

Method statement for excavations:

- (a) strip foundations
- (b) storm and sewerage to connect into existing manholes

Site Details

Contractor: The name and contact details of the contractor.

Project name and site address: Insert relevant details.

Site manager: Name, telephone number and email address.

Transfer of information from client/contractor to groundworks sub-contractor

- The site investigation will establish the engineering properties of the ground on which the structure will be founded and provide details on bearing capacity. This information will be communicated to the groundworks sub-contractor.
- If the site investigation identifies any contamination of the ground from previous industrial uses, details of this will be given to the groundworks sub-contractor.
- Provide utility services drawings showing the location of any buried services.
- Where work has to be undertaken close by or beneath overhead lines, enquires will be made with the line operator to establish whether the line can be made dead or diverted. Where lines remain live ensure that plant is selected or modified so that it cannot reach the lines. Ground works contractor to comply with guidance note GS 6 'Avoidance of danger from overhead power lines'.

Attendances

Prior to any work taking place on site the client / contractor shall: -

- Use cable detection tools to accurately identify service locations on the ground and mark same.
- Ensure that vehicle routes are carefully planned so that plant does not have to approach close to the edge of the excavation. These routes need to be clearly marked i.e. baulks of timber and/or fencing.
- Consider site access from the public road onto and around the site before vehicles arrive on site, taking into account the site traffic management plan, the designated work area for delivery vehicles and the storage area for materials. Clearly identify and communicate this information to the groundworks sub-contractor.
- Make welfare facilities available to the groundworks contractor.

Work activity

Pre-start checks: The pre-start checks must cover the following areas: - availability of plant and equipment to be used; ground conditions; proximity hazards and welfare facilities. Ensure the excavation area has been checked for overhead and underground services prior to the commencement of work.

Description of the contract: Excavation and casting of strip foundations (600mm x 1.5m deep excavation). Construction of storm and foul sewers (12m long) falling from a depth of 1.2m to 2.0m and connecting them into existing storm and foul manholes (information taken from working drawings).

(a) Sequence of work for strip foundation:

- On this particular site the average depth of excavation is 1.5m. Strip foundations are to be excavated and concrete foundations poured on the same day.
- **No operatives are to enter excavation.** The concrete will be poured directly into the excavation and moved using rakes without the workers having to enter the excavation.
- The area to be excavated will be clearly marked on the surface using lime.
- Physical barriers will be erected around the excavation where appropriate.
- The groundworks contractor will liaise with the client/contractor to ensure that any live services on the site have been identified and clearly marked. Where necessary hand-digging measures will be used to expose existing services.
- A 360 deg excavator will be used to dig a 600mm wide by approximately 1.5m deep excavation.
- The material from the excavation will be loaded into a dumper and tipped away from the working area so it does not apply a surcharge to the side of the excavation.
- The dumper will be fitted with roll-over protection and the driver must wear the seat belt. No edge tipping is to take place.
- A banksman will be used to assist in the safe operation of the plant and to observe the area being excavated to ensure there are no undiscovered services.
- Loose soil from both the base and the sides of the trench is to be removed prior to placing concrete using the excavator.

- Formation level to be inspected and passed. The excavation is to be filled with concrete to the required level as set out using a laser.
- Ready mixed concrete will be used. Where the concrete cannot be poured directly into the excavation via the chutes on the concrete lorry, the concrete will be placed in the clean excavator bucket which will then place the concrete in the strip foundations.

(b) Sequence of work for excavations to lay storm and foul sewers and to connect into existing manholes:

- A drag box (size 4.0m long by 2.0m high) will be selected to provide support to the sides of the excavation as battering back the excavation is not an option on this site. A 360 deg 15tonne excavator is to be used in conjunction with the drag box.
- There are no significant groundwater problems anticipated on this site but if ingress of water occurs during any time the excavation is open, it will be removed by a pump.
- A banksman is to be used to assist in the safe operation of the plant and to observe the area being excavated to ensure there are no undiscovered services.
- Work will commence at the 1.2m deep end. A 360 deg excavator will be used to excavate the trench to the recommended width (1.2m), pipe alignment and invert. The drag box will be lowered into the pre-dug trench using the excavator.
- Excavated material will be stock piled away from the excavation using a dumper.
- Edge protection will be either connected to the drag box or free standing.
- **Operatives must never use an unsupported section of the trench to gain access.** Access to the excavation will be by means for a secured ladder which extends 1m above the step off level.

- The sewer pipes are to be bedded on pea gravel (granular material), minimum depth 150mm.
- The trench will be progressed by digging ahead of the drag box and the excavator dragging the box forward by pulling on the leading strut. **Workers must work from within the confines of the protected area i.e. inside the drag box to lay the sewers.**
- Before operatives enter the foul manhole to connect incoming pipe, they must use a gas tester to check the atmosphere to identify whether there is a risk of oxygen deficiency, toxic gas, fire or explosion.
- If flammable or toxic gases are present they need to be purged from the manhole and the atmosphere checked to ensure that purging has been effective.
- The drag box will be carefully removed by lifting and dragging the front strut when operatives are well clear.
- The pipe surround (pea gravel over the pipe to a depth of 150mm) will be placed as soon as the pipes have been laid, jointed and inspected. Selected backfill from the trench excavation which is free from stones larger than 40mm and vegetable matter will be used to complete the backfilling of the trench. Mechanical compaction is to be avoided until the fill is at least 450mm above the pipe-work.
- It is the responsibility of the groundworks foreman to check the safety of the excavation:
 1. at the start of the shift;
 2. after any event likely to have affected the strength or stability of the excavation; and
 3. after any material unintentionally falls or is dislodged.
- If excavation work lasts longer than seven days an inspection record is to be completed by the foreman.

Plant details: The foreman will inspect the through examination certificate for the excavator and the inspection report on the dumper.

Personnel

Foreman: The foreman, (Name of Foreman) will identify himself to the site management on arrival at site.

Banksman, excavator driver and dumper driver: The banksman and driver's names are:

Training: All operatives will be fully trained and copies of training certificates for the following will be available for inspection: slinger/signaller/banksmen; first aider; excavator driver; dumper driver use of gas monitoring equipment and use of cable locating equipment. Operatives / supervisors who require access to sewers must complete confined space training.

Other site operations / third parties: where co-operation and co-ordination with other site operations / third parties is required this must be stated.

Health and safety management and control measures

Personal protective equipment: All operatives will wear the following: safety wellington boots whilst working with concrete, safety helmet, high visibility vest and gloves.

Site rules: All operatives will be informed (via a site induction / toolbox talk) of and expected to comply with the contractor's site rules.

Specific site hazards: Any specific site hazards will be identified and dealt with prior to any excavation work.

Access to the work area: The provision of a safe means of access to the work area is the responsibility of the contractor / client.

Falls into excavation: The groundworks sub-contractor must provide and maintain fencing to prevent operatives from falling into the excavation where required.

Welfare facilities: The contractor / client must provide access to the welfare facilities.

Amendments and additional information

Amendments to the method statement: Should any part of this method statement require amendment or alteration, this must be notified for agreement by all relevant parties prior to it being enforced.

Communicate method statement: Communicate to all relevant parties (via toolbox talk) and ensure it is signed by all personnel.

This method statement was prepared by: J. Surebrick.

Date: 19/01/11.

(Note - this method statement has been developed using the site specific risk assessment, the designer's residual risk register.)

Method statement record:

Please sign to confirm you have read and understand this method statement.

Name:	Company:	Signature:	Date:
A. DIGGER	Sure Foundations Ltd	A. Digger	20/01/11
B. BANKSMAN	Sure Foundations Ltd	B. Banksmán	20/01/11
C. DUMPER	Sure Foundations Ltd	C. Dumper	20/01/11
D. SLINGER	Sure Foundations Ltd	D. Slinger	20/01/11