

**Client: Port of Tyne**  
**Project: Building 13**  
**Location: McNulty's Yard**  
**Type of Works: Asbestos Removal & Demolition Works**

**Outline Method Statement**  
**Date: 16/02/2016**



**MGL Demolition Limited**

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**Part of the MGL Group**

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<b>Checked and Approved By:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Signature:</b>
<b>Received By:</b> Site Supervisor	<b>Date:</b>	<b>Signature:</b>



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**OUTLINE METHOD STATEMENT**

<b>Client</b>	Port of Tyne	
<b>Project</b>	Building 13, McNulty's Yard	
<b>Activity</b>	Asbestos removal & Demolition Works	
<b>Managing Director</b>	Mark Davison Tel: 07970 777 787	
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**Outline Description of Work**

- Set up site compound & perimeter fencing
- Soft strip building
- Asbestos removal of non notifiable ACM's
- Hand separation building 13 & 14
- Remote Demolition
- Clear site
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**Accommodation**

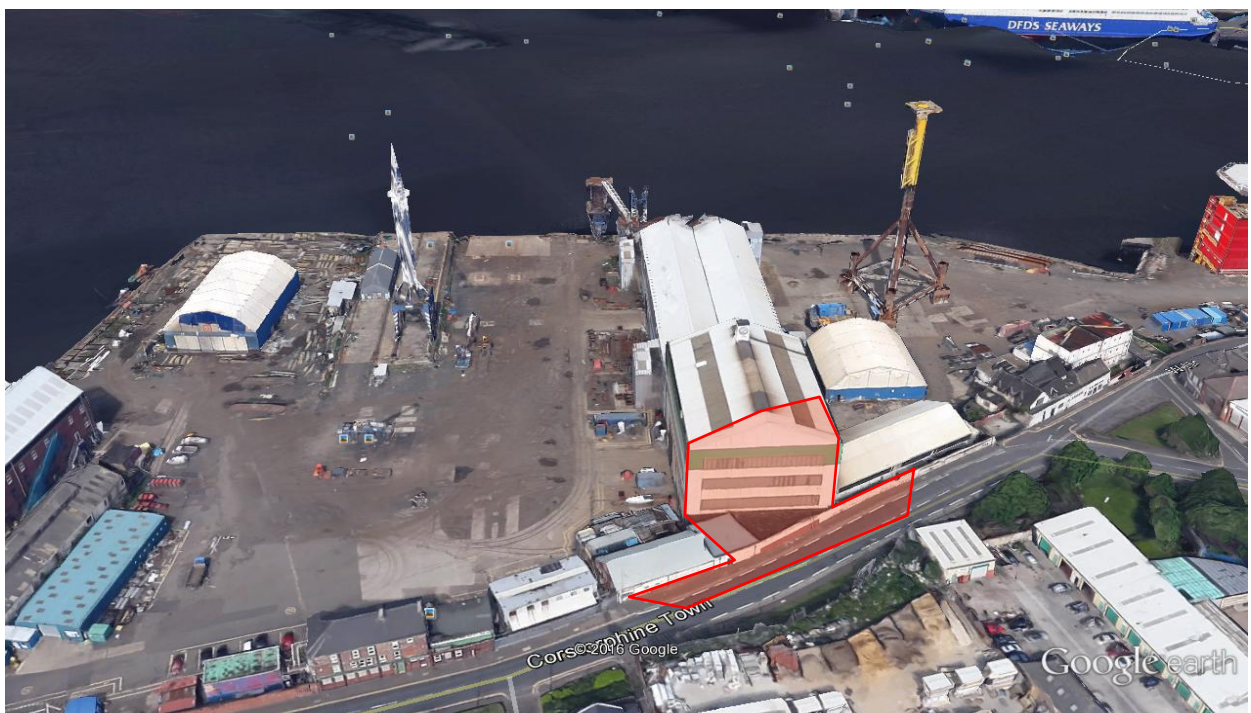
MGL Demolition's own self contained welfare units will be delivered to site at the commencement of the project. They will meet the requirements of the CDM 2015 Regulations.

Location of Project & Site Perimeter

Building 13  
McNulty's Yard  
South Shields



**The above is based on unrestricted access to the site**



**Weekend half road closure required for hand demolition of shaded area**

## Preliminary

- Written confirmation of the disconnection of all services will be received from the Client prior to commencement of any works on site. MGL Demolition will carry out further scans to ensure all services have been located and identified.
- MGL Demolition will erect 2m high Heras fencing to form a secure site perimeter. Only MGL Demolition personnel will be permitted within the fenced off area unless authorised to enter by the Site Supervisor.
- The Demolition area will have lockable gates and warning signs displayed warning the public of the dangers of demolition sites.

## Entrance Signage



## Perimeter Fence Signage



All work place equipment will be suitable for the task and maintained in accordance with PUWER 98.

All operatives will be CSCS/CCDO certified as a minimum and all plant operators will hold a CPCS card for that specific type of plant.

All works will be supervised by a CCDO Gold card qualified Demolition Supervisor.

A qualified first aider and fully stocked first aid kit will be available on site at all times during the work.

All demolition operatives will have undergone asbestos removal training. Copies of the training certificates will be provided prior to the commencement of the demolition operations.

In the event of discovering asbestos that has not been highlighted in the initial reports operatives will inform the Site Supervisor immediately. All items will be removed in accordance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012.

The site haul road and immediate surrounding public roads will be kept clean by using a road sweeper as demands dictate.

All operatives will rotate duties when using vibrating equipment; the vibration rating for each tool will be obtained from the hire company or manufacturer. This value will be placed into the Vibration Calculator and the Exposure Action Value (EAV) for each tool identified. MGL Demolition's Site Supervisor will be responsible for entering exposure times for each operative into the site vibration register.

**The PPE/RPE supplied will conform to the following British Standards**

Light Eye Protection	BS EN 166:2002
Gloves	BS EN 388:2003
Footwear	BS EN 20345:2004
Ori/nasal Half Masks	BS EN 149:2001
Power Assisted Full Face Masks	BS EN 12942:1999
Hard Hats	BS EN 397:1995

Copies of all waste transfer notes will be kept on site, duplicates will be made available to the Client upon request. The volume and recipients of waste removed from site will be recorded in the Site Waste Management Plan.

Before the commencement of each shift the Site Supervisor will carry-out a method statement review to identify each individual's responsibility and the specific work which they are to undertake for that day.

### Noise Mitigation

Noise emissions on site will comply with BS 5228-1:2009 Code of practice for noise and vibration control on open construction sites.

Noise will be kept to a minimum using several methods such as closing doors, using sharp tools and stopping rattles on machines (due to adequate maintenance and inspection). Notwithstanding this, ear plugs and ear defenders will be provided to all operatives. Within areas of noise of over 80db (a) ear protection will be mandatory PPE.

In areas where sound monitoring identifies noise as being a significant hazard, MGL Demolition's noise mitigation measures use the following Hierarchy of Control Measures:

1. Eliminate noise at source.
2. Reduce the noise at source.
3. Remove persons from the hazard.
4. Screening enclosures or insulation.
5. Reduce exposure.
6. Personal hearing protection.

Collective control measures will always take precedence over personal protective equipment.

### Dust Monitoring

Dust monitoring stations will be established at the site perimeter and close to sensitive areas. Disc type collectors will be checked regularly to ensure that dust suppression techniques are effective.

### Vibration Monitoring

The client will provide information to identify vibration sensitive equipment. Vibration monitoring will be carried out by an appointed specialist during the remote demolition phase of the project.

Delivery of Roll On/Off Site Cabins / Skips

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

■ Safety Helmets	✓
■ Safety Boots	✓
■ High Visibility Clothing	✓
■ Overalls or Suitable Clothing	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ Safety Glasses	✓

**Tools and Equipment**

■ Hook Loader Wagon	✓
■ Traffic Cones	✓
■ Red/White Bunting Tape	✓
■ Pedestrian Barriers	✓

**Method of Work**

- All deliveries and removal of skips will be scheduled, with approval being granted by the Site Supervisor to ensure that access to site will be permitted and to avoid any conflict with other contractors/deliveries.
- The designated loading/unloading area to be used will be demarcated using traffic cones and all site personnel will be made aware of access restrictions.
- The hook loader wagon will be met at the site entrance by the designated Banksman then guided to the required loading/unloading area.
- Whilst manoeuvring into position, any reversing will be guided by the Banksman, the Wagon Driver will be instructed that he must stop if at any point he loses sight of the Banksman.

**Delivering Skips**



- Check the area to ensure that there is enough space to safely unload the skip, this includes checking for overhead hazards. The wagon should be positioned on firm and level ground.
- The Wagon Driver will then apply the vehicle brakes before operating the controls for the “Hook Tower”.
- The hook tower operation will release the “Container Locking Clamps”.
- With the hook tower pushed to its fully back position the tipping frame will unlock.
- The Wagon Driver will then operate the controls for the main lift rams to lift the hook arm up & over.

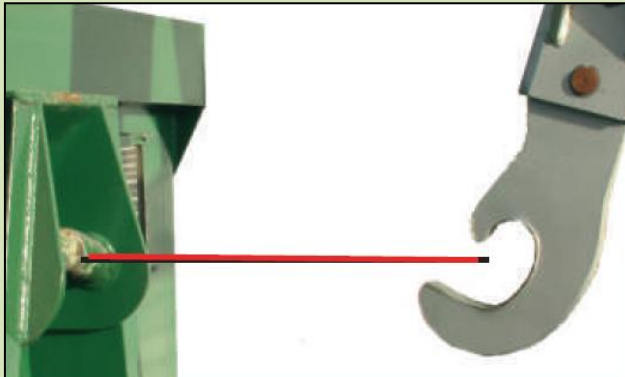


- When the rollers of the container reach the floor the Wagon Driver will gently ease forwards to ensure that the container maintains the required position.
- As the Wagon moves forwards the hook arm will continue to be lowered until the front of the skip is resting on the ground.
- Once the hook arm has disengaged from the hook bar the wagon driver will move forwards to ensure sufficient clear space to raise the hook bar and return it to its forward position.



## Collecting Skips

- Prior to collecting skips, the Wagon Driver should inspect the skip to ensure that rear doors are secured properly and the skip is not over-filled.
- The Wagon Driver will inspect the hook bar for signs of damage or excessive wear.
- Under guidance of the Banksman the wagon driver will position the wagon in line with the skip and lower the hook arm to the same height as the hook bar.



- Guided by the Banksman and using its rear view camera, the wagon will then slowly reverse onto the hook bar.
- The Wagon Driver will then operate the controls to slowly raise the front of the skip.
- As the skip is raised and begins to pull on the skip the wagon driver will slowly reverse under the skip.
- Before the skip comes into contact with the wagon chassis the Driver will check the skip is in correct position with the rear rollers.
- With the skip rails in line with the rear rollers, the tipping frame will be engaged to lift the skip onto the chassis of the wagon.
- The hook arm will then be brought to its fully forward position and the container clamps will be activated.
- If loaded with lightweight or dusty materials, the auto-sheet mechanism will be deployed to cover the skip.
- The Wagon Driver will then prepare the hook loader wagon for transport and then be escorted off site by the Banksman.

## Installation of Heras Fencing

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

■ Safety Helmets	✓
■ Safety Boots	✓
■ High Visibility Clothing	✓
■ Overalls or Suitable Clothing	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ Safety Glasses	✓

### Tools and Equipment

■ Delivery Wagon	✓
■ Telescopic Handler	✓
■ Hand Tools	✓
■ Traffic Cones	✓
■ Red/white Bunting Tape	✓
■ Pedestrian Barriers	✓

### Method of Work

■ Fencing will be erected in accordance with the Manufacturer's guidelines.
■ The line of the fencing, along with the position of any access gates will be agreed before work commences.
■ The blocks for the fencing panels will be placed out along the length of the fence line.
■ Operatives will only carry one Heras block at a time.
■ The Heras blocks will be positioned on good level ground.
■ The fencing panels will be placed directly into the pre-determined holes within the blocks.
■ No more than three panels will be erected without the support being added.
■ Support will be provided by installing a plated back stay or a triangular buttress.
■ When using backstays, the back stay will then have the relevant ballast added to maintain stability as the remaining fencing is added.
■ At the gated points, within the fence line, additional ballast will be required.
■ Once all the fencing has been erected to the Manufacturer's specification, debris netting will be added to the inside face of the fence line.
■ Warning signage will be secured to the fencing at prominent positions.

See fencing wind loading calculations below

Wind Calculation for ZNDUK fence panels with debris netting, based on panel sizes and weights provided by manufacturer.

**Wind Loading**

$$V_s = V_b \times S_a \times S_d \times S_s \times S_p$$

$$V_b = 24\text{m/s}$$

$$S_a = 1+0.001(120) \quad \text{Alt} = 120\text{m}$$

$$S_d = 1.0$$

$$S_s = 1.0$$

$$S_p = 1.0$$

$$V_s = 26.88 \text{ m/s}$$

$$S_b = 1.15 \quad V_e = V_s \times S_b$$

$$V_e = 30.97 \text{ m/s}$$

$$q_e = 0.613(30.97)^2 = 0.586 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

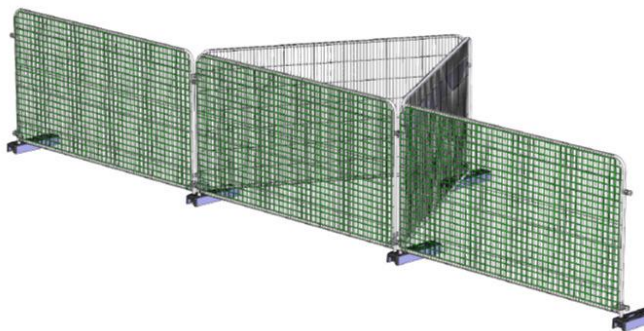
$$C_p = 1.2 \quad E = 0.8 \quad \text{Clause 2.8 (BS 6399-2)}$$

$$P_e = 0.586 \times 1.2 = 0.703 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

Clause 2.8.1.1 – based on net area of wall or fence

Void ratio 40%

Wind on one panel (3.45x2.0) x 0.703x0.4 = 1.94kN



BM on system based on wind on three frames.

$$\text{Wind} = 3 \times 1.94 = 5.82 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{BM} = (5.82 \times 2) / 2 = 5.82 \text{ kN-m (overturning moment)}$$

Restoring Moment (kNm) =  $\Sigma$  weight of element x element lever arm

### Site Side

Element	Mass (kg)	Weight (kN)	Lever Arm (M)	Restoring Moment (kNm)
Front Fence Panel 1	13.95	0.137	0.102	0.014
Front Fence Panel 2	13.95	0.137	0.102	0.014
Front Fence Panel 3	13.95	0.137	0.102	0.014
Buttress fence panels	27.9	0.274	1.875	0.513
Front feet	54.0	0.530	0.385	0.204
Rear foot	18.0	0.177	0.365	0.594
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.8</b>			<b>1.353</b>

### Open Side

Element	Mass (kg)	Weight (kN)	Lever Arm (M)	Restoring Moment (kNm)
Front Fence Panel	13.95	0.137	1.661	0.227
Front Fence Panel 2	13.95	0.137	3.648	0.499
Front Fence Panel 3	13.95	0.137	1.661	0.227
Buttress fence panels	27.90	0.274	1.875	0.513
Front feet pair	36.00	0.353	3.365	1.188
Front feet pair	18.00	0.177	0.385	0.068
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.8</b>			<b>2.949</b>

Additionnel weight required

### Site side

$$5.82 \times 1.2 = 1.353 + (X \times 3.6)$$

$$X = 1.51 \text{ kN}$$

Sand bag weighs 0.18 kN

Require 9 sand bags on foot of buttress at rear

### Open Side

$$5.82 \times 1.2 = 2.949 + (X \times 3.6)$$

$$X = 1.12 \text{ kN that is } 0.56 \text{ kN}$$

Require 3 sand bags on each foot of buttress at front

## Soft Strip Operations

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) & Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

■ Safety Helmets	✓
■ Safety Boots	✓
■ High Visibility Clothing	✓
■ Overalls or Suitable Clothing	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ Safety Glasses / Goggles	✓
■ Dust Masks (FFP3)	✓

### Access to Height Work

■ Aluminium Tower Scaffold	✓
■ Podium Steps (Hop Ups)	✓

### Tools and Equipment

■ Task Lighting	✓
■ Iron Bars	✓
■ Screwdrivers	✓
■ Hammers	✓
■ Shovels	✓
■ Skid Steer Loader	✓
■ Wheeled Bins	✓

### The building is to be stripped back to its structural components. Accordingly we will:

- Remove all non load-bearing partitions.
- Remove all suspended ceilings, hangers, fixings, bulkheads, framing etc.
- Remove all fixtures, fittings and loose furniture.
- Remove all floor coverings.
- Removal of small items of redundant plant.
  
- The internal soft strip operations will commence at a suitable point within the building (to be assessed on site by the Site Supervisor) and progressively work through each individual room removing all soft strip materials.
- Waste from the upper floors will be removed from the building using either designated

fenced off drop zones or utilising constructed waste chutes.

- Drop zones will be fenced off using double clipped Heras panels. "No Admittance!" warning signs will be displayed on the fencing panels. (See below).



- Openings that are being used for waste disposal into the designated drop zones will require the construction of suitable edge protection if the windowsill height is less than 950mm above the internal floor height.
- Debris from the ground floor will be carried out of the building via the designated transit route and placed into the appropriate skips.

## Method of Work

### Plasterboard & Timber

- Operatives using a combination of the above tools will remove specified items including plasterboard partitions and non structural timber.
- Operatives will use iron bars to prise doors from their frames.
- Where fire doors are present, they will be disposed of during the asbestos removal phase. If available, doors will be transported by mechanical means.
- With the doors removed, operatives will use various hand tools to dismantle the door frames. All components will then be transported to the designated disposal area.
- Operatives will use iron bars to remove all timber skirting boards, dado rails and other non-structural timber components.
- All timber will be placed into wheeled bins or will be carried via the designated transit routes to the disposal point where it will be placed into an appropriate skip to await removal from site.
- Plasterboard partitions and wall linings will be removed to expose the structural elements of the building shell.
- Operatives will use mobile scaffold towers to gain access to work at height.
- Using a combination of hand, tools operatives will carefully remove plasterboard panels in large sections thus attempting to minimise the amount of breakage.

- During this operation operatives will be required to wear Sundstrom ori/nasal half masks and operatives will use a low pressure stirrup pump to create a fine mist spray to control the airborne dust. Operatives will monitor the amount of water used to ensure slipping hazards are controlled.
- The removed sections of plasterboard will be loaded into wheeled bins and transported to the relevant stockpile within the building to await loading into skips during the remote demolition phase of the works.

### Floor coverings

- Carpets and vinyl flooring where sited will be rolled up and removed from the building. In order to reduce the risk of muscle related injuries, large carpets/vinyl will be cut into smaller sections using sharp utility knives before rolling it up.
- Where possible trolleys will be used to transport carpets/vinyl to the waste disposal point.
- All debris will be placed into wheeled bins and transported to the relevant stockpile within the building to await loading into skips during the remote demolition phase of the works.

### Suspended Ceilings

- Within areas where ceiling voids are not identified as contaminated with asbestos debris, mobile aluminium tower scaffolds will be used to access the suspended ceilings and fluorescent light fittings.
- Only trained competent persons will be permitted to erect/dismantle the mobile aluminium tower scaffolds.
- With the mobile aluminium tower scaffold correctly erected, operatives will ensure that all brakes are engaged before climbing the internal ladder onto the working platform. Operatives **must not** climb up the exterior of the tower.
- Fluorescent light tubes will be carefully removed from their fittings. Once several tubes have been removed they will be taped together and placed into a sturdy box.
- Operatives will take care not to break any of the tubes during removal or transport.
- From the working platform operatives will remove the ceiling panels from the suspended grid. Due to the high probability of excessive dust on the rear of the ceiling panels, operatives carrying out this task will be required to wear disposable dust masks.
- Operatives will only remove ceiling panels within comfortable reach from the working platform. Operatives must never "over reach".
- Ceiling panels will be passed down to operatives on the ground, where they will be loaded into barrows then transferred to the relevant temporary stockpile.
- Once all ceiling panels have been removed from the section above the mobile tower scaffold, operatives will climb down from the working platform and re-position the mobile tower scaffold beneath the next area of ceiling panels.
- At no time will the mobile tower scaffold be moved whilst operatives are on the working platform.
- These procedures will be repeated until all ceiling panels have been removed from the suspended grid.

- Once all ceiling panels have been removed, operatives will work their way around the area dismantling the suspended grid. Operatives on the working platform will remove all Cross T pieces before cutting the suspension cables that support the main runners.
- Sections of the grid will be passed to operatives on the ground to be transferred to the scrap metal stockpile.
- Operatives will be made aware of the need to exercise caution when handling the pieces of the suspended grid, as there may be sharp edges present.

#### **Mechanical & Electrical Equipment**

- Prior to the stripping out of M&E equipment, the client will issue written confirmation that all services have been terminated, this will be followed by a visual inspection of all cut ends by MGL Demolition's Site Supervisor.
- Using a combination of hand tools operatives will cut redundant cables/pipework into manageable sections and remove from the building.
- Redundant equipment will be assessed for the safest method of removal. Large items may be dismantled using hand tools and components will be transported to the waste disposal point using barrows or wheeled bins where possible.
- Operatives will be reminded to exercise caution when handling equipment, as there may be sharp edges present.



## REMOVAL OF NON NOTIFIABLE ASBESTOS CONTAINING MATERIALS (ACMS)

### Removal of Fuse box flash guards

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

■ Safety Helmets.	✓
■ Safety Boots or Shoes.	✓
■ Disposable Overall (Blue)	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ LEP	✓
■ Sundstrom Ori/Nasal Half Masks (FFP3)	✓

#### Tools and Equipment

■ Hand Tools	✓
■ Insulated Cutters	✓
■ Asbestos Waste Bags	✓
■ 1000 Gauge Visqueen	✓
■ 3" Cloth Tape	✓
■ Asbestos Warning Signs	✓
■ Asbestos Waste Skip	✓

#### Method of Work

- Fuse boxes containing asbestos flash guards will be removed whole.
- Before carrying out these works the Supervisor will ensure that the Client has provided written confirmation that all services have been terminated.
- The cables leading into and coming out of the fuse box will be cut using insulated cable cutters.
- Operatives will ensure that the door of the fuse box is securely fastened.
- Using iron bars, Operatives will prise the fuse box from the wall. Once removed the fuse box will be placed immediately into an asbestos waste sack and sealed using cloth tape.

## Removal of Asbestos Containing Pipe Gaskets

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

■ Safety Helmets.	✓
■ Safety Boots or Shoes.	✓
■ Disposable Overall (Blue)	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ Safety Goggles	✓
■ Sundstrom Ori/Nasal Half Masks (FFP3)	✓
■ Face Shield/Visor	✓

### Access to Height work

■ Aluminium Tower Scaffold	✓
■ MEWP (scissor type)	✓

### Tools and Equipment

■ Hand Tools	✓
■ Asbestos Waste Bags	✓
■ 1000 Gauge Visqueen	✓
■ 3" Cloth Tape	✓
■ Stirrup Pump and Wet Strip Surfactant	✓
■ Asbestos Warning Signs	✓
■ Oxy/propane Cutting Equipment	✓
■ Fire Extinguishers	✓
■ Reciprocating Saw	✓
■ Asbestos Waste Skip	✓

### Methods of Work

- All Operatives will be briefed that, although the Client has drained all pipework there may still be residues present.
- Additional PPE will include face shields/visors and chemical resistant gloves.
- The section of pipework with the gasket will be wrapped in Visqueen and sealed with cloth tape.
- Where hot works are not permitted the pipework will be cut using a reciprocating saw to allow the section to be removed.
- Where hot works can be used safely, the pipework will be cut using oxy/propane cutting

equipment to allow the section to be removed.

- All flame cutting operations will require a hot works permit to be issued by the Site Supervisor.
- The section of removed pipework will be allowed to cool, then wrapped a second time in Visqueen to ensure that the open ends of the pipe have been sealed and then placed into the asbestos waste skip to await removal from site.

### Removal of loose Lying Asbestos Containing Gaskets

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

■ Safety Helmets.	✓
■ Safety Boots or Shoes.	✓
■ Disposable Overall (Blue)	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ LEP	✓
■ Sundstrom Ori/Nasal Half Masks (FFP3)	✓

#### Tools and Equipment

■ Hand Tools	✓
■ Asbestos Waste Sacks	✓
■ 1000 Gauge Visqueen	✓
■ 3" Cloth Tape	✓
■ Stirrup Pump and Wet Strip Surfactant	✓
■ Asbestos Warning Signs	✓
■ Type H Vacuum Cleaner	✓
■ Asbestos Waste Skip	✓

#### Methods of Work

- Operatives wearing disposable overalls and Sundstrom ori/nasal half masks will collect the loose lying gaskets.
- Gaskets will be damped down using a low pressure spray then carefully picked up and placed into asbestos waste sacks.
- The asbestos waste sacks will be sealed with cloth tape before being carried to the asbestos skip via a designated transit route.
- Using Type H vacuum cleaners all dust and debris from the area will be cleaned away.
- Operatives will then proceed to wipe down with damp rags any surfaces within the working area.

## Removal of Asbestos Cement Panels

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

■ Safety Helmets.	✓
■ Safety Boots or Shoes.	✓
■ Disposable Overall (Blue)	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ LEP	✓
■ Sundstrom Ori/Nasal Half Masks (FFP3)	✓

### Tools and Equipment

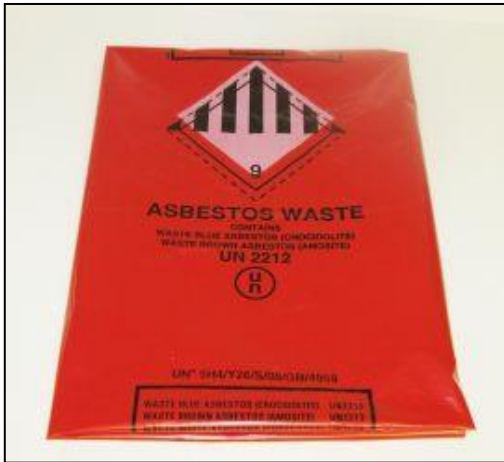
■ Hand Tools	✓
■ Bolt Cutters	✓
■ Asbestos Waste Sacks	✓
■ 1000 Gauge Visqueen	✓
■ 3" Cloth Tape	✓
■ Stirrup Pump and Wet Strip Surfactant	✓
■ Asbestos Warning Signs	✓
■ Type H Vacuum Cleaner	✓
■ Asbestos Waste Skip	✓

### Methods of Work

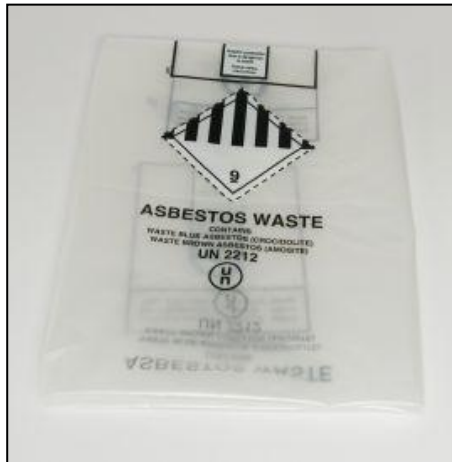
- The Operatives will commence the removal works by spraying each board to be removed with a fibre suppressant solution from a low-level spray.
- On sufficiently suppressing each individual board the fixings will be carefully unscrewed.
- The localised area around each of the fixings will be shadow vacuumed during removal.
- When all fixings have been removed from each specified panel the panel will be carefully lifted out of position.
- When released, the board will be lowered and the reverse vacuumed.
- The board will then be sprayed on its rear with fibre suppressant.
- The board will then be wrapped in Visqueen or asbestos waste bag and sealed carefully before transferring to ground level (doubled wrapped).
- The board will be labelled as "Asbestos Waste" and transferred to the awaiting sealed lockable skip.

### Asbestos Waste Bags

#### Inner Bag



#### Outer Bag



## Hand Separation Works

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) & Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)

■ Safety Helmets	✓
■ Safety Boots	✓
■ Overalls or Suitable Clothing	✓
■ High Visibility Clothing	✓
■ Safety Glasses	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ Dust Masks (FFP3)	✓
■ Safety Harness	✓
■ Hearing Protection	✓

### Access to Height Work

■ Aluminium Tower Scaffold	✓
■ MEWPs (scissor & boom)	✓

### Tools and Equipment

■ Pneumatic Breakers	✓
■ Hand Tools	✓
■ Stirrup Pump	✓
■ Stihl Saw (w. Water Bottle)	✓
■ Reciprocating Saw	✓
■ Oxy/propane Cutting Equipment	✓
■ Fire Extinguishers	✓
■ Wheeled Bins / Barrows	✓
■ Waste Skips	✓

### Method of Work

- A complete break will be made between the two properties to allow the safe demolition of the remainder of the redundant property.
- Access to the top sections of the walls of the properties will be by either a tower scaffold or MEWP.
- An exclusion zone will be established beneath all works at height. Access to the rooms where hand separation is being carried out will be restricted.
- Only suitably trained Operatives will be permitted to erect/dismantle the tower scaffolds

(PASMA) and operate MEWPs (IPAF).

- Working externally, Operatives will gain access to the roof area using a mobile tower scaffold or MEWP.
- Using hand tools Operatives will remove a section of roof covering approximately 1m wide, operatives will not “over reach” from the scaffold tower/MEWP.
- The removed roof coverings will be discarded into the redundant section of the building.
- Debris will be collected and placed into wheeled bins/barrows for transport to the waste skip.
- Working internally, Operatives will use mobile tower scaffolds to gain access to the underside of the roof, from the created opening Operatives will use hand tools to extend the opening across the roof area to the opposite wall.
- With the roof coverings removed, Operatives will cut the roof support framework where it connects to the retained section of the building. (additional temporary propping may be required to be installed). To prevent heat transfer into the retained when cutting steel work the cuts will be created using reciprocating saws.
- If steel work is cut using oxy/propane cutting equipment, Fire Watchmen will be located within the adjacent building. Any flame cutting operations will require a “hot works” permit.
- Once the roof separation has been completed, operatives will commence the reduction of the external walls.
- Where a clean line of separation is required, a vertical saw cut will be created in the cladding/bwk using a Stihl saw.
- Operatives in close proximity to the saw cutting operations will be required to wear hearing and respiratory protection. The Operative carrying out the saw cutting will ensure that the water bottle is used for dust suppression (no dry cutting).
- Working from the top using hand tools operatives will carefully reduce the height of the walls down to required level, taking great care to ensure that no materials fall onto or against the adjoining buildings.
- Debris will be deposited into the property on the redundant side of the walls to help reduce dust and flying debris hazards. Debris will be loaded into wheeled bins/barrows and transported to the waste skips or will be stockpiled within the building for removal during the remote demolition works.
- The brickwork if any will be removed first using hand held tools such as hammers, bolster and chisels, a complete break will be made between the two properties taking great care not to cause any damage to the remaining property.
- Operatives will then, using pneumatic breakers will break out the wall sections to enlarge the areas between the buildings. The stability of the remaining sections of wall will be assessed if there is foreseeable risk of collapse the brickwork will be reduced in height or battered back accordingly.
- The stirrup pump will be used to regularly damp down the debris to control the level of airborne dust being created.
- At no time will there be a build-up of debris on the access scaffold or MEWP.

## Remote Demolition of Steel Framed Building (Shears)

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

■ Safety Helmets	✓
■ Safety Boots	✓
■ High Visibility Clothing	✓
■ Flame Retardant Overalls	✓
■ Gloves	✓
■ Safety Glasses	✓

### Tools and Equipment

■ 360° Excavator Machine	✓
■ Rotating Grab Attachment	✓
■ Shear Attachment	✓
■ Oxy/propane Cutting Equipment	✓
■ Fire Extinguishers	✓
■ Wagons	✓
■ Roll on/off Skips	✓
■ Heras Fencing / Pedestrian Barriers	✓

### Method of Work

- The remote demolition method ensures that no operatives are in close proximity to the steel framed building being demolished.
- An exclusion zone will be in force during demolition by remote methods and will be an area around the buildings of 2 x the height where possible.
- The exclusion zone will be marked out by temporary fencing, such as red and white tape and be controlled by the presence of Standby Men at all times during the remote demolition period.
- Only two members of personnel will be allowed inside the exclusion zone, they will be the Site Manager or his deputy acting as Standby Man and the Machine Operative.
- Starting at a safe and suitable point on the building the 360° excavator will commence the demolition and processing of the building.
- To maintain the structural stability of the remaining structure during remote demolition of the multi storey building, the building will be divided into bays according to the position of supporting columns.
- Using the hydraulic grab or shear attachment the 360° excavator machine will remove the external cladding from the framework.
- The cladding will be pulled from the framework and disposed of into a designated stockpile to await removal from site.
- On exposing the steel framework the exposed beams and girders will be sheared



through where required any sections too large for shearing will be cut down using oxy / propane methods.

- Fully trained Burner Operatives wearing the appropriate RPE/PPE will carry out all cutting operations.
- Burner Operatives will be required to wear flame retardant overalls and gauntlets. Due to likelihood of lead based paint being present all Burner Operatives will be required to wear ori/nasal face masks fitted with gas filter SR315 ABE1 & particle filter SR510 P3R.
- Working systematically through the building the 360° excavator machine and Burner Operatives (working in conjunction with each other) will demolish / dismantle the steel framework in a controlled manner down to ground level.
- On completion of the demolition / dismantling of the building the resulting scrap metal will be processed, again either by the 360° excavator machine with the hydraulic shear attachment or by cutting it using oxy / propane cutting equipment.
- The scrap steel from this process will be loaded onto wagons or skips and removed from site.
- On completion of the works the floor slabs & hard standing areas will be cleared and left in a safe condition. The perimeter fencing and site set up will then be removed

### Monitoring

- The Site Supervisor will be present during the operation to ensure the Method Statement is complied with.
- The Contracts Manager will visit the site during the course of the works to ensure the systems are in place and relevant to the operations.
- The Safety Advisor will carry out safety inspections on a random, unannounced basis.
- If during these works the method changes, this statement will be modified and a copy will be presented to the Client. All operatives will be informed of the changes.

### Communication

- During the site induction details of site rules, welfare and first aid arrangements will be communicated to the operatives on site.
- All employees will be made aware of the contents of the Method Statement and corresponding Risk Assessments through tool box talks by either the Site Supervisor or Site Agent and will sign a separate form to indicate compliance.
- The signed form will be kept on site and a copy sent to the Head Office.

## Procedure for Alterations to Method Statements

The Site Supervisor can make judgements on site regarding **minor** alterations to the above Method Statement. This information must be relayed to the Contracts Manager/Director as soon as possible.

Where major alterations are required or if the Method Statement cannot be conformed with, work must cease immediately and the Contracts Manager/Director must be informed of same. The situation will then be reviewed in conjunction with the Company's Health & Safety Department to agree the way forward.

### Variations to Site Procedures

Reference	Details of Variations from the Original Method Statement	Signature & Date