

## Red List - High Risk

These are examples of hazardous procedures, products and processes that should be eliminated from the project where possible.

- Lack of adequate pre-construction information, e.g. asbestos surveys, geology, obstructions, services, ground contamination, etc.
- Hand scabbling of concrete ('stop ends', etc.)
- Demonstration by hand-held breakers of the top sections of concrete piles (pile cropping techniques are available)
- The specification of fragile roof lights and roofing assemblies;
- Process giving rise to large quantities of dust (dry cutting, blasting etc.);
- The specification of structural steelwork which is not properly designed to accommodate safety nets;
- Designing roof mounted services requiring access (for maintenance, etc.) without provision for safety access (e.g. barriers).
- Glazing that cannot be accessed safely. All glazing should be anticipated as required to be removed and replaced, so a safe system of access is essential.
- Entrances, floors, ramps, stairs and escalators. Etc. not specifically designed to avoid slips and trips during use and maintenance, incl. effect of rain water and spillages
- Design of structures that do not allow for fire containment during construction.



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## Amber List - Medium Risk

These are to be assessed by the Principal Contractor & subcontractors etc.. Produce method statements & risk assessments.

- Internal manholes/inspection chambers in circulation areas;
- External manholes in heavy used vehicle access zones;
- The specification of heavy building blocks i.e., those weighing >20kg;
- Large and heavy glass panels;
- The chasing out of concrete / brick / block walls or floors for the installation of services;
- The specification of heavy lintels (the use of slim lintels or hollow concrete lintels being alternatives)
- The specification of solvent-based paints and primers, or isocyanates, particularly for use in confined areas;
- Site traffic routes that do not allow for 'one way' systems and/or vehicular traffic segregated from site personnel;
- Site layout or constraints that do not allow for adequate room for delivery and/or storage of materials, including specific components;
- Heavy construction components which cannot be handled 'using mechanical lifting devices (because of access restrictions / floor loadings etc.)
- Using tools



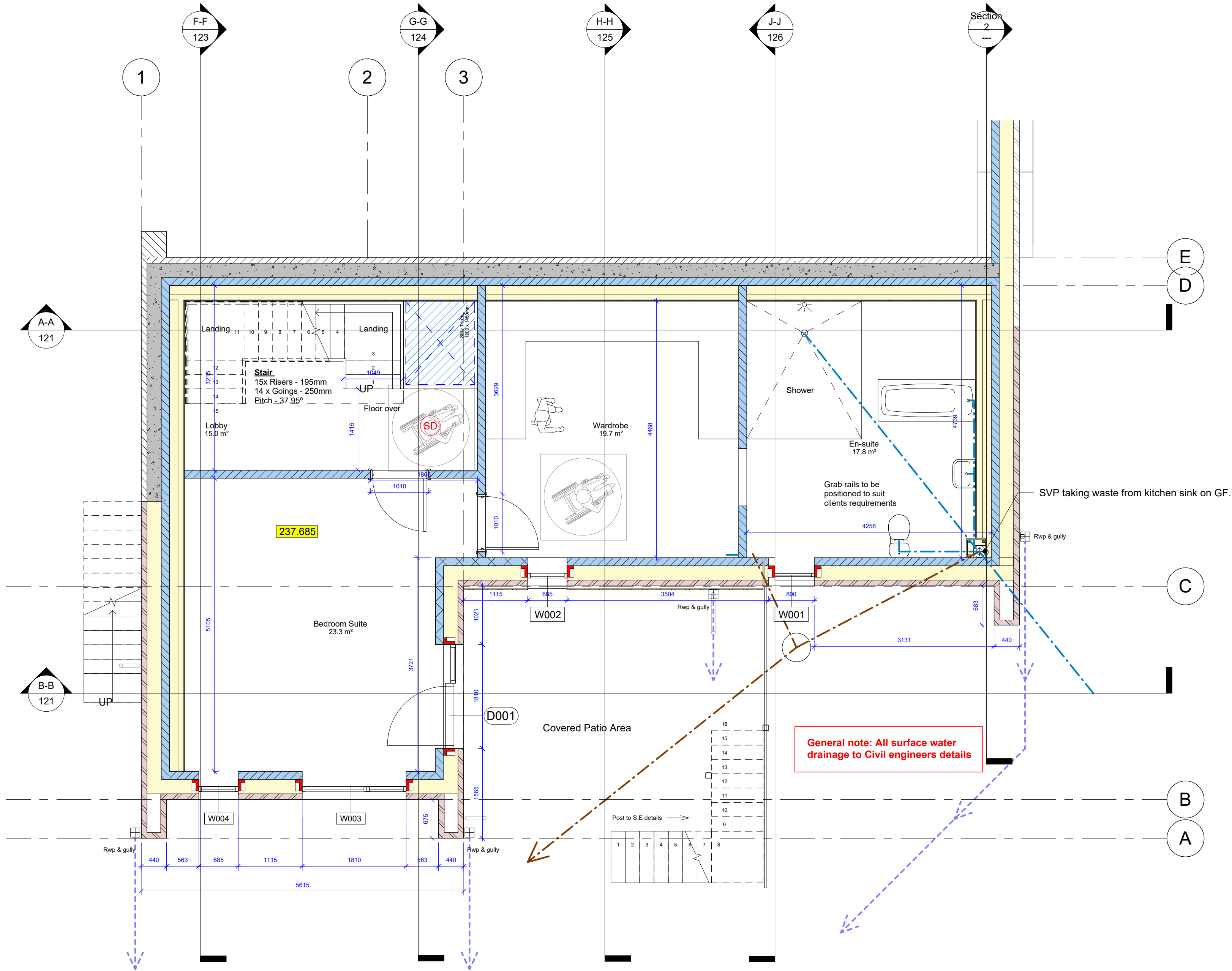
- Adequate access for construction vehicles to minimise reversing requirements (one-way systems and turning radii);
- Provision of adequate access and headroom for maintenance in plant rooms, and adequate provision for replacing heavy components;
- Thoughtful location of mechanical / electrical equipment, light fittings, security devices etc. to facilitate access and away from crowded areas;
- The specification of concrete products with pre-cast findings to avoid drilling;
- Use half board sizes for plasterboard sheets to make handling easier;
- Practical safe methods of window cleaning (e.g. from the inside or telescopic pole system);
- Appointment of a Temporary Works Coordinator (BS 5975);
- Off site fabrication and prefabricated elements to minimise on site hazards;
- Encourage the use of engineering controls to minimise the use of Personal Protective Equipment.
- Appointment of Structural Engineer Req;
- Assessment of the method of installation, working platforms, scaffold etc.

The design of the spaces which fit generally within the existing building envelope and the assessment of the existing building (whether in whole or in part) by JPR Architects Ltd involve the use of materials, techniques and systems that are common place in construction and would be easily recognised by experienced and competent contractors.

The form of construction & materials specified on the drawings & within the NBS Project Specification prefixed with 101, 102 etc., are those which are common throughout the industry.

The principal contractor is to Plan, Manage & Monitor the Construction process including the HSE Strategy. As a result, the construction activities should be risk assessed and the Principal Contractor must ensure those engaged to carry out the work are capable of doing so i.e.

- Competent & adequately resourced
- effective, preventative and protective measures are put in place to control the risks
- the right plant, equipment and tools are provided to carry out the work involved.
- unauthorised access to the site is prevented
- suitable and sufficient welfare facilities are available
- suitable site inductions are provided.
- risk assessments and method statements are produced and conveyed & understood by all persons carrying out those activities.



All drainage runs, connections, lines, levels and inverts are assumed, these are to be confirmed on site and agreed with the Building Inspector and the Water Authority if necessary. This drawing to be read in conjunction with consultants drawings, calculations and report, and the designer's risk assessment. The Architect will not be held responsible for any works carried out prior to Building Regulation/Planning Approval. JPH Architects Ltd. takes no responsibility for any material/product changes/alterations on site without their written consent.

# JPH ARCHITECTS

L I M I T E D

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