

APPENDIX A: Precast Flooring Federation standard health, safety and welfare attendances

Required on sub-contracts for the supply and fixing of precast concrete flooring and components.

This document forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the PFF Code of Practice for safe installation of precast concrete flooring, available from the Precast Flooring Federation, The Old Rectory, Main St, Glenfield, Leicester LE3 8DG or www.precastfloors.info

The Attendances contained herein shall be provided on site by the Contractor for the Precast Flooring Sub-contractor's use, free of charge, and shall comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act and supporting Regulations (Where no Contractor exists all references to the Contractor shall mean the Precast Flooring Sub-contractor's client).

1 Crane and vehicle access and hardstanding

- 1.1 The Contractor shall provide and maintain hard roads, hardstanding and stacking areas, entirely suitable for the operations and for safe passage and working of personnel and plant; this will include design and provision of a suitable crane platform and any levelling and recompaction as necessary. Maintenance of the same should take into account deterioration due to adverse weather, continued use, etc. The hardstanding for the crane must be maintained as indicated on the lifting plan, for the duration of the contract.
- 1.2 For the guidance of the Contractor, the Precast Flooring Sub-contractor shall provide information regarding the delivery vehicles and cranes identified during the installation planning stage and upon which his quotations are based.
- 1.3 Parking and/or offloading facilities for Installers/Operatives must be provided by the Contractor.
- 1.4 Where practicable, fall protection systems will be used around delivery vehicles. Planning is required by the Contractor to ensure that adequate space is made available to accommodate the system and to minimise disruption.
- 1.5 The Contractor shall provide and maintain any access on to site from the public highway, entirely suitable for the safe passage of lorries and cranes identified at installation planning stage. Should road signs, bollards, etc., or police permission be required in connection with such access, then the provision of, or application for them shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.
- 1.6 Where erection operations are to be carried out from the public highway, all road signs, traffic and pedestrians control, all necessary permissions, etc., shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.
- 1.7 Where craneage or any other type of lifting appliance is to be provided by the Contractor, he must provide an Appointed Person (BS 7121) to plan the lift unless agreed otherwise. Craneage must be adequate for the purpose and the Precast Flooring Subcontractor shall be afforded its unrestricted use whenever required, including the use of a trained operator and signaller where applicable.
- 1.8 Where craneage is working the Contractor must prevent access by any other persons to the crane's operating area.

2 Structural obstructions

- 2.1 The Contractor shall be responsible in consultation with the designer of the structure for the re-routing, removal and/or making safe of any obstructions (including parts of the structure such as purlins, cross-bracing and scaffold standards) which will foul or hinder a crane boom or suspended load. This must be carried out before the arrival on site of the Precast Flooring Subcontractor. The Contractor shall also be responsible for any subsequent replacement of such items.

3 Proximity hazards

- 3.1 The Contractor must inform the Precast Flooring Subcontractor at tender stage of any proximity hazards. Such hazards may include overhead electric cables, electricity substations, railway lines, airfields, waterways, environmentally protected areas, restrictions to third party air-space, basements, underground services, etc. The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining any necessary approvals/permission from relevant authorities/owners. The Precast Flooring Subcontractor upon request must be provided with evidence of any approvals/permissions granted by relevant authorities/owners.

4 Safe access and protection against falls

- 4.1 Safe access to all working levels shall be provided by the Contractor.
Scaffolding to the perimeter of working areas, together with handrails, guardrails, platforms or staging required for access and/or to prevent Operatives falling, shall be provided and installed by the Contractor. Perimeter working platforms shall be no more than 900 mm below the top of the precast floor.
- 4.2 When working at heights, where there is a risk of significant injury due to falling (e.g. from upper floors and/or floors over basements), the hierarchy of fall protection must be followed. Therefore passive fall prevention must be provided wherever reasonably practicable before installation of all precast concrete floors. The Precast Flooring Subcontractor may at his discretion offer this service.
- 4.3 Protection can be achieved by using working platforms, staging, lightweight decking systems, safety nets or airbags and the chosen measure should protect the whole of the upper-level work area.
- 4.4 The Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that all voids and external openings, such as doors and windows, have been suitably protected to prevent Operatives or equipment from falling through or rolling off.

5 Welfare

- 5.1 All welfare facilities shall be afforded to the Precast Flooring Supplier/Installer by way of an Attendance by the Contractor.

6 Structural stability

- 6.1 Prior to the Precast Flooring Supplier/Installer commencing work on site, adequate hard, level bearings designed to take account of the construction loadings/processes shall be provided by the Contractor. In addition, the Contractor shall be responsible for ensuring that:
- All brickwork, blockwork or concrete is cured, stable and fit to receive precast concrete units, and that steelwork is secure and stable.
 - Isolated piers or toothed walls are made stable and adequate by the application of temporary measures as necessary.

- Lintels, steel angles and RSJs etc. are bedded as necessary, securely fixed to the wall and have adequate safe bearing at each end to avoid collapse, displacement or similar movement. Propping maybe necessary to achieve this required stability, in accordance with the lintel manufacturer's/building designer's recommendations.
- All walls and partitions not providing bearing to units should be left one course down from the soffit level to allow the units to be safely positioned.
- If weep holes are provided, they are kept clear.
- The practice of installing precast units onto temporary bearings should be avoided wherever possible. In cases where such measures are unavoidable, fixing must not commence until written confirmation has been obtained by the Contractor from a competent technical authority that the temporary structure has been suitably designed, taking into account the more onerous forces during the construction phase. Permission must also be obtained from the Precast Flooring Subcontractor's Technical Department.

7 General

- 7.1 If the Contractor shall fail to make available any of the facilities above stipulated to be provided by him, the Precast Flooring Subcontractor may at his sole option suspend work on the contract until the required facility has been made available.
- 7.2 Any delay in the performance of the works arising from such suspension shall not be deemed a failure on the Precast Flooring Subcontractor's part to proceed with the works in accordance with provisions of his subcontract, and he shall be entitled to claim against the Contractor in respect of any loss, damage or expense he may have suffered by reason of the Contractor's default or the delay caused thereby.