection will be provided as necessary to prevent injury from falling objects.
- The work area will be kept tidy and materials stored safely.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Bobcat – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards:

- Untrained Operatives
- Not following manufacturers instructions
- Inadequate maintenance & inspection
- Unsafe attachment of appliances
- Unsafe entry into Bobcat
- Unauthorised passengers
- Use of bobcat in toxic atmospheres
- Exceeding Safe Working Load (SWL)
- Unsafe travelling positions

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- The operative must read, understand and follow the manufacturers operating instructions before using the machine.
- Always fasten seatbelt, lower seat bar & keep feet on pedals of footrest. Always carry buckets / attachments as low as possible.
- Only trained & competent persons are permitted to operate the bobcat
- Bobcat must be maintained according to the manufacturers instructions
- Wedges must extend through the holes in the attachments. Levers must be fully down & locked. Failure to secure wedges can allow attachments to come off and cause injury or death
- Steps, safety threads & grab handles must be used when entering the loader. Adjust seat so controls are easy to reach.
- Passengers are not permitted to be carried at any time inside the cab or standing on the steps outside the cab. Keep bystanders away from the

Safety Statement Bitmac Ltd

working area. A notice shall be fixed to bobcat stating “ *No Passengers Allowed*”

Bobcat: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- Bobcat must not be used in any atmosphere with explosive dust or gases or where exhaust can come into contact with flammable materials. Explosion or fire can result.
- Never exceed the Safe Working Load under any circumstances.
- Always keep the heavy end of the load uphill. O directly up a slope or incline and do not drive across a slope. Keep lift arms as low as possible. Do not travel or turn with lift arms up. Always look in the direction of travel. Do not leave the cab with the engine running, lift arms up or when parking brakes not engaged.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Boilers – Tar & Asphalt - Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Risk of serious injuries as a result of burns from High Temperature of box
- Risk of serious injuries as a result of exposure to Vapour Emissions
- Risk of serious respiratory irritation as a result of fumes
- Risk of injury while fighting a bitumen fire

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Suitable personal protective equipment including overalls & heat retardant gloves are worn by persons using the hot storage box.
- Inspection are carried out daily to detect any damage to equipment
- Operator familiar with First Aid treatment for burns
- Emergency showers & eyewash are provided for First Aid
- Half Mask Respirator with filtration for bitumen fumes
- A “chemical hazard” warning sign shall be erected to warn of the risk of chemicals.
- Fire extinguishers are provided a Fire hazard warning sign is erected
- Firefighting is carried out only when it is safe to do so.
- A plant operator is familiar with the use of fire extinguishers and the suitability of different types of extinguishers to different types of fires.

- Heat resistant gloves must be worn while placing tools in hotbox.
- A source of running water must be provided in order to provide the recommended first aid in the event of skin contact with the hot box or hot bitumen

Boilers: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- LPG is used as a fuel gas for most tar and asphalt boilers. When using such equipment the problems arise while changing cylinders, preventing LPG build up
- With the small portable units, careful thought needs to be given as to how they will be used and how cylinders are safely moved. Often the supply cylinder is left next to the access point. This is very dangerous as it can cut off the escape route in the event of an emergency
- An additional problem can occur with such burners if they are left ignited and unattended. The hot tar could overflow, burn through the hose or catch fire and heat up the cylinder, increasing the internal pressure. If the PRV lifts, the vented LPG can ignite and cause further heating. Once such a cycle has started, the consequences are inevitable. Such incidents have occurred with mobile burners fitted on lorries when the driver has left the boiler lit to save time!

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Compressors / Compressed Air Systems – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Overpressurisation: Risk of serious or fatal injury from air receivers or pressure vessels exploding as a result of not being maintained to the manufacturer's specification.
- Risk of serious eye injury or blinding due to contact of compressed air with eyes
- Risk of soft tissue injury due to contact of compressed air with skin
- Risk of injury as a result of explosion due to rupture of compressor
- Risk of irreversible hearing damage from exposure to noise levels in excess of 85dba (decibels)

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Air receivers, pressure vessels and associated equipment are designed, installed and maintained by trained & authorised persons
- Air receivers, pressure vessels and associated equipment are operated by trained persons only
- Air receivers & pressure vessels are examined by a competent person in accordance with statutory requirements and certified for continued safe use
- All employees must be warned not to misuse air lines

- Never direct them at another person
- Always use eye protection when using compressed air
- Maintain equipment regularly in accordance with manufacturers instructions
- Hearing protection is worn by operator and others in the vicinity

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Drills – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Untrained Operators
- Improper Maintenance of Machine
- Guards not in proper place
- Not following manufacturers instructions
- Not wearing Personal Protective Equipment
- Drilling unsecured materials
- Incorrect position of Trip Rod

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Only trained competent persons are permitted to operate this machine
- Ensure that machine is maintained in accordance with manufacturers instructions
- Ensure that all the guards provided with the machine are in place before operating
- The operative must read, understand and follow the manufacturers operating instructions before using the machine.
- Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment must be worn at all times when operating Richmond Drill i.e. Safety Boots, Safety Glasses, Gloves & Ear protection
- Ensure that any materials to be drilled is securely clamped before beginning drilling

- Ensure that the trip rod is in working order and that it is adjusted to the correct position before operating drill.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Dumpers – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Overhead Power Lines
- Mechanical Failure
- Hydraulic / Pneumatic Failure
- Fire

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Safety Warning signs indicate the presence of Overhead Lines
- Warning stickers are placed in the Dumper to alert the driver to the dangers of coming into contact with overhead power lines
- Goalposts are erected where there is a particular danger of a dumper coming into contact with an overhead power line
- It is the drivers responsibility to use safe access routes through the location and to ensure that in the tipping area they avoid any power lines or other potential dangers
- Dumpers must be maintained regularly in accordance with manufacturers instructions
- It is the drivers responsibility to carry out daily visual checks on their dumper to ensure it is in safe working order
- Under no circumstances is any inspection permitted underneath a raised tipper body of a dumper, unless mechanically propped by competent and trained maintenance persons
- Hydraulic / Pneumatic lines & unions are monitored for defects or leaks by the driver

- A fire extinguisher is provided in the cab and employees are instructed on how to use it

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Electricity– Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Electrocution due to faulty installations
- Use of incorrect voltage
- Faulty equipment

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- All portable electric tools and portable hand lamps will not exceed 110 voltage and motorised equipment will be less than 2 horse power, operated at a voltage of 110.
- Where transformers are used they will be placed at the power source
- Electrical equipment, wiring and cables will be checked regularly and repaired or replaced as necessary
- Any signs of damage to or interference with equipment, wires and cables will be reported to supervisor.
- All connections to power points will be made by proper plugs

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Excavations – Risk Assessment – High risk

Hazards

- Collapse
- Fall into Excavation
- Objects & Plant falling into Excavation
- Collapse of Adjacent Structures
- Dust, Toxic Fumes
- Lack of Ventilation
- Underground Electrical Cables, Gas & Water Mains

Safety Precautions & Controls = High Risk

- Before commencing any excavation works, check with relevant public utility Authorities in relation to underground services, i.e. electric cables, gas, water and drainage pipes, telephone cables, fuel lines etc. and establish exact location of existing services and the precautions necessary to ensure the safety of persons at work and others who may be affected.
- Where an excavation is more than 1.25 metres deep the sides must be shored or sloped back to a safe angle.
- Where excavations are deep and dangerous or adjacent to other structures, the temporary support system must be designed and supervised by a competent person.
- All materials and components used in trench support systems must be sound and strong enough for the purpose.
- A safe method must be used for putting in trench supports that does not require persons to work in an unsupported trench.

EXCAVATIONS: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- A safe method will be used for putting in timbering, i.e. one that does not rely on people working within an unsupported trench.
- If the sides of the excavation are sloped or battered, the angle of batter must be sufficient to prevent collapse.
- Where temporary support systems are being used, they must be inspected at least daily as work progresses.
- There must be safe access to the excavation using a ladder extending at least 1 metre above the edge.
- Suitable barriers must be placed around excavations where persons at work are liable to fall a distance of more than 2 metres.
- All excavations which present risk to the safety of the general public must be protected with suitable barriers.
- Materials must not be placed or stacked so close to an excavation as is likely to cause collapse of the side of the excavation.
- Materials must not be placed or stacked so close to an excavation as to endanger persons at work below.
- No load, vehicle, plant or equipment must be placed or moved near the edge of any excavation where it is likely to cause collapse of the side of the excavation.
- Where vehicles tip into an excavation, properly secured stop blocks must be provided.

- Persons working in excavations must be advised to be alert to any accumulation of dust or fumes and to take precautions as appropriate, by ventilating the area or wearing appropriate respiratory protection equipment.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Fire – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards:

Potential for serious injury or death as a result of smoke inhalation or burns

Staff not familiar with evacuation drills

Improper storage of Fuel for equipment onsite

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

Action to be taken on discovery of fire:

Raise the alarm by breaking glass on nearest fire point or shouting fire.

Call the Fire Brigade.

Tackle the fire with appropriate extinguisher (only if it is safe to do so)

If indoors, close all doors.

If indoors, leave the building & proceed to assembly point.

Action to be taken on hearing fire alarm:

If indoors, evacuate the building.

Report to Assembly Point.

Do Not Re - enter the building.

- There will be adequate escape routes. They must be kept clear and adequately sign posted.
- Workers will be instructed on emergency procedures and emergency drills will be practised if necessary.

- There will be a proper storage area for flammable liquids used on sites by Bitmac Ltd e.g. petrol & diesel for generators or tarring equipment.
- Ensure that all personnel at Bitmac Ltd Offices are trained in evacuation procedures.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Gas Cylinders (Propane) – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Risk of serious or fatal injury due to rupture or explosion of cylinders resulting from incorrect use or storage

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Pressurized gas cylinders are treated with caution at all times
- Only trained personnel use pressurized gas cylinders
- Pressurized gas cylinders are stored in well ventilated areas away from building doors and windows and are racked or secured to fixed structures by means of chains
- Pressurized gas cylinders are stored upright, away from direct sunlight, and are protected from frost
- All pressurized gas cylinders are hazard labeled
- Flammable gas is treated with special caution and must never be exposed to spark or flame
- Acetylene & Propane are never stored on their side
- Where acetylene is inadvertently stored on its side, it is never used until it has been standing upright for at least 12 hours

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Health / Hazardous Substances – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Risks to health from working with harmful materials or substances, especially Bitumen & vehicle-washing materials
- Unhealthy atmosphere in confined spaces, dust, toxic fumes etc.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- The packaging or containers for substances hazardous to health will normally have descriptive labels showing the appropriate **Health Hazard Symbol** and instructions as to safety requirements for transportation, handling, storage and use. In addition, **Safety Data Sheets** in respect of hazardous substances should be obtained from the manufacturer and displayed on site.
- All hazardous substances to be used on site should be identified before work commences and where possible, an alternative safe substance should be substituted.
- Employees who are required to handle and use hazardous substances must be fully informed of the risks involved and receive adequate instructions, including personal protective equipment requirements, to safeguard their own health and that of others who may be affected.
- Persons working with concrete or wet cement must be advised of the risk of dermatitis if they do not take adequate precautions, including the wearing of

waterproof gloves, clothing and footwear, as appropriate, to prevent wet cement coming in contact with their skin and where cement gets on to the skin it should be properly washed off as soon as possible.

HEALTH HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: Safety Precautions & Controls **(continued)**

- Where possible, dust inhibiting measures must be taken including dampening of floors and surfaces, vacuum cleaning and exhaust ventilation of power tools. Persons working in dusty conditions or where there is risk from toxic fumes etc., must wear respiratory protective equipment appropriate to the health hazards present.
- In confined spaces, the atmosphere must be tested and a fresh air supply provided if necessary. Emergency procedures must be put in place for rescue from confined spaces.
- Where persons at work are required to enter any area in which toxic or harmful substances may be present, or in which there may be an oxygen deficiency, or a flammable atmosphere, the confined atmosphere must be monitored and adequate measures taken to guard against danger.
- A person at work must not in any circumstances be exposed to a high-risk confined atmosphere unless observed at all times from outside and all appropriate precautions are taken to ensure that he can be assisted effectively and immediately.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Human Factors – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Alcohol / Drugs
- Fatigue
- Bullying
- Stress
- Horseplay
- Sexual Harassment
- Violence
- Sunburn

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- No person may arrive at work under the influence of alcohol or drugs (prescribed or otherwise)
- Any person arriving at work under the influence of alcohol or drugs is sent home immediately and may be subjected to Company Disciplinary Procedures
- No person may arrive at work feeling fatigued
- The implementation of tachographs and statutory requirements where necessary is strictly adhered to
- Bullying is not tolerated

- Persons engaged in the bullying of others may be subjected to the Company Disciplinary Procedure
- Work is planned and organised so as to minimise stress levels and consequential effects
- Horseplay is not tolerated.

HUMAN FACTORS: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- Persons engaged in horseplay may be subjected to the Company Disciplinary Procedure
- Sexual harassment is not tolerated
- Persons engaged in Sexual Harassment may be subjected to the Company Disciplinary Procedure
- Violence within the company is not tolerated and may lead to instant dismissal or other appropriate disciplinary action
- Employees are encouraged to protect their skin from sun exposure, even on dull summer days when harmful ultra violet light can still affect skin.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

JCB'S / Excavator Machines – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Overturning / Loss of Control / Collisions
- Underground Cables & Overhead Power Lines
- Pedestrians
- Mechanical Failure
- Hydraulic / Pneumatic Failure
- Carriage of Passengers
- Fire

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium / High Risk

- Only trained, experienced and authorised drivers operate excavators
- Safety warning signs are posted at strategic areas to alert persons to the movement of excavators
- Excavators driver must carry out daily visual checks to ensure vehicle is in safe working order

- Report any defects in machine to Supervisor immediately
- Persons driving small vehicles ensure that they can be seen by excavator driver while manoeuvring near its path
- Excavators are maintained regularly in accordance with manufacturers instructions

JCB'S & Excavator Machines: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- The position of underground cables is marked on site plans and the ESB is always consulted
- Before commencing job, the location of underground cables & other services is clearly identified
- Safety warning signs indicate the presence of overhead power lines
- Warning stickers are placed in the excavator cab to alert the driver to the danger of coming into contact with overhead cables or underground lines
- Goalposts are erected where there is a particular danger of a raised arm/ bucket striking an overhead line
- Pedestrians have a responsibility to ensure that they keep clear of the excavator, wear high visibility clothing & ensure driver is aware of their presence
- Excavators are maintained regularly in accordance with manufacturers instructions
- It is the responsibility of the operator to carry out daily visual checks to ensure that they are in safe working order
- Under no circumstances is any makeshift inspection permitted underneath a raised arm or bucket of an excavator

- No persons are carried on any part of the excavator, unless there is provision to do so and they are authorised to be carried
- A fire extinguisher, in safe working order, is provided in the excavator cab

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Manual Lifting and Handling – Risk Assessment – **Medium / High Risk**

Hazards

- Back Injuries
- Muscle Strains
- Cuts to Hands
- Note that attempting to lift overly heavy loads or bulky loads may result in overexertion, trips, falls and or loss of balance.

Safety Precautions & Controls = **Medium / High Risk**

- Use any mechanical means available as the preferred means for the movement of items / goods.
- All staff involved in manual handling are required to undergo a certified training course in manual handling.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Noise – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Permanent damage to hearing in the form of deafness or tinnitus
- Short term exposures may result in temporary hearing loss
- Noise affects concentration & efficiency

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

Noise exposures are set at three levels;
Db=Decibels

FIRST ACTION LEVEL:

Daily personal noise exposure (80db)

An employer must, if employees are likely to be exposed to a noise at or above the first action level, have a noise assessment made by a competent person and keep the assessment records.

Where the daily exposure rate is at or above the first action level, then sufficient training must be given in relation to the risk of damage to the ears, how to avoid damage and how to use ear protection.

An employer must reduce the risk of hearing damage to the lowest level that is reasonably practicable

Ear protection must be issued to operatives at this level, it is at their own discretion whether they wear it or not. Records of all PPE issued must be kept by management as part of the Safety Management System

NOISE: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

SECOND ACTION LEVEL:

Daily personal noise exposure of 85db or above

At this level of exposure, employers must ensure that they have reduced the level of exposure by means other than ear protection.

It is essential that at this stage all operatives have been issued with ear protection and that the Site Manager actively polices the wearing of the ear protection.

Responsibility also lies with the operative to wear PPE issued to them

Any defects in PPE must be reported to Site Manager immediately

Areas which are at or between second action level and peak action level must be designated and “Ear Protection Zone” with appropriate signage

THIRD ACTION LEVEL:

A peak exposure of 87db.

Implement the procedures adopted for the second action level and ensure that engineering controls, job rotation and rearranging of work locations to reduce the levels of noise as far as is reasonably practicable.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Office (General) – Risk Assessment – Low Risk

Various potential injuries can arise;

Hazards

- Collisions
- Slips, trips & falls
- Cuts & puncture wounds
- Electrical shock
- Fire
- Manual Handling

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- Note torn or loose floor covering and report to the Safety Officer, who will arrange for suitable repairs or replacement
- Do not trail electrical leads across the floor or passageways. Be mindful of power point positions when arranging office layout
- Do not block passageways corridors or stairways – these must be kept clear at all times
- Avoid obstructing your vision with large loads. Do not hurry, especially round corners
- Clear up any spillages immediately
- Be careful not to spill drinks on electrical equipment

Office (General) Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- Fill filing cabinets from the bottom drawer upwards. Store heavier items in the bottom drawer. Always close drawers after use. Use the handles to avoid pinching fingers.
- Keep reams of computer print out to a reasonable size & weight (no more than 4 inches thick) and either use purpose built racks / rails or stack in unobstructive positions ensuring that any such stacks are not unstable due to excessive height.
- Stack objects neatly inside cabinets, not on top. Do not overload cabinets, especially those that are not bolted to the floor or wall – they might topple
- Use a safety foot stool or steps when accessing higher shelving. DO NOT climb on chairs, desks etc.
- When using paper cutters, keep fingers away from the blade and avoid cutting too many sheets at one time

- Ensure waste bins are emptied regularly
- Ensure that cleaning utensils e.g. vacuum cleaners, brushes etc are neatly stored away in cupboards when not in use
- Use a dust pan & brush to collect broken glass – not by hand
- Broken or defective furniture, chairs, file cabinets & general equipment should be reported to the Safety Officer and not used until safely repaired.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Office (Machinery) – Risk Assessment – **Low Risk**

Office machinery refers to printers, PC's, photocopiers etc

All such equipment is modern and fitted with a range of safety features

Hazards

- Electrical shock
- Fire
- Burns

Safety Precautions & Controls = **Low Risk**

- Machines should be positioned in a well-ventilated area away from doorways. The main isolating switch should be accessible at all times.

The manufacturers manual should be available at the location of each machine

- Minor repairs, such as removing blockages from photocopier may be carried out by office staff where clear instructions exist & the action presents no hazard.
- Machines must be switched off AND unplugged before gaining access to the interior.
- Under no circumstances should staff use screw drivers or any other article to tamper with the inside of machines
- Major faults should be reported the Safety Officer. No attempt should be made by staff to repair electrical faults. In such cases, an electrician must be sought.
- Basic maintenance of machines will be carried out by Safety Officer. This includes replenishment of toner, printer cartridges etc.
- Photocopiers & laser printers emit strong light. Ensure that covers are in place when using these machines to prevent eye injury.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Office - Visual Display Units (VDU's) –Risk Assessment – Low Risk

Hazards

- Back Strain
- Upper limb and neck pain
- Eye fatigue
- Stress

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- Users should be aware of the following precautions to minimise risks:

- The area in front of the keyboard is sufficient to provide support for the hands of the operator.
- Document holders should be arranged to minimise frequent head and eye movement.
- If required, footrests will be provided to operators who have difficulty placing their feet flat on the floor while using the computer.
- All operators are provided with adjustable height and back support chairs.
- Desks and screens are arranged where possible so that any bright lights are not reflected in the screen.
- Curtains and blinds will be provided to cut out all unwanted light.
- A vision test will be carried out in order to ensure the operator has adequate sight with or without optical aids.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Risk of injury if protective clothing/equipment is not to approved specification; is misused or not used when required.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- Equipment must be provided when required to protect the head, eyes, respiratory system, ears, hands, feet and body.
- The equipment must meet at least the minimum standard required by law.
- Employees must wear their protective equipment at all times.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Pitch – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Risk of injury or death from misuse or overexposure to different types of pitch as outlined below.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

Pitch, coal tar, high temp.;

The residue from the distillation of high temperature coal tar. A black solid with an approximate softening point from 30° C to 80° C (86° F to 356° F). Composed primarily of a complex mixture of three or more member condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.)

Pitch, coal tar, high temp., heat-treated; Pitch

The heat treated residue from the distillation of high temperature coal tar. A black solid with an approximate softening point from 80° C to 180° C (176° F to 356° F) Composed primarily of a complex mixture of three or more membered condensed ring aromatic hydrocarbons.

Pitch, coal tar, high temp., secondary; Pitch redistillate

The residue obtained during the distillation of high boiling fractions from bituminous coal, high temperature tar and /or pitch coke oil, with a softening point of 140° C to 170° C (284° F to 392° F) according to DIN 52025. Composed primarily of tri- and polynuclear aromatic compounds which also contain heteroatoms.

It is generally recognised that the modification of bitumen's with polymers leads to a significantly improved performance of asphalt mixes produced with such binders. Styrene-butadiene-styrene (SBS), being the main modifier for asphalt mixes in Europe, results in less rutting and less cracking, both under thermal

Safety Statement Bitmac Ltd

and traffic related fatigue loadings, and hence to a longer service life of the asphalt pavement.

Pitch, coal tar, high temp., secondary; Pitch redistillate (continued)

The use of the polymers requires more attention than standard mixes on some application aspects: compatibility of polymer and bitumen, handling of the mix and stability of the binder. For a given polymer, the compatibility is generally dealt with by the selection of special bitumen's, reactive compatibilisation or sufficient agitation during storage. The addition of any polymer to a bitumen leads to a viscosity increase so that higher temperatures are required during mixing, spreading and compaction. Although the temperature increase required with SBS-modified binders is modest, it should nevertheless be kept minimal.

Residues (coal tar), Pitch redistillate

Residue from the fractional distillation of pitch distillate boiling in the range of approximately 400° C to 470° C (752° F to 846° F). Composed primarily of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, and heterocyclic compounds.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Road Paving Machines & Bitumen Sprayers – Risk Assessment –

Medium Risk

Hazards

- Untrained Operatives
- Not following manufacturers instructions
- Poor maintainence
- Movement of other mobile plant
- Burns
- Vapour Inhalation
- Unstable Ground
- Change in Design or Structure of machine
- Personnel within working area of machine
- Unsafe Movement of machine
- Operatives unaware of meaning of signs

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- Ensure that operators instruction manuals are read and understood before commencing work with Road Paver
- Road Paver is operated only by trained & authorised personnel
- Ensure that Road Paver is maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions by a competent person.
- High visibility clothing must be worn by all persons involved in road work
- Roller operators are instructed not to approach too close to the paving machines particularly when bitumen vapour reduces visibility.
- Reversing sirens and the other reversing aids such as mirrors and flashing beacons on mobile plant are provided

- All employees have strict instructions to keep clear of reversing vehicles

Road Paving Machines & Bitumen Sprayers: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- Drivers reverse only on banksman's instructions, or if they have insured it is safe to do so by visual inspection or by the use of adequate reversing aids
- Bitumen tankers, valve & controls are regularly maintained to ensure they are not likely to leak & fail causing burns to operators. The platforms and handholds are maintained on sound condition to minimise the risk of an operator falling into hot bitumen
- A source of running water is provided, to give the recommended first aid in the event of skin contact with hot bitumen
- All areas used are prepared so they are suitably graded and well founded to minimise the risk of causing a vehicle to overturn
- Never make any changes to the design and structure of the machine without authorisation from the manufacturers.
- Before starting Road Paving machine, ensure that there are no persons within the working radius of the machine.
- Before moving the machine, inspect the surrounding area to ensure that the working conditions are safe
- Operatives must be aware of the meaning of signage decals / symbols being used. Operators must ensure that all relevant signage is present & legible. Damaged signs must be replaced.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Road Paving Machines (Transportation) – Risk Assessment –

High Risk

Hazards

- Crushing
- Entrapment

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Always wear suitable personal protection equipment (PPE): safety helmets, gloves, overalls, ear-muffs, safety boots. Do not wear loose clothing which might become trapped in moving machine parts.
- Cordon off the loading and unloading area and prevent the access of all personnel not directly involved in operations.
- Ensure that the hoisting ropes or chains are in good condition and that they have a suitable specified lifting capacity.
- Do not stand under the machine while it is being hoisted or moved.
- Manoeuvring the machine during loading and unloading the machine must only be performed by the crane or hoist operator.
- During hoisting and manoeuvring follow the crane operator's instructions.
- Do not get onto the machine while it is being hoisted or moved.
- Do not attempt to move or rotate a hoisted machine by using the electric cables or the hydraulic hoses.

Road Paving Machine (Transportation) Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- Only load the machine onto stable trailers with a suitable load bearing capacity. Trailers must be horizontal or must have a slope which does not exceed the maximum gradient for the paver finisher.
- When the machine has been loaded onto the trailer, fix it in place and ensure that it cannot turn, tip over or slip.
- **Remember:** The transmission is always braked when the diesel engine is off, or when there is a hydraulic system fault.
- Follow the safety precautions stipulated by accident prevention authorities.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Rollers – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Lack of appropriate training on their correct use
- Not using Personal Protective Equipment
- Bitumen Vapour
- Mechanical Failure

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Rollers are operated by trained & authorised persons only
- High visibility vests are worn by all personnel involved in road work
- Roller drivers are instructed not to approach too closely to paving machinery, particularly when bitumen vapour reduces visibility. This is a precaution to minimise the risk of crushing any employees working with the paving machine
- Reversing Sirens & other reversing aids such as mirrors and flashing beacons must be in working order on rollers
- Rollers are maintained in accordance with manufacturers instructions
- Roller drivers must carry out daily visual checks on their machine to ensure it is in safe working order
- Report any suspected defects to supervisor

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Roadworks & Pedestrian Intersections – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Risk of serious injury or death to Pedestrians where work is being carried out while roads are still operational.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Any traffic route which is used by both pedestrians and vehicles should be wide enough to enable any vehicle likely to use the route to pass pedestrians safely.
- On routes used by automatic, driverless vehicles which are also used by pedestrians, steps should be taken to ensure that pedestrians do not become trapped by vehicles.
- The vehicles should be fitted with safeguards to minimise the risk of injury, sufficient clearance should be provided between the vehicles and pedestrians, and care should be taken that fixtures along the route do not create trapping hazards.
- In doorways, gateways, tunnels, bridges, or other enclosed routes, vehicles should be separated from pedestrians by a kerb or barrier.
- Where necessary, for safety, separate routes through should be provided and pedestrians should be guided to use the correct route by clear marking.
- Such routes should be kept unobstructed.
- Similar measures should be taken where the speed or volume of vehicles would put pedestrians at risk.

- Workstations should be adequately separated or shielded from vehicles.
- All workers in the vicinity of vehicles should wear high visibility jackets.

Roadworks & Pedestrian Intersections: Safety Precautions & Controls **(continued)**

- Where pedestrian and vehicle routes cross, appropriate crossing points should be provided and used. Ensure temporary surface is level.
- Where necessary, barriers or rails should be provided to prevent pedestrians crossing at particularly dangerous points and to guide them to designated crossing places.
- At crossing places where volumes of traffic are particularly heavy, the provision of suitable bridges or subways should be considered if possible on long term works.
- At crossing points there should be adequate visibility and open space for the pedestrian where the pedestrian route joins the vehicle route. For example, where an enclosed pedestrian route, or a doorway or staircase, joins a vehicle route there should be an open space of at least one metre from which pedestrians can see along the vehicle route in both directions (or in the case of a one-way route, in the direction of oncoming traffic).
- Where such a space cannot be provided, barriers or rails should be provided to prevent pedestrians walking directly onto the vehicular route.
- Potential hazards on traffic routes used by vehicles should be indicated by suitable warning signs. Such hazards may include: sharp bends, junctions, crossings, blind corners, steep gradients or roadwork's.
- Suitable road markings and signs should also be used to alert drivers to any restrictions which apply to the use of a traffic route.
- Adequate directions should also be provided to relevant parts of a workplace.

- Buildings, departments, entrances, etc should be clearly marked, where necessary, so that unplanned manoeuvres are avoided.
- Any signs used in connection with traffic should comply with the Traffic Signs Regulations and the Road Traffic Act for use on the public highway.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Tipper Trucks – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Overturning / Loss Of Control / Collisions
- Pedestrians & Carriage of Passengers
- Poor Loading of truck
- Tipping
- Overhead Power lines
- Hydraulic / Pneumatic Failure
- Fire

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium / High Risk

- Only trained, experienced persons to operate tipper trucks
- Safety warning signs are posted at strategic areas to warn persons about the movement of tippers
- Tipper driver must carry out daily visual checks to ensure vehicle is in safe working order
- Report any defects in machine to Supervisor immediately
- A safe parking zone is available when tipper is not in use
- All tipper trucks must be fitted with reversing sirens, reversing lights & flashing beacons to warn nearby pedestrians

- Pedestrians have a responsibility to wear high visibility clothing when near tipper trucks and to ensure driver is aware of their presence
- No person is permitted to be carried in the truck unless there is provision in the cab for carriage of passengers, and they are authorised to be carried

TIPPER TRUCKS: Safety Precautions & Controls

- Riding on the steps of tippers is not permitted
- Tipper driver must ensure truck is not overloaded and that load is stable
- Tippers carrying fine grain material must be covered before departing loading bay
- Tipper driver must ensure that loads are safe for tipping and checks each load before tipping
- Tipping is carried out at a controlled rate by the driver
- When tipping near an edge (e.g. excavation) driver must tip the load a safe distance from the edge, when the load must be pushed over by a bulldozer
- A strong wheelstop ensures the tipping is done safely and that the truck is prevented from overshooting the edge
- The driver opens the rear tailgate door before tipping commences. Having tipped, driver secures the tailgate and does not drive with tipper body raised
- Safety signs must indicate the presence of overhead power lines
- Warning stickers are placed in the truck cab to alert the driver to the danger of coming into contact with overhead cables
- Goalposts are erected where there is a particular danger of a raised body striking an overhead line

- Under no circumstances is any inspection permitted under a raised tipper body unless mechanically propped by a competent & trained maintenance person
- Hydraulic / pneumatic lines are monitored for damage and leaks by driver
- A fire extinguisher, in safe working order, is provided in the tipper cab

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Tools (Cartridge Operated) – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Injury to operator due to inadequate training
- Lack of maintenance of gun
- Not using personal protection equipment
- Injury to others from stray firing
- Discarded live cartridges

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Maker's instructions will be followed.
- The operator will be over 18 years of age, properly trained and certified and, because cartridges are identified by colour, operator must not suffer from defective colour vision.
- The operator must be aware of the dangers and how to deal with misfires.
- Management will arrange for supervised tests to be carried out, especially in respect of concrete and masonry fixings, before the approved method is put into general practice on site.

- The operator will wear safety helmet, goggles and ear muffs.
- The gun will be thoroughly cleaned and lubricated regularly in accordance with maker's instructions.
- The gun and cartridges will be stored in a secure, cool, dry place. The issue of cartridges will be carefully controlled.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Tools (Pneumatic) – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Noise
- Misuse of compressed air equipment
- Faulty equipment
- Risk of injury to eyes
- Vibration white finger
- Dust

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- Persons using pneumatic tools must be instructed in the safe use of this equipment and the wearing of protective equipment as appropriate to the work being carried out.
- The equipment used must be within accepted limits for noise and vibration.
- Before using pneumatic tools the air line must be checked to make sure that it is free from splits or holes and that the correct connectors for joints and tools are being used.
- When an air line is being used for blowing out, the operator and persons in the immediate vicinity must wear eye protection.

- Employees should not be allowed to work for very long periods on pneumatic tools as this can give rise to a condition known as vibration white finger

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Tools (Vibrating) – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

e.g. Kango Hammers

Hazards

- Vibration White Finger
- Particles entering eyes
- Noise
- Electric Shock
- Compressed Air

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Should not be used for excessive time periods e.g. take a break after every hour of using a kango
- Wear eye protection goggles/ glasses must be worn
- Ear protection must be worn
- All electrical switches, fitting, wiring & cabling are in good condition
- Effect no temporary repairs if tool breaks down
- Ensure that no connections are exposed

- Enclosing panels should be kept in position and must be replaced back into position following maintenance / repair
- Ensure that tubing is checked on a regular basis for leaks / damage. Replace where necessary. Never use hose to clean clothes or point directly at the skin

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Vans - Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Training
- Mechanical defects
- High Mileage / Driving hours
- Fatigue
- High Speed
- Breakdowns
- Off Road Travel
- Mobile Phones
- Alcohol / Drugs

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- Only trained, experience and licenced persons drive company cars & vans
- All company vans are kept in a safe & roadworthy condition
- Driver is responsible for ensuring that the vehicle is serviced at the appropriate intervals, in line with manufacturers instructions

- Driver must carry out basic safety check including tyres, lights, essential hydraulic fluid levels (steering / brakes), wipers & washers, etc.
- Journeys are planned to avoid continuous high mileage / driving hours
- Journeys are planned to avoid fatiguing effects of high road mileage / driving hours
- Drivers are instructed to adhere to all road traffic controls, including speed limits and all Rules Of The Road
- High visibility jackets are worn when investigating a breakdown or changing a wheel. Safety warning signs are used where available.

VANS: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- Only vehicles designed for off-road use are driven on work sites.
- Hands-free mobile phones are provided where possible
- Where mobile phones do not have a hands-free facility, the driver must make & receive calls only while parked in a safe location.
- No person may drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs under any circumstances
- Seek assistance if loading heavy or unusual objects
- Be aware of the loading limits of vehicles used (including trailers) to ensure safe control of the vehicle on the road and on the work site.
- Provide directional arrows at the rear of the vehicle when attending to a breakdown, where other traffic may be passing.
- Fuel for equipment must be well secured prior to moving and must be stored in distinctively marked containers, e.g. PETROL / DIESEL / FLAMMABLE

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Warts – Risk Assessment – Medium Risk

Hazards

- Persons who have worked, or worked, with pitch and tar sometimes get warts on their faces, necks, hands, arms, or scrotum (the bag which contains the testicles).
- You might get a wart after only a few months in the industry, but it usually takes years for a wart to develop.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- There are several kinds of tar wart, but if one of them is CANCEROUS, it and will not go away untreated. However, cancerous warts are easily cured by prompt treatment.
- If you work in contact with pitch or tar and develop a wart or a little sore that does not heal, go to your doctor.
- If it occurs on the scrotum it is a serious danger and DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

- The scrotum is at special risk. Examine it each time you have a bath. If you feel a patch of hard skin or a little lump, it could be a dangerous wart.
- GO AT ONCE TO YOUR DOCTOR
- If you work with pitch or tar, WATCH OUT FOR WARTS.
- You could work with pitch or tar for many years without getting a wart, and then get one years after you leave the work, so WATCH OUT FOR WARTS.

WARTS: Safety Precautions & Controls (continued)

- Keep pitch and tar off your skin.
- Wear protective clothing.
- If you have a protective device, such as a dust extractor, use it.
- Change your underclothes often.
- Change your outer working clothes often, because tar works its way in.
- Do not put dirty rags, tools or other materials contaminated with pitch or tar in your trouser pockets.
- Wash your hands before going to the lavatory to make water.
- Have a bath after work.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Weather – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Two very common weather hazards are exposure to extreme cold or heat, resulting in frostbite and heatstroke. Burns to exposed skin areas from prolonged exposure to wind or sun also present a hazard.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- For all weather hazards, the best preventive measure is to wear adequate protective clothing. Ears, fingers, toes and your face are most susceptible to frostbite. When the weather is cold enough to cause frostbite, a hat or face mask which covers your ears, gloves or mittens, and woolen socks are essential. Always wear layers of clothing.
- Wear a hat when you will be exposed to the sun for long periods and keep as much of your skin protected from prolonged exposure. Nobody is immune to sunburn. Even persons who tend to tan, rather than burn, can and will burn eventually. Also keep in mind; everyone is susceptible to a

form of skin cancer caused by prolonged and repeated exposure to sunlight.

- In general, wear or carry with you clothing that will provide adequate protection against the weather. Do not take only clothing that is adequate for the weather at the time you leave for the field. Conditions can change rapidly leaving you unfit for the conditions. Carry a change of clothing or keep dry socks in your vehicle.

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Welder – Risk Assessment – High Risk

Hazards

- Injury through outbreak of fire due to short-circuiting of damaged electric welding leads
- Injury due to leaked welding gases causing fire / explosion
- Burn injuries as a result of contact with materials at high temperatures

Safety Precautions & Controls = Medium Risk

- When not in use, welding equipment must be left in a safe location
- Welding visor must be worn at all times during welding
- Flashback Arrestors are provided on acetylene regulators and on oxygen used with acetylene

- Welder must ensure that regulators are safely shut off after use
- Portable welding screens are provided and are used to protect others

IDENTIFICATION OF HAZARDS AND RISKS - PREVENTATIVE PROCEDURES

Welfare– Risk Assessment – Low Risk

Hazards

- Risk of injury to health if welfare facilities are not in compliance with regulations.

Safety Precautions & Controls = Low Risk

- An adequate number of toilets and washbasins with hot and cold water will be provided.
- Wet weather gear will be provided for those who have to work in wet conditions.
- Suitable accommodation will be provided where workers can take meals and shelter from bad weather.

- There will be suitable and adequate first aid equipment for the size of project and scale of activities. (2013 Regulations, Part IX).
- There will be an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water.
- All accommodation, washing facilities and sanitary conveniences provided will be properly ventilated, adequately lighted, and kept in a clean, hygienic and orderly condition