Pedestrian access to site and access routes

Common Visual Standard 01

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that access onto all construction sites is gained by a well signed, safe and secure method, which involves an authorisation process to enter site. In addition, access routes on site shall be via hard walkway surfaces that are physically segregated from vehicular routes. Finally, access routes to work locations shall be safe, secure and extend to the areas or buildings under construction.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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CONTROLLED PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ONTO SITE

Pedestrian access onto site shall be through a designated pedestrian access point displaying prominent and appropriate signage.

Pedestrian access onto site shall be through a turnstile system using fingerprint or facial recognition to prohibit unauthorised entry.

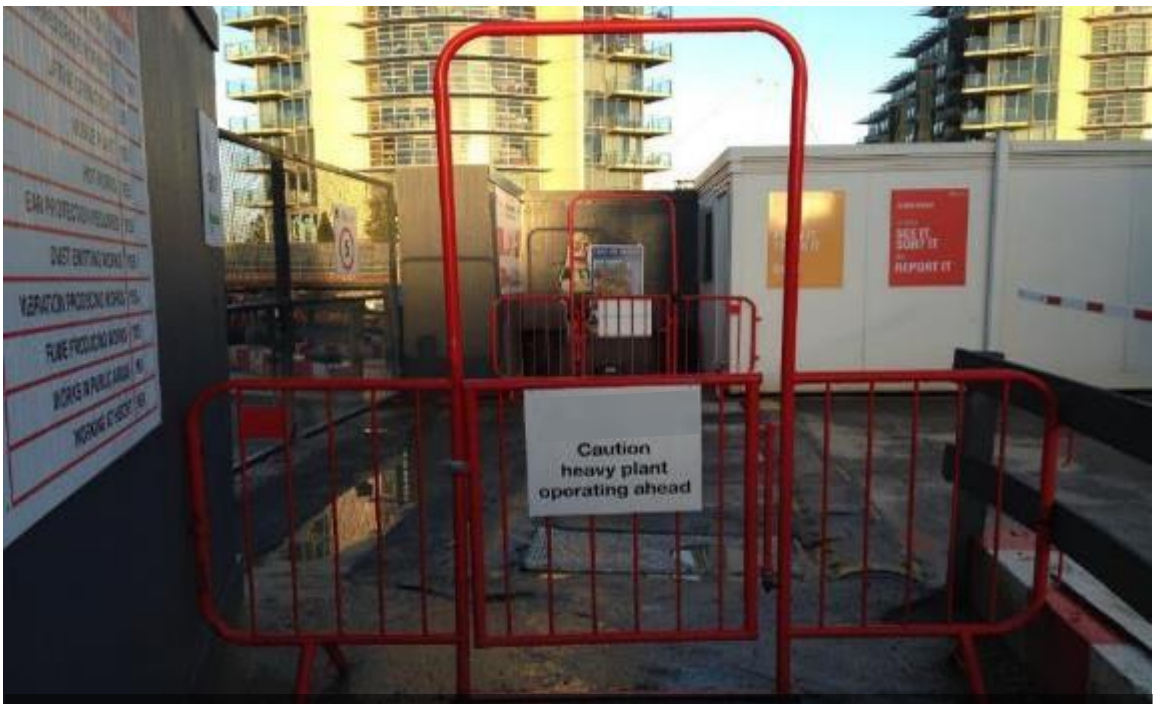
CONTROLLED PEDESTRIAN ACCESS ONTO SITE

Full time security shall be provided at all times to manage personnel and vehicular access onto, and egress from, site.

PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR SEGREGATION

Pedestrian access routes shall be segregated from vehicles by physical measures, such as baulk timbers with handrails, ballasted traffic barriers, scaffold guardrails or similar.

PEDESTRIAN AND VEHICULAR SEGREGATION



All pedestrian crossing points shall be constructed from physical measures, such as proprietary archways with spring-loaded gates, and warning signage for both pedestrians and vehicle drivers.

SITE SIGNAGE

External directional signage shall be provided in a durable material, such as correx or similar, and must provide clear direction to sales suites, project offices, welfare facilities and work areas on site.

SITE SIGNAGE

All signage must comply with the Safety Signs and Signals Regulations, detailing the correct style and colour for prohibition, warning, mandatory and emergency signs.

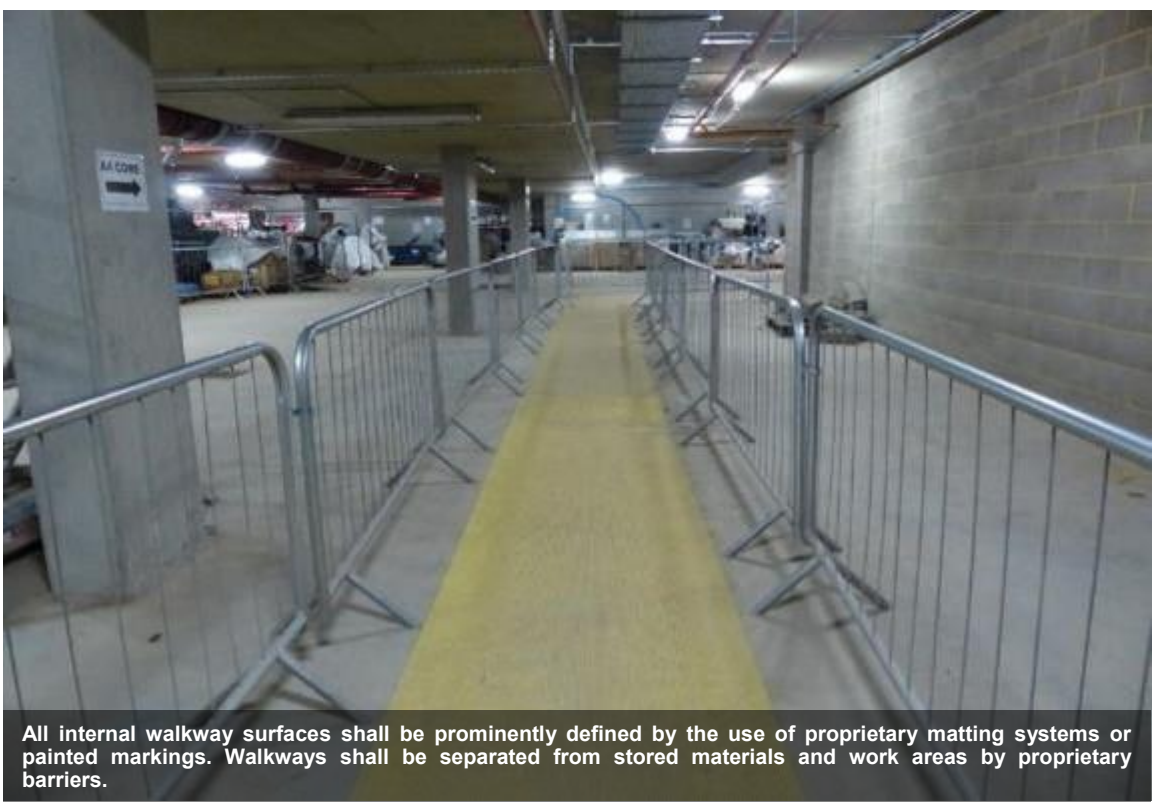
WALKWAY SURFACES

All walkway surfaces on larger more spacious sites shall be constructed from suitable material, such as compacted fill, be evenly formed and provide a width of at least 1.2 metres.

WALKWAY SURFACES

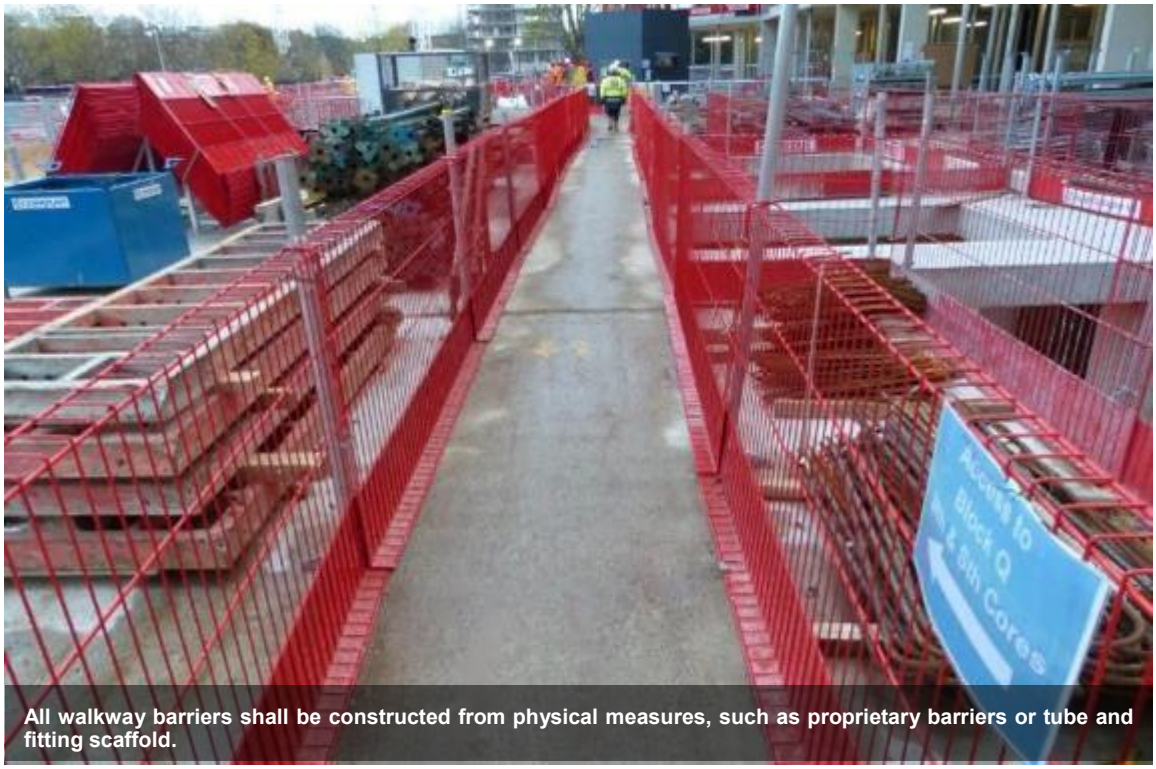
All walkway surfaces so far as is reasonably practicable that are in place for more than 8 weeks shall be constructed from concrete or tarmac, be evenly formed and provide a width of at least 1.2 metres.

WAY FINDING AND WALKWAY BARRIERS



All internal walkway surfaces shall be prominently defined by the use of proprietary matting systems or painted markings. Walkways shall be separated from stored materials and work areas by proprietary barriers.

WAY FINDING AND WALKWAY BARRIERS

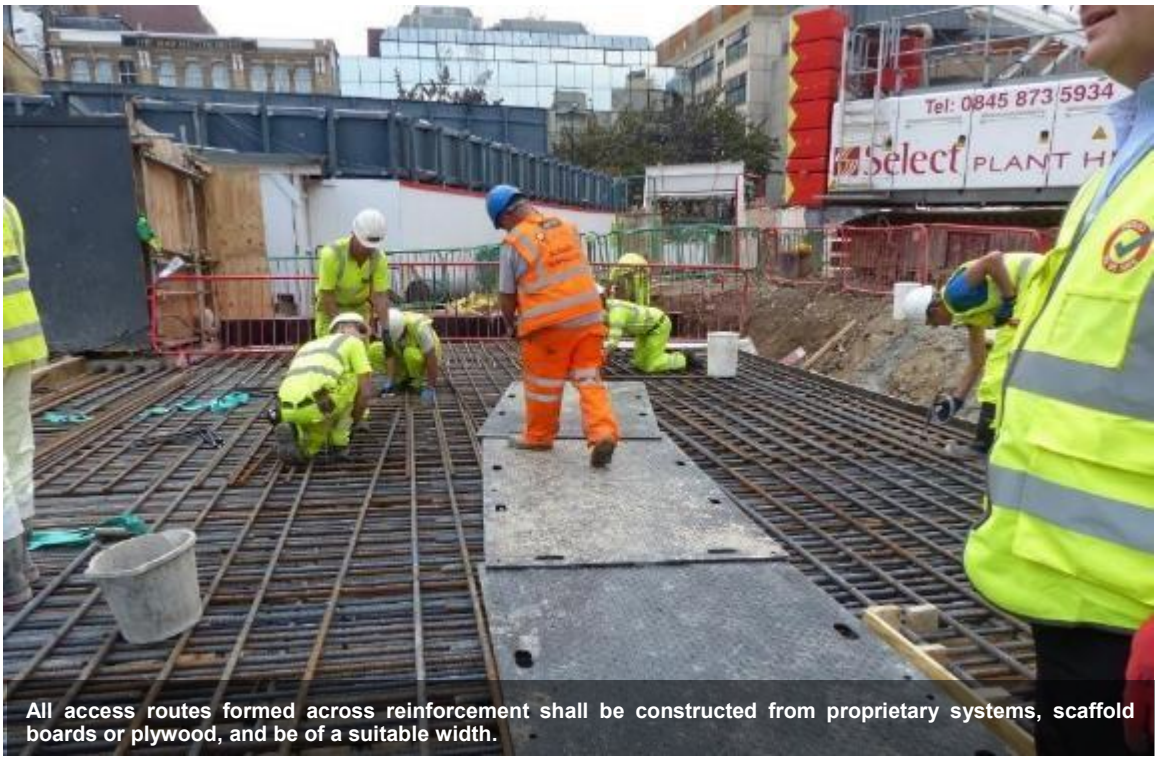


All walkway barriers shall be constructed from physical measures, such as proprietary barriers or tube and fitting scaffold.

WORK POINT ACCESS

All access routes formed to a point of work shall be constructed from proprietary systems, tube and fitting scaffold or concrete. Access into excavations and / or changes in level must be via proprietary temporary stairs, or stair towers.

WORK POINT ACCESS



All access routes formed across reinforcement shall be constructed from proprietary systems, scaffold boards or plywood, and be of a suitable width.

ACCESS RESTRICTIONS TO WORK AREAS

All work areas that restrict access shall be sufficiently protected by physical measures, such as proprietary barriers or tube and fitting scaffold, and shall prominently display signage detailing the access restrictions.

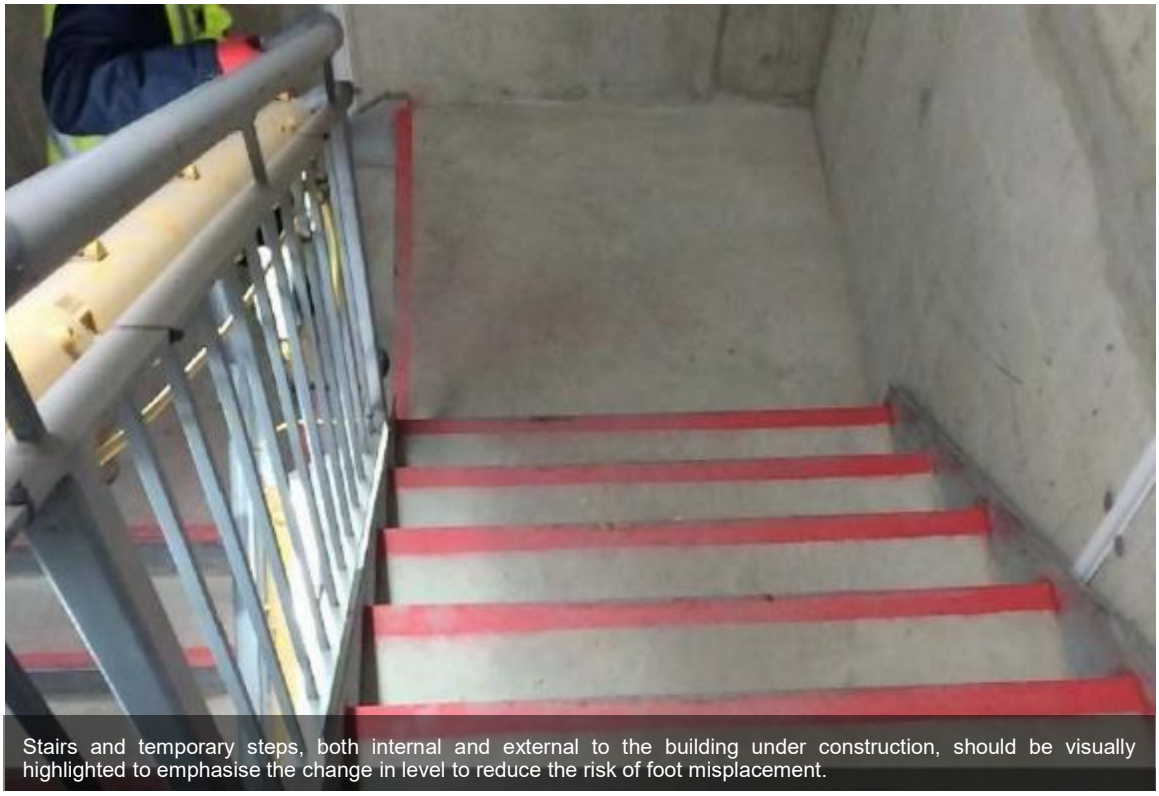
CHANGES OF LEVEL

Unavoidable changes of level, both internal and external to the building under construction, should be visually highlighted to reduce the risk of trips, particularly on pedestrian access routes.

Unavoidable changes of level, both internal and external to the building under construction, should be visually highlighted to reduce the risk of trips, particularly on pedestrian access routes.

STAIRS AND STEPS

Stairs and temporary steps, both internal and external to the building under construction, should be visually highlighted to emphasise the change in level to reduce the risk of foot misplacement.



Stairs and temporary steps, both internal and external to the building under construction, should be visually highlighted to emphasise the change in level to reduce the risk of foot misplacement.

Temporary site accommodation and welfare

Common Visual Standard 02

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that temporary accommodation is adequate for the size of development and operative numbers, accessed without entering live construction areas, clean and well maintained.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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LAYOUT OF TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

Temporary building units and / or accommodation shall be laid out to ensure that pedestrian access can be gained without entering live construction areas.

SPECIFIC ROOM REQUIREMENTS

A training room capable of accommodating 10-20 people shall be established for induction purposes and other general training needs. The training room should host a biometric PC in order to record attendance at training.

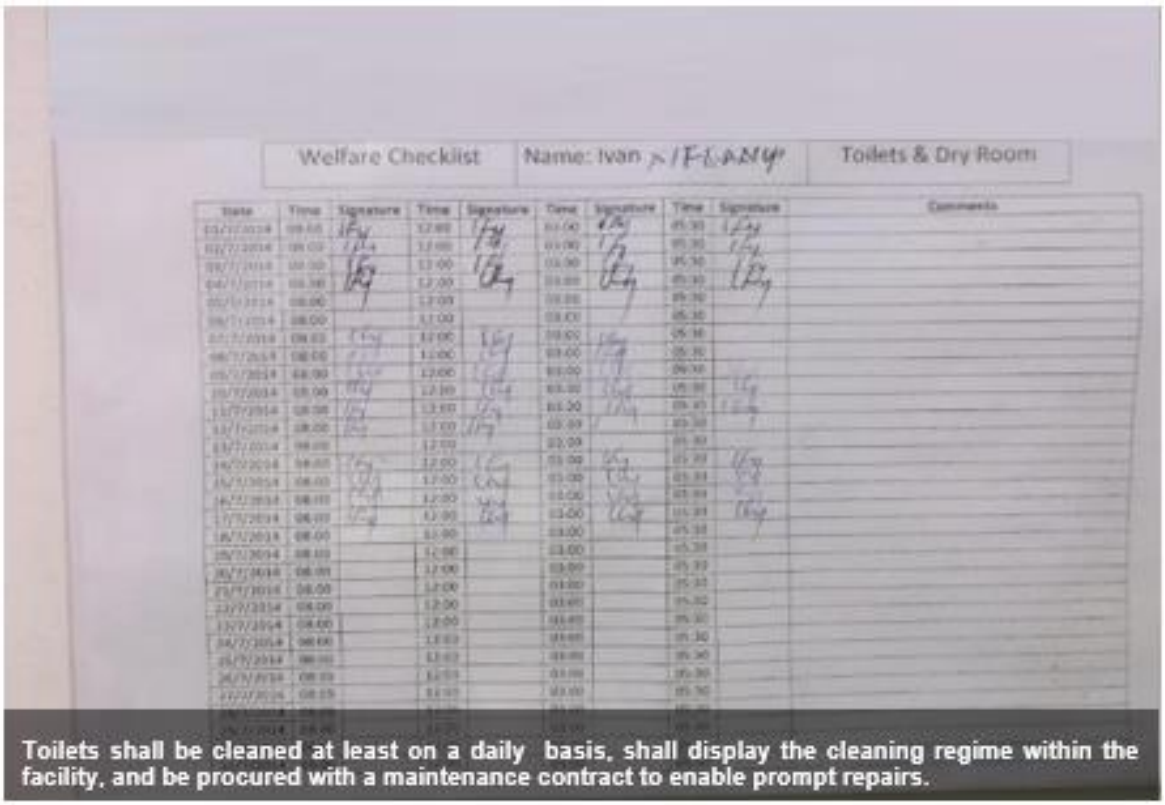
SPECIFIC ROOM REQUIREMENTS

A room shall be established that complies with the Specification for First Aid must be clearly identified and available at all times and only used for the provision of first aid and / or nurse consultations if required

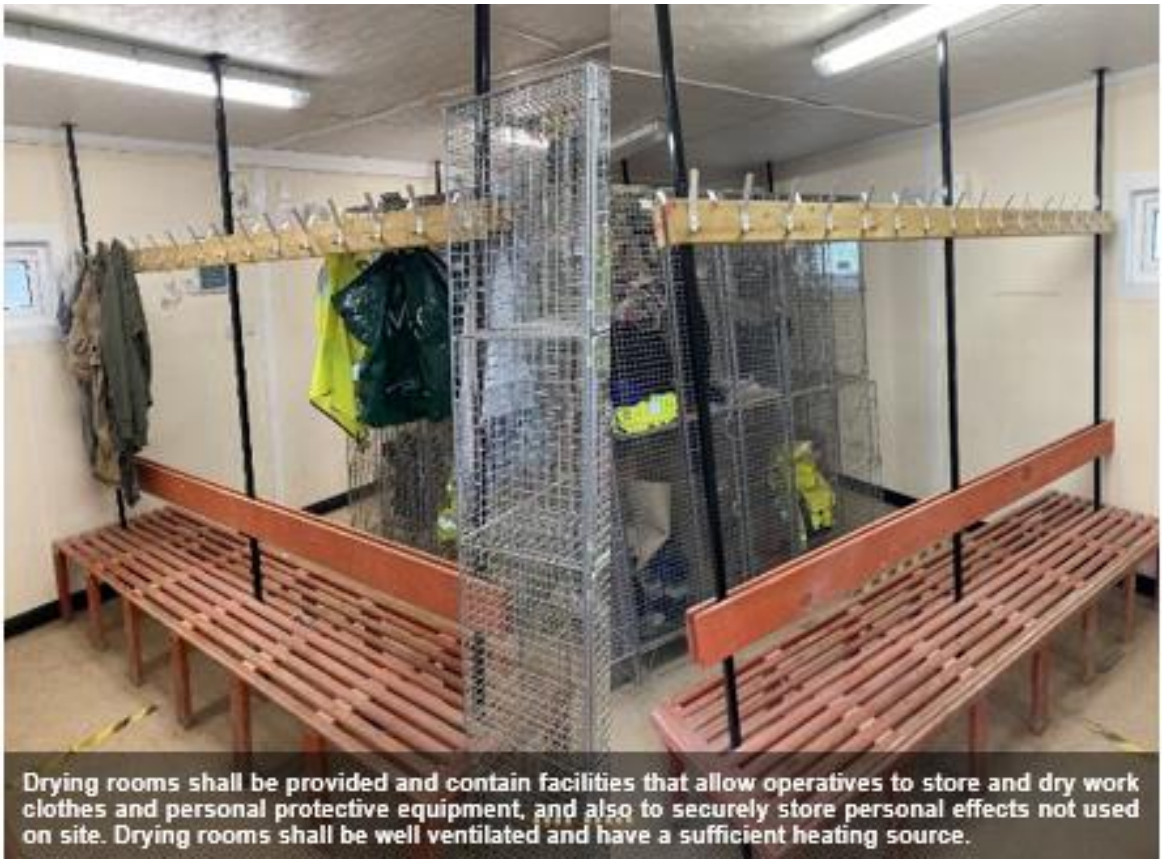
TOILETS AND DRYING ROOMS

Toilets shall be provided for both male and female employees, be supplied with running hot and cold water, soap and towels, connected to a mains drainage system, ventilated and well lit. All toilets shall be fitted with a door lock.

TOILETS AND DRYING ROOMS



Toilets shall be cleaned at least on a daily basis, shall display the cleaning regime within the facility, and be procured with a maintenance contract to enable prompt repairs.

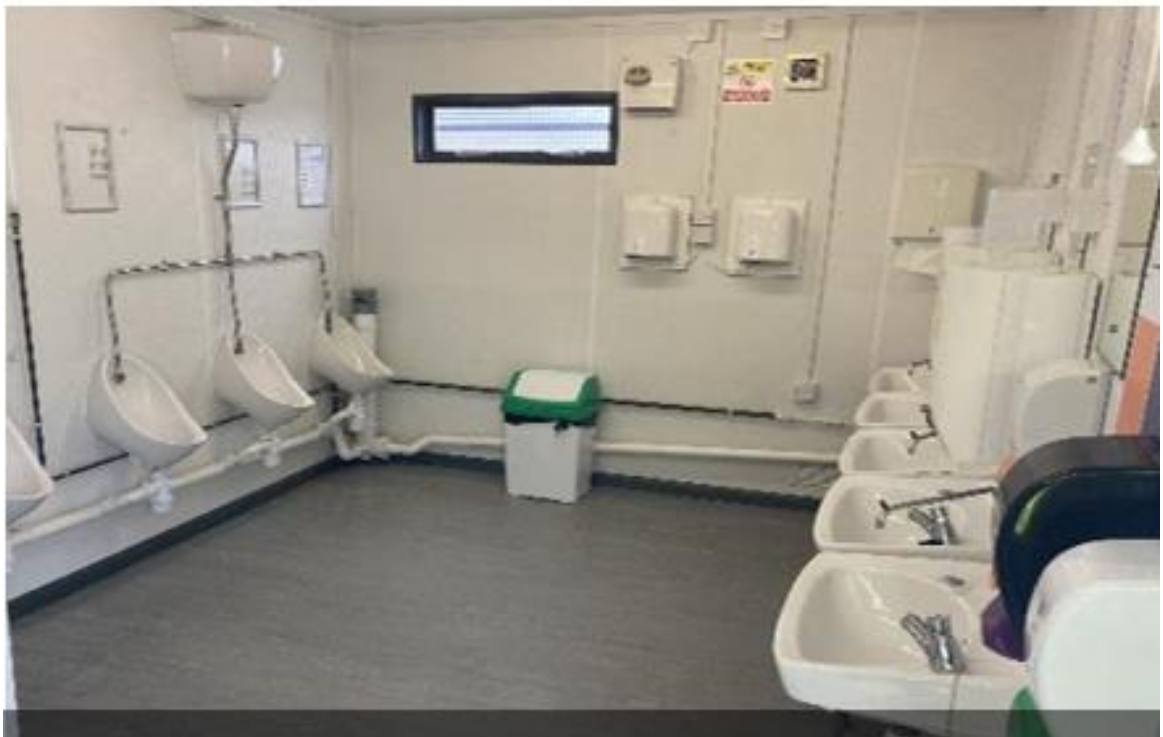


Drying rooms shall be provided and contain facilities that allow operatives to store and dry work clothes and personal protective equipment, and also to securely store personal effects not used on site. Drying rooms shall be well ventilated and have a sufficient heating source.

SATELLITE TOILET FACILITIES

Satellite toilet facilities (modular, portable or temporary internal toilets) shall be provided for both male and female employees within a 150m maximum walking distance from live work areas on site. Signage shall be displayed in prominent locations directing employees to nearest toilet facilities. All toilet facilities shall be inspected on a weekly basis and have a maintenance regime in place to ensure that they remain functional. Any damaged or faulty items shall be promptly repaired or replaced.

MODULAR TOILET FACILITIES



Modular toilet facilities shall be supplied with running hot and cold water, soap and towels, connected to a mains drainage system and be ventilated and well lit. Toilets shall be cleaned on a regular basis and have a cleaning regime displayed within the facility.

MODULAR TOILET FACILITIES

All modular toilet closets shall be fitted with door locks and coat hooks to hang clothing.

MODULAR TOILET FACILITIES

Toilet closets shall have toilet paper on holders or dispensers and have suitable means of cleaning (e.g. toilet brush). Female or mixed use toilets shall be provided with a suitable means for the disposal of sanitary dressings.

PORTABLE TOILET FACILITIES

Where portable toilet units are used on site, they shall preferably be connected to a mains drainage system, be supplied with running hot and cold water, soap and hand towels and be ventilated and well lit. Portable toilets shall be fitted with door locks, have toilet paper on holders or dispensers, a suitable means of cleaning (e.g. toilet brush) and a hook to hang clothing. Female or mixed use portable toilets shall be provided a suitable means for the disposal of sanitary dressings. Portable toilets shall be cleaned on a regular basis and have a cleaning regime displayed within the unit.

TEMPORARY TOILET FACILITIES

Where access difficulties prevent the use of modular or portable toilets, temporary toilets shall be constructed within a plot or bathroom pod during the early stages of fit out and be connected to a mains drainage system. Temporary toilets shall be supplied with running hot and cold water, soap and hand towels and be ventilated and well lit. Temporary toilets shall be fitted with door locks, have toilet paper on holders or dispensers, a suitable means of cleaning (e.g. toilet brush) and a hook to hang clothing. Female or mixed use temporary toilets shall be provided a suitable means for the disposal of sanitary dressings. Temporary toilets shall be cleaned on a regular basis and have a cleaning regime displayed within the unit.

TEMPORARY TOILET FACILITIES

Where modular toilets can no longer be retained on site, temporary toilets shall be constructed within a plot or bathroom pod and be connected to the mains drainage system. Temporary toilets shall be supplied with running hot and cold water, soap and hand towels and be ventilated and well lit. Temporary toilets shall be fitted with door locks, have toilet paper on holders or dispensers, a suitable means of cleaning (e.g. toilet brush) and a hook to hang clothing. Female or mixed use temporary toilets shall be provided a suitable means for the disposal of sanitary dressings. Temporary toilets shall be cleaned on a regular basis and have a cleaning regime displayed within the unit.

RESTAURANT FACILITIES

A restaurant or canteen shall be provided where food can be purchased or prepared, hot drinks made, drinking water provided and breaks taken at seats and tables.

NOTICE BOARDS

Notice boards shall be positioned in the restaurant and welfare units and relevant information displayed for the benefit of the workforce. There should also be at least one "You Said, We Did" notice board located on site.

Vehicle access, logistics and storage

Common Visual Standard 03

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that vehicular access to site is gained by a well signed, safe and secure method, which involves ab authorisation process to enter site.

St Joseph expect that logistics and storage are designed, taking into consideration the plant, equipment and materials to be used on site throughout the construction phase.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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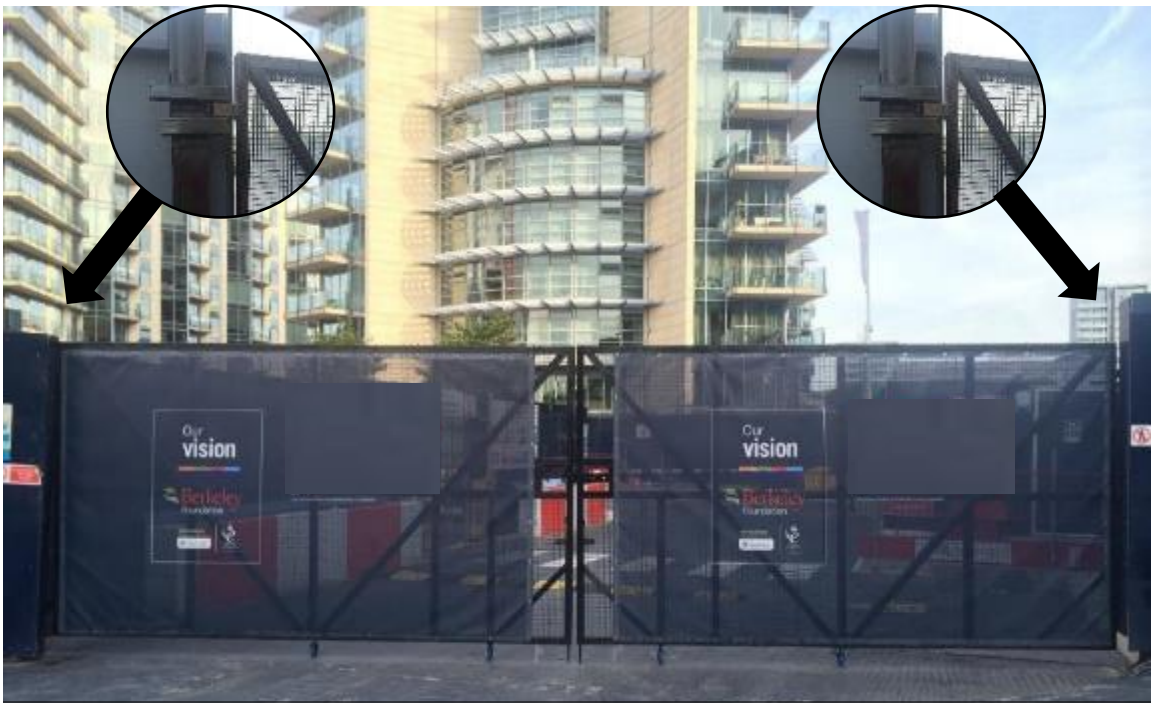
VEHICULAR ACCESS TO SITE

Vehicular access onto site shall be through a designated vehicle access point that is physically segregated from the pedestrian access, with sufficient space for a vehicle to be parked off the public highway.

Competent Banksmen or Traffic Marshals shall be available to direct deliveries onto and off site, and control all reversing movements.

VEHICULAR ACCESS TO SITE

Physical measures shall be installed to prevent vehicles from entering live construction areas, until they have been authorised to do so by security.



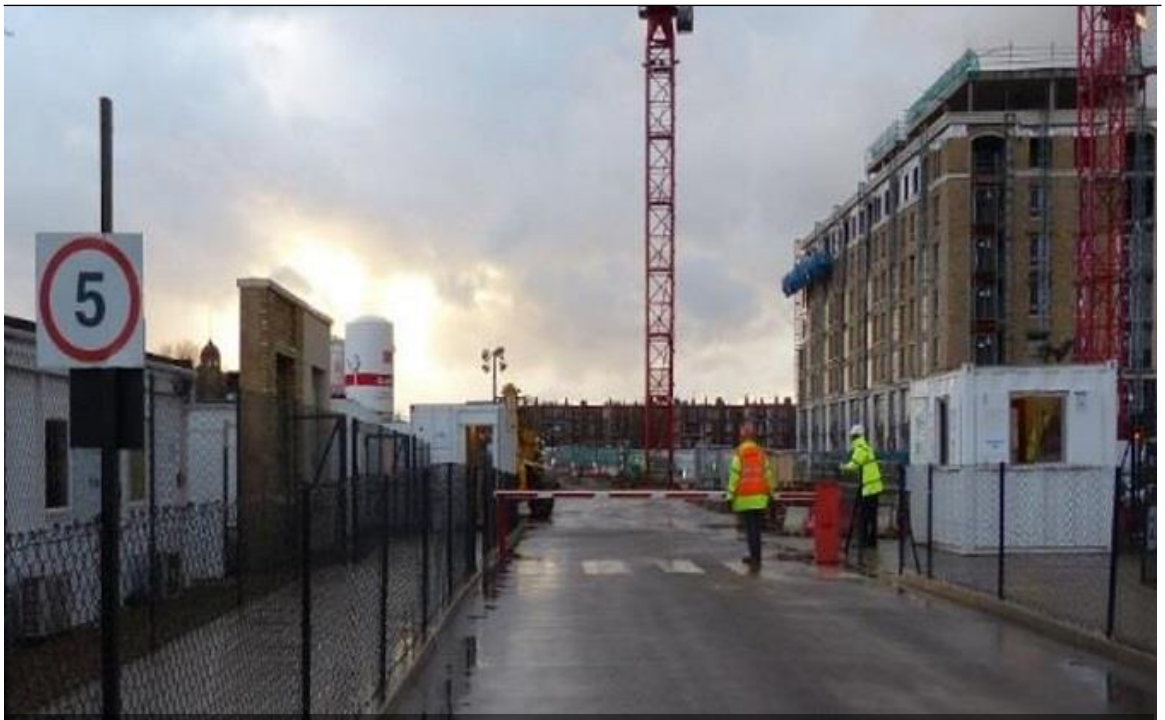
Site vehicular access gates shall be subject to temporary works designs, be constructed on steel posts with fully captured hinges that allow inward opening only, have a restraint system incorporated for when they are open, and have a steel mesh infill that must only be clad in a suitable fabric for advertising purposes.

SIGNAGE

Signs shall be prominently displayed at the vehicular access points, which detail the specific rules for all drivers. A CLOCS compliance poster shall be prominently displayed at the vehicular entrance gate, so that the Banksmen or Traffic Marshals can perform the necessary checks on vehicles accessing site.

Pedestrians crossings shall be clearly visible to vehicle drivers and prominently display clear warning signage at the appropriate height for drivers.

ACCESS ROADS ON SITE



All primary site access roads to be used long term shall be constructed from concrete or tarmac, be evenly formed, clear of obstructions and well maintained. All access roads shall prominently display the speed limit and any other pertinent information or instruction to drivers.

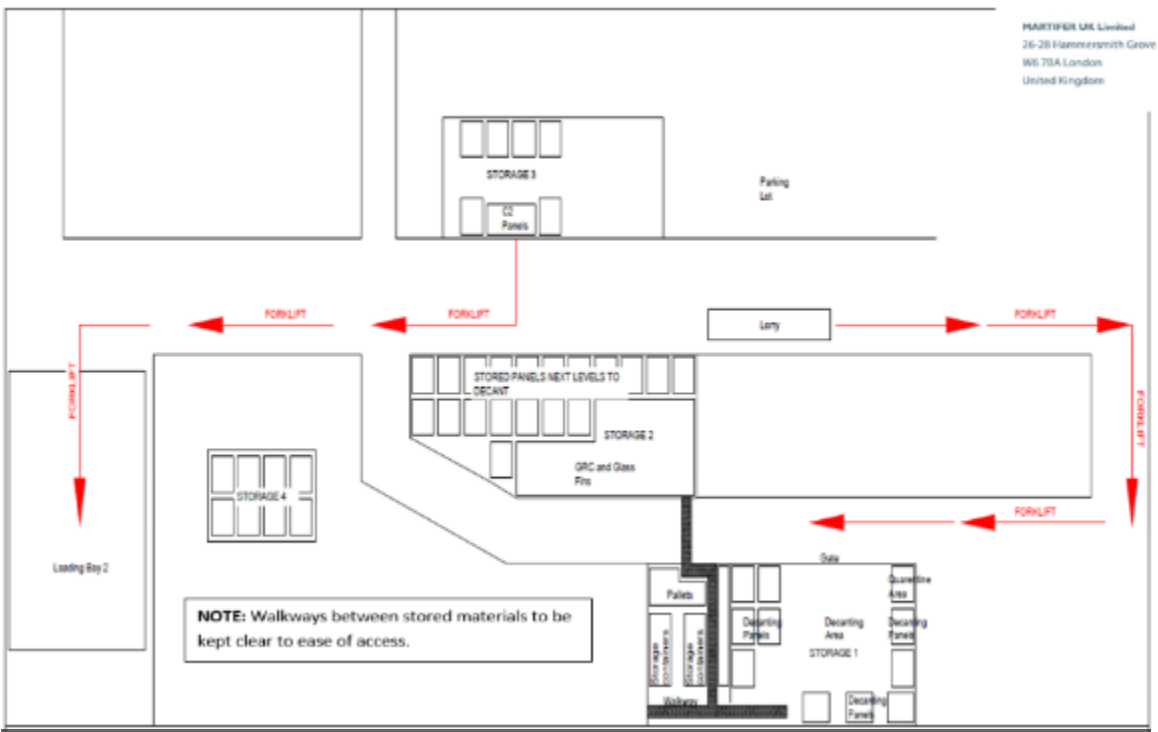
All secondary site access roads shall be constructed from compacted fill, be evenly formed, clear of obstructions and well maintained.

MATERIALS JOURNEY PLANS

GLASSWATER Locks
St Joseph
Materials Journey Plan Rev01

Prepared by	Date	Reviewed by	Date	Approved by	Date

Materials Journey Plans must be developed by all contractors to explain clearly how their materials will be delivered to site in a safe manner, and distributed safely to storage and the point of installation.



Materials Journey Plans should contain diagrams of the agreed routes from delivery to storage, and from storage through the building to the point of installation.

MATERIALS JOURNEY PLANS

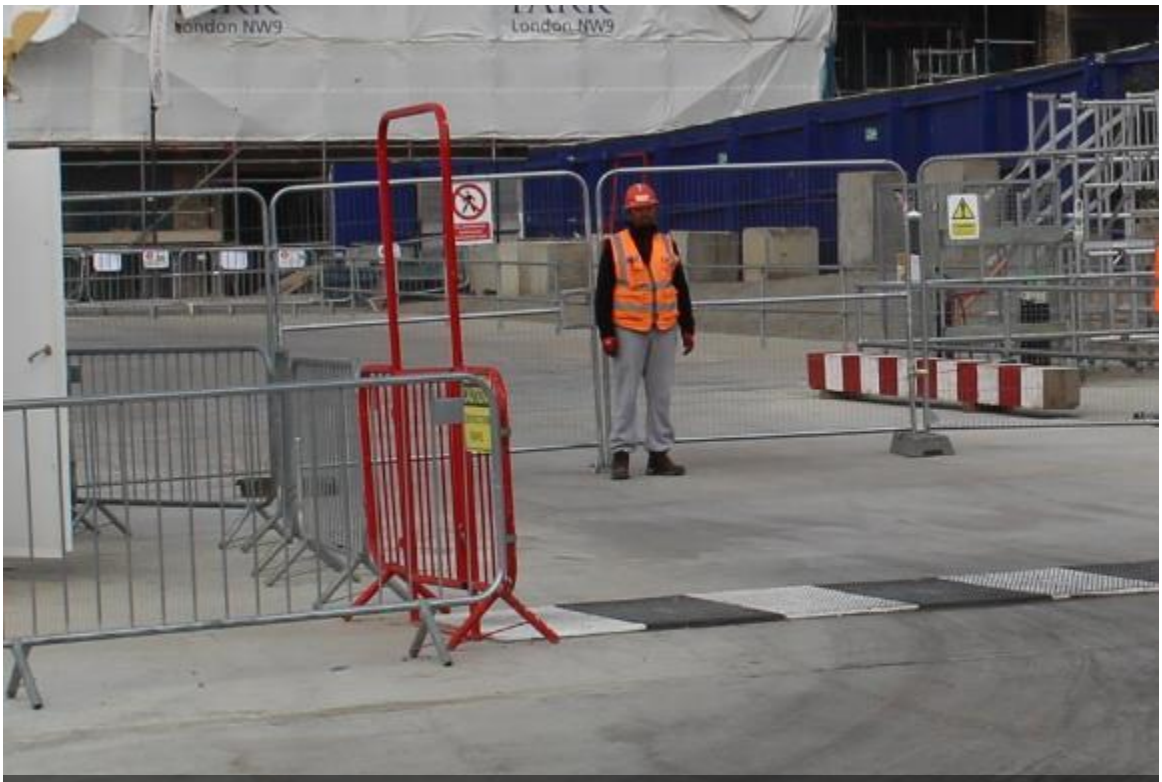
STEEL BEAMS, COLUMNS AND BRACING STEELS FOR PENTHOUSES	
DELIVERY	 A – Steel beams and columns are placed on suitable timber bites and secured with multi ratchet straps ensuring the load will not move during transportation.
JOURNEY BETWEEN STORAGE AND SITE	**When elements doesn't fit in the Mammoth Hoist:** A-Curtain side vehicle will be reversed by 2no. traffic marshalls – 1no. front and 1no. rear, along the north side Tarmac road up to the unload area in the reach of TC6. **When elements fit in the Mammoth Hoist:** A – Beams/Columns/Brackets pallets are placed onto transport trolleys on the storage area and strapped with bands to the pallet and trolley. B & C – Material moved by telehandler and marshall to hoist area for distribution. 

Materials Journey Plans should contain details and images of how materials will be packaged and the method of delivery to site, and how these materials will be moved to agreed storage areas.

MOVEMENT TO AREA OF INSTALLATION	 A – Frames are tethered and secured to the safety line. Top panel of the Rapid EPS is removed to allow frame to be passed over and installed manually by an operative working through the work-through panel. B – Glass for the sliding doors is removed from an A-frame by the use of a glass boy 450 and MRT6A glass vacuum lifter by competent and trained operatives who perform a vacuum test before removal from the A-frame. On successful test, a secondary safety device is placed around the glass and this is manoeuvred by two operatives, one controlling the glass boy and the other controlling the glass door. C – Installation of the glass. The glass is placed on the frame and secured with pressure plates.  A, B & C – Doors already with glass installed, are carried and installed the same way as the glass panel mentioned above.

Materials Journey Plans should contain details and images of how materials will be moved from storage, through the building and to the point of installation.

LOADING AND UNLOADING



Loading and unloading areas created on site shall be physically segregated using suitable barriers, be evenly formed, provide a level surface, clear of obstructions and well maintained. Only authorised persons shall be permitted into these areas, and a clear identification system shall be used

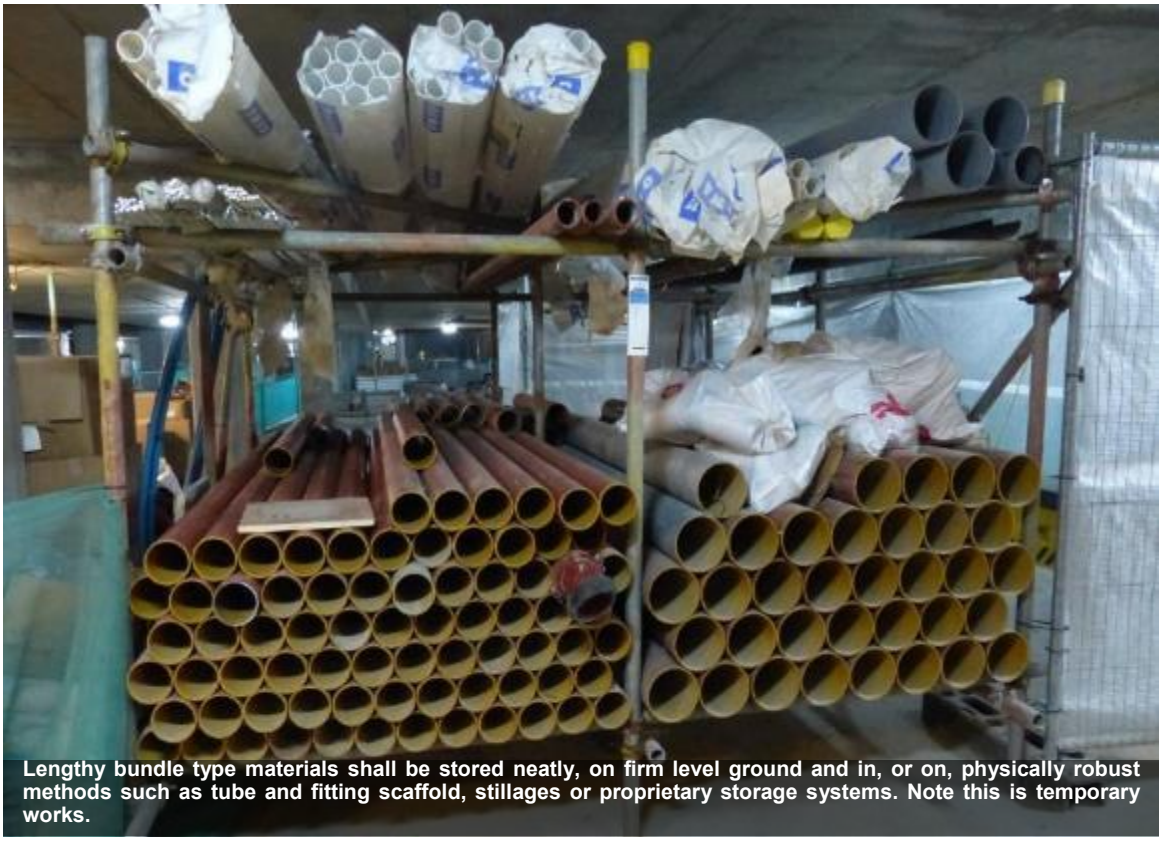
Loading and unloading from all vehicles shall be planned to eliminate the need to access the vehicle, or be carried out using proprietary access equipment and adequate edge protection.

PHYSICAL SEGREGATION AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS

Material storage shall be physically segregated from circulation and work areas by the use of physically robust measures, such as heras fencing or proprietary crown barriers.

Materials shall be arranged and stored to provide clear and safe access between stacks, in order that operatives can safely acquire materials without stepping on, or climbing over other materials.

PHYSICAL SEGREGATION AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS



Lengthy bundle type materials shall be stored neatly, on firm level ground and in, or on, physically robust methods such as tube and fitting scaffold, stillages or proprietary storage systems. Note this is temporary works.

Reinforcement bars shall be stored neatly, off the ground on timber bites and separated into piles that provide operatives with adequate space to access between each pile of bars. Once landed from the delivery vehicle, single use textile slings shall be destroyed and chains used to lift reinforcement bars.

SCAFFOLD STORAGE

All scaffold tubes and lengthy components shall be stored in proprietary stillages.

All scaffold tubes and other lengthy components shall be stored in proprietary stillages.

GLASS STORAGE

When delivered to site, each glazing unit should be individually secured to a stillage using proprietary methods of restraint. Glazing units should be independently secured to the side of the stillage they are located on, to ensure that unloading of each side of the stillage can be carried out without removing all restraints.

Once the factory method of restraint is removed to allow for decanting of glazing units, a new proprietary method of restraint should be used. Again, glazing units should be independently secured to the side of the stillage they are located on, to ensure that unloading of each side of the stillage can be carried out without removing all restraints.

External and internal lighting and small power

Common Visual Standard 04

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St George construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that lighting and small power are provided on site to adequately illuminate all work areas and to provide a suitable power source within all areas of the construction site. Furthermore, St Joseph expect that proprietary products and / or systems are used to elevate cables and leads, and reduce the risk of slips, trips and falls on site.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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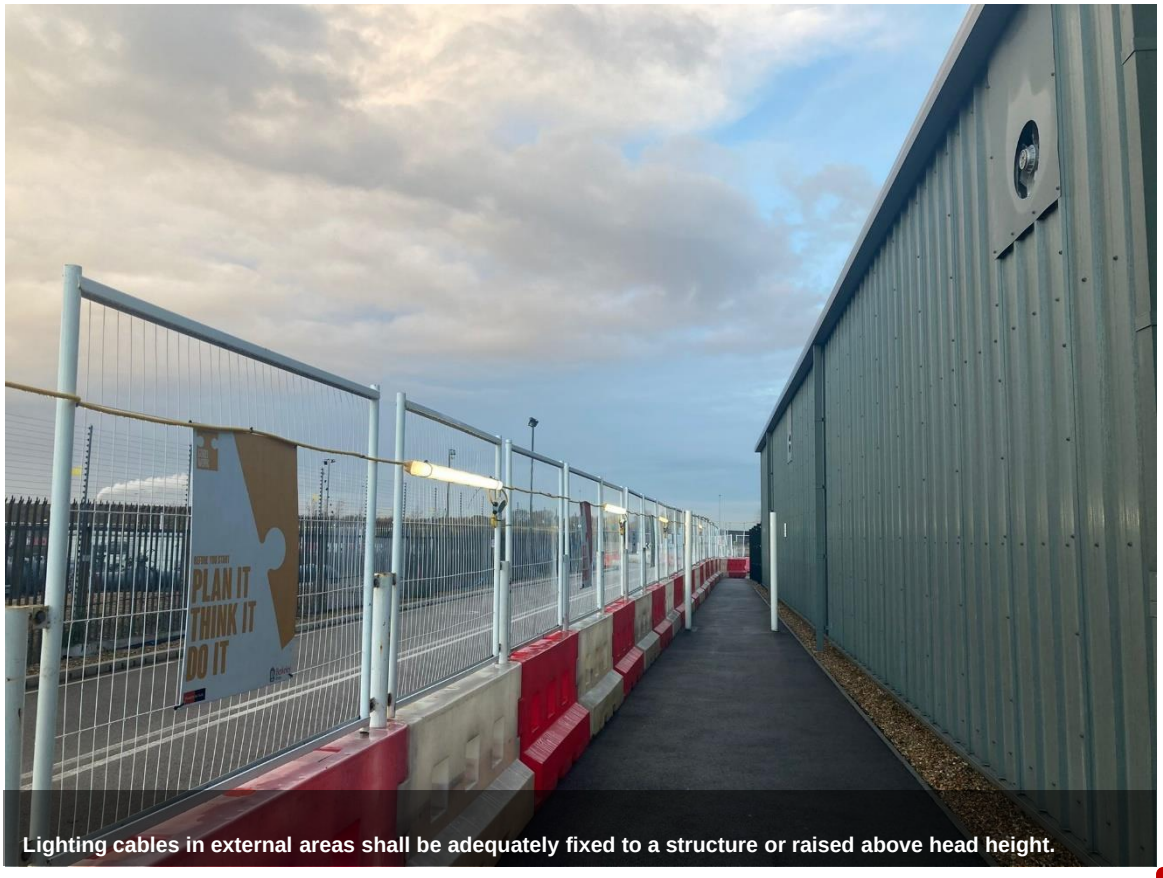
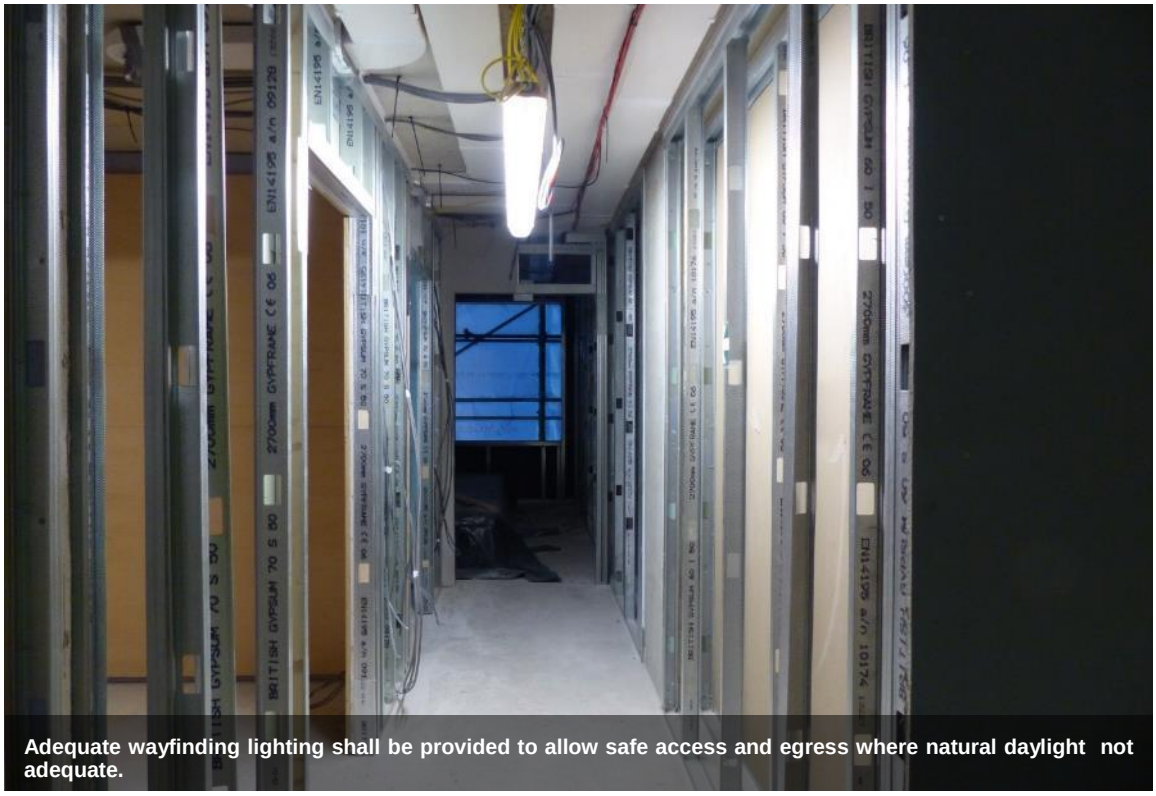
TEMPORARY EXTERNAL LIGHTING

Adequate wired in lighting shall be provided to external access and egress points and all walkways during the hours of darkness, or where dark spots occur.



Lighting cables in external areas shall be adequately fixed to a structure or raised above head height.

TEMPORARY INTERNAL LIGHTING AND POWER



Adequate wayfinding lighting shall be provided to allow safe access and egress where natural daylight not adequate.

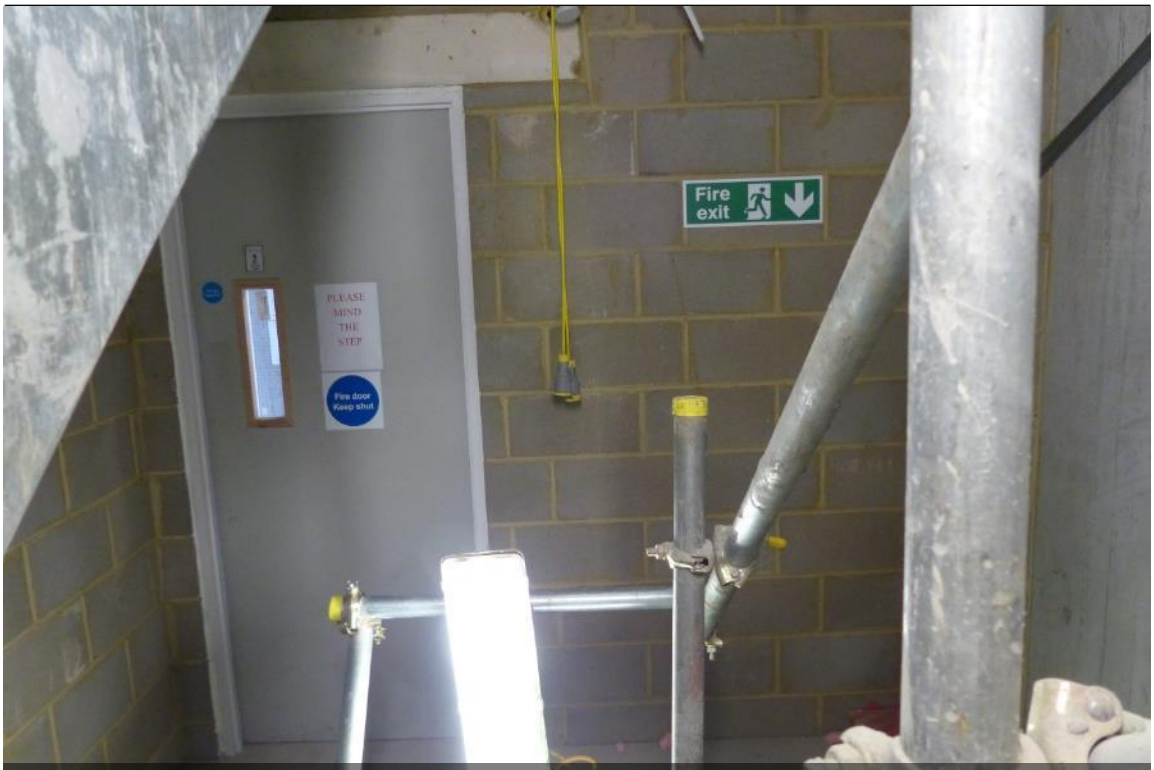
Adequate emergency lighting providing a minimum of 5 lux of luminance shall be provided to all internal areas where natural daylight is not adequate, or where dark spots occur. Emergency lights must be easily identifiable by use of an indicator light or sticker.

TEMPORARY INTERNAL LIGHTING AND POWER

A minimum of 1No. 110v electrical supply socket and 1No. 110v lighting unit shall be supplied within the lobby of each apartment under construction. Additional lights maybe required in main living areas and large rooms within large apartments based on project specific risk assessment.

The temporary lighting and power supply cables to each apartment are to be fire stopped along with permanent services at each wall / partition penetration. The cables shall be sacrificed when the temporary system has been de-energised for removal, i.e. cables cut off and any holes in decorated surfaces made good afterwards.

TEMPORARY INTERNAL LIGHTING AND POWER

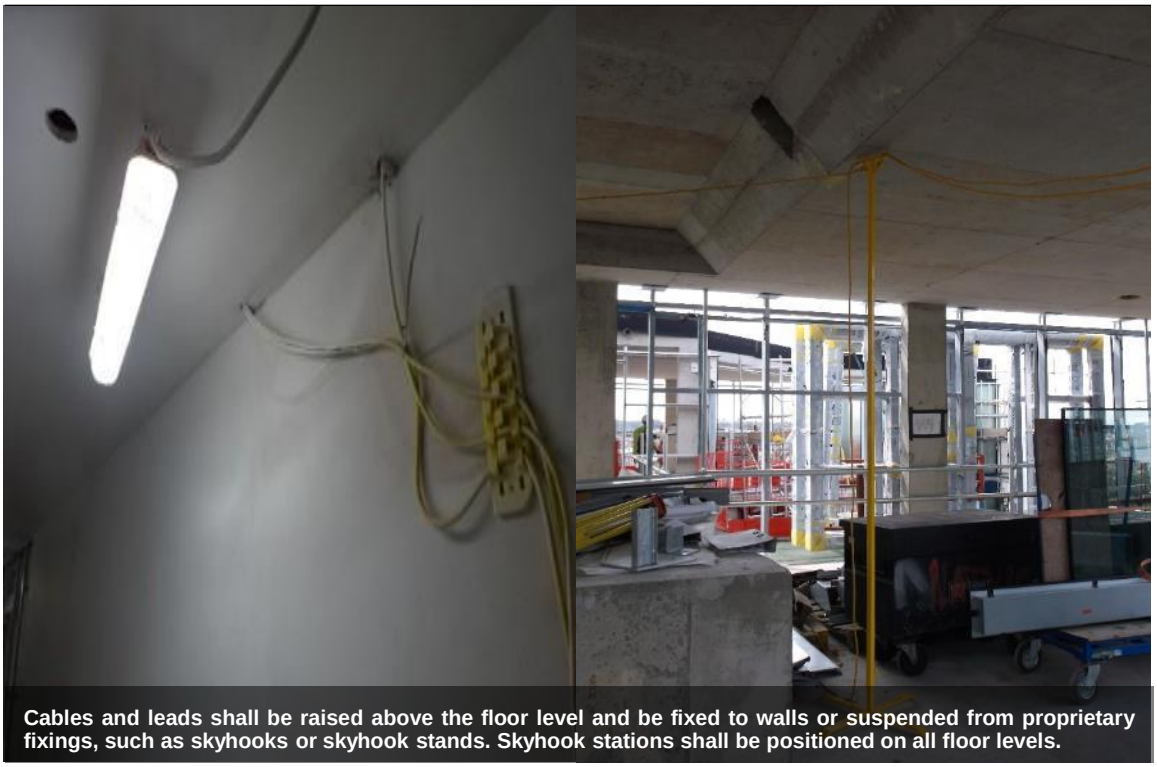


Sufficient lighting units shall be provided on each floor level of the stair core, with emergency lighting provided on alternate floor levels. In addition, sufficient electrical sockets shall be provided in each stair core, with all cables routed on the concrete soffit or through the centre of the stair core.

TASK LIGHTING

Task lighting shall be provided by contractors to supplement background lighting in location where construction activities are being carried out, and shall be in the form of LED or fluorescent lighting units.

CABLING



Cables and leads shall be raised above the floor level and be fixed to walls or suspended from proprietary fixings, such as skyhooks or skyhook stands. Skyhook stations shall be positioned on all floor levels.

Storage of Lightweight Materials, Sheet Materials and Work Equipment

Common Visual Standard 05

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that lightweight materials, sheet materials and work equipment are stored in locations that eliminate the exposure to wind, however, should this not be possible, robust measures should be implemented to prevent them from being lifted out of position or blown away. This applies **AT ALL TIMES** in the case of most common materials that are regularly stored in bulk; not only when strong winds are forecast.

Waste material storage receptacles, and specifically skips, should be specified to accommodate the volume of waste produced, and adequate visits arranged to prevent build up of excess waste materials.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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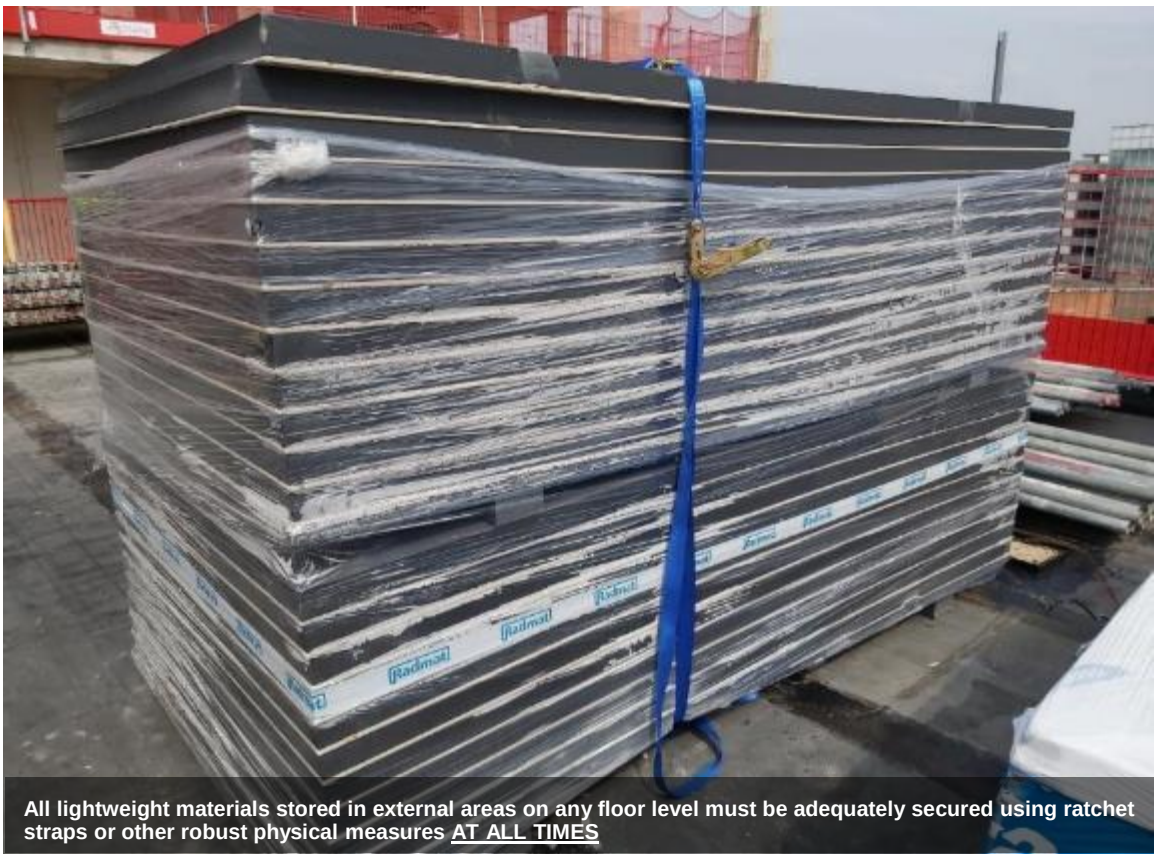
LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS

Where possible, all lightweight material should be stored in basement or enclosed internal areas where exposure to wind is prevented. If combustible, these must be covered with fire retardant coverings.



All lightweight materials stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using ratchet straps or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES

LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS

All lightweight materials, such as scaffold boards and plywood offcuts, stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using ratchet straps or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

All lightweight materials stored on floor plates where facades are not complete, or enclosed by protected scaffold, must be adequately secured using ratchet straps or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS

All lightweight materials stored in external areas on any floor level, which cannot be adequately secured by physical measures, must be weighted down using sufficient weight AT ALL TIMES.

All lightweight materials that have been installed but are still in a temporary condition must be weighted down using sufficient weight AT ALL TIMES.

LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS

All lightweight materials with a significant surface area that are regularly moved and are stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using proprietary storage systems or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

All lightweight materials with a significant surface area that are regularly moved and are stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using proprietary storage systems or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

SHEET MATERIALS

All sheet materials that are regularly moved and are stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using proprietary storage systems or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

All sheet materials that are regularly moved and are stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using proprietary storage systems or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

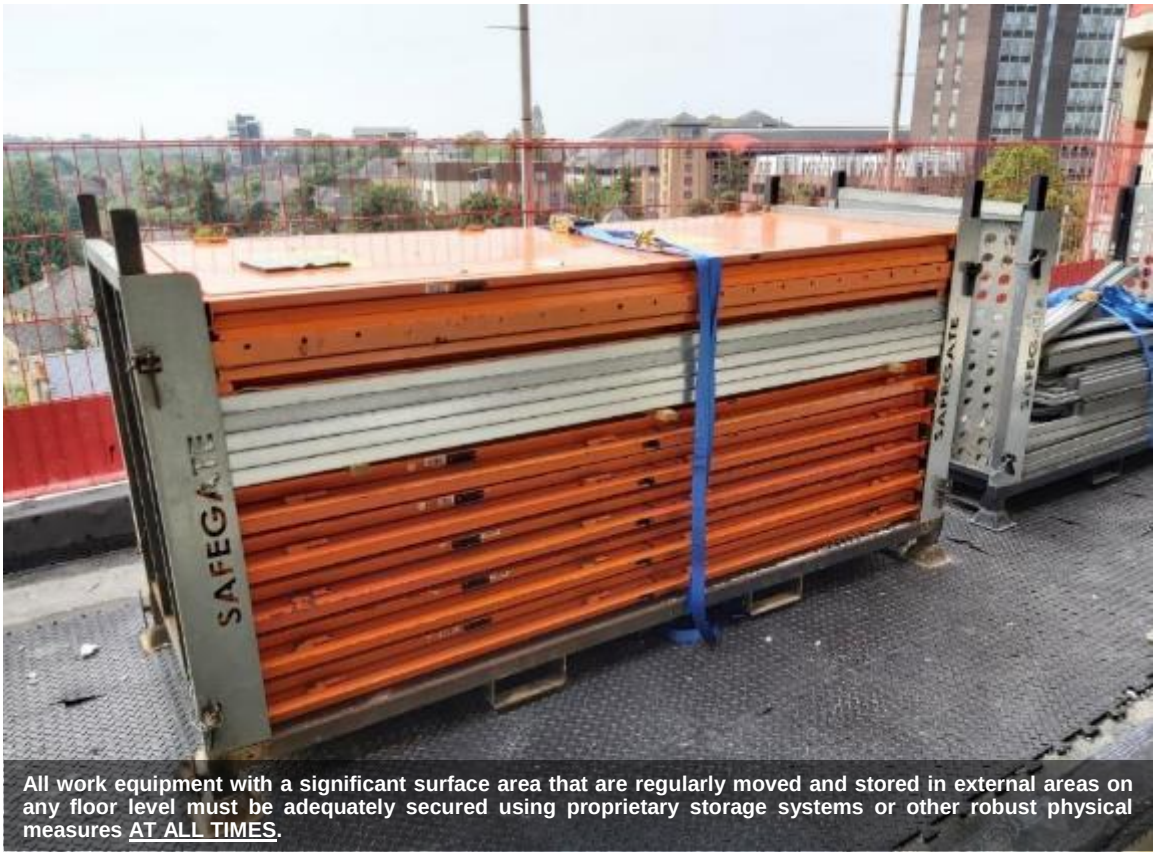
SHEET MATERIALS

All sheet materials that are regularly moved and are stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using proprietary storage systems or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

All sheet materials stored on floor plates where the facade is not complete, or enclosed by protected scaffold, must be adequately secured using ratchet straps or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

LIGHTWEIGHT WORK EQUIPMENT

All work equipment with a significant surface area that are regularly moved and stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using proprietary storage systems or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.



All work equipment with a significant surface area that are regularly moved and stored in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using proprietary storage systems or other robust physical measures AT ALL TIMES.

LIGHTWEIGHT WORK EQUIPMENT

Lightweight work equipment stored or left unattended in external areas, or on floor plates where the façade is not complete or enclosed by protected scaffold, must be adequately secured using ratchet straps or other robust physical measures.

WASTE MATERIAL RECEPTICLES

Skips and waste bins located in external areas on any floor level must be adequately secured using a protective cover or netting, or have a closable lid to prevent waste materials from being blown out.

Access equipment, scaffold and working platforms

Common Visual Standard 06

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that access equipment, scaffold and working platforms are suitable for the task and fit for purpose.

Methods of accessing buildings under construction shall be via a permanent means as soon as practicable. Temporary methods of access shall be physically robust and provide safe means of access to all work locations.

Scaffold and working platforms shall be accessed once they have been completed, thoroughly inspected and a record of the inspection displayed on the equipment.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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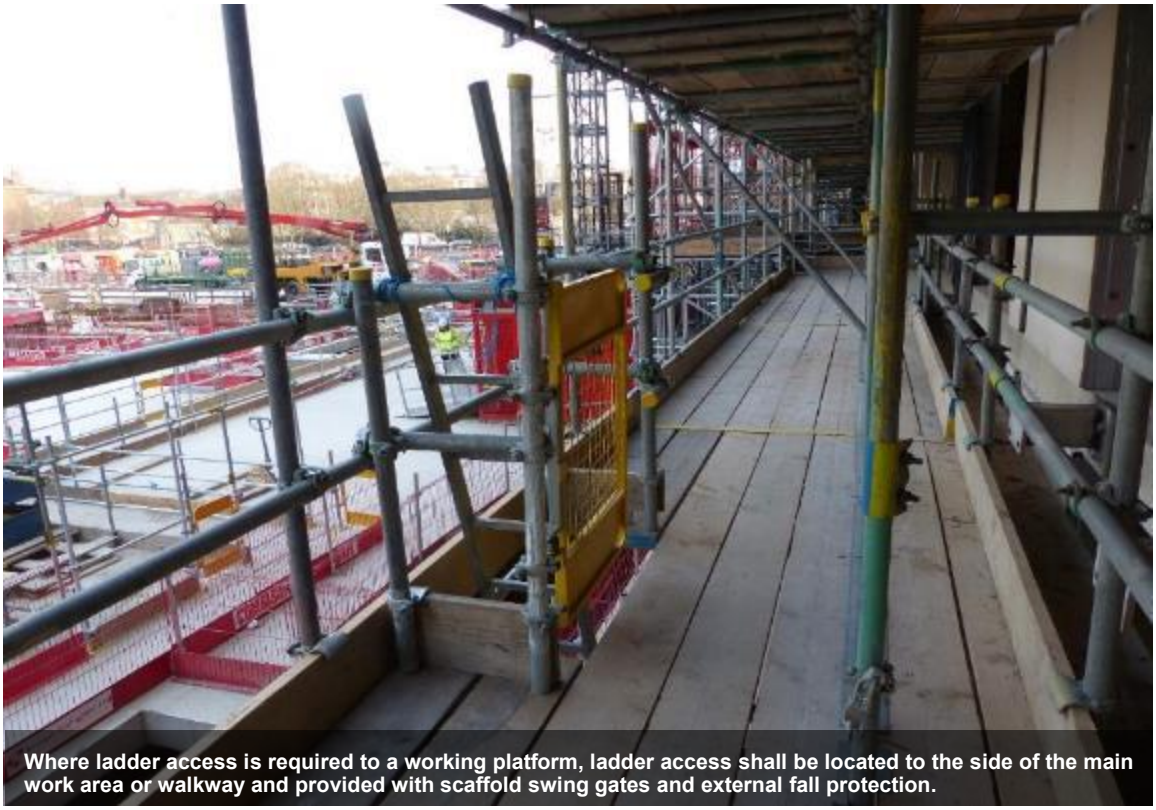
ACCESS POINTS

Access to all levels of a building under construction shall be provided by permanent staircases as soon as practicable, and shall be no more than two floors behind the level under construction.

Temporary access to all levels of a building under construction shall be provided by proprietary staircases that display a completed proprietary inspection tag.

ACCESS POINTS



Where ladder access is required to a working platform, ladder access shall be located to the side of the main work area or walkway and provided with scaffold swing gates and external fall protection.

Access ladders shall always be founded on a firm level base, have five rungs located above the working platform level, be angled at a 1:4 ratio, secured by both stiles, and display a proprietary inspection tag.

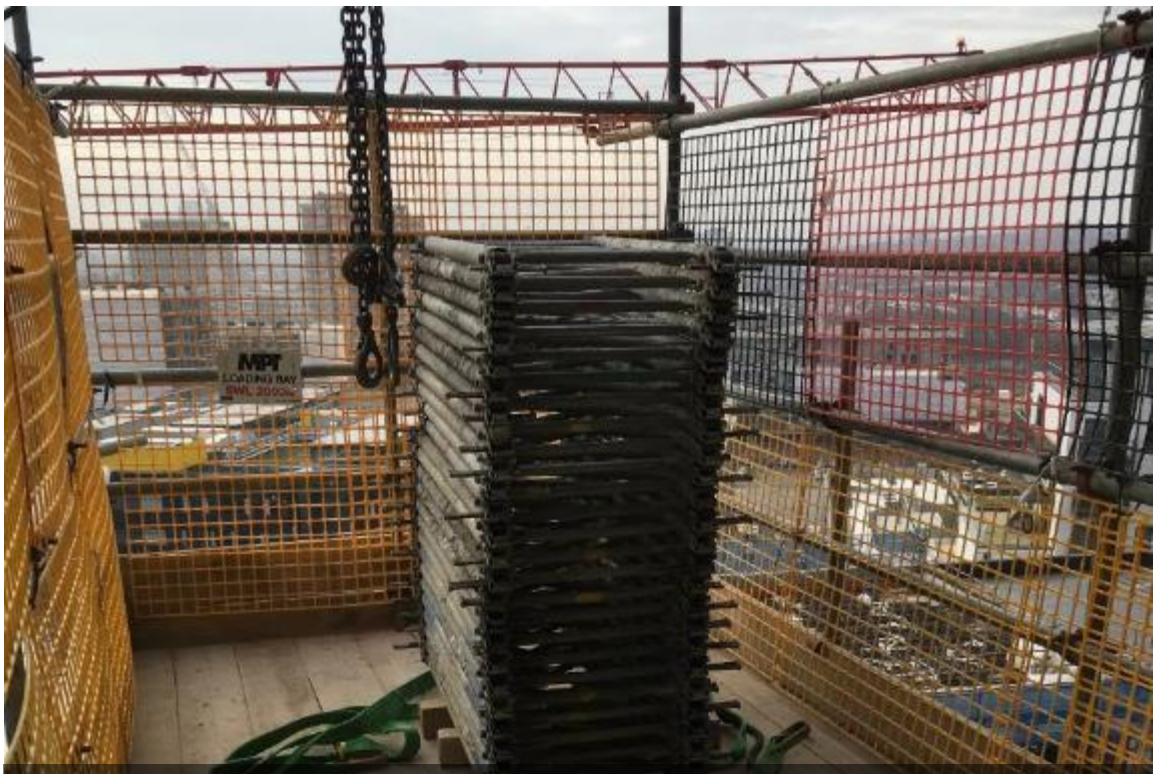
SCAFFOLD

Access to all incomplete scaffold shall be prevented by the use of physical measures and prohibition signage.

All in use scaffold shall display a fully completed proprietary inspection tag to confirm that it has been inspected and is safe to use.

SCAFFOLD

All in use scaffold located in close proximity to public areas shall install flame retardant proprietary sheeting or debris netting that is properly secured to the structure and lapped internally. All unsheeted scaffold erected in exposed locations shall ensure that a secure fixing method is used on all scaffold boards.

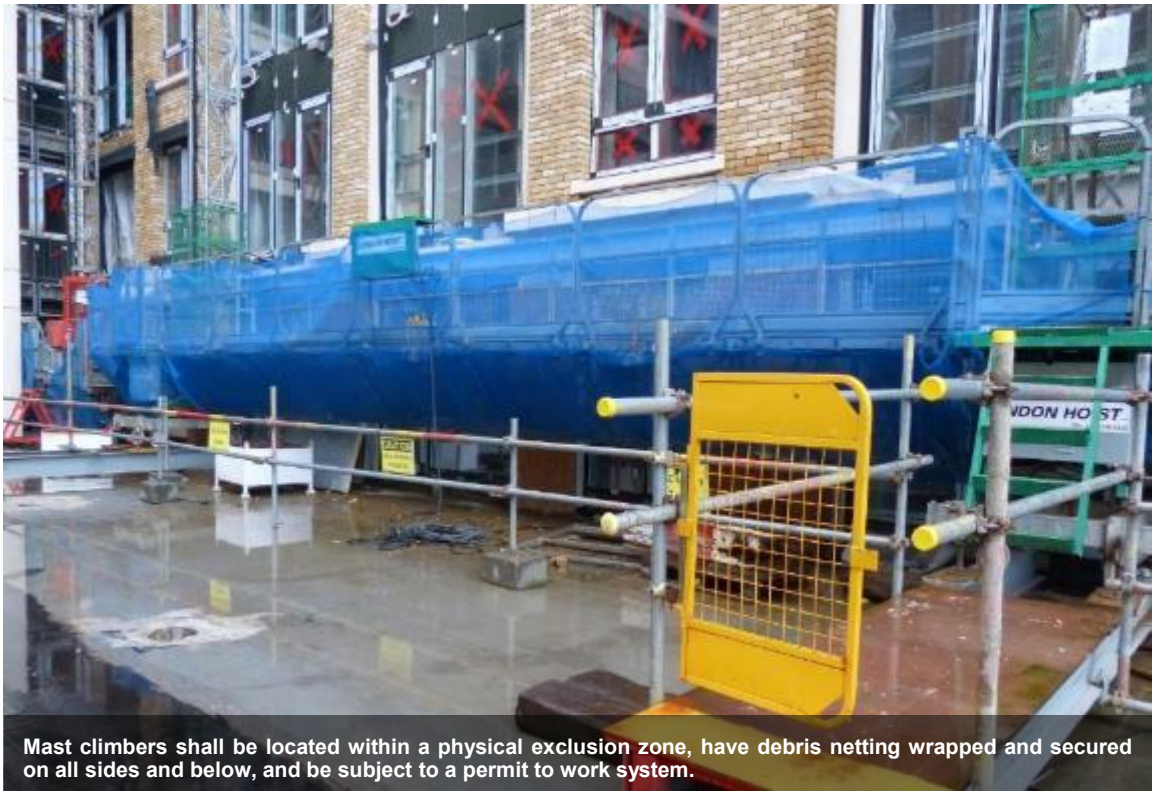


All scaffold loading bays shall be designed and erected with double height guardrails fitted to full height, with brickguards or suitable mesh panels installed to prevent falling objects.

SAFETY NET FANS

Public facing elevations where a 1 in 3 fall zone extends into public areas are considered high risk. Site facing elevations are also high risk if exclusion zones or protective measures cannot be established. In both cases, safety net fans should be installed and adjusted as scaffolding install/dismantle works progress to ensure effective catchment protection.

MAST CLIMBERS



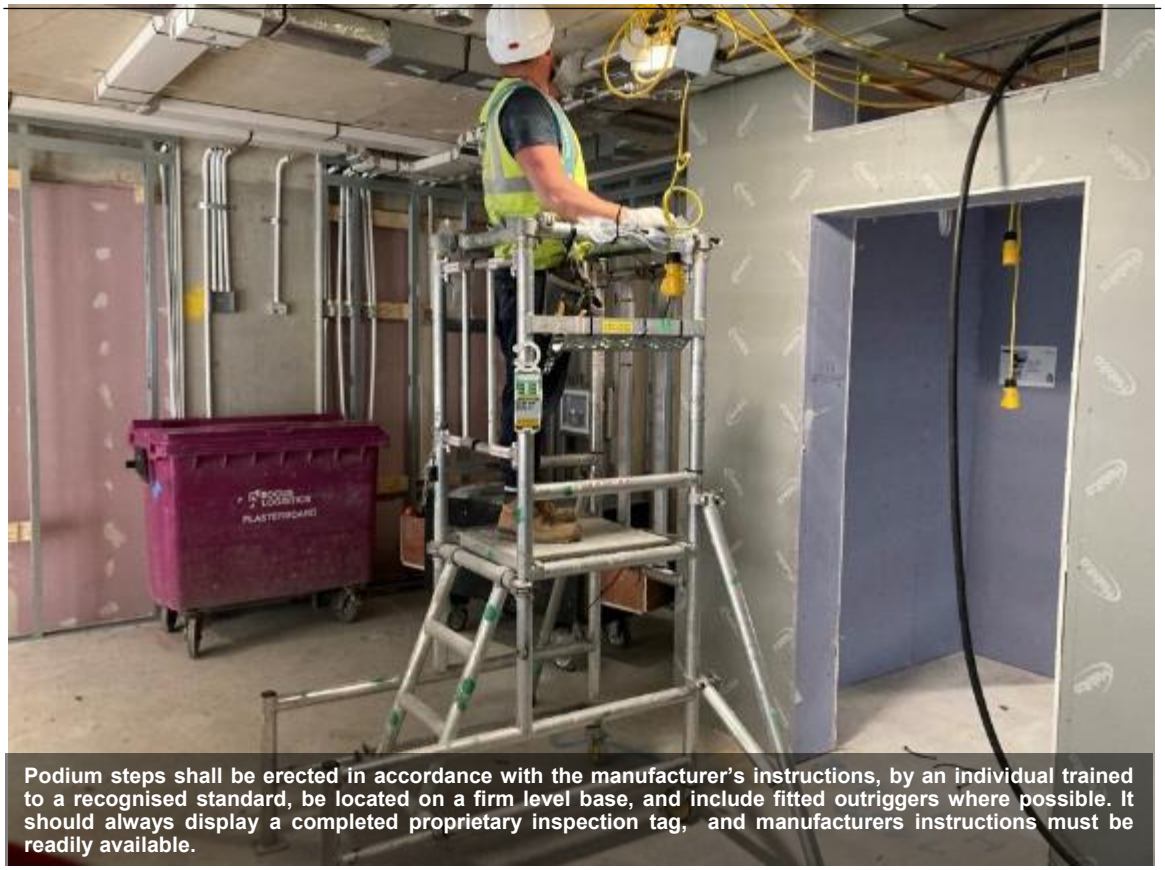
Mast climbers shall be located within a physical exclusion zone, have debris netting wrapped and secured on all sides and below, and be subject to a permit to work system.

Where mast climbers operate on a building elevation, physical internal exclusion zones shall be installed equal to the length of the mast climber, and a permit to work system be in operation on every floor level within two metres of the building edge.

MOBILE TOWERS

Mobile towers shall be erected in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, by an individual trained to a recognised standard, be located on a firm level base, and always display a completed proprietary inspection tag.

PODIUM STEPS

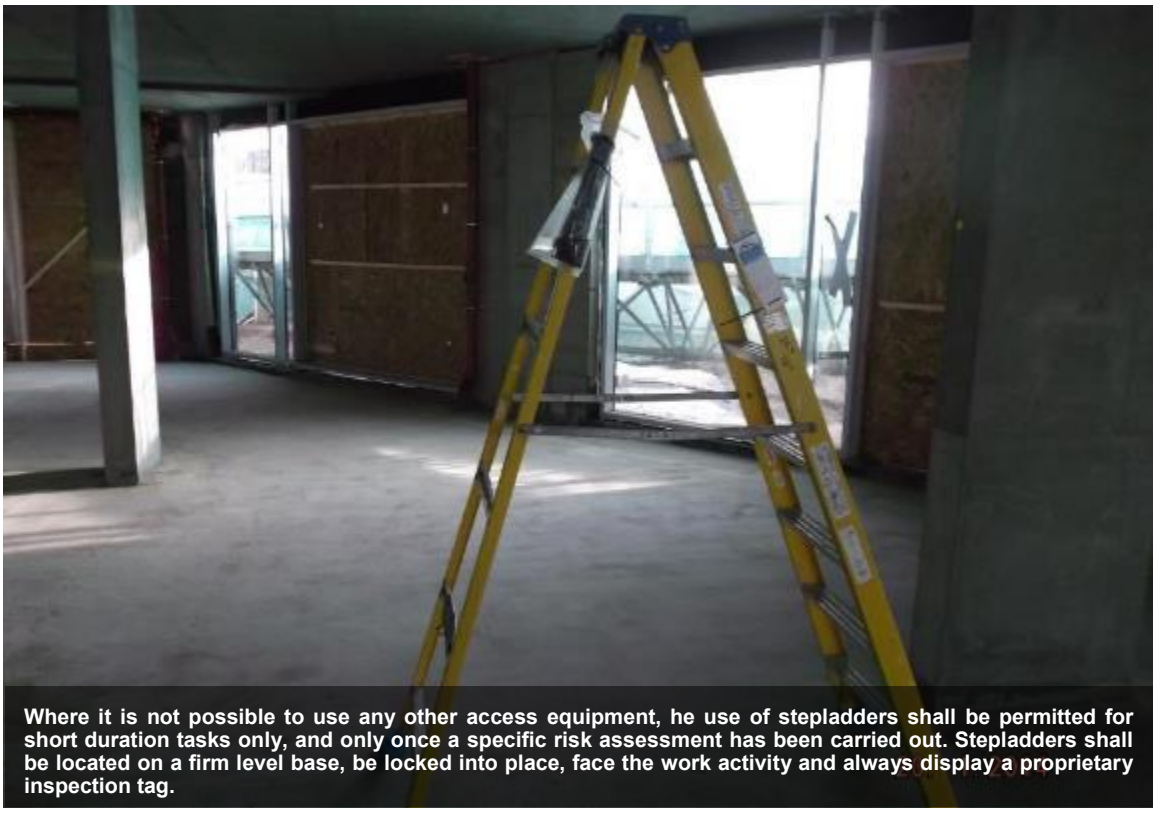


Podium steps shall be erected in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, by an individual trained to a recognised standard, be located on a firm level base, and include fitted outriggers where possible. It should always display a completed proprietary inspection tag, and manufacturers instructions must be readily available.

HOP UPS

Where low level access is required for a short duration of time, hop ups may be used providing they are located on a firm level base, are locked into place, and always display a proprietary inspection tag.

STEP LADDERS



Where it is not possible to use any other access equipment, he use of stepladders shall be permitted for short duration tasks only, and only once a specific risk assessment has been carried out. Stepladders shall be located on a firm level base, be locked into place, face the work activity and always display a proprietary inspection tag.

Edge protection and containment systems

Common Visual Standard 07

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that adequate protection is installed at all leading edges, to provide safe access and working areas. In addition, horizontal and vertical holes and voids shall be provided with edge protection as the primary means of protection. Finally, St Joseph expect that containment systems are used on high rise structures and where a risk to the public exists.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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SLAB, ROOF AND LEADING EDGES

Open edges on slabs and roofs, and work at leading edges shall be protected by the installation of proprietary systems or tube and fitting scaffold, which provides a 950mm high guardrail as a minimum.

Where the potential exists for objects to fall from height at slab edges, additional height guardrails shall be installed to provide increased protection.

SLAB, ROOF AND LEADING EDGES

Where work at height is carried out within 2 metres of a slab edge, additional guardrails shall be installed to provide increased protection. The guardrail height shall be appropriate to prevent falls from mobile access equipment. Alternatively, a proprietary system such as below may be used.

Where objects falling from slab edges could introduce a significant risk to the public, full height containment systems should be considered to reduce the potential for objects falling from the work area. To ensure that gaps at floor slabs are minimised, compressive material should be used at the base of all protection panels.

EDGE PROTECTION FIXINGS

Edge protection system bases, brackets and clamps shall be installed using robust fixing details that limit the potential for material fatigue, observed in posts with circular bases and integrated threaded bolt fixings.

EXCAVATION EDGES

Large excavations shall be protected by the installation of physically robust measures, such as tube and fitting scaffold or proprietary systems, with baulk timbers installed to limit plant surcharge. Demarcation around smaller excavations shall be placed at least 1 metre back from the edge of the excavation.

FORMWORK AND FALSEWORK EDGES

Open edges to formwork and falsework shall be protected by the installation of proprietary systems, which are compatible with the formwork and falsework system being used.

HORIZONTAL HOLES AND VOIDS

Horizontal holes and voids shall be protected by the installation of physically robust measures, such as proprietary systems or tube and fitting scaffold, which provide a 950mm high guardrail as a minimum. Edge protection panels located at right angles should be connected using purpose designed proprietary clips provided by the edge protection manufacturer.

TETHERING OF EDGE PROTECTION COMPONENTS

To prevent materials from falling from height when being handled at a leading edge, all edge protection components shall be tethered to an appropriate structural element of the building whilst they are being installed, altered, or removed.

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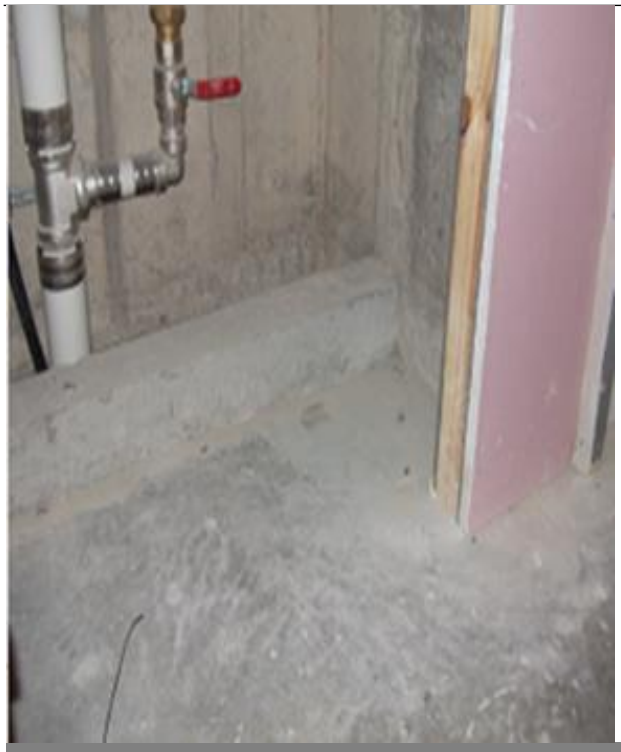
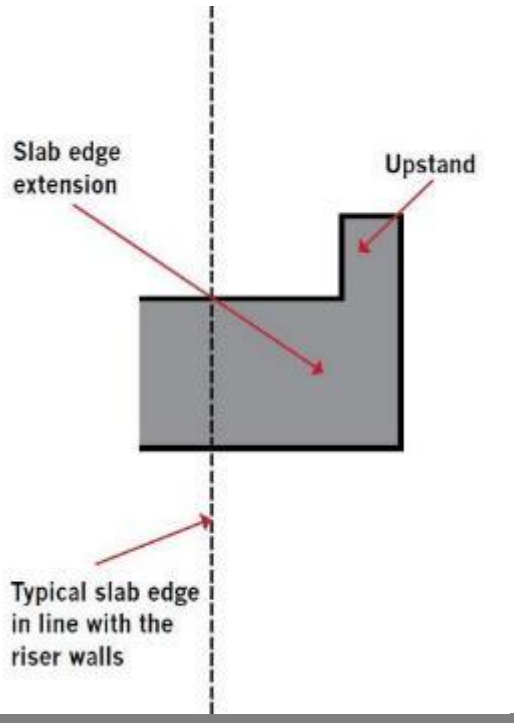
HORIZONTAL OPENINGS





All horizontal voids shall be minimised early in the design stage through the co-ordination of design disciplines. An example would be to extend a concrete slab and upstand into a service void to minimise the void size, yet provide adequate room for services.

VIEW BELOW

Large horizontal voids should be protected by the installation of a physically robust temporary works designed solution, such as reinforcement bar cast through the void and a timber cover installed over, with the cover prominently identified and warning signage displayed.

HORIZONTAL OPENINGS

Another physically robust temporary works designed solution would be the installation of GRP grating that is cast into a rebate on the slab, and has the added benefit of not requiring hot works to form holes for services. Cutting of the GRP shall be done in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Small horizontal voids, measuring approximately 300mm x 300mm or less, should be protected by the installation of a physically robust temporary works designed solution, such as a timber box and cover recessed into the slab. The cover should be prominently identified and warning signage displayed stating "Hole Below".

VERTICAL HOLES AND VOIDS

Vertical openings to all lift shafts shall be protected by the installation of physically robust measures, such as proprietary systems or temporary doors. These protection measures must incorporate smoke and fire reduction controls to ensure that vertical fire compartmentation of the building occurs.

Vertical openings to all risers shall be protected by the installation of physically robust measures, such as tube and fitting scaffold or temporary doors. At the appropriate time, these measures must incorporate smoke and fire reduction controls to ensure that vertical fire compartmentation of the building occurs.

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

Where there is a risk of objects falling outside of the site boundary, and specifically in public areas, a containment system shall be installed. The containment system shall be formed of adequately designed and constructed public protection tunnels or safety net fans.

TETHERING OF TOOLS

Where there is a risk of hand tools falling from a work area, and specifically in public areas, then all hand tools shall be appropriately tethered. Tethering systems shall be attached to a fixed anchor point or a suitable location on the person.

BALCONY FALL PROTECTION

Once balcony doors have been installed they must be locked shut with the door handles removed, where possible and safe to do so. Keys to all balcony doors and windows must be stored in a secure location, and the issue of keys controlled by a permit system until the balcony is fully complete. Clear warning signage, including a pictogram, must be displayed on the inside of balcony doors to warn of the risk of falling.

CONTAINMENT OF BALCONY SOFFIT WORKS

Works to the soffits of installed balconies should be minimised by increasing off-site manufacture of the soffits plus fixtures and fittings. However where works to balcony soffits is unavoidable, containment must be installed to completely enclose the balcony. This is to provide effective protection against falling objects. Appropriate netting or sheeting material should be used. The agreed material and fixing details should be agreed during the risk review process and clearly depicted within the contractor's RAMS.

Joints between sheets of the containment material should be adequately over lapped and fixed together so that gaps are not created when the material flutters with the action of the wind. The containment should be free of any holes or gaps in order to ensure that materials can not fall through it.

Health protection and wellbeing

Common Visual Standard 08

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that all equipment provided to protect health is suitable for the task and fit for purpose.

Measures taken to eliminate and reduce health risks should focus on alternative methods of work and engineering controls. Personal and respiratory protective equipment shall only be considered once engineering controls have been identified, and must only be used as a supplementary control measure.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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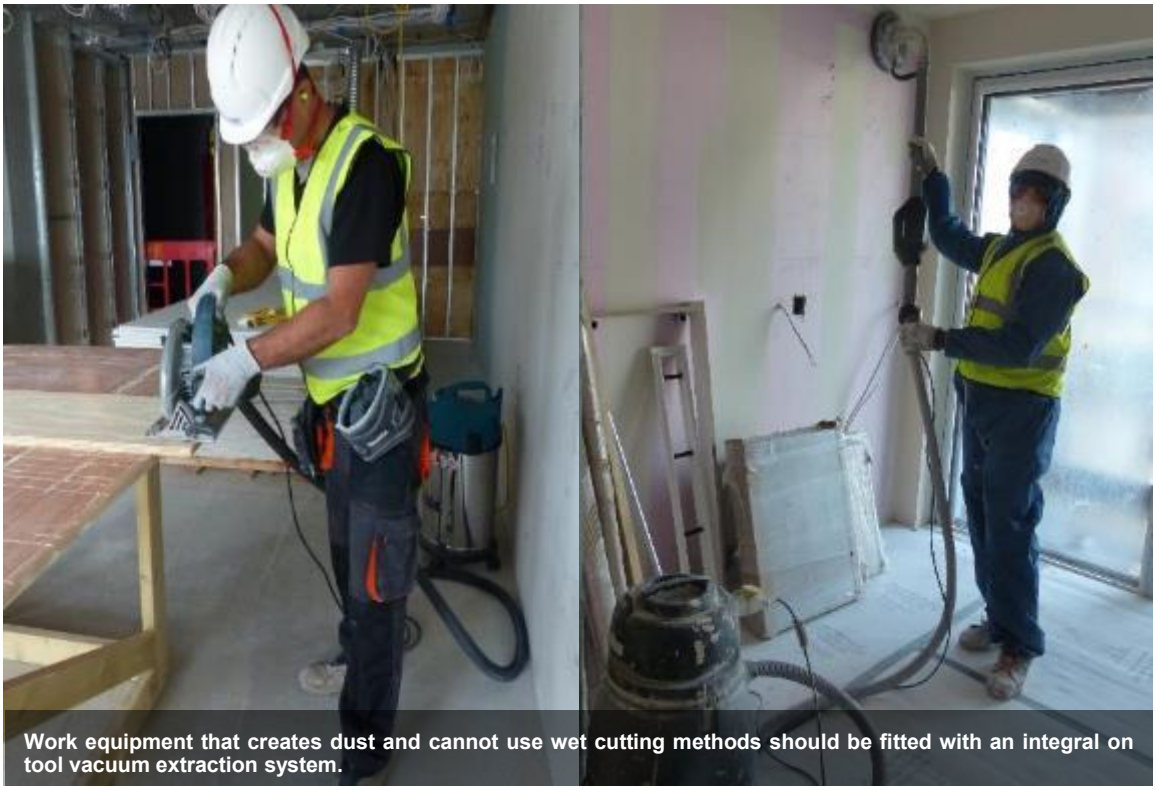
AIRBORNE DUST

Where possible, blockwork and stonework cutting should be carried out by non-abrasive methods that do not create dust, such as block splitters.

Cut-off or circular saws used to cut blockwork and stonework should be fitted with an integral water supply that wets the blade and operates throughout the duration of the cutting activity.

AIRBORNE DUST



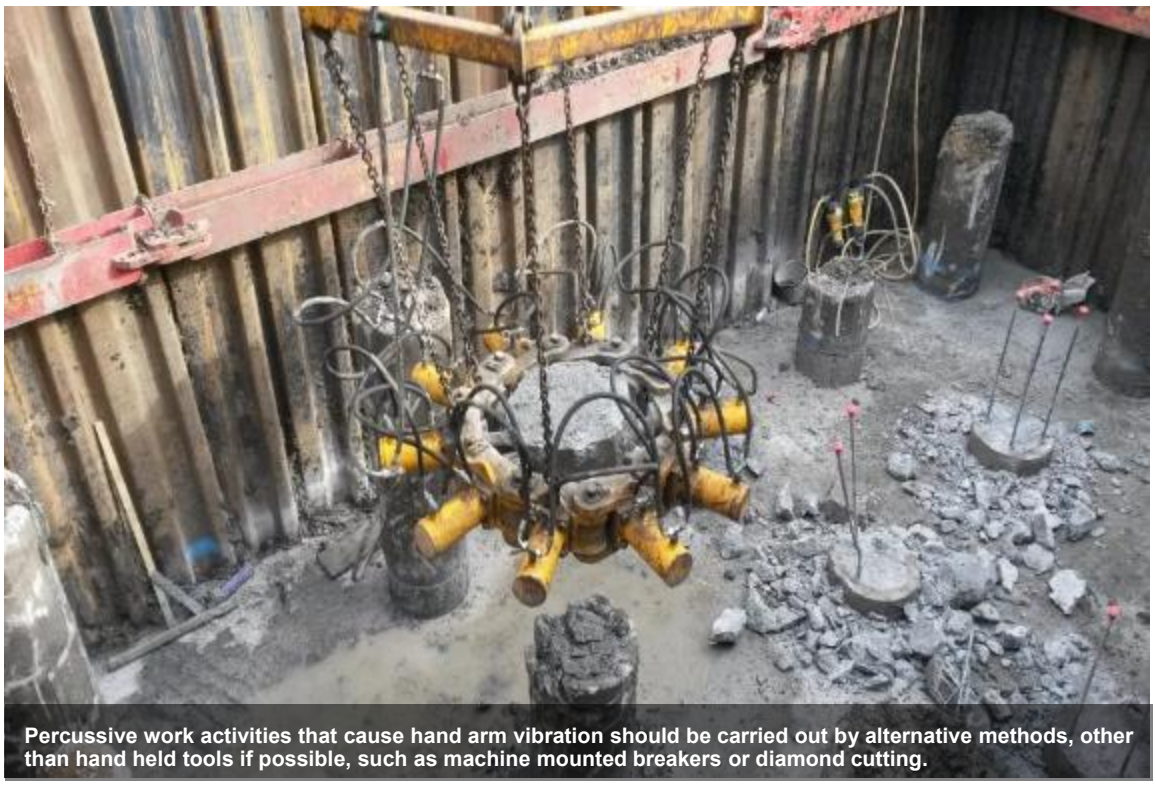
Work equipment that creates dust and cannot use wet cutting methods should be fitted with an integral on tool vacuum extraction system.

Cleaning activities to remove dust from work areas should be carried out using vacuum cleaners, or by damping down the work area prior to brushing.

AIRBORNE DUST

Operatives shall be instructed on how to correctly fit respiratory protective equipment, and operatives must be face-fit tested for the specific item of tight-fitting respiratory protective equipment.

VIBRATION



Percussive work activities that cause hand arm vibration should be carried out by alternative methods, other than hand held tools if possible, such as machine mounted breakers or diamond cutting.

NOISE

Work equipment that creates excessive noise should have engineering controls applied, such as proprietary or fabricated enclosures fitted with sound absorbing materials, and physically segregated hearing protection zones.

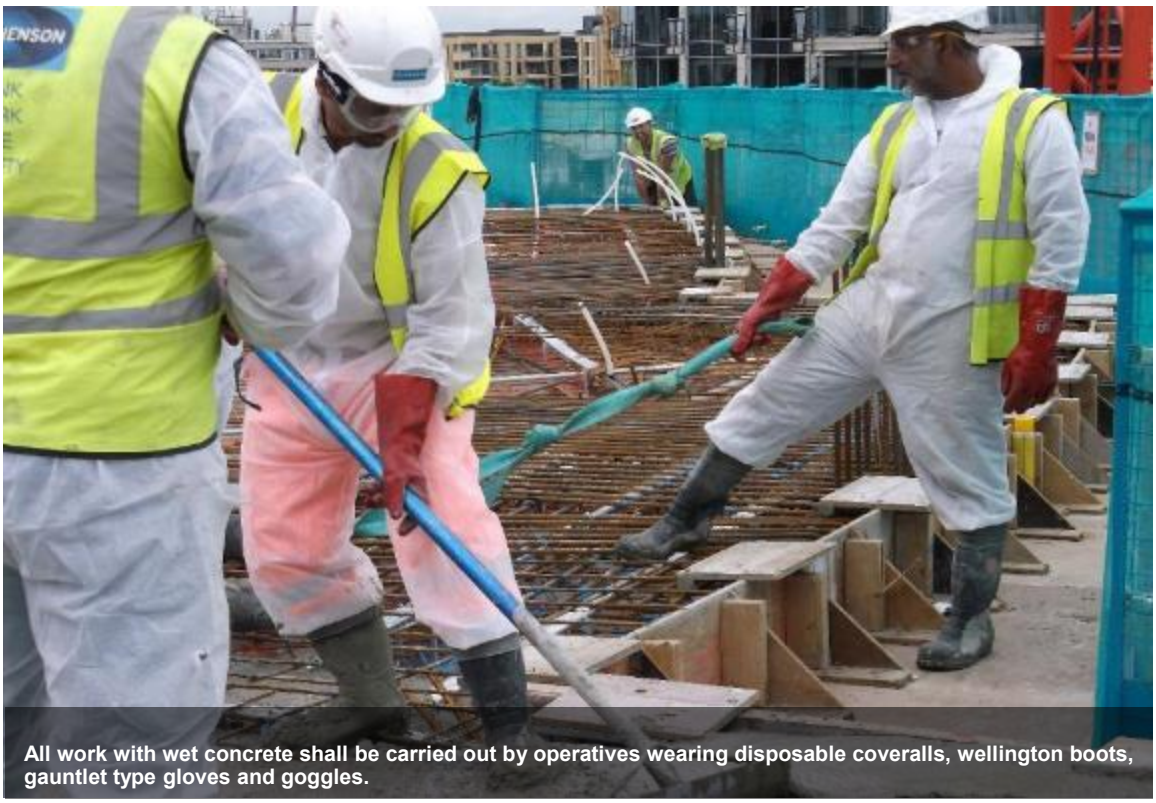
MANUAL HANDLING

The transport and movement of large materials or heavy loads should be carried out by mechanical means, such as pallet trucks or sheet trolleys.

MANUAL HANDLING

The transport, movement and placing of heavy blockwork and stonework should be carried out by mechanical methods, such as slab lifters and kerb grabs.

SKIN PROTECTION

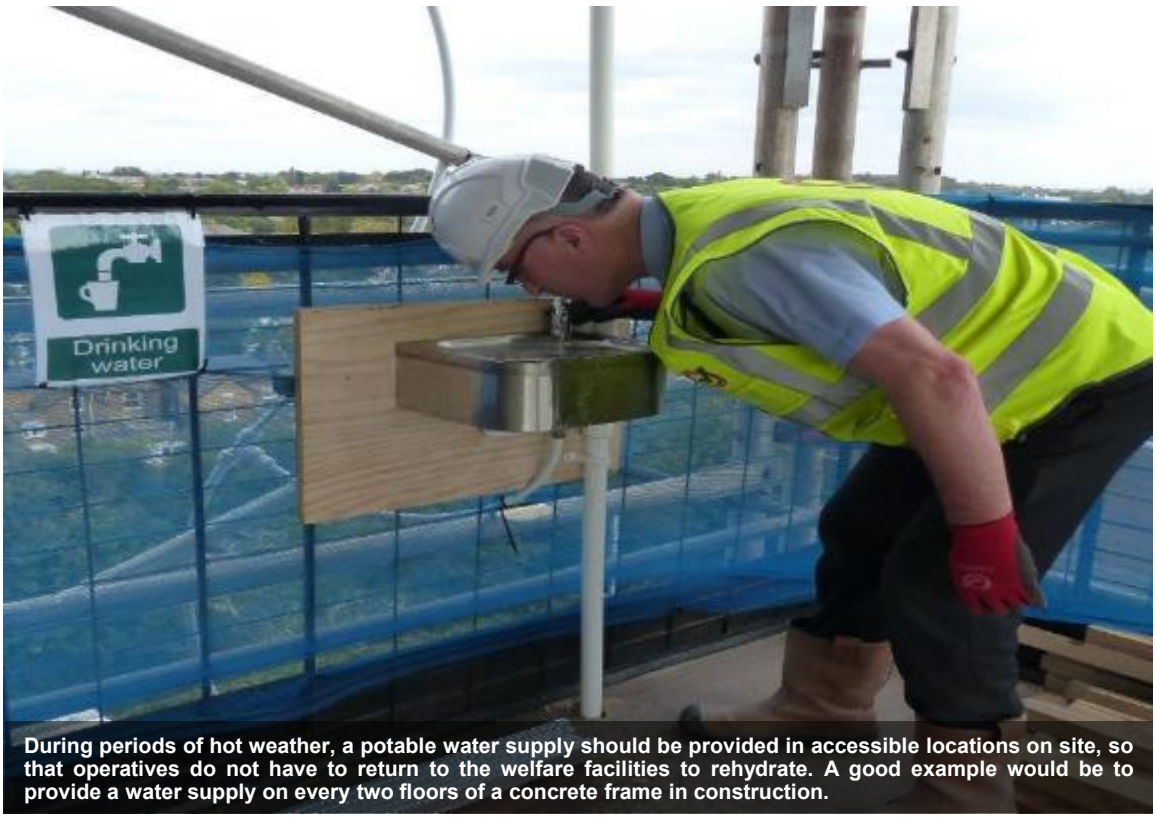


All work with wet concrete shall be carried out by operatives wearing disposable coveralls, wellington boots, gauntlet type gloves and goggles.

SKIN PROTECTION

All welfare facilities should be fitted with a skin safety system that encourages operatives to protect, correctly wash and restore moisture to their skin.

EXTREME TEMPERATURES



During periods of hot weather, a potable water supply should be provided in accessible locations on site, so that operatives do not have to return to the welfare facilities to rehydrate. A good example would be to provide a water supply on every two floors of a concrete frame in construction.

WELLBEING

All construction sites with more than 100 operatives should provide the services of an occupational nurse, who can deliver educational training and carry out individual health consultations.

Fire safety

Common Visual Standard 09

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect that ignition and combustion sources on site are well controlled, through the process of elimination and the implementation of management controls. In addition, fire detection equipment, and fire fighting equipment shall be adequate and fit for purpose.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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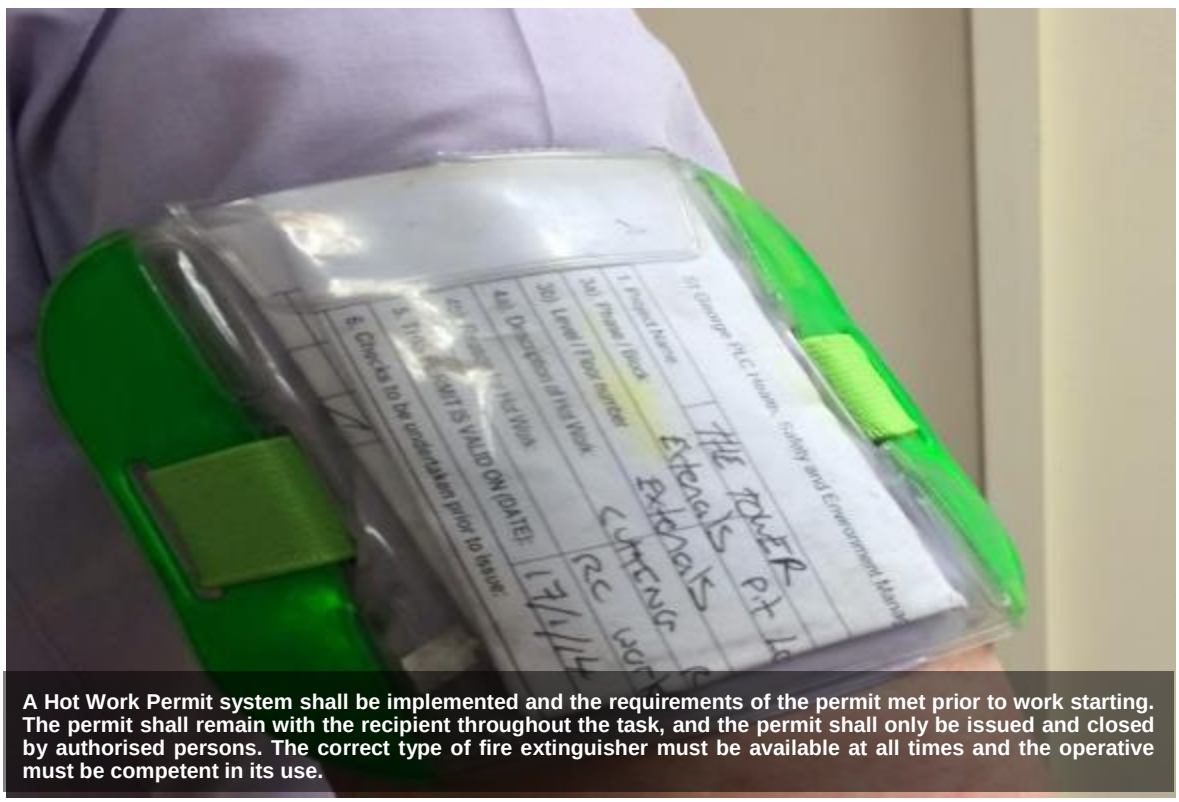
APPROVED SMOKING AREAS

Approved smoking areas shall be constructed from non-combustible materials, situated 10 metres from any other structure, provided with suitable metal ashtrays, metal bins and a fire point.

HOT WORKS/PERMITS

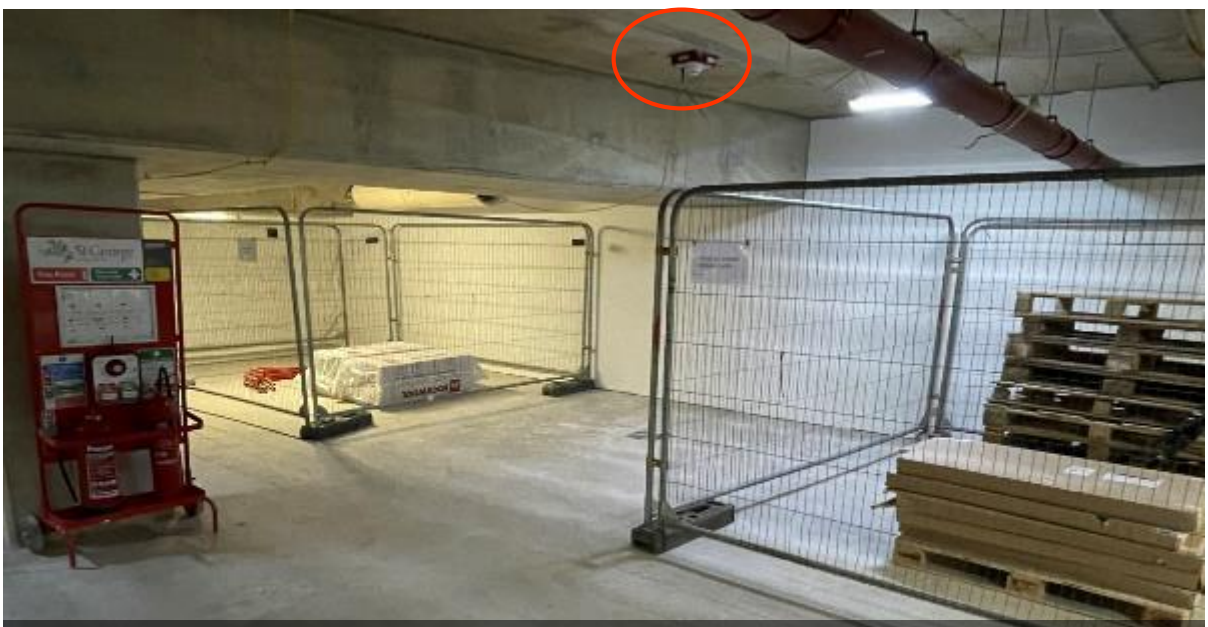


A Hot Work Permit system shall be implemented and the requirements of the permit met prior to work starting. The permit shall remain with the recipient throughout the task, and the permit shall only be issued and closed by authorised persons. The correct type of fire extinguisher must be available at all times and the operative must be competent in its use.

FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

Flammable materials shall be stored externally to the building in a securely fenced or open compound, a sufficient distance from ignition sources, with appropriate signage and sufficient exits.

BULK STORAGE OF MATERIALS



Bulk stored materials shall be stored in small batches with combustible and non combustible materials physically segregated from each other, WITHOUT covering with LPS1207 sheeting (even over combustibles). Instead, a gap of at least 3 metres must be in place between all batches of materials. Additional heat detection must be in place on the soffit above, and fire fighting points increased for quick and easy access from all parts of the storage area. Heras fencing must be free of non-transparent sheeting. Any mesh used must be LPS1207 or TS63 certified.

PROTECTIVE COVERINGS

Protective coverings shall be used on scaffold and proprietary staircase systems designated as emergency escape routes.

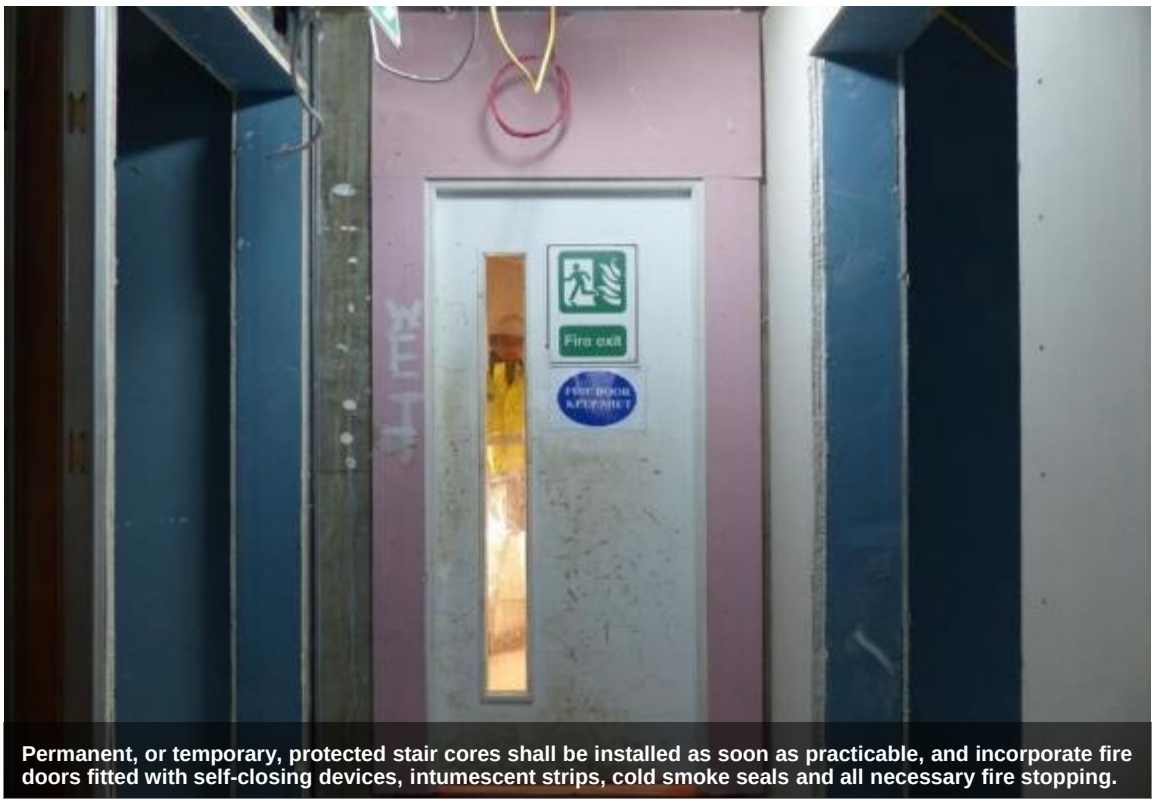
PORTABLE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Portable electrical equipment shall be in good condition and carry a durable label that displays the three monthly inspection and test date for the appliance.

MEANS OF ESCAPE

Escape routes and emergency exists shall be uncomplicated, prominently signed, kept clear and properly maintained.

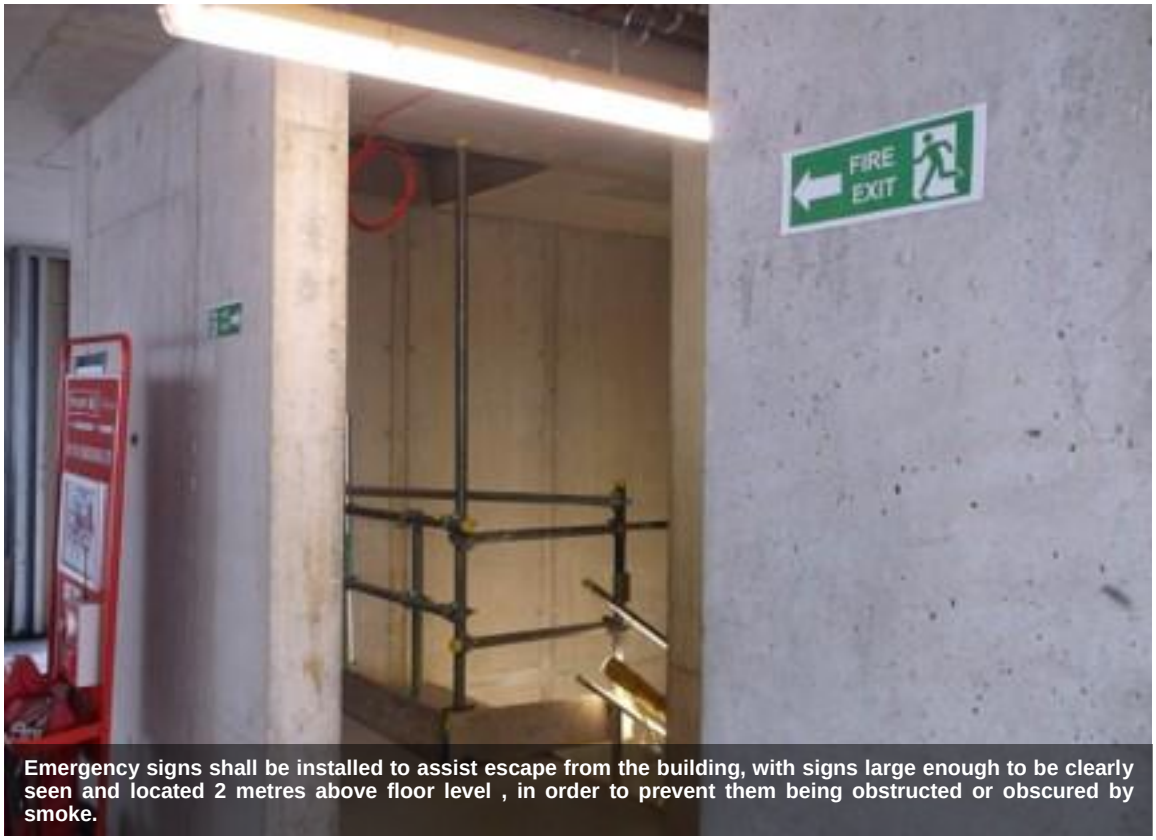
PROTECTED STAIRWAYS AND FIRE DOORS



Permanent, or temporary, protected stair cores shall be installed as soon as practicable, and incorporate fire doors fitted with self-closing devices, intumescent strips, cold smoke seals and all necessary fire stopping.

EMERGENCY LIGHTING AND EMERGENCY SIGNS

Permanent, or temporary, emergency lighting shall be installed to enable escape from the building, which shall illuminate a minimum of 1 Lux in all emergency escape routes.



Emergency signs shall be installed to assist escape from the building, with signs large enough to be clearly seen and located 2 metres above floor level , in order to prevent them being obstructed or obscured by smoke.

FIRE ALARMS

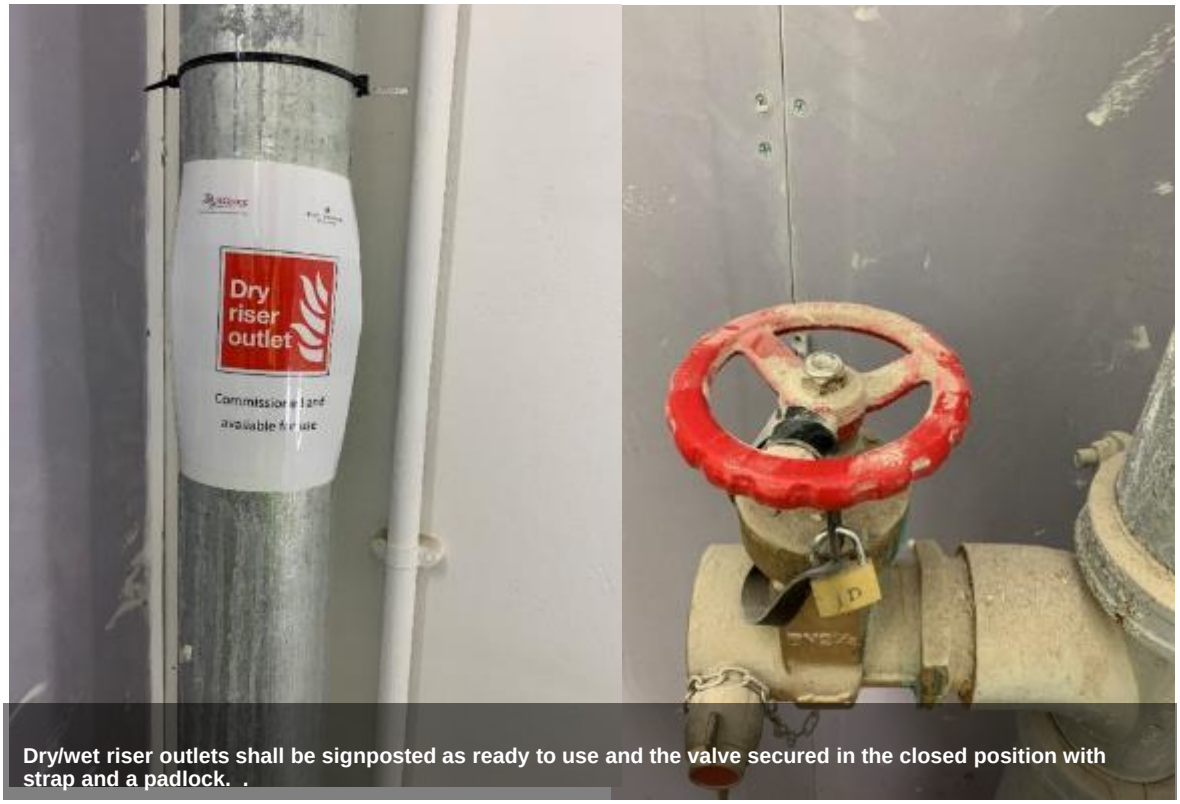
A wireless inter-connected fire alarm system shall be installed on site that incorporates a base station and adequate call points and sounders.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Fire points shall be installed at each emergency exit on each floor, be raised 500mm above ground level with a "Fire Point" sign prominently displayed above, and contain a minimum of two 9L fire extinguishers per 400m² floor area.

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Dry and / or wet risers shall be made operational to each floor as the fire risk increases, in particular, as the building facade is erected and the building becomes substantially enclosed.



Dry/wet riser outlets shall be signposted as ready to use and the valve secured in the closed position with strap and a padlock. .

COMPARTMENTATION AND FIRE STOPPING

In all buildings over 30m, temporary vertical fire stopping must be installed to all slab penetrations every 5 floors when the façade is closed in and must be 60 minutes fire resistant. This shall consist of double plasterboard for large penetrations and must be sealed with intumescent mastic. Any new penetrations during works shall be immediately resealed.

Temporary fire doors with automatic door closers must be installed to all apartments at the earliest opportunity and always before any fire load is permitted within the apartments. The permanent fire stopping shall be installed at the earliest opportunity, the integrity maintained and restored if subsequent work breaches the fire stopping.

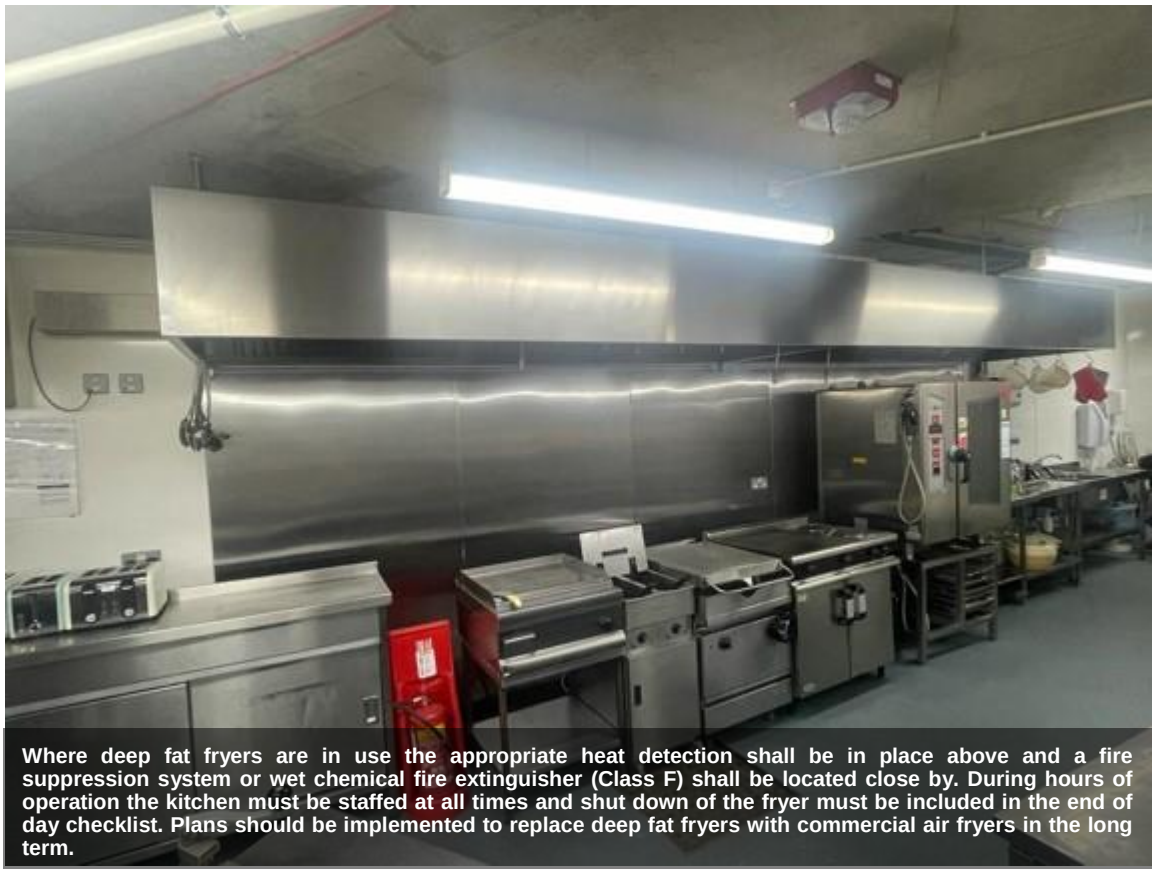
COMPARTMENTATION AND FIRE STOPPING

Lift shafts shall be protected against the spread of smoke and flame using proprietary temporary doors. Any gaps around the doors sets shall be infilled with plasterboard or fire resistant material, and tightly sealed with intumescent sealant.

SALES BANNERS AND ADVERTISING MATERIALS

Sales banners and advertising materials, anywhere on construction sites, shall meet the same requirements as monarflex and other scaffold cladding materials, set out within the latest edition of the Joint Code of Practice on the protection from fire on construction sites and Buildings under going renovation(JCOP). LPS1207 / 1215 or Warrington Fire Certification TS63.

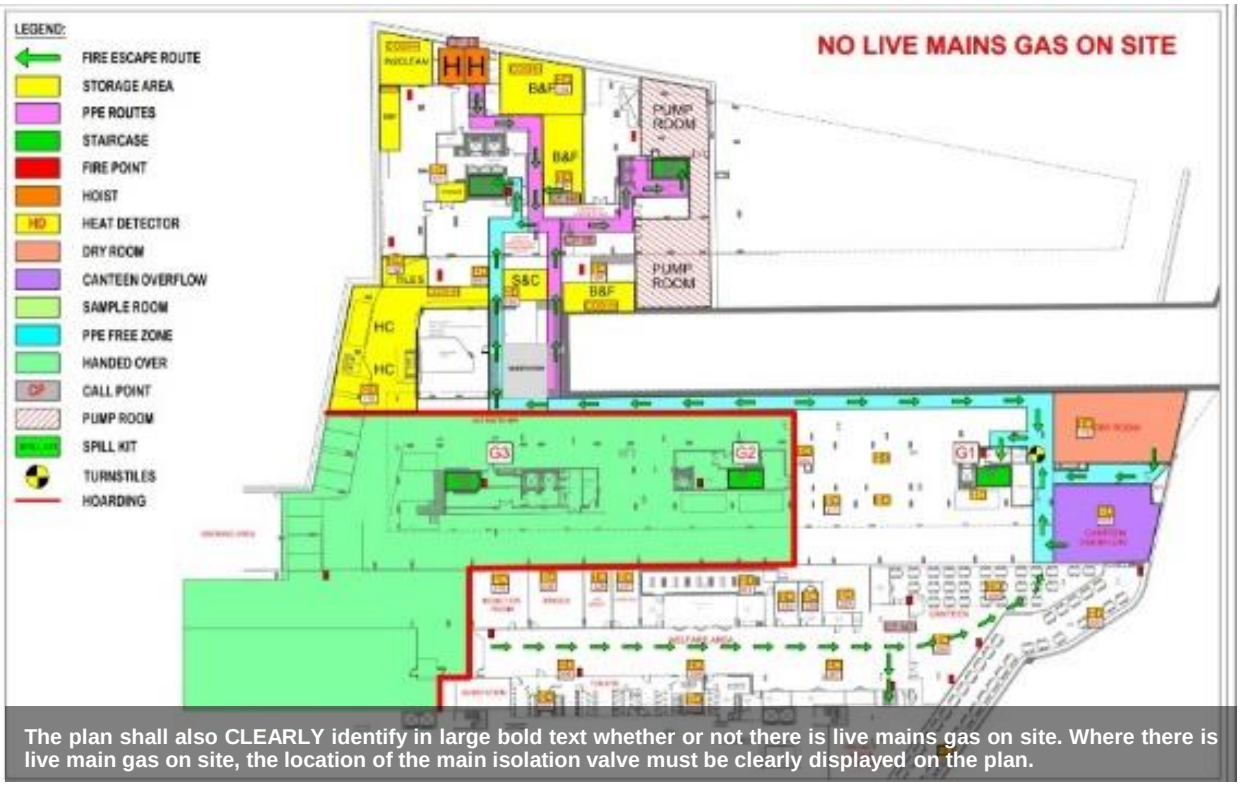
DEEP FAT FRYERS



Where deep fat fryers are in use the appropriate heat detection shall be in place above and a fire suppression system or wet chemical fire extinguisher (Class F) shall be located close by. During hours of operation the kitchen must be staffed at all times and shut down of the fryer must be included in the end of day checklist. Plans should be implemented to replace deep fat fryers with commercial air fryers in the long term.

GRAB BAG/FIRE SAFETY PLAN

A "grab pack" shall be available at each main vehicle access to the site, containing a large format site plan, displaying the locations of firefighting riser connections and the locations of any compressed gas cylinder storage (both full and/or empty) and flammable materials storage.



The plan shall also CLEARLY identify in large bold text whether or not there is live mains gas on site. Where there is live main gas on site, the location of the main isolation valve must be clearly displayed on the plan.

Temporary Works

Common Visual Standard 10

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect temporary works to be well planned, managed and monitored. This includes provision of a design brief, development of a comprehensive design and verification through completion of an adequate design check. Finally, St Joseph expect temporary works components to be checked prior to installation, the temporary works installed in accordance with the certified design and only dismantled once evidence is available that the permanent works are self-supporting.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

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AUTHORISATION

BHC-F-11l Appointment of PC's Temporary Works Coordinator

BHC-F-11d Appointment of Temporary Works Supervisor

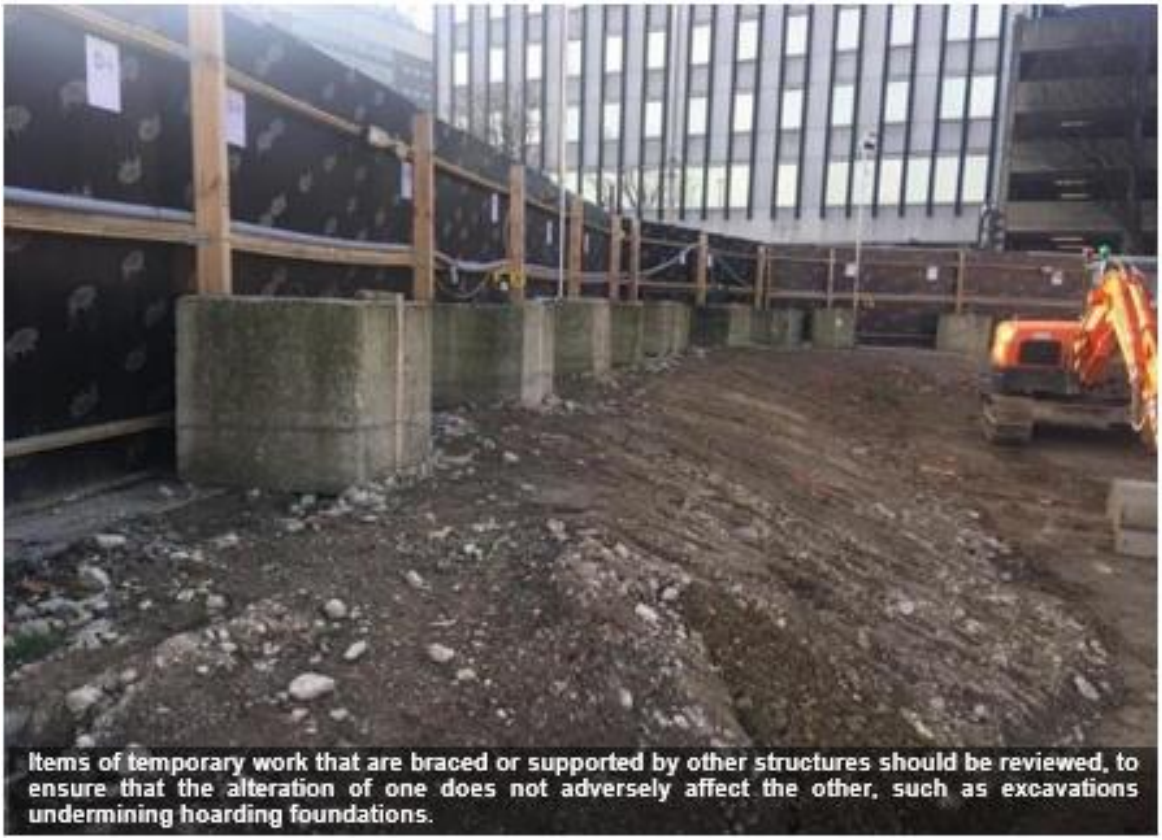
Individuals fulfilling the role of Principal Contractor's Temporary Works Co-ordinator, Temporary Works Co-ordinator or Temporary Works Supervisor must be authorised to do so, and their appointment must define whether they have the authority to bring items of temporary works into use.

DESIGNS

A designed solution must be available for all items of temporary work, including ad-hoc items such as notice boards, covers, steps, ramps and barriers.

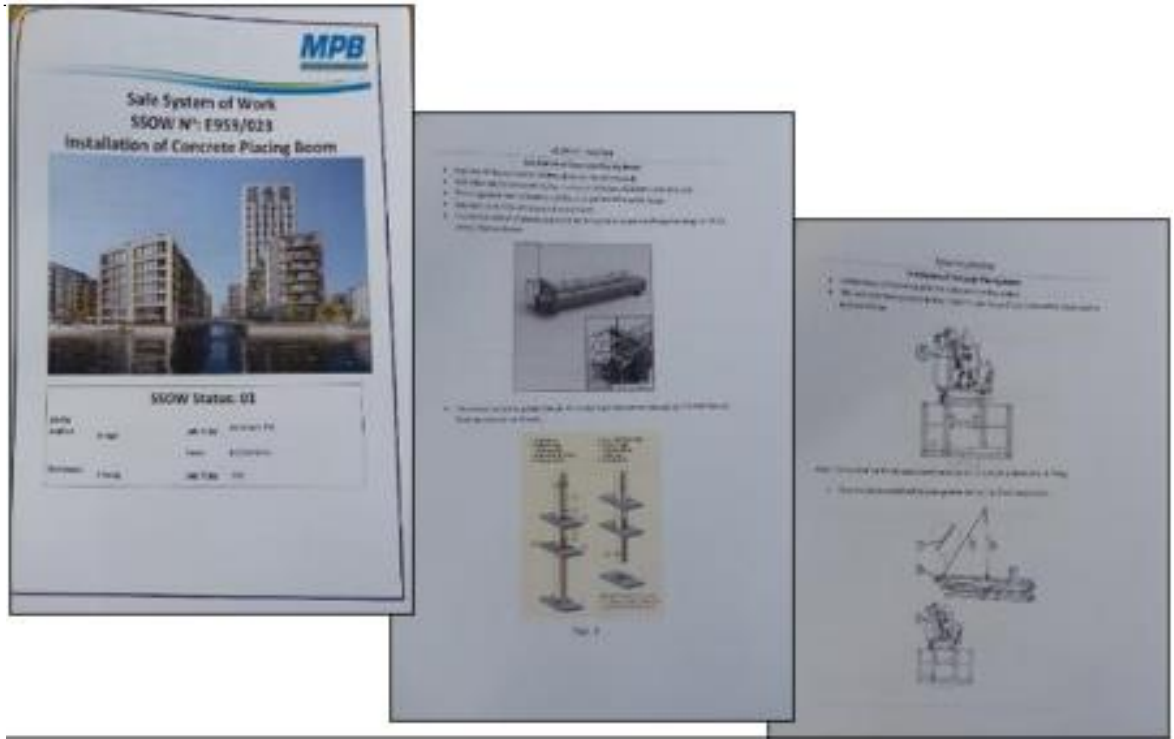
STABILITY AND INTERDEPENDENCIES

Temporary works item must be designed and constructed to ensure stability, taking into account all temporary conditions that they will be subject to.



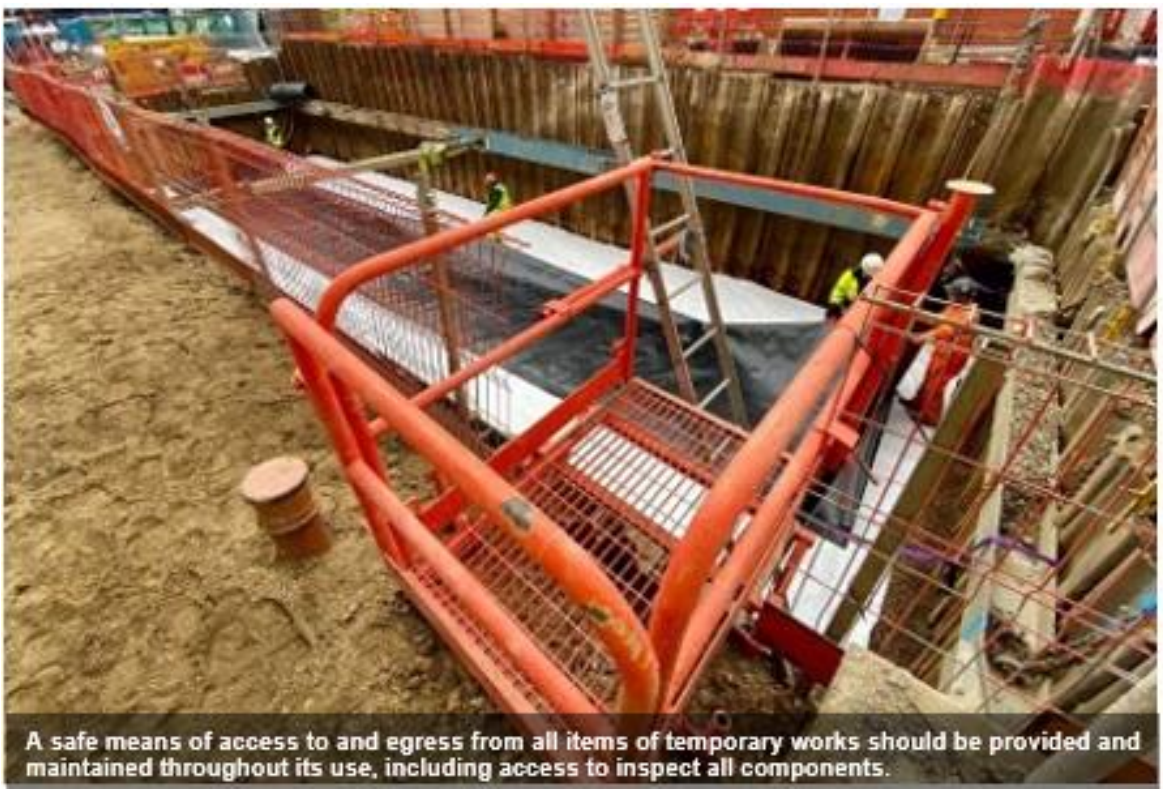
Items of temporary work that are braced or supported by other structures should be reviewed, to ensure that the alteration of one does not adversely affect the other, such as excavations undermining hoarding foundations.

SAFE SYSTEM OF WORK



A safe system of work must be developed for the installation, use, maintenance and dismantling of all items of temporary works.

ACCESS



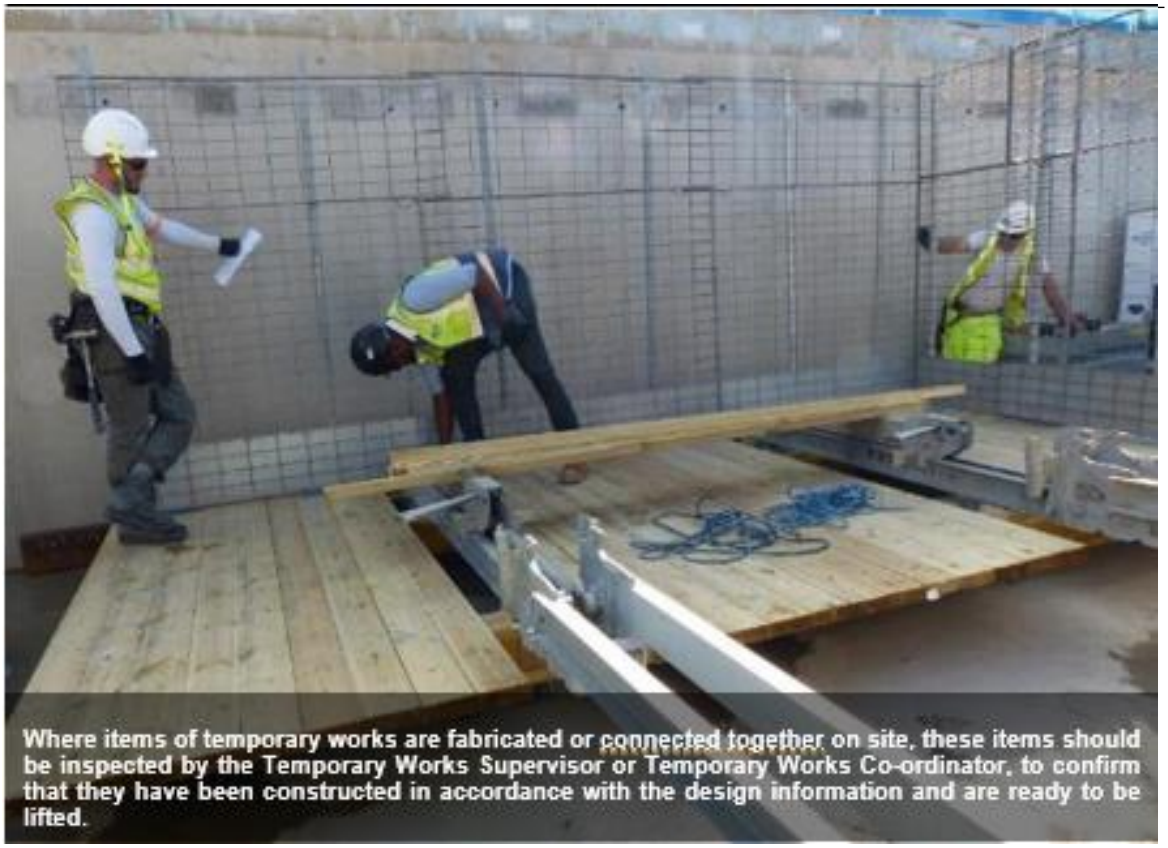
A safe means of access to and egress from all items of temporary works should be provided and maintained throughout its use, including access to inspect all components.

COMPONENT CHECKS AND INSPECTIONS

Temporary Works Supervisors should carry out a visual pre-use check of all components to ensure they are fit for purpose prior to being installed in an item of temporary works.

All items of temporary works should be subject to a final inspection by the Principal Contractor's Temporary Works Co-ordinator, Temporary Works Co-ordinator or Temporary Works Supervisor before being brought into use.

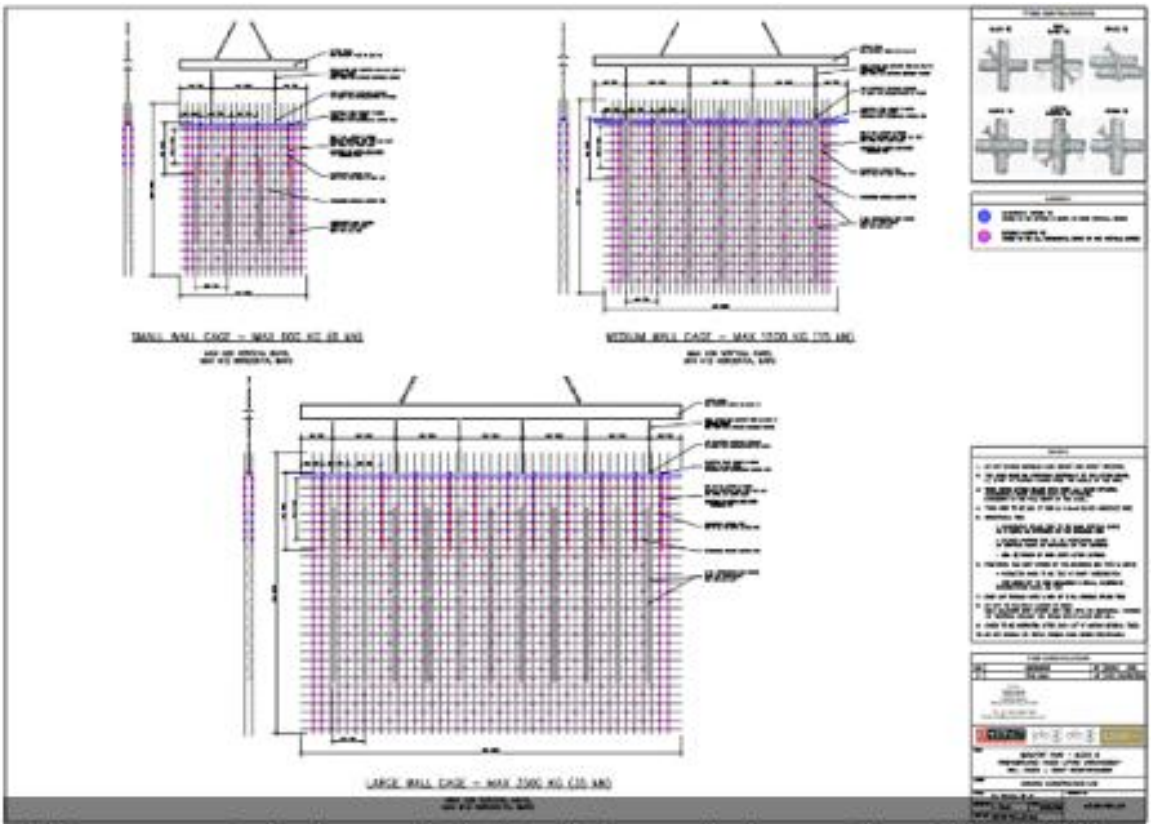
CHECKS AND INSPECTIONS FOR LIFTING



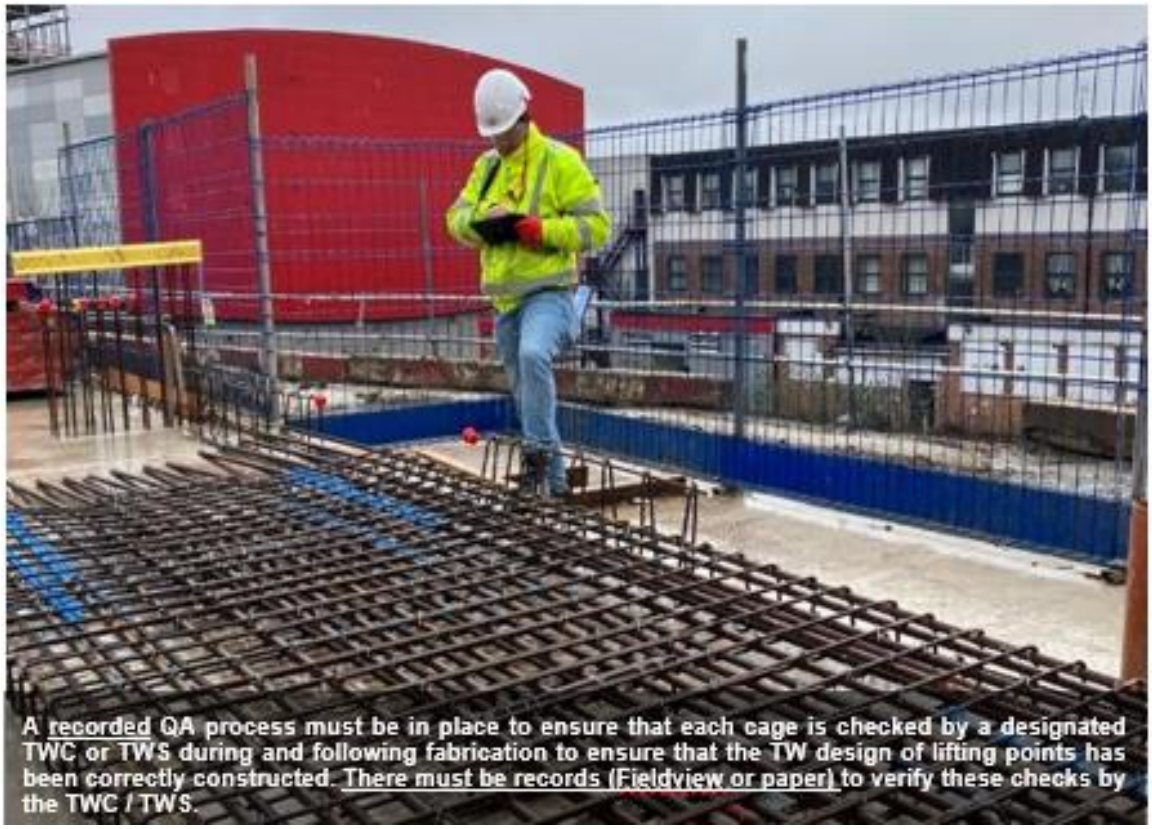
Where items of temporary works are fabricated or connected together on site, these items should be inspected by the Temporary Works Supervisor or Temporary Works Co-ordinator, to confirm that they have been constructed in accordance with the design information and are ready to be lifted.

Once items of temporary works that are fabricated or connected together on site have been inspected, these items should then be inspected by the Lifting Operations Supervisor, to ensure that the lifting points are fit for purpose and the proposed method of lifting is in accordance with the lift plan.

LIFTING REINFORCEMENT CAGES



A Temporary works drawing must be in place that covers the incorporation of dedicated lifting points for sizes and types of reinforcement cage (shear wall, pile cap, columns etc.).



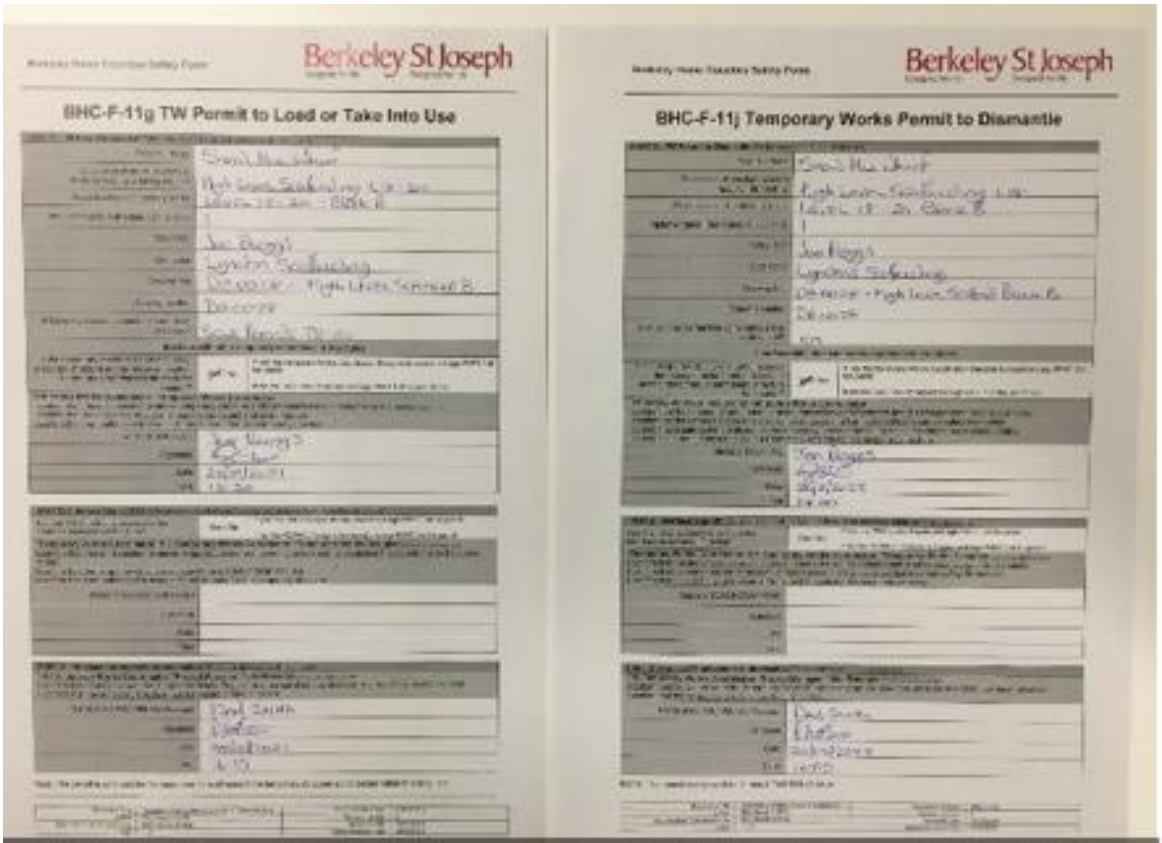
A recorded QA process must be in place to ensure that each cage is checked by a designated TWC or TWS during and following fabrication to ensure that the TW design of lifting points has been correctly constructed. There must be records (Fieldview or paper) to verify these checks by the TWC / TWS.

LIFTING REINFORCEMENT CAGES

There must be a system of marking the cage to visibly verify that 1 & 2 above have been completed, and to clearly identify the designated lifting points to be used to lift the structure (spray paint and/or clear tags).

The lifting team must be specifically trained on the marking system, and must be fully aware of how to identify the lifting points by which the structure is to be slung. They must also be fully aware of the lifting equipment to be used, i.e. spreader beam, number of attachment points etc. There must be a recorded pre-lift check by the lifting team (Fieldview or Paper) to verify 2-4 of the above have been completed. If the tags or markings are not in place, the lifting team must be very clear that they must not lift the cage.

PERMITS



A Permit to Load should be produced for all items of temporary works to verify that the installation conforms to the design and be authorised by the Principal Contractor's Temporary Works Co-ordinator, Temporary Works Co-ordinator or Temporary Works Supervisor.

A Permit to Dismantle should be produced for all items of temporary works to verify that the permanent works have become self-supporting and be authorised by the Principal Contractor's Temporary Works Co-ordinator, Temporary Works Co-ordinator or Temporary Works Supervisor.

Bladed hand tools

Common Visual Standard 11

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

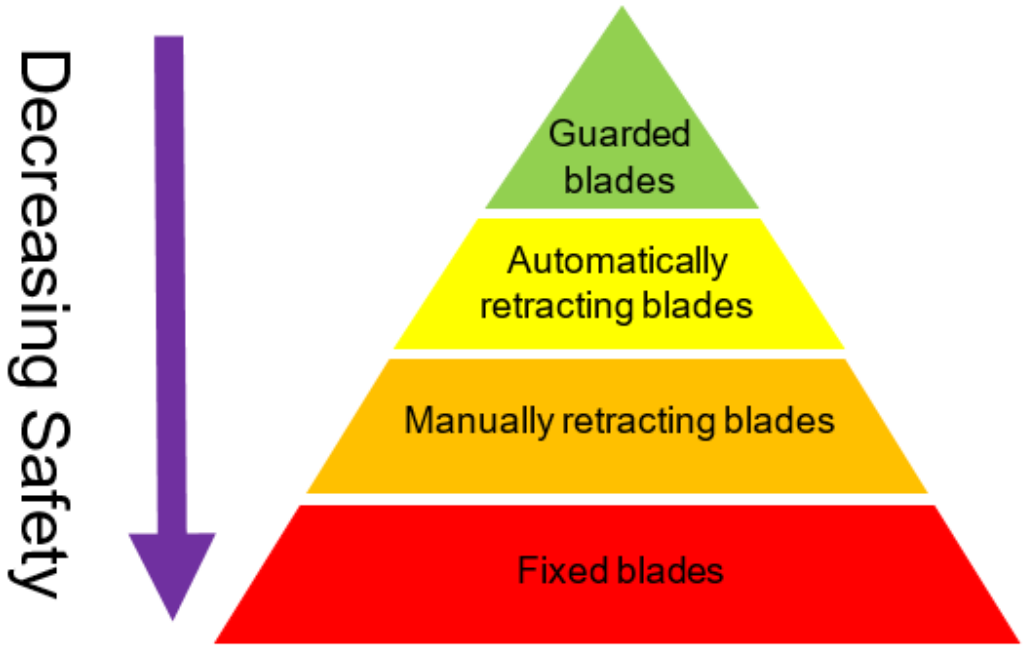
EXPECTATION

St Joseph expect bladed hand tools to be used correctly so that those using them do not injure themselves. The possibility of cutting yourself is always there when using a knife or saw so this document is set out in a hierarchical manner. St Joseph expects that a risk assessment is conducted which leads to selection of the safest available means of cutting items. To select a means of cutting which is lower down the hierarchy will require justification within the risk assessment to demonstrate why the safer means is not able to be used.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

The photographs provided in this Common Visual Standard are for illustrative purposes only, as they demonstrate the standard of practice and presentation that St Joseph are aiming to achieve. It is accepted that all construction sites may not be able to achieve the exact details of each Common Visual Standard, however, all reasonable efforts should be made to comply with each Common Visual Standard.

RISK ASSESSMENT



A risk assessment must be undertaken for the use of bladed hand tools by considering methods of cutting that utilise guarded machinery that incorporate a guarded blade before resorting to a tool that has an unguarded blade – the risk assessment should also take dust production into account for power hand tools.

CUT OFF SAWS AND CIRCULAR SAWS

Cut off and Circular saws have a guard which protects the user when cutting. Cut off and Circular saws must be used by competent persons who have received familiarisation training in their use before using them. Cut off and Circular saws should not be used to cut plasterboard because of the dust produced

GUARDED KNIVES

Guarded knives have a blade that is protected by means of the case such that it cannot inadvertently cut the skin of the user. This type of knife should be used in preference to all others where possible

AUTOMATICALLY RETRACTING KNIVES

Automatically retracting knives have a blade that retracts when pressure on the blade is released after making a cut. This type of knife should be used in preference to manually retractable and fixed bladed knives

MANUALLY RECTRACTABLE KNIVES

A SAFER OPTION
MUST BE USED
WHERE POSSDIBLE

St Joseph will only permit the use of Manually retractable knives when an automatically retractable knife cannot be used. A documented risk assessment must have been carried out that verifies the reason for this. If a manual retractable knife is used, the blade must be retracted after each cut that is made so that the blade cannot inadvertently cut the user's skin

FIXED BLADE KNIVES

NOT PERMITTED

MUST BE IN SHEATH WHEN NOT IN USE

MUST BE IN SHEATH WHEN NOT IN USE

Fixed blade Stanley knives are not permitted on St Joseph projects. Fixed blade knives used in construction, must always be used in conjunction with a proprietary scabbard or holster so that the knife can be made safe after being used.

Scaffold Material Storage & Containment

Common Visual Standard 12

St Joseph
Designed for life

SCOPE

This Common Visual Standard applies to all St Joseph construction sites, whether St Joseph occupy the role of Client or Client and Principal Contractor.

EXPECTATION

St Joseph expects all scaffold materials and components to be stored safely at all times, including during the installation, alteration, and dismantling of scaffolding. Proper storage is essential to maintain an organised work area, prevent items from becoming dislodged, and reduce the likelihood of components falling from height. Stillages, fitting bins and racks should be used to contain and secure materials. Safety catch nets and other containment systems shall be installed, maintained, and adjusted as works progress to provide additional protection and prevent any object from falling from the scaffold structure.

APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

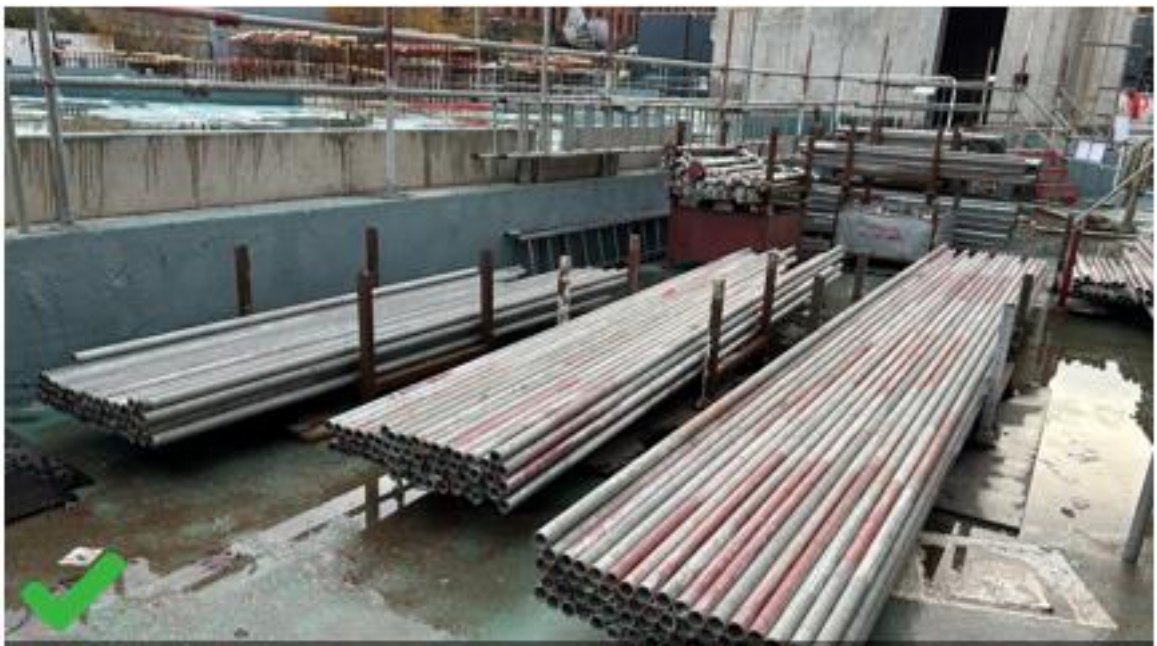
The photographs provided in this Common Visual Standard are for illustrative purposes only, as they demonstrate the standard of practice and presentation that St Joseph are aiming to achieve. It is accepted that all construction sites may not be able to achieve the exact details of each Common Visual Standard, however, all reasonable efforts should be made to comply with each Common Visual Standard.

SCAFFOLDING WORK AREA

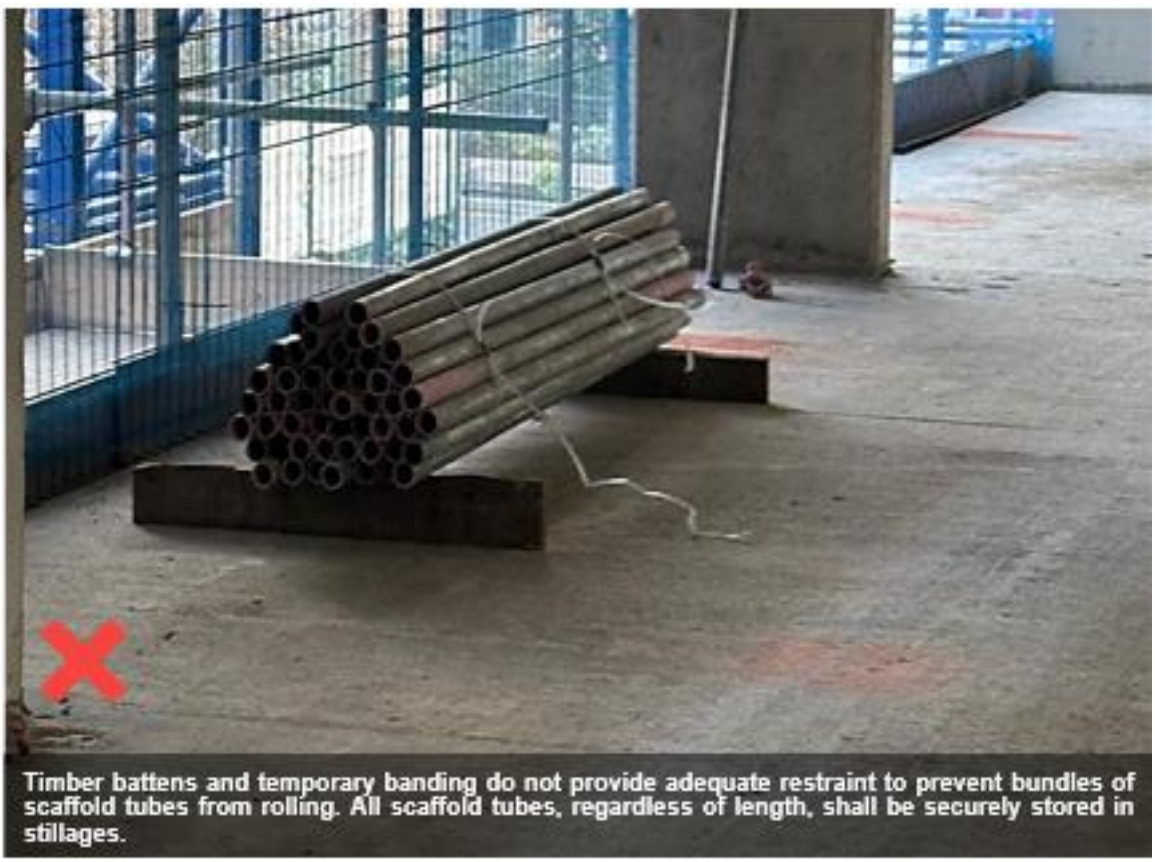
An example of a safe scaffolding working area: 1) Safety catch nets are positioned and deployed correctly below the scaffold platform. 2) All gaps beneath the guardrail are eliminated, with brick guards fitted to ensure full containment where materials are stored. & 3) Materials stored in properly constructed and secure temporary stillages.

An example of an unsafe scaffolding working area: 1) Safety catch net positioned above the boarded scaffold platform, leaving a gap between the platform and the underside of the net fan. 2) Exposed gaps where material containment measures should be fitted (brick guards, scaffold sheeting or debris netting). 3) Materials leant up against the scaffold structure guardrails where objects could drop. 4) Use of incorrectly constructed temporary stillage (see below pg5).

STORAGE OF SCAFFOLD TUBES

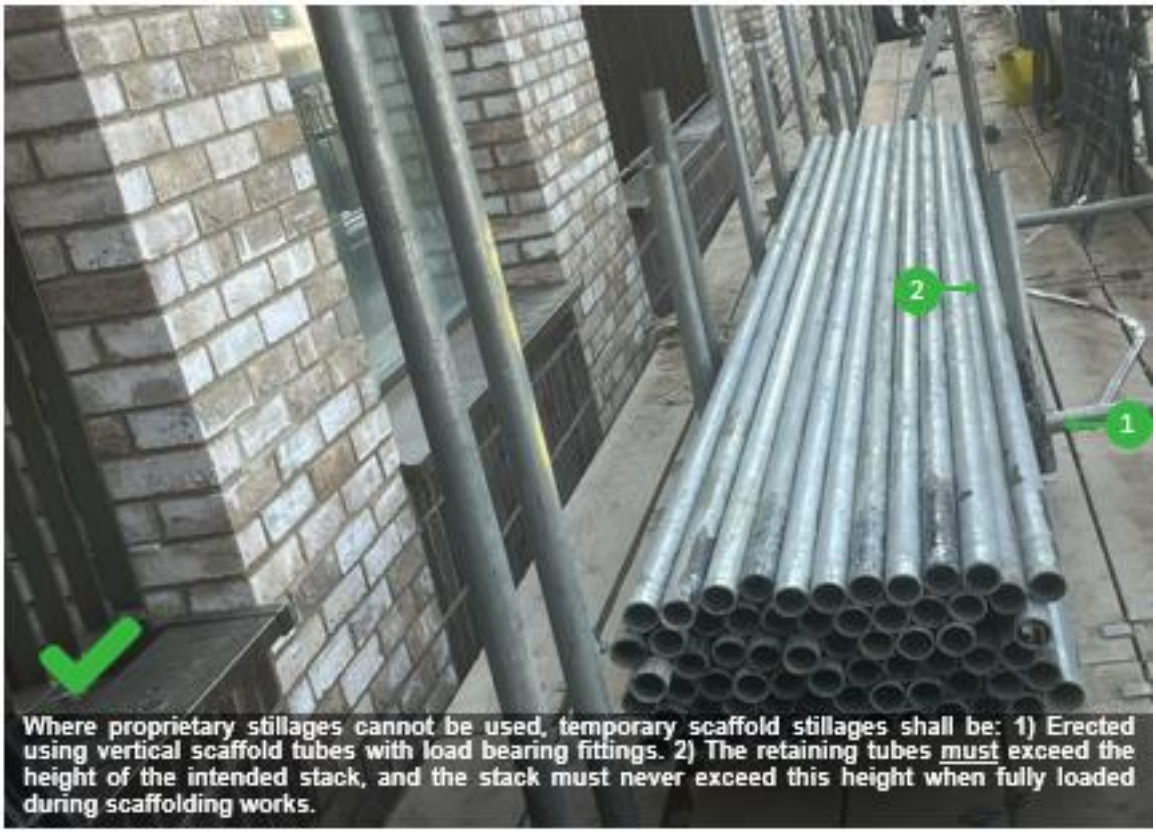


Proprietary scaffold stillages shall be used to securely contain and store bundles of scaffold tubes. They are the preferred method of retaining bundles and must be positioned on firm, level ground or on fully boarded scaffold platforms, and must not be overloaded.

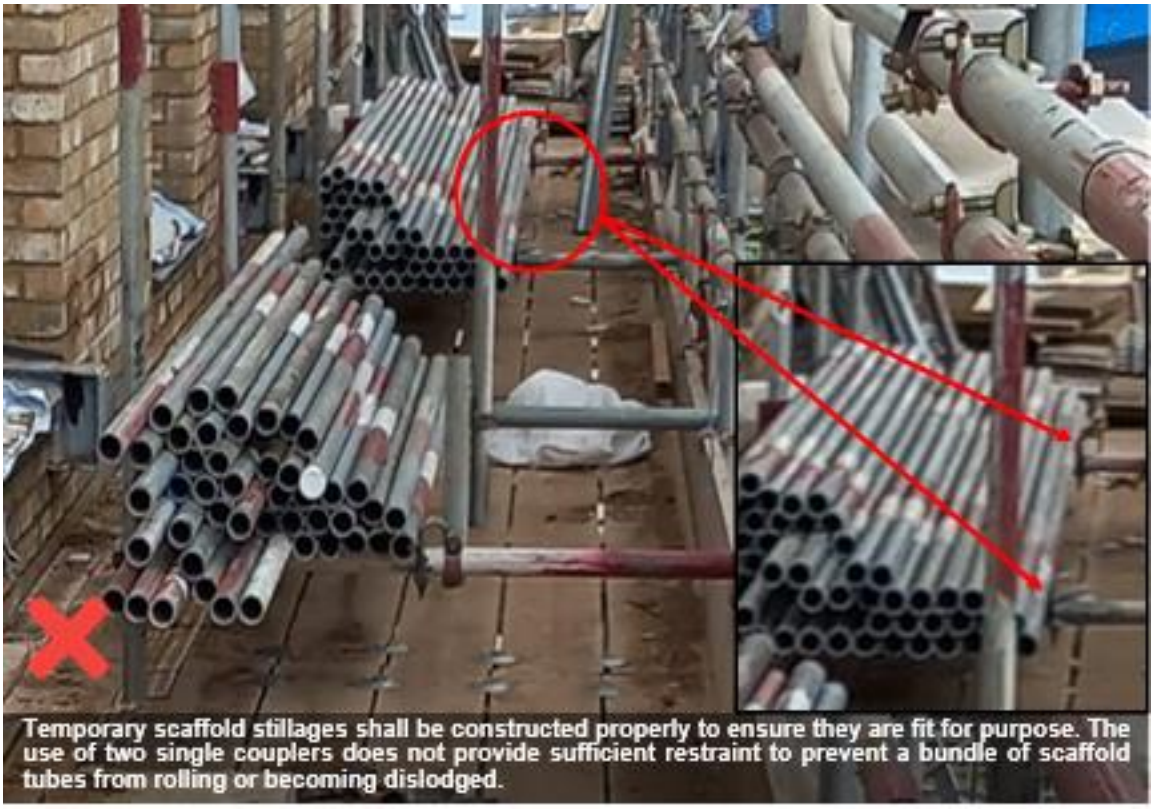


Timber battens and temporary banding do not provide adequate restraint to prevent bundles of scaffold tubes from rolling. All scaffold tubes, regardless of length, shall be securely stored in stillages.

TEMPORARY STORAGE OF SCAFFOLD TUBES



Where proprietary stillages cannot be used, temporary scaffold stillages shall be: 1) Erected using vertical scaffold tubes with load bearing fittings. 2) The retaining tubes must exceed the height of the intended stack, and the stack must never exceed this height when fully loaded during scaffolding works.



Temporary scaffold stillages shall be constructed properly to ensure they are fit for purpose. The use of two single couplers does not provide sufficient restraint to prevent a bundle of scaffold tubes from rolling or becoming dislodged.

STORAGE OF SCAFFOLD BOARDS

Scaffold boards shall be stored on a firm, level surface and stacked in an orderly manner to prevent toppling. Appropriate restraints shall be used where necessary to ensure stability and maintain a safe working environment.

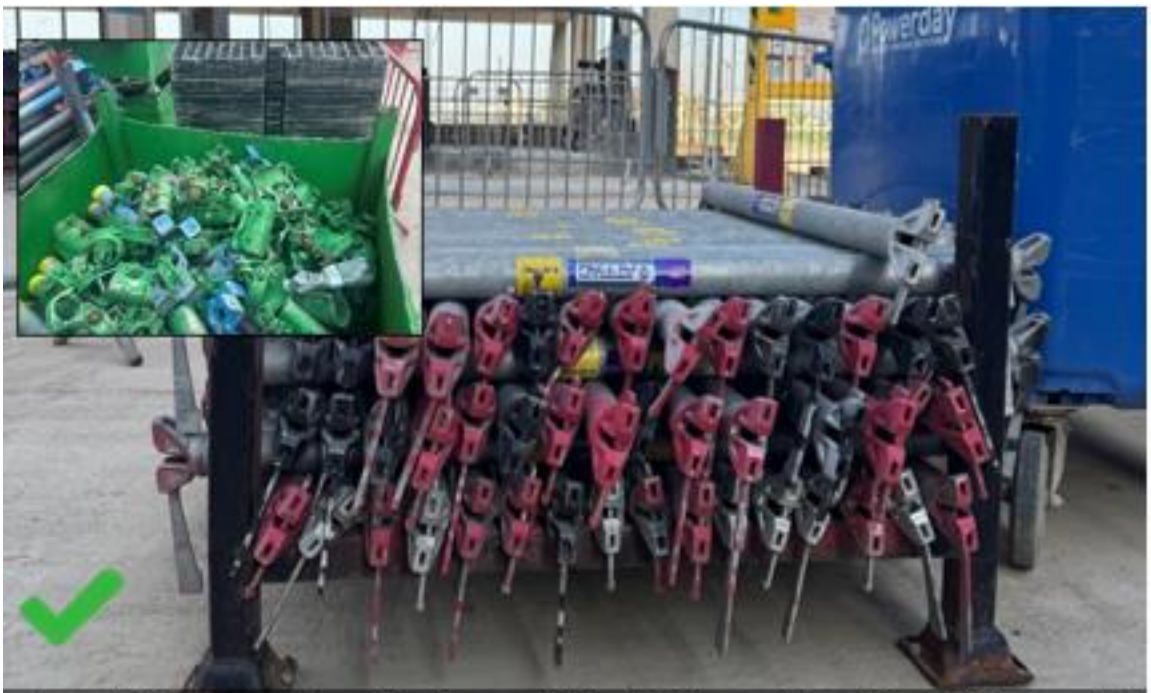
Scaffold boards shall be stored on a firm, level surface and stacked in an orderly manner to prevent toppling. Appropriate restraints shall be used where necessary to ensure stability and maintain a safe working environment.

TEMPORARY STORAGE OF SCAFFOLD BOARDS

Any scaffold boards resulting from scaffold dismantle or adaptations shall be promptly removed from the work area or, where immediate removal is not practicable, temporarily stacked and secured in a safe manner away from active work zones.

Unused scaffold boards must not be temporarily secured or leaned up against the scaffold standards and guardrails.

TEMPORARY STORAGE OF SCAFFOLD COMPONENTS



Any scaffold components resulting from scaffold adaptations or dismantling shall be promptly removed from the work area. Where immediate removal is not practicable, they shall be temporarily stacked and secured in a designated stillage or fittings bin.

Scaffold components shall not to be suspended or hung from any part of the scaffold structure, as it creates a risk of components becoming dislodged and falling from height.

SCAFFOLD CLADDING OR SHEETING

Scaffold cladding or sheeting shall be properly secured to the structure and lapped internally, so that any falling objects are retained within the sheeting as they descend.

All scaffolding cladding or sheeting material must be regularly inspected and maintained by the scaffold contractor. Any holes, tears or damaged areas identified during inspections are to be repaired or replaced in a timely manner to prevent any falling objects.

SAFETY CATCH NET FANS

Safety catch nets shall be strategically positioned to ensure effective catchment coverage, using a 1:3 ratio for falling objects. Safety catch nets shall be installed and adjusted progressively as scaffold installation or dismantling works advance, ensuring continuous and effective catchment protection.

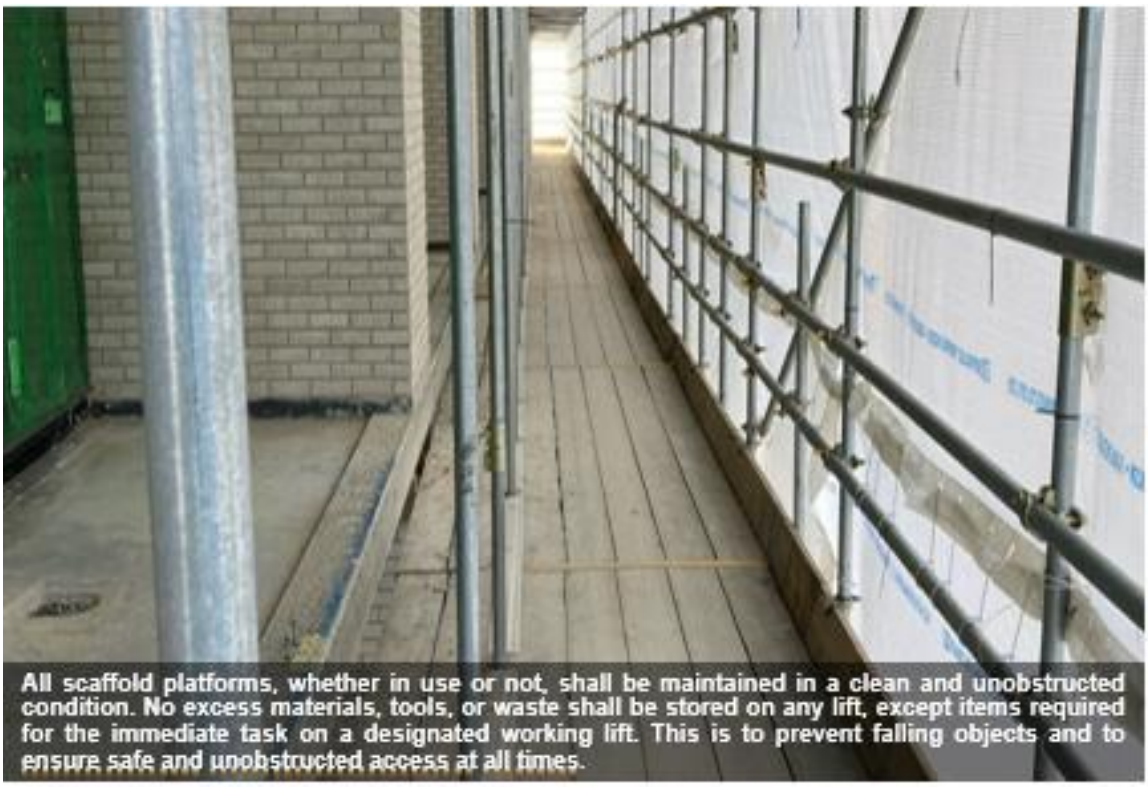
Any exposed gaps beneath catch nets shall be eliminated through the introduction of additional protection measures such as brick guards.

SCAFFOLD EXCLUSION ZONES

Exclusion zones shall be established to prevent access beneath scaffold installation, alteration or dismantling works. Where practicable, exclusion zones shall also be implemented beneath areas protected by safety catch nets.

Exclusion zones shall be constructed using robust materials that provide effective physical segregation of the work area and shall display appropriate warning signage.

SCAFFOLD HOUSKEEPING



All scaffold platforms, whether in use or not, shall be maintained in a clean and unobstructed condition. No excess materials, tools, or waste shall be stored on any lift, except items required for the immediate task on a designated working lift. This is to prevent falling objects and to ensure safe and unobstructed access at all times.