

Steel Shield Temporary Fencing

Risk Assessment and Method Statement for Erection

1. Introduction

Steelshield is a temporary fencing system, used at a large number of events around the UK; the fencing provides perimeter security, sightline screening and can be used to model crowd flows on Greenfield sites.

The system consists of pressed steel panels 2.5m X 3m which are pinned to the ground and supported by stays; specially designed gates are incorporated into the fence line for access/egress.

2. Method Statement for Erection and Dismantling

These process' are reflected in the risk assessment attached below, control measures reflect those that have resulted from the risk assessment; crew boss' are responsible for assessing any local conditions to which this document may not apply

Unloading

The panels are transported to the required location on articulated vehicles, components should be delivered as near as possible to the point of use.

Caution should be exercised before cross loading and an inspection made to ensure that the load has not shifted in transport.

Panels should be removed from the trailer by forklift, a qualified plant operator, assisted by a banksman (where necessary) will be responsible for this. Operatives involved in cross loading should wear appropriate PPE (hi-vis, gloves, suitable footwear and hard hats where necessary).

The crew boss will direct the crew where to place the panels and where loads should be dropped; the crew boss will have regard of access routes and other contractors when doing this.

Erection

The crew boss will ensure that weather conditions are suitable for the erection of the panels; if it is felt that wind speed is too high, work will cease until conditions become acceptable.

Each panel will be positioned by a minimum of two crew members (wearing appropriate PPE as detailed above); a third crew member will then position

the ground pins into the appropriate holes in the base of the panel and fix them. The panel will be bolted to the adjacent panel as that is erected. All bolts will be tightened with the appropriate size spanner.

Each pair of panels are supported by a 'stay' which is pinned into the ground at the junction of the panels; it is imperative that these stays are positioned as the fence line is being constructed

The crew will ensure that their working area is clear and free from members of the public and other contractors; if necessary a temporary cordon designating a safe working zone will be established.

Once the fence line is completed, it will be inspected by the crew boss and handed over to the client as complete.

Dismantling

The fence line can be taken apart one panel at a time or the whole line dropped and then dismantled, depending on the environment. Prior to dismantling the crew boss will inspect the surrounding area and decide on the most appropriate method.

Dismantling is a reverse process of erection; crew will collect all stays and pins so as to avoid leaving trip or puncture hazards.

Loading

Loading is a reverse of the unloading process; it is the driver's responsibility to ensure that the load is properly fixed before moving off.

Technical Specifications

Technical specifications and safe wind speed working can be found in the technical information supplied.

Risk Assessment

The company has carried out a full risk assessment; control measures are reflected in the method statement above.

Risk Assessment

This assessment is designed to assess the risk to the following:

1. Workers employed during the construction of steel shield fencing
2. Members of the public.

It is the responsibility of the crew boss to ensure that an on going assessment take place throughout the duration of the project. Any changes resulting in the escalation of either the severity or the probability rating of an identified hazard or the discovery of a new hazard are to be reported immediately.

Severity		Probability	
1	Minor Injury	1	Unlikely
2	Significant Injury	2	Possible
3	Serious Injury	3	Highly Possible
4	Major Injury	4	Probable
5	Major Incident/Fatality	5	Certainty

The probability and severity rating associated with each individual hazard, is calculated before the controls are put into place. Once the controls are in place, the hazard and its severity may not change, but the probability will be reduced to a maximum of 'POSSIBLE'.

Risk x Probability Values

	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25



Acceptable Risk

Risk Acceptable with Adequate Control Measures



Unacceptable Risk

Subject Area	Hazards	To Whom	Severity Rating x Likelihood = Primary risk based on no controls S x P = R			Control Measures	Severity Rating x Likelihood = Residual Risk S x P = R			Action Required Where Risks are Not Adequately Controlled	Other Comments
			S	P	R		S	P	R		

Installation of fencing Environmental Factors	Hyperthermia Hypothermia	Workers and members of the public	3	2	6	All workers to have access to foul weather clothing (PPE) Facilities to be available for hot and cold drinks and shelter from foul weather Area to be visually checked before work commences Suitable gloves (PPE) and facilities for the disposal of litter to be provided Security to be provided by organiser	3	1	3		
	Injury from carelessly discarded litter		3	2	6		3	1	3		
	Assault by member of the public		3	1	3		3	1	3		
Installation of fencing Vehicle Movements	Collision RTA	Workers and members of the public	5	4	20	All drivers to observe site speed limit. Drivers to use four-way flashers or orange beacon at all times whilst on site. Crew working near to moving vehicles or roadway to wear hi-vis equipment (PPE) Vehicles only to move in designated areas. No reversing without a banksman Drivers should report to site manager	5	2	10		
Installation of fencing Movement of Equipment	Failure to maintain control of equipment and plant	Workers and members of the public	5	4	20	Only qualified operatives to use plant. Load to be inspected before cross-loading Crew boss to designate unloading areas Unloading to take account of other activities in area	5	1	5		Possibility of Temporary barriers should be erected around stage/working sites during build/dismantle, etc.

Comment [IP1]: Check for
public access.

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			S	P	R		S	P	R		
Installation of fencing Movement of Equipment	Overhead loads Manual Handling Use of plant (Telehandlers/Forks)	Workers and members of the public	5	4	20	Lifting equipment/plant only to be used by those who can demonstrate competence, i.e. certification. All lifting operations to be individually assessed prior to commencement. Exclusion area to be established around site of lift. Hard hats and hi-vis (PPE) to be worn at all times during these operations. Tasks undertaken by trained staff. Appropriate design of equipment. Delivery of materials to as close as possible to point of use. Manual handling to be undertaken only where necessary. Lifting equipment (forklift) available for heavy lifting operations All gangways and access/egress routes to be kept clear at all times	5	1	5	All workers to be aware of manual handling procedures Sufficient PPE to be available on site	
Installation of fencing Lighting	Insufficient visibility for working	Workers and members of the public	4	3	12	Construction to be undertaken during hours of daylight where possible. Temporary lighting to be provided where night working required	4	1	4		
Installation of fencing Stacking and handling of equipment	Manual handling injury Falling objects Obstruction	Workers and members of the public	3 4 3	4 3 2	12 12 6	Manual handling procedures to be implemented. All crew to be competent and able in the task they are to undertake and all work to be supervised by a competent person. All equipment to be positioned in a way that will not obstruct gangways, emergency routes or fire exits and will not endanger the health and safety of others. All stacked equipment to be positioned in such a way so as it is not unstable PPE to be worn in designated areas.	3 4 3	2 1 1	6 4 3		

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Installation of fencing Erecting Panels	Falling objects Trapping Collapse	Workers and members of the public	4	3	1	Panels to be erected by a minimum of 2 workers Pins to be installed immediately Stays to be installed immediately Gloves to be available to workers Crew boss to monitor wind conditions	4	1	4		
			3	3	2		3	1	3		
Installation of fencing Erecting Panels/Pinning	Falling objects Impact injuries	Workers and members of the public	4	3	1	Panels to be supported while pins installed Workers to be aware of hammer use Workers to check local area before using hammers or driving pins Site mgr responsible for ensuring no underground services	4	2	8		
			3	3	2		3	1	3		
Installation of fencing Unstable Structure	Structural Collapse Caused by High winds	Workers and members of the public	5	3	1	Fence line to have acceptable wind speed tolerance Crew to be on standby May be requirement for additional stays Site mgr to inform crew of any particular site conditions	5	1	5		
Installation of fencing Fire	Damage by fire or smoke to persons and/or property	Workers and members of the public	5	3	1	Crew boss to be aware of any local requirements i.e. no smoking areas. Crew boss to ensure that workers are aware of local fire procedures	5	1	5		Fire Response co- ordinated site manager
Installation of fencing Welfare and First Aid	Lack of Welfare and First Aid Issues	Workers	3	4	1	Crew boss to check on first aid provision. Basic first aid kit to be carried on vehicles Access to welfare facilities to be confirmed with site manager	3	1	3	Crew boss to check access to toilets, washing facilities and water. Crew bus available at some sites.	
PPE	Lack of PPE	Workers	5	4	2	Crew boss to ensure all workers have appropriate PPE. Sub-contractors to be advised of requirement for PPE System to replace missing/damaged PPE when necessary	8	2	16		

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Noise	Excessive noise levels causing hearing damage	Workers	3	3	9	Construction does not create any real noise issues. Ear defenders available if required	3	1	3		
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